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# Taxation Statistics 2001-02

A summary of taxation, superannuation and industry benchmark statistics 2001–02 and 2002–03



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## Taxation Statistics 2001–02

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## **PRFFACE**

Welcome to the latest edition of *Taxation statistics* – the Tax Office's most comprehensive statistical publication.

Taxation statistics 2001–02: a summary of taxation, superannuation and industry benchmark statistics 2001–02 and 2002–03 presents an overview of the income and tax status of Australian individuals, companies, partnerships, trusts and funds for the 2001–02 income year. The publication also contains statistics for goods and services tax (GST), pay as you go (PAYG) withholding, fringe benefits tax (FBT), excise, fuel rebate and grant schemes, and superannuation for the 2002–03 financial year.

The first chapter presents a description of the different taxes and collection systems and the sources of the statistics in this publication. We have also included a new section in the first chapter which lists instructions on how you may find the information you need in the book, CD-ROM or website versions of this publication. The second chapter presents a summary of the tax statistics reported in this edition. The remaining chapters present statistics and background information (for example, tax reforms that could have influenced the statistics) on specific taxes, collections systems, and fuel rebates and grants for the 2001-02 income year and/or 2001-02 financial year - current at the time of publication. However, some chapters also present time series tables showing statistics in earlier income or financial years. In this edition, we have included new time series tables (or detailed statistical tables) in the fringe benefits tax, PAYG withholding, goods and services tax and other taxes, fuel rebate and grant schemes chapters.

Once again, the CD-ROM attached to this publication contains an electronic copy of this publication and detailed statistical tables. These statistical tables include industry benchmark statistics (or financial ratios) on selected groups of business activities listed in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2002*. All detailed statistical tables can be downloaded in three different file formats – PDF, Excel and CSV.

A glossary that defines the items reported in the detailed tables is included on the CD-ROM. For your convenience, we have divided the glossary into smaller, self-contained parts which can be viewed and downloaded separately in PDF format.

The publication and CD-ROM are free. All the contents (chapters, detailed statistical tables and the glossary) included in this book and the CD-ROM are also available online on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** We recommend that you view the publication on our website for any possible updates to the statistics and other information presented in the book and CD-ROM.

I hope you find the publication useful.

Muhuel Carmodi,

Michael Carmody Commissioner of Taxation

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## **GENERAL NOTES**

The following symbol used in this publication means:

n.a. not applicable or not available

Data for *Taxation statistics 2001–02* was compiled before all processing for the 2001–02 income year was completed. Statistics in some chapters are sourced from 2002 annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule 2002) processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns and schedules processed after 31 October 2003 is included. Caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001–02 and prior income years. Better comparisons will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2002–03* is published. In that edition, the 2001–02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals. Average amounts, percentage changes and proportions are calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.

In order to meet privacy regulations, the following measures have been applied.

- Some cells in some tables have been aggregated. In such cases, the total number of records (number indicator showing the number of returns or taxpayers) and the total amounts have not been affected.
- In the detailed tables, any cell containing a number indicator (that is, number of returns or taxpayers) of 5 is indicative only and may represent any number between 1 and 5. Number (no.) totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Number indicators and totals may vary between tables.
- Amount totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Amounts and totals may vary between tables.
- Statistics for some items may not be included in some tables.

Descriptions/definitions of the items in the chapter and detailed tables are in the glossary included on the CD-ROM attached to this publication. There is also an online version of the glossary on the Tax Office website.

This publication presents general descriptions of terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

## **ENQUIRIES ABOUT THESE STATISTICS**

A document titled *Taxation statistics frequently asked questions* is available at **www.ato.gov.au** where it will be regularly updated. We recommend that you read this document before sending your enquiries.

Please send any enquiries not answered in the document to taxstats@ato.gov.au

Alternatively, send enquiries to:

The Director
Taxation Statistics
Revenue Analysis Branch
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Australian Taxation Office
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Civic Square ACT 2608

You may also order copies of the book and CD-ROM by sending an email/letter to the email address/postal address mentioned above. Please state the number of copies you require and your postal address.

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## AUSTRALIAN TAXATION STATISTICS

Australian law requires that people pay taxes and other charges at federal, state or territory, and local government levels to fund a range of government programs and community services.

The Australian Taxation Office (Tax Office) is responsible for managing Australia's major revenue systems and collecting a wide variety of taxes through various collection systems. We are also responsible for administering several fuel rebate and grant schemes.

This publication presents statistics on the taxes, other collections, and fuel rebate and grants we administer, as well as statistics sourced from various Tax Office forms.

This chapter describes the taxes, collection systems and fuel rebate and grant schemes reported in the publication, and explains the period covered by the statistics, and the sources of the statistics. The last two sections provide suggestions on how to find statistics and information in this publication, as well as other sources and contacts for more information.

## TAXES AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS

The Tax Office collects a range of taxes. As a result of changes to the tax system, some of the taxes and collection systems reported in previous editions of this publication were replaced with new tax collection systems on 1 July 2000.

**Income tax** makes up the greatest component of the federal revenue base.

While some types of income are exempt from tax in Australia and certain categories of people or entities do not have to pay tax, residents of Australia are generally liable for tax on their worldwide income. Non-residents are liable for tax on their income from an Australian source.

In calculating income tax liability for any year, taxpayers must first calculate their 'assessable income'. This comprises salary and wages, interest payments and other amounts considered to be income for tax purposes, such as some types of net capital gains. The next step is to deduct 'allowable deductions' in order to calculate their 'taxable income'. Taxpayers then apply the tax rates imposed by Parliament to their taxable income to arrive at a gross tax figure. Finally, they subtract the amount of any tax offsets (or rebates) to determine their tax liability.

This basic system can apply to individuals (or personal taxpayers), companies, and funds. However, the type of tax offsets that can be claimed, assessable income considered, available deductions, tax rates and the particular return forms used may vary significantly from one type of entity to another.

Income tax statistics of personal (or individual) taxpayers are discussed in chapter 3. Income taxes of companies, partnerships, trusts and funds are discussed in chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The Medicare levy is calculated at 1.5% of an individual's taxable income, but may vary depending on the taxpayer's circumstances. The levy is used to partially fund Medicare, the scheme that gives Australian residents access to health care. Higher income individuals and families who do not have adequate private patient hospital cover pay an extra 1% of their taxable income for the Medicare levy surcharge.

Statistics on the Medicare levy and the Medicare levy surcharge are discussed in chapter 3.

**Capital gains tax** (CGT) is the tax payable on any net capital gain included with other assessable income on an annual income tax return.

CGT statistics are discussed in chapter 9.

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) is levied on employers and based on the value of certain non-cash benefits provided to their employees, or to associates of their employees. It complements the income tax system but differs in that the person receiving the benefit does not bear the tax liability.

FBT statistics are discussed in chapter 10.

Pay as you go (PAYG) is a single, integrated system for reporting and paying tax on business and investment income, and withholding amounts. PAYG is divided into:

- PAYG withholding, which replaced the pay as you earn system, prescribed payments system, reportable payments system, non-resident withholding and other withholding systems, and
- PAYG instalments, which replaced provisional tax and the company and superannuation fund instalment system.

Statistics on PAYG withholding collections are discussed in chapter 11. PAYG instalments for companies and funds are discussed in chapters 4 and 7.

Goods and services tax (GST) is a tax of 10% on the supply of most goods and services consumed in Australia. This tax replaced wholesale sales tax and some state and territory taxes. The revenue raised from this tax goes directly to the states and territories. The supplier of the goods and services is liable to pay the GST to the Tax Office, even if they do not include the tax in the price charged to the customer.

Statistics on GST collections are discussed in chapter 12.

Other taxes imposed on the supply of goods include **wine equalisation tax**, which replaced wholesale sales tax on wine and certain other alcoholic beverages, and **luxury car tax**, which applies to cars with a value exceeding the luxury car tax threshold.

Statistics on wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax collections are also discussed in chapter 12.

**Excise** is imposed on domestically manufactured petroleum products, cigarettes and tobacco products, beer, spirits and

other alcoholic beverages, and certain crude oil. We assumed responsibility for collecting revenue from excise duty on 4 February 1999.

Statistics on excise collections are discussed in chapter 13.

Other taxes we are responsible for include the **petroleum resource rent tax**. Petroleum resource rent tax statistics are discussed in chapter 4 (the company tax chapter).

Apart from collecting taxes and excise duty, we are responsible for administering the **superannuation guarantee scheme**. The scheme requires all employers to provide a minimum level of superannuation support to a complying superannuation fund or retirement savings account for all eligible employees in each financial year. Employers who fail to provide a minimum level of support are liable to pay the superannuation guarantee charge to the Tax Office. The charge is equal to the amount of the shortfall in the superannuation guarantee, plus an interest component and an administrative charge. We redistribute the shortfall component of the charge to a complying superannuation fund, complying approved deposit fund, retirement savings account or the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve for the benefit of the employee for whom the charge was paid.

Statistics on the superannuation guarantee scheme, the superannuation guarantee charge and other items related to the superannuation system are discussed in chapter 8.

## **FUEL REBATE AND GRANT SCHEMES**

As well as collecting taxes and administering the superannuation guarantee scheme, we are also responsible for administering several fuel rebate and grant schemes.

Under the **diesel fuel rebate scheme** (off-road scheme), the government provides a rebate of the excise and customs duty paid on diesel and like fuels purchased for specific off-road uses – mainly in the mining, agriculture and other primary production industries, as well as certain eligible residential uses.

The diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (on-road scheme) provides grants for the on-road use of fuel by businesses and other entities. The scheme started on 1 July 2000 and was designed to cut fuel costs for a range of businesses.

The **fuel sales grants scheme** was introduced to provide a grant to fuel retailers for the sale of petrol and diesel to consumers in regional and remote areas where fuel prices are generally higher. The scheme was designed so that, combined with the cut in excise rates on petrol and diesel (implemented to offset the effects of GST), the price of fuel in non-metropolitan areas did not need to change relative to metropolitan areas.

The **product stewardship (oil) scheme** was introduced as part of the *Measures for a better environment package* announced by the Australian Government on 31 May 1999. The scheme was introduced to encourage environmental and economically sustainable reuse of waste oils.

Statistics on rebates and grants claimed and paid under the four schemes are discussed in chapter 14.

## OTHER STATISTICS REPORTED

Statistics on other items taxpayers declare on their returns are reported and discussed in different chapters. For example, expenses taxpayers can claim as deductions on their returns are reported in the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax and fund tax chapters (chapters 3–7).

Statistics on items calculated by the Tax Office based on items or information taxpayers declare on their returns are also reported. For example, the personal tax chapter (chapter 3) reports statistics on the Higher Education Contribution Scheme assessment debt. The industry benchmarks chapter (chapter 15) presents financial ratio data, by industry, calculated from information declared on taxpayer returns.

While some statistics are presented in the chapter tables and figures, there are more comprehensive statistics in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

## TIME COVERAGE OF THE STATISTICS

Statistics reported in the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax, fund tax, CGT and industry benchmarks chapters (chapters 3–7, 9 and 15) are based on the income, expenses, deductions and other items taxpayers declared on their annual returns for the 2001–02 income year, and show the tax payable based on the income declared. For most entities, the 2001–02 income year covers the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. However, some companies may use a substituted accounting period.

Reasons for using a substituted accounting period could be that a company is owned by a multinational and the holding company wishes to have all members of the corporate group operate under the same financial year. For example, the traditional financial year in the United States follows the calendar year, while the British financial year ends in March. Depending on the accounting period chosen, the activity reported could cover a 12-month period starting as early as 1 December 2000 ('early December' balancers) or finishing as late as 31 December 2002 ('late December' balancers).

Statistics reported in the FBT chapter (chapter 10) are based on items declared on the FBT return **for the 2002–03 FBT year**, and show the FBT payable based on the items declared. The 2002–03 FBT year refers to the period from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003.

Statistics reported in the PAYG withholding, GST and other taxes, and excise chapters (chapters 11–13), as well as the petroleum resource rent tax statistics in the company tax chapter (chapter 4) and the periodical revenue data in the summary chapter (chapter 2), refer to amounts the Tax Office collected (or amounts paid to the Tax Office) during the 2002–03 financial year. These collections may include amounts reported or paid for in relation to years other than the year in which we actually receive or collect them. For example, PAYG withheld amounts reported on the June 2002 activity statement relate to the period ending 30 June 2002 (end of the 2001–02 financial year), but we may have received or collected the PAYG withheld amounts in July or August 2002 (part of the 2002–03 financial year).

The 2002–03 financial year covers the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

Statistics reported in the superannuation chapter (chapter 8) refer to data for the 2002–03 financial year.

Statistics reported in the fuel rebate and grant schemes chapter (chapter 14) refer to rebates and grants paid **during** the 2002–03 financial year.

## **SOURCE OF STATISTICS**

Statistics reported in this publication are sourced from annual tax returns, schedules to tax returns, activity statements and other sources. Copies of annual tax returns, relevant schedules and activity statements are in the appendix. They may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

## **ANNUAL TAX RETURNS AND SCHEDULES**

Australia's tax system works on self-assessment. This means that personal taxpayers (individuals), companies, partnerships, trusts and funds must show on their **annual income tax return** all their assessable income, and claim only the deductions/expenses and tax offsets (formerly called rebates) to which they are entitled.

To help individual taxpayers complete their income tax returns and fulfil their tax obligations, we distribute *TaxPack*. This is an information booklet that provides taxpayers with instructions on how to fill in their returns and informs them of their rights and responsibilities. The booklet contains the return form that individual taxpayers need to complete. However, tax agents use a different return form when completing forms on behalf of individual clients.

We review *TaxPack* annually to ensure the information is current and that taxpayers are given a high level of assistance when completing their tax returns. For the 2001–02 income year, around 2 million personal taxpayers used *TaxPack* to prepare their income tax returns and lodged paper returns. Around 75% (7.8 million) of returns were submitted by tax agents on behalf of individual clients.

An electronic version of *TaxPack*, *e-tax*, is also available on our website. Compared to the previous income year, the number of returns lodged by self-preparer taxpayers using *e-tax* increased by 100% to 543,458 in 2001–02. This is more than four times the initial 113,164 returns lodged through *e-tax* in 1999–2000, the year it was introduced.

Company, partnership, trust and fund taxpayers may also lodge their respective **income tax returns** in paper or electronic form. We distribute instruction booklets to help these taxpayers complete their returns and review these booklets annually to ensure the information is current.

Statistics reported in the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax, fund tax, CGT and industry benchmarks chapters (chapters 3–7, 9 and 15) are sourced from 2002 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003

are included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the time series tables included at the end of the relevant chapters. The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001–02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2002–03* is published. In that edition, the 2001–02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Apart from annual income tax returns, personal (or individual), company, partnership, trust and fund taxpayers may have to complete **schedules** to report or declare items such as capital gains, capital losses, business income and expenses, and other items used to work out taxable income and/or tax payable. Only taxpayers who need to complete certain parts or items on their respective annual income tax returns and whose circumstances require them to complete a schedule have to lodge one. Completed schedules are generally attached to annual income tax returns, but some schedules must be sent to a specified address separately from the tax return.

We distribute many different types of instruction booklets to help taxpayers complete their particular schedules. These instruction booklets also list guidelines (or tests) informing taxpayers of the circumstances, conditions or situations when they have to complete a particular schedule.

Some examples of schedules are the **business and professional items schedule** for personal (or individual) taxpayers, the **capital gains tax (CGT) schedule** and the **losses schedule**. Personal taxpayers with personal services income and/or business income and expenses to declare complete a business and professional items schedule and attach it to their individual annual income tax return. (For the 2001–02 and previous income years, the business and professional items schedule is included as the last four pages in the individual annual income tax return tax agents complete on behalf of their clients.)

Certain personal, company, trust and fund taxpayers have to complete a CGT schedule. This schedule was introduced in 2000–01. It replaced several return form labels included on past annual income tax returns.

Some company, trust and fund taxpayers also have to complete a losses schedule. This schedule was also introduced in 2000–01. It replaced most of the labels relating to loss items that were included on past annual income tax returns.

Some statistics in the personal tax, company tax, trust tax and CGT chapters were sourced from 2002 business and professional items schedules, 2002 CGT schedules and 2002 losses schedules processed by 31 October 2003. These statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 schedules processed after 31 October 2003 are included.

Certain employers must also lodge an **annual FBT return** (in addition to reporting FBT instalment obligations on their

activity statements) to report tax payable on the value of fringe benefits provided to employees and their associates during the FBT year (1 April to 31 March of the following year). Statistics in the FBT chapter (chapter 10) are sourced from 2003 annual FBT returns processed by 31 October 2003. Statistics for past FBT years in the new time series table included in the chapter are either sourced from past editions of *Taxation statistics* or updated to include data from FBT returns processed by 31 October 2003.

Businesses registered for GST and eligible to report quarterly (those businesses with an annual turnover of less than \$20 million) can choose to report and claim their GST payments on a GST annual return. We advise businesses on their activity statement when they are eligible to use the GST annual return.

This option allows businesses to pay a quarterly GST instalment amount worked out by the Tax Office (or varied by the business) and report their actual GST information annually. The business must account for any difference between the actual GST liability and the GST instalments for the year on the GST annual return.

Statistics reported in the GST and other taxes chapter (chapter 12) are sourced from GST annual returns processed by 30 June 2003 (and from the activity statements and GST annual information report described in the next section).

## **ACTIVITY STATEMENTS**

There are two activity statements, the *Business activity statement* and the *Instalment activity statement*.

The *Business activity statement* is the single form businesses use to report and remit their obligations and entitlements relating to:

- GST
- PAYG instalments
- PAYG amounts withheld from payments
- FBT instalments
- deferred company and fund instalments
- wine equalisation tax, and
- luxury car tax.

The Instalment activity statement is specifically used by businesses not registered (or required to register) for GST, personal taxpayers with investment income (including trustees), and people not in business who have employees, to report their obligations and entitlements relating to:

- PAYG instalments
- PAYG amounts withheld from payments
- FBT instalments, and
- deferred company and fund instalments.

In certain circumstances, personal taxpayers (such as trustees) may need to complete a *Business activity statement* and one or more *Instalment activity statements*. This would occur, for example, if a family business is run through a trust. If the trust is registered for GST, the trustee would have to lodge a *Business activity statement* for the business activities of the trust and an *Instalment activity statement* for each instalment liability notified to the trustee. A trustee may have a liability for one or more of the beneficiaries of the trust, or for net income

that does not form part of a beneficiary's share of trust net income.

Businesses or personal taxpayers complete activity statements periodically, depending on their liability, turnover and other factors. We send personalised activity statements to businesses and personal taxpayers before they need to lodge. Each statement has a unique document identification number and pre-printed information appropriate to the circumstances of the particular business or taxpayer.

Statistics reported in the PAYG withholding and GST and other taxes chapters (chapters 11 and 12) are sourced from activity statements processed by 30 June 2002.

## **OTHER SOURCES**

Statistics in some chapters come from other sources. For example, Australian business number (ABN) registrations in the GST and other taxes chapter (chapter 12) are sourced from ABN application forms. The GST annual information report is another source of statistics in the GST and other taxes chapter. Historical excise statistics in chapter 13 are sourced from the Australian Customs Service. Some statistics on personal taxpayers are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS): statistics on the baby bonus are sourced from the baby bonus claim form which may be attached to the individual return form or lodged independently. Some statistics reported in the superannuation system chapter (chapter 8) are sourced from the ABS and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. Various editions of the Commissioner of Taxation annual report are the source of some statistics on revenue collections. Statistics on the grants paid under the four fuel rebate and grant schemes are sourced from claim forms specific to each scheme and eGrant (a new claim process which eliminates the need for clients to lodge paper forms to claim grants under the diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme). Other statistics are sourced from other Tax Office registration forms or schedules.

## FINDING STATISTICS AND OTHER INFORMATION IN THIS PUBLICATION

It is important to remember that although this publication is a source of tax statistics, it is not the source of all the statistics the Tax Office collects or reports. For example, statistics on the number of tax legal cases and audits we conduct are not reported in this publication. In addition, the publication reports only statistics on taxes/collection systems we administer – it does not report taxes collected by states or territories, such as land taxes or stamp duty.

It is also important to remember that this publication is available in three forms:

- printed/book form
- CD-ROM, and
- online on our website at www.ato.gov.au

Some information or statistics are available in the printed book (for example, the statistics included in the chapter tables, the description of certain items in the terminology boxes in the chapters). However, other statistics and information are available only electronically, that is, they can be viewed or downloaded only from the CD-ROM or from the online version

of the publication on our website. For example, the detailed statistical tables (which contain more data than the chapter tables) and the glossary (which describes and defines more statistical items) are available only on the CD-ROM or from the online version on our website.

To find statistics and other information included in this publication, we suggest the following steps.

- Determine if the information searched for is reported in Taxation statistics. While the earlier parts of this chapter outline the contents of this publication, the Taxation statistics - frequently asked questions document available on our website mentions statistics available in past and current editions of Taxation statistics, and provides a comprehensive list of items not reported in the publication.
- If the information sought is for a specific entity (for example, a company) or a particular tax (for example, FBT) read or browse through the entity or tax chapter in the publication. The statistics may be shown in the chapter tables or mentioned in the chapter text.
- If the information is not in the chapter tables or text, it may be in the statistical detailed tables. To find a statistical item in the detailed tables, you can do the following.
  - Read the list of the detailed tables included in the earlier pages of this publication and the description of these tables. (In the printed book, descriptions of detailed tables are shown at the back of relevant chapters.)
  - View and download the different table indexes from the CD-ROM or from the online version of the publication. Table indexes appear on top of the list of detailed tables for the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax and fund tax chapters and can be downloaded in PDF or Excel format. These indexes list the statistical items shown in the different detailed tables and show which tables they appear in.
- To find the definition or description of items mentioned in the chapter or in the tables, look through the terminology boxes and other text in the chapters or go through the glossary included on the CD-ROM or in the online version of the publication. For your convenience, we have divided the glossary into smaller, self-contained parts which can be viewed and downloaded separately in PDF format. The glossaries describe all the items appearing in the detailed tables, briefly discusses how some items are calculated and refer to other specific Tax Office publications (available in print or online) that can provide a more comprehensive and in-depth description of the items.
- Read the *Taxation statistics frequently asked questions* document on our website.

## MORE INFORMATION.

There is more information on general Tax Office administration and revenue collections in the Commissioner of Taxation annual report. This report is published in October each year, and can be found in government department, university and other public libraries and on our website at www.ato.gov.au

We also produce a variety of publications, brochures, learning and training tools and other guides about the different taxes and collection systems reported in Taxation statistics. These publications are designed to help people understand their tax obligations. Most are available in paper form and may be obtained by visiting our shopfronts. They can also be viewed or downloaded from our website.

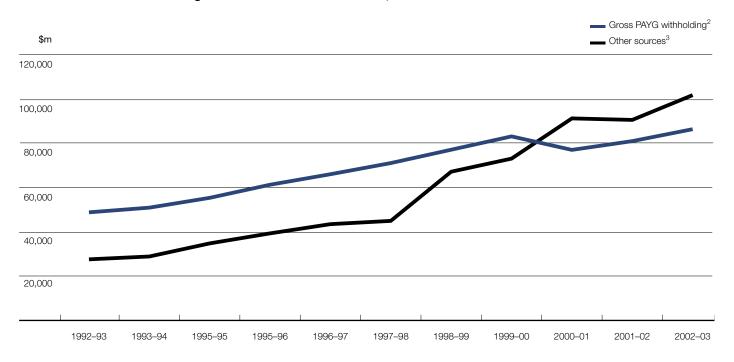
General tax information can also be obtained by phoning:

- 13 28 60 to obtain a fax on various topics
- 13 28 66 for business enquiries information on business tax, including lodgment and payment of activity statements; business registration, including ABN and TFN; PAYG, GST and FBT obligations; and interest, dividend and royalty withholding tax
- 13 28 61 for personal tax enquiries income tax general advice for individuals, including baby bonus, family tax benefit and TaxPack related issues
- 13 10 20 for superannuation enquiries
- 1300 137 290 for alcohol excise and wine equalisation tax enquiries
- 1300 137 292 for petroleum excise enquiries
- 1300 137 295 for tobacco excise enquiries
- 1300 657 162 for fuel rebate and grant schemes enquiries – information on rebates and grants for use of diesel and alternative fuels, sale of petroleum products and general excise enquiries, and
- other Tax Office contact numbers listed on our website or in the White pages.

In 2001–02 revenue collected by the Tax Office continued to grow strongly. The amount of tax collected from different entities (individuals, companies, partnerships, trusts and funds) and through the different collection systems (goods and services tax (GST), pay as you go (PAYG), wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax) continued to rise (figure 2.1).

This chapter presents an overview of *Taxation statistics* by reporting some of the main statistics discussed in chapters 3–7 and 11–13.

## FIGURE 2.1: PAYG withholding and other sources of revenue<sup>1</sup>, 1992-93 to 2002-03



- 1. Refers to revenue collected in each financial year.
- 2. The PAYG withholding system was introduced on 1 July 2000 as part of government tax reforms. PAYG withholding revenue collected before 2000–01 is calculated to be the sum of pay as you earn (PAYE) withholding, prescribed payments system, reportable payments system, non-resident interest withholding tax, non-resident dividend withholding tax, non-resident royalty withholding tax, mining withholding tax and tax file number withholding tax collections. For 2000–01, PAYG withholding revenue is the sum of PAYG withholding collections (including tax file number and Australian business number withholding tax collections, mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax collections (which were reported and paid separately from PAYG withholding). For 2001–02, mining withholding tax and non-resident withholding tax collections were included in PAYG withholding collections. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme collections.
- 3. Includes collections of income tax and contributions from superannuation funds, companies, individuals (which includes PAYG instalments and other payments), fringe benefits tax, excise, superannuation surcharge, GST, wine equalisation tax, luxury car tax, sales tax, petroleum resource rent tax and other minor taxes or collections from other systems.

## ANNUAL TAX RETURNS, 2001-02 INCOME YEAR

In 2001–02 approximately 12.1 million taxpayers lodged returns. Personal taxpayers (or individuals) accounted for 85% of total taxpayers. The shares of other entities are shown in table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1: Number of taxpayers<sup>1</sup>, by type, 2000–01 and 2001–02 income years

Type of taxpayer	2000-012		2001-02 <sup>3</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%
Individual	10,273,479	85.5	10,343,677	85.3
Company	625,614	5.2	648,504	5.3
Partnership	471,180	3.9	463,129	3.8
Trust	447,625	3.7	455,980	3.8
Fund	197,573	1.6	210,608	1.7
Total	12,015,471	100.0	12,121,898	100.0

- 1. Includes residents and non-residents.
- 2. Number of taxpayers based on 2001 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002 for all entities. (The number of taxpayers shown here for the different entities will not match the numbers shown in time series tables 3.25, 4.10, 5.4, 6.4 and 7.8 because the statistics shown in the time series tables for the 2000–01 income year have been updated – that is, they include data sourced from income tax returns processed after 31 October 2002.)
- 3. Number of taxpayers based on 2002 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003 for all entities.

## INDUSTRY PROFILE OF ANNUAL TAXPAYERS, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

In 2001–02, 62% of total taxpayers (whose industry was stated) were individual salary and wage earners. A further 15% were investment income recipients, while 4% were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (table 2.2).

The industry profile of individual or personal taxpayers (whose industry was stated) showed a similar trend. Approximately 73% of individual taxpayers were salary and wage earners, a further 16% were investment income recipients, while 3% were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

The main industry groups were quite different among companies, partnerships and trusts (whose industry was stated). Around 31% of all companies were in the property and business services industry. A further 19% were in the finance and insurance industry, while 10% were in the construction industry.

Among partnerships (whose industry was stated), 27% were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 15% were in the construction industry, and 13% were in the retail trade industry.

Among trusts (whose industry was stated), 39% were investment income recipients, 17% were in the property and business services industry, and 12% were in the finance and insurance industry.

Shares of other broad industries for each entity are shown in table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2: Taxpayers<sup>1</sup>, by entity and industry, 2001-02 income year

Industry <sup>2</sup>	Individuals	Companies	Partnerships	Trusts	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Salary & wage earners <sup>3</sup>	6,414,484	n.a.	0	0	6,414,484
Investment income recipients <sup>4</sup>	1,386,322	n.a.	42,941	154,968	1,584,231
Property & business services <sup>5</sup>	150,591	196,725	47,922	66,017	461,255
Agriculture, forestry & fishing <sup>6</sup>	291,252	17,851	123,426	26,567	459,096
Construction	152,326	61,376	67,312	20,757	301,771
Finance & insurance	25,955	122,263	5,663	48,358	202,239
Retail trade	67,344	51,735	56,582	23,715	199,376
Manufacturing	50,341	46,809	23,270	12,370	132,790
Personal & other services	63,541	16,739	17,542	6,795	104,617
Transport & storage	49,520	25,514	20,725	7,597	103,356
Health & community services	53,065	24,137	4,967	7,588	89,757
Cultural & recreational services <sup>7</sup>	53,594	12,488	8,082	2,992	77,156
Wholesale trade	14,643	32,703	11,151	8,296	66,793
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	10,174	14,066	15,318	7,787	47,345
Communication	14,572	4,647	3,864	1,097	24,180
Education	14,645	4,222	1,720	859	21,446
Mining	1,569	4,065	755	593	6,982
Electricity, gas & water supply	438	821	341	172	1,772
Total industries stated	8,814,376	636,161	451,581	396,528	10,298,646
Other <sup>8</sup>	1,529,301	12,343	11,548	59,452	1,612,644
Total all industries	10,343,677	648,504	463,129	455,980	11,911,290

<sup>1.</sup> Excludes funds.

<sup>2.</sup> With the exception of the 'salary and wage earners' and 'investment income recipients' categories, the industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings may be found in personal tax detailed table 4, company tax detailed table 4, partnership tax detailed table 5 and trust tax detailed table 5. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication Business industry codes 2002.

<sup>3.</sup> Refers to individual taxpayers who reported income only from salary and wages and/or non-business net income or loss of less than \$1,000 on their return.

<sup>4.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers (not classified as 'salary and wage earners'), partnership or trust taxpayers who reported direct income from investment (for example, rental income, interest and dividends) and did not report income or loss from a business, partnership or trust on their returns. In past editions of *Taxation statistics* this category was referred to as 'property' or 'property income recipients'.

<sup>5.</sup> This industry group includes services such as property operators and developers, real estate, non-financial asset investors, machinery and equipment hiring and leasing, technical, computer, scientific research, legal and accounting, marketing and business management and other business services listed in our publication Business industry codes 2002. This industry group should not be confused with the 'property' or 'property income recipients' category that appeared in the tables of past editions of *Taxation statistics*.

<sup>6.</sup> Includes entities that lodged a subsidiary return with income from primary production partnerships and trusts.

<sup>7.</sup> Includes sports.

<sup>8.</sup> Includes entities that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code, and those that did not state their industry.

## INCOME AND NET TAX PAYABLE FROM ANNUAL RETURNS, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

In 2001–02 companies accounted for only 5% of total taxpayers. However, this entity group accounted for 79% of total income, 29% of taxable income and 25% of net tax (or net tax payable). Individuals accounted for 85% of total taxpayers and 19% of total income, 65% of taxable income and 72% of net tax (tables 2.1 and 2.3).

In the same period, around 8 million individual taxpayers received tax refunds totalling approximately \$10.8 billion – an average of \$1,328 per taxpayer. Approximately 1.8 million individual taxpayers had a tax debt. These debts totalled \$7.2 billion – an average of \$3,933 per taxpayer (see table 3.25).

TABLE 2.3: Income, by entity, 2001–02 income year<sup>1</sup>

Entity	Total income \$m	Taxable income \$m	Net tax \$m
Individual <sup>2</sup>	358,624	342,300	80,207
Company	1,491,901	153,084	27,574
Fund	48,790	33,181	4,353
Partnership <sup>3</sup>	22,291	n.a.	n.a.
Trust <sup>3</sup>	59,470	n.a.	n.a.
Total⁴	1,899,315	528,565	112,134

- Number of taxpayers based on 2002 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003 for all entities.
- For individuals, total income includes net business income (or loss), distributions from partnerships or trusts, and non-business income such as interest, dividends, salary and wages, and other sources of income.
- 3. Profits from partnerships and trusts are distributed to partners and beneficiaries who pay tax on the income. Total income of partnerships or trusts is the sum of net business income or loss, net primary and non-primary distributions, net rents, gross interest, dividends, imputation credits, other Australian income, attributed foreign income and other assessable foreign income.
- Total income does not include partnership and trust total income because the net income of these entities is distributed to other entities as assessable income.

## PERIODICAL REVENUE COLLECTION, 2002-03 FINANCIAL YEAR

In 2002–03 the Tax Office collected around \$185 billion in total revenue, an increase of 10% from the previous year (table 2.4). Total revenue collections for the 2002–03 financial year include items listed in table 2.4, less individual refunds.

PAYG withholding collections (\$84.9 billion) remained the main source of revenue in 2002–03, accounting for 46% of total Tax Office revenue collections. PAYG withholding collections, including non-resident withholding taxes (interest, dividend and royalty) and mining withholding tax, increased by 7% compared to the previous year (table 2.4 and figure 2.1).

GST collections increased by 14% compared to the previous year. The rise in GST collections can primarily be attributed to strong growth in private dwelling investment, together with continued solid household expenditure.

Excise collections in 2002–03 increased by 6% compared to the previous year. The increase is a result of strong domestic demand for excisable products, an increase in crude oil prices, and an increase in excise collected from tobacco products (attributed to a decline in the illicit tobacco trade as a result of compliance enforcement activities).

Collections from wine equalisation tax increased by 4%, while luxury car tax increased by 19% due to a significant increase in luxury car sales driven by low interest rates, combined with numerous new model releases.

In 2002–03 petroleum resource rent tax collections increased by 26% from the previous year as a result of the increase in oil prices.

TABLE 2.4: Revenue collections<sup>1</sup>, 2001–02 to 2002–03 financial years

Source of revenue	2001–02 <sup>2</sup> \$m	2002–03³ \$m
Gross PAYG withholding <sup>4</sup>	79,599	84,922
GST	26,898	30,699
Excise <sup>5</sup>	19,616	20,734
Petroleum resource rent tax	1,361	1,712
Wine equalisation tax	640	668
Luxury car tax	220	262
Other <sup>6</sup>	51,404	58,241
Individual refunds	-11,078	-12,193
Total revenue <sup>7</sup>	168,660	185,044

- The different sources of revenue shown in this table are discussed in chapters 4 and 11–13. Information on other sources of revenue and more historical statistics are available in the Commissioner of Taxation annual report 2002–03
- 2. Revenue collected during the 2001-02 financial year (cash basis).
- 3. Revenue collected during the 2002-03 financial year (cash basis).
- 4. From 2001–02, mining withholding tax and non-resident withholding tax collections were already included in PAYG withholding collections (that is, they cannot be identified separately from other PAYG withholding collections). Both years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme collections.
- For the 2001–02 financial year includes surcharges on excise, but excludes diesel fuel rebates and grants.
- 6. Includes other tax collections from individuals, companies and superannuation funds (which include PAYG instalments and other payments), superannuation surcharge collections, fringe benefits tax collections (which include collections from Australian Government on-budget departments and authorities) and sales tax collections (which include alcohol surcharge). Information on these other sources of revenue is available in the Commissioner of Taxation annual report 2002–03.
- 7. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

## PERSONAL TAX

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02, 10.3 million personal taxpayers (individuals) lodged returns.
- Personal taxpayers had total income of \$359 billion. taxable income of \$342.3 billion and net tax payable of \$80.2 billion.
- Personal taxpayers claimed \$19.7 billion in total deductions, \$9.6 billion in work related expenses and \$42 billion in business expenses.
- In 2001–02 around 7 million personal taxpayers were assessed to be entitled to tax offsets and credits totalling \$8.9 billion.

Personal (or individual) taxpayers are generally those taxpayers who receive most of their income from salary or wages, Australian Government pensions and benefits, or investments. They may also have business income, business loss or deductions.

The statistics in this chapter refer to all personal taxpayers, including those with business income.

## SOURCE OF PERSONAL TAX STATISTICS

The data for Taxation statistics 2001-02 was compiled before all processing for the 2001-02 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2002 individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the personal tax time series table (chapter table 3.25 and personal tax detailed table 7) included at the end of the chapter. The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001-02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when Taxation statistics 2002-03 is published. In that edition, the 2001–02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

## **BOX 3.1: Individual tax return lodgments**

Most individual tax returns are prepared by tax agents and submitted electronically to the Tax Office for processing. For the 2001-02 income year, 75% (7.8 million) of tax returns were submitted by tax agents.

A copy of the individual tax return form prepared by tax agents is in the appendix.

In 2001-02, 74% (7.6 million) of tax returns were lodged through the electronic lodgment service (a system that allows participating agents to lodge their clients' tax returns and other tax forms with the Tax Office electronically via modem).

In 1999–2000 the Tax Office introduced *e-tax* (electronic TaxPack) to encourage self-preparer taxpayers to lodge their tax return using the internet. In 1999-2000, 113,164 returns were lodged by self-preparer taxpavers using e-tax. In 2000–01, the number of returns lodged by self-preparer taxpayers using e-tax more than doubled to 272,125. In 2001-02 the number of returns lodged by self-preparer taxpayers using e-tax further increased to 543,458.

Statistics for most items shown on the return form and business and professional items schedule are included in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM. The detailed tables are also included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

Statistics on baby bonus tax offsets discussed later in the chapter are sourced from the baby bonus claim form, which may be lodged with a personal taxpayer's return or independently.

Some statistics in the detailed tables were also sourced from 2002 capital gains tax (CGT) schedules processed by 31 October 2003. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 schedules processed after 31 October 2003 is included. In addition, not all personal taxpayers have to complete this schedule. The personal tax statistics sourced from this schedule would therefore not represent or refer to all personal taxpayers.

A copy of the CGT schedule is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication.

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2001–02 financial year affected some of the personal tax statistics reported in this chapter. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- Taxpayers who received dividends, which included a capital gain amount, from a listed investment company (LIC) in 2001–02 may claim a deduction of 50% of the LIC capital gain amount. The deduction may only be claimed on the sale of LIC assets held for more than 12 months.
- The eligibility rules for the senior Australians tax offset were widened for 2001–02 to include those who were eligible for a veteran or age pension but did not claim one. For more information on these changes, see the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website at www.ato.gov.au
- The **baby bonus** tax offset was introduced, allowing people who had a baby or gained legal responsibility of a child aged under five (for example, through adoption) after 30 June 2001 to claim a tax offset in the 2001–02 income year.
- The **simplified tax system**, which offers optional reporting and accounting methods for small business taxpayers, became effective from 1 July 2001.
- The uniform capital allowance system consolidates a range of former capital allowance provisions from 1 July 2001.
- Thin capitalisation provisions, effective from 1 July 2001, apply to reduce debt deductions and ensure that taxpayers fund their Australian operations with an appropriate amount of equity.
- New rules apply for prepaid expenses from 30 June 2001.
- From 1 July 2000, rules for the tax treatment of personal services income have been amended.
- From 1 July 2000, laws restrict the ability of individual taxpayers to offset losses from non-commercial business activities against their other income.
- New rules have been introduced for the tax treatment of hire purchase agreements. Certain deductions relating to hire purchase agreements can be claimed from 1 July 2001.
- New rules have been introduced for the tax treatment of limited recourse debt from 1 July 2001.

Several new labels were introduced in the 2002 individual income tax return and some are included in the personal tax detailed tables. Definitions of these labels are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website.

- Deduction for project pool (item D6, label H)
- Low value pool deduction (item D7, label K)
- Section 40-880 deduction (item P8, label A)
- Net income or loss from business this year Primary production (item P8, label B)

- Net income or loss from business this year Non-primary production (item P8, label C)
- Deferred non-commercial business losses from the prior year Primary production (item P8, label D)
- Deferred non-commercial business losses from the prior year – Non-primary production (item P8, label E)
- STS depreciation deduction Low cost assets (less than \$1000) (item P10, label A)
- STS depreciation deduction General pool assets (less than 25 years) (item P10, label B)
- STS depreciation deduction Long life pool assets (25 years or more) (item P10, label C)
- Intangible depreciating assets first deducted (item P15, label I)
- Other depreciating assets first deducted (item P16, label J)
- Termination value of intangible depreciating assets (item P17, label D)
- Termination value of other depreciating assets (item P18, label K)

Several labels were also removed from the 2002 individual return but statistics from previous years for these items are still available in the personal tax time series table (chapter table 3.25 and personal tax detailed table 7). Definitions of these labels are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website.

- Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses
- Later year 13 month prepaid expenses
- Depreciable assets purchased
- Depreciable assets sold

There has been a change to one of the personal tax chapter tables. 'Personal taxpayers, by industry, 2001–02 income year' (formerly table 3.3), has been replaced with 'Personal taxpayer business income, 2001–02 income year' (table 3.4).

## **PERSONAL TAXPAYERS**

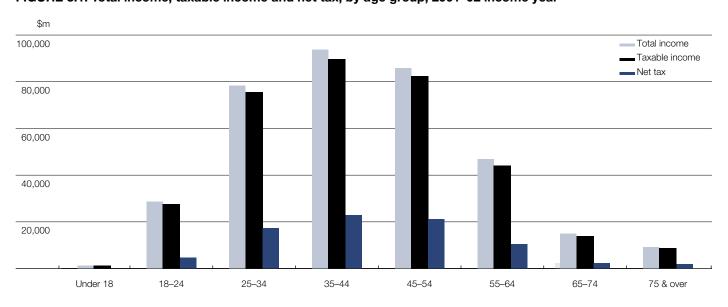
In 2001–02, 10.3 million personal taxpayers lodged returns – representing 52% of the total Australian population (19.7 million) as of 30 June 2002. On average, personal (or individual) taxpayers have accounted for 53% of the total Australian population since 1995–96. Approximately 81% of individuals lodging a return were taxable. Eighty-one per cent of all personal taxpayers had tax instalments deducted from their pay on a regular basis.

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of total income, taxable income and net tax (or net tax payable) of personal taxpayers, by age. Taxpayers in the 35–44 year age group accounted for 22% of the total personal taxpayer population and 29% of the total personal net tax payable (figure 3.1).

Males continue to represent a larger proportion (53%) of the total taxpayer population. This figure reflects a greater level of male participation in the labour force – in June 2002, men

aged 15 and older had a 72% participation rate, whereas women aged 15 and older had a 55% participation rate (ABS, *The labour force*, July 2003, Cat. No. 6202.0).

FIGURE 3.1: Total income, taxable income and net tax, by age group, 2001–02 income year



## BOX 3.2: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**Uniform capital allowance (UCA) system**: introduced 1 July 2001, the UCA system applies to most depreciating assets, including those acquired before that date. The UCA provisions in Division 40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) consolidate a range of former capital allowance provisions, including those relating to plant and equipment. The UCA system does this by providing a set of general rules that apply across a variety of depreciating assets and certain other capital expenditure. It maintains some concessional tax treatments, such as those applying to primary production depreciating assets. It also introduces new deductions for some business-related capital expenditure and for certain project costs that did not previously attract a deduction.

Taxpayers now calculate deductions for the decline in value of their depreciating assets using these new rules.

Eligible taxpayers who elect to enter the simplified tax system (STS) will generally calculate deductions for their depreciating assets under the special STS rules. However, the provisions of the UCA system relating to deductions for certain capital expenditure, such as project amounts and business-related costs, apply to STS taxpayers.

**Simplified tax system (STS)**: introduced 1 July 2001, the STS applies to assessments for income years starting on or after that date. The STS is an alternative method of determining taxable income for eligible small businesses with straightforward financial affairs. The STS provisions can be found in Division 328 of the ITAA 1997.

The STS has three main elements:

- STS cash accounting
- simplified trading stock rules, and
- simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules.

In addition, STS entities can claim a full deduction for certain prepaid business expenses.

Participation in the STS is optional.

If a taxpayer chooses to participate in the STS, they must use all three elements where they apply. The STS accounting and the simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules apply to non-business income and deductions, as well as to business income and deductions.

A taxpayer is eligible to be an STS taxpayer for an income year if:

- they carry on a business
- they have an STS average turnover of less than \$1 million. The STS average turnover includes the turnover of any entities the taxpayer is 'grouped with', and
- they, together with any entities they are 'grouped with', have depreciating assets with a total adjustable value of less than \$3 million at the end of the year (includes depreciating assets for which a deduction has been allowed or is allowable under the STS or the UCA provisions).

**Baby bonus**: effective from 1 July 2001, the baby bonus is an Australian Government initiative helping families when they have a baby. The baby bonus is a refundable tax offset that people can claim from the Tax Office – even if they do not pay tax, do not have any income or do not lodge a tax return. The baby bonus is paid regardless of whether a person receives any other family benefits (for example, maternity allowance) and is not income tested.

In 2001–02, a person was eligible for the baby bonus if they:

- had a baby or gained legal responsibility of a child aged under five (for example, through adoption) after 30 June 2001, and
- were an Australian resident at that time.

Usually, it is the mother of the child who is eligible. How much baby bonus is payable is determined by comparing the person's taxable income in the claim year (the income year the person is making the claim) with their taxable income in the base year (either the income year in which the person became legally responsible for the child or the preceding income year).

If a person's taxable income is \$25,000 or less in the claim year, they are entitled to an annual amount of \$500. This amount may be less in the first year as the baby bonus is calculated from the baby's date of birth (or the date the person gained legal responsibility).

If a person's taxable income is more than \$25,000 in the claim year but less than their taxable income in the base year, they get the baby bonus. A person may get more than \$500 if there is a significant reduction in their taxable income.

If a person's taxable income is more than \$25,000 in the claim year and more than their taxable income in the base year, they will not get the baby bonus that year.

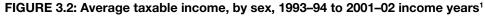
1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

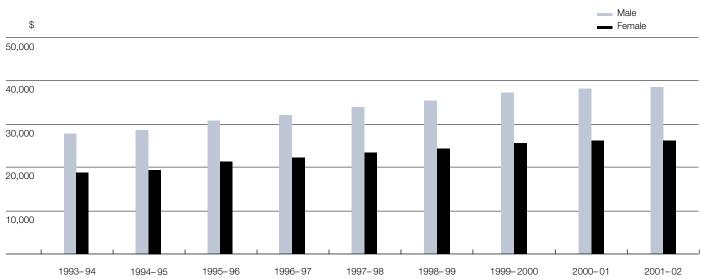
## PERSONAL TAXPAYER INCOME

In 2001–02, 10.3 million personal taxpayers had a total income of \$359 billion and a taxable income of \$342.3 billion. The average taxable income for personal taxpayers (taxable and non-taxable combined) was \$33,093. Men had a much higher average taxable income (\$39,027) than women (\$26,497), reflecting different employment patterns and participation in the labour force. For the past eight years both men's and women's average taxable incomes have increased

steadily. However, the gap between men's and women's average taxable income has also increased (figure 3.2).

Individuals obtain their income from a wide variety of sources (table 3.1). Seventy-eight per cent of the total number of personal taxpayers had income from salary and wages (as shown on payment summaries). Income from salary and wages accounted for 75% of total income.





1. The statistics for the 2001–02 income year were sourced from 2002 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001–02 and prior income years.

## **BOX 3.3: Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments**

Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments may include parenting payment (partnered); Newstart allowance; youth allowance; mature age allowance where the taxpayer started to receive the allowance on or after 1 July 1996; partner allowance; sickness allowance; special benefit; widow allowance; austudy payment; exceptional circumstances relief payment, restart income support or farm household support (by way of financial assistance); Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme (ABSTUDY) living or dependent spouse allowance or payment under the Veterans' Children Education Scheme where the taxpayer is 16 years or older; Training for Employment Program allowance; New Enterprise Incentive Scheme allowance; textile, clothing and footwear special allowance; Green Corps training allowance; or other taxable Commonwealth education or training payments; an income support component from a Community Development Employment Project – shown as 'CDEP Salary or Wages' on the taxpayer's *PAYG payment summary – individual non business*; or CDEP scheme participant supplement.

Centrelink is the Australian Government agency responsible for assessing eligibility and providing the benefits and payments. The amount received may depend on an individual's income, assets and other factors (see the Centrelink website at **www.centrelink.gov.au**).

While individuals with low incomes are more likely to be eligible, people with high incomes for the entire financial year may receive some of these benefits or payments (see personal tax detailed tables 5 & 15, part B). This is because the income reported in this publication refers to income for the entire financial year, while assessing eligibility for many of the above payments or benefits generally includes income at the time of application for a payment or benefit. The income at the time eligibility is determined may not necessarily represent the income earned over the entire financial year, which is why some people with high incomes may receive these payments or benefits.

Some sources of income are one-off events, such as capital gains and eligible termination payments. Other sources of income are more likely to be declared by certain taxpayer groups. For example, taxpayers aged 65 years or older declared 58% (\$2.3 billion) of total Commonwealth of Australia pensions and allowances in 2002–03 (see personal tax detailed table 12). Similarly, non-taxable taxpayers (taxpayers with net tax payable equal to \$0) and taxable taxpayers with taxable income of less than \$25,000 accounted for 93% (\$4 billion) of total Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments (see personal tax detailed table 5, part B and box 3.3).

Tables 3.16 to 3.24 at the end of this chapter report the areas with the 10 highest and lowest average (or mean) taxable incomes in each state and territory of Australia, as well as the areas with the 10 highest and lowest average taxable incomes in Australia in 2001–02.

For 2001–02 the area with the highest average taxable income was postcode 2027, which includes the suburbs of Darling Point, Edgecliff, HMAS Rushcutters and Point Piper in New South Wales. Postcode 2027 has consistently remained the postcode with the highest average taxable income since 1994–95. The area with the second highest average taxable income was postcode 3142, which includes the suburb of Toorak.

The area with the lowest average taxable income was postcode 2308, which includes the suburbs/areas of Callaghan and Newcastle University.

## PERSONAL TAXPAYER DEDUCTIONS

Allowable deductions are subtracted from assessable (or total) income to give the taxable income, to which the tax rates are then applied. Deductions are generally categorised as work related deductions or other deductions. Work related deductions are directly related to gaining or producing an employee's assessable income. Other deductions include gifts, film industry incentives and other expenses such as the cost of managing tax affairs.

Deductions are common, with 80% (8.3 million) of the total individual taxpayer population claiming a deduction of some type. These deductions were valued at \$19.7 billion in 2001–02 (table 3.2). Male taxpayers accounted for 54% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a deduction. Their deduction claims accounted for 67% (\$13.1 billion) of total deductions. Female taxpayers accounted for 46% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a deduction. Their deduction claims accounted for 33% (\$6.6 billion) of total deductions.

In 2001–02 taxable personal taxpayers earning a taxable income of \$60,001 or more accounted for only 10% of claimants (both taxable and non-taxable), but their deductions accounted for 24% (\$4.7 billion) of total deductions claimed. Those earning between \$20,001 and \$60,000 taxable income accounted for the largest share (52%) of claimants, but their deductions accounted for 46% (\$9 billion) of total deductions (personal tax detailed table 5, part C).

TABLE 3.1: Source of personal taxpayer income, 2001-02 income year

Source of income <sup>1</sup>	Taxpayers No.	Income \$m	Income as proportion of total % 2
Salary & wages	8,029,611	267,596	74.6
Net partnership & trust distribution <sup>3</sup>	2,076,900	25,036	7.0
Net business income	809,859	11,185	3.1
Other pensions/annuities (non-government)	514,093	9,397	2.6
Gross dividends	3,126,276	8,124	2.3
Net capital gains	1,078,817	6,120	1.7
Gross interest	3,880,229	5,402	1.5
Eligible termination payments (ETP) – other than excessive component <sup>4</sup>	358,463	5,124	1.4
Allowances, benefits, earnings & tips	1,917,926	4,712	1.3
Commonwealth of Australia benefits & payments	1,058,846	4,280	1.2
Commonwealth of Australia pensions & allowances	632,518	3,925	1.1
Primary imputation credits	3,067,821	3,274	0.9
Lump sum payments – assessable in full (amount A)	204,858	1,848	0.5
Net farm management withdrawals or deposits	27,871	901	0.3
Net personal services income	49,118	640	0.2
Other foreign income	698,746	685	0.2
Foreign employment & pension or annuity income without an undeducted purchase price	49,854	479	0.1
Foreign pension or annuity income with an undeducted purchase price	51,413	382	0.1
Other salary & wages category 17	30,861	201	0.1
Other salary & wages category 28	40,728	398	0.1
Other income n.e.i category 28	64,482	503	0.1
Attributed personal services income	6,193	115	0.0
Life assurance bonuses <sup>5</sup>	5,080	25	0.0
Eligible termination payments – excessive component <sup>4</sup>	625	42	0.0
Attributed foreign income <sup>6</sup>	2,408	7	0.0
Lump sum payments – 5% assessable (5% of amount B)	26,201	13	0.0
Net rent	1,337,520	-622	-0.2
Other income n.e.i category 17	27,393	162	0.0
Less Total deferred losses	105,211	474	0.1
Total <sup>9</sup>	10,280,299	359,481	100.0

- 1. Definitions for the different sources of income are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
- 2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
- $3. \ This is the sum of net partnership and trust distributions from primary production and non-primary production.\\$
- 4. Number of personal taxpayers who declared ETP amounts on their 2002 income tax return and the amounts they declared.
- 5. Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.
- 6. The attributed foreign income amount is the sum of controlled foreign company income, transferor trust income, foreign investment fund and foreign life assurance policy income amounts.
- 7. 'Other salary and wages category 1' and 'Other income n.e.i. (not elsewhere included) category 1' are components of 'Other income category 1', which is reported on the individual return (item 22, label Y).
- 8. 'Other salary and wages category 2' and 'Other income n.e.i. (not elsewhere included) category 2' are components of 'Other income category 2', which is reported on the individual return (item 22, label V).
- 9. Components do not add to total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one type of income source. The total income amount shown in this table is the sum of components as shown by the taxpayer on their annual income tax return. It is not necessarily the total income calculated by the Tax Office during assessment.

TABLE 3.2: Personal taxpayer deductions, 2001-02 income year

Type of deduction <sup>1</sup>	Taxpayers	vers Amount claimed	
	No.	\$m	%
Work related expenses	6,575,814	9,630	48.9
Prior year losses <sup>2</sup>	104,888	3,135	15.9
Undeducted purchase price of Australian pension or annuity	269,171	1,590	8.1
Non-employer sponsored superannuation	179,687	1,272	6.5
Interest and dividends	1,097,966	1,263	6.4
Cost of managing tax affairs	4,880,325	933	4.7
Gifts or donations	3,595,391	868	4.4
Low value pool	97,628	50	0.3
Undeducted purchase price of foreign pension or annuity	43,893	43	0.2
Film industry incentives	1,589	20	0.1
Election expenses	2,369	4	0.0
Project pool	6,600	4	0.0
Other	325,831	877	4.5
Total <sup>3</sup>	8,311,172	19,689	100.0

- 1. Definitions for the different types of deductions are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
- 2. This is the sum of primary and non-primary production tax losses of earlier income years.
- 3. Components do not add to total number of taxpayers claiming deductions as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction.

Work related expenses are the most common type of deduction claimed. In 2001–02, 6.6 million people claimed such deductions. These deductions were valued at \$9.6 billion or 49% of total deductions claimed (table 3.2). Male taxpayers accounted for 55% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a work related expense. Their work related expense claims accounted for 67% (\$6.5 billion) of total work related expenses. Female taxpayers accounted for 45% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a work related expense. Their work related expense claims accounted for 33% (\$3.2 billion) of total work related expenses.

Generally, the higher the income of the taxpayer, the higher the average work related expense deduction claimed. In 2001–02, taxable personal taxpayers earning taxable income of \$60,001 or more accounted for only 12% of the total number of claimants (both taxable and non-taxable), but their

work related expenses accounted for 23% (\$2.2 billion) of all work related expense deductions claimed (see personal tax detailed table 5, part C). Taxable personal taxpayers earning taxable income between \$20,001 and \$60,000 accounted for 63% of claimants, and 62% (\$5.9 billion) of all work related expense deductions. The average claim per taxable person was higher among those earning \$60,001 or more taxable income (\$2,726) than among those earning between \$20,001 and \$60,000 taxable income (\$1,438).

Personal taxpayers can claim more than one work related expense (table 3.3). Clothing was the most common work related expense claimed, with 4.3 million taxpayers claiming \$1.1 billion worth of clothing (uniform) expenses. However, in value terms, motor vehicle expenses accounted for the largest share (38%) of total work related expenses claimed, with the average claim valued at \$1,862.

TABLE 3.3: Personal taxpayer work related expenses, 2001–02 income year

Work related expense <sup>1</sup>	Taxpayers	Amount claimed	
	No.	\$m	%
Motor vehicle (or car)	1,978,505	3,685	38.3
Clothing (or uniform)	4,269,855	1,079	11.2
Self-education	505,489	679	7.0
Other travel	529,640	751	7.8
Other	4,958,985	3,437	35.7
Total <sup>2</sup>	6,575,814	9,630	100.0

- 1. Definitions for the different types of work related expenses are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
- 2. Components do not add to total number of taxpayers claiming work related expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of work related expense. Total amounts claimed may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

# PERSONAL TAXPAYERS WITH NET BUSINESS INCOME

In 2001–02 more than 1.4 million personal taxpayers declared net business income or loss on their return. This income comprised:

- net business income primary production
- net business income non-primary production
- distribution from partnerships primary production
- distribution from partnerships non-primary production
- distribution from trusts primary production, and/or
- net farm management withdrawals and deposits.

**Note:** Distribution from trusts non-primary production is generally income from investments, and thus has not been included in identifying taxpayers with net business income.

Eighteen per cent of taxpayers with net business income or loss (and whose industry was stated) were in the construction industry, a further 18% were in the property and business services industry. And 13% were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

TABLE 3.4: Personal taxpayers with net business income<sup>1</sup>, by industry, 2001-02 income year

Industry <sup>2</sup>	No. of taxpayers with net business income or loss <sup>3</sup>	No. of taxpayers with net business income <sup>4</sup>	No. of taxpayers with net business income as a major source <sup>5</sup>	No. of taxpayers with losses <sup>6</sup>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	104,683	52,507	32,715	16,069
Mining	1,396	1,053	694	250
Manufacturing	49,175	38,739	25,139	6,713
Electricity, gas & water supply	426	352	231	46
Construction	149,559	138,590	108,340	7,652
Wholesale trade	14,355	10,000	6,589	2,371
Retail trade	66,270	47,248	33,541	11,262
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	10,003	6,222	4,145	1,893
Transport & storage	48,715	43,823	32,606	3,248
Communication	14,353	13,277	10,182	722
Finance & insurance	24,983	10,949	5,373	5,538
Property & business services	146,562	123,010	67,194	15,824
Education	14,327	11,953	5,342	1,682
Health & community services	52,310	45,332	28,451	5,221
Cultural & recreational services	52,417	35,889	17,026	8,497
Personal & other services	62,504	50,376	33,735	8,390
Total industries stated	812,038	629,320	411,303	95,378
Other <sup>7</sup>	623,814	500,933	345,511	44,937
Total	1,435,852	1,130,253	756,814	140,315

<sup>1.</sup> The term 'net business income' in this table and section refers to the sum of net business income primary production, net business income non-primary production, distribution from partnerships primary production, distribution from partnerships primary production and net farm management withdrawals and deposits.

<sup>2.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings may be found in personal tax detailed table 4. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2002*.

<sup>3.</sup> Refers to the number of taxpayers who declared net business income greater than or less than \$0.

<sup>4.</sup> Refers to the number of taxpayers who declared net business income greater than \$0.

<sup>5.</sup> The column 'No. of taxpayers with net business income as a major source' shows the number of taxpayers whose net business income was greater than each of the following groups of income: salary and wages, superannuation and annuities, investment income, other non government income, and government cash benefits. The income groups of personal services income, net capital gains, losses and other payments are not included in this comparison.

<sup>6.</sup> Refers to taxpayers who declared losses from primary production, losses from non-primary production and total deferred losses.

<sup>7.</sup> Includes taxpayers classified under the government, administration and defence code and those who did not state their industry.

#### PERSONAL TAXPAYER BUSINESS EXPENSES

This section presents information on business expenses for all personal taxpayers who declared total business income (see footnote 1 of table 3.5).

Eight per cent (788,978) of total personal taxpayers claimed business expenses worth \$42 billion in total (table 3.5). Male taxpayers accounted for 72% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a business expense. Their business expense claims accounted for 80% (\$33.5 billion) of total business expenses. Female taxpayers accounted for 28% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a business expense. Their business expense claims accounted for 20% (\$8.5 billion) of total business expenses.

In value terms, cost of sales expenses accounted for the largest share (40%) of total business expenses for personal taxpayers. However, motor vehicle expenses were the most common business expense claimed, with 560,351 claimants.

Table 3.5 shows a breakdown of business expenses of personal taxpayers by different grades of total business income. In value terms, 74% of total business expenses were claimed by individuals with total business income of less than \$1 million. Cost of sales expenses accounted for 30% of total business expenses of individuals with total business income of less than \$1 million, 61% of total business expenses of individuals with total business income of \$1 million to less than \$2 million, and 77% of total business expenses of individuals with total business income of \$2 million or more.

TABLE 3.5: Personal taxpayer business expenses, by total business income, 2001-02 income year

Type of expense <sup>2</sup>		Total business income <sup>1</sup>				
		Less than \$1 million	\$1 million to less than \$2 million	\$2 million or more	Total	
Cost of sales	No.	211,343	2,484	1,473	215,300	
	\$m	9,206	2,499	5,292	16,997	
Motor vehicles	No.	557,200	2,245	906	560,351	
	\$m	2,297	27	15	2,339	
Depreciation	No.	488,312	2,522	1,137	491,971	
	\$m	1,534	43	38	1,615	
External labour <sup>3</sup>	No.	84,155	728	328	85,211	
	\$m	1,304	110	98	1,512	
Rent	No.	140,885	1,649	777	143,311	
	\$m	1,275	73	81	1,429	
Interest	No.	187,423	2,448	1,250	191,121	
	\$m	761	66	80	906	
Repairs & maintenance	No.	258,265	1,999	935	261,199	
	\$m	585	28	24	637	
Lease expenses	No.	45,490	799	428	46,717	
	\$m	292	17	15	324	
Superannuation	No.	61,703	1,690	762	64,155	
	\$m	286	34	26	345	
Bad debts	No.	8,059	249	128	8,436	
	\$m	23	5	4	31	
Other expenses	No.	749,639	3,188	1,512	754,339	
	\$m	13,511	1,197	1,147	15,855	
Total <sup>4</sup>	No.	784,047	3,321	1,610	788,978	
	\$m	31,073	4,098	6,821	41,991	

<sup>1. &#</sup>x27;Total business income' refers to the total business income in item P8 of the business and professional items schedule.

<sup>2.</sup> Definitions for the different types of business expenses are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

<sup>3.</sup> Also referred to as 'Contractor, subcontractor and commission expenses'.

<sup>4.</sup> Components do not add to total number of taxpayers claiming business expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of business expense. Total amounts claimed may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

# PERSONAL TAXPAYER TAX OFFSETS AND CREDITS

The purpose of tax offsets (referred to as 'rebates' in previous editions) is to provide tax relief for certain personal taxpayers – for example, low income earners or pensioners. Tax offsets reduce the amount of tax payable on taxable income. Credits are for tax already paid by the taxpayer or by a trustee on behalf of the taxpayer.

In general, tax offsets can reduce the amount of tax owing only to \$0. An exception to this rule is the 30% private health insurance rebate, which is refundable if the taxpayer chooses to claim it through their tax return. Before 1 July 2000, if the imputation credits to which an individual was entitled exceeded the individual's tax liability in an income year, they could not get a refund of that excess. From 1 July 2000, individuals who received dividends from Australian shares or distributions from Australian managed funds can claim this difference back in full as a tax refund. This is known as the refund of excess imputation credits.

The tax liability of the majority of taxpayers is affected by tax offsets. In 2001–02 around 7 million people were assessed to be entitled to tax offsets and credits totalling \$8.9 billion (table 3.6). Male taxpayers accounted for 50% of the total number of taxpayers who were entitled to tax offsets and credits, while their tax offset and credits accounted for 59% (\$5.2 billion) of total tax offsets or credits. Female taxpayers accounted for 50% of the total number of taxpayers who were entitled to tax offsets and credits, while their tax offset and credit accounted for 41% (\$3.7 billion) of total tax offsets and credits.

Table 3.6 shows a selected list of the tax offsets and credits taxpayers can claim or be entitled to receive. Tax offsets are divided into two major groups: tax offsets personal taxpayers claim and declare on their annual income tax returns and tax offsets the Tax Office calculates on behalf of taxpayers. In general, the Tax Office calculates these tax offsets based on information personal taxpayers declare on their returns.

To be eligible to claim or receive the tax offsets listed in table 3.6, taxpayers must satisfy certain conditions. For example to qualify for the zone or overseas forces tax offset, taxpayers must have lived in a remote or isolated area of Australia or served overseas as a member of Australia's Defence Force or a United Nations armed force. Eligibility for other tax offsets such as the low income tax offset or the Senior Australians tax offset depends on the **taxable income** of taxpayers (see box 3.4) and other factors. (Eligibility rules for the tax offsets listed in table 3.6 are discussed further in the glossary of this publication, *TaxPack 2002*, *TaxPack 2002 supplement* and the *TaxPack 2002 for retirees* booklets.)

The most common type of tax offset claimed on individual tax returns was imputation credit (primary imputation credit and partnership and trust share of imputation credit from franked dividends). More than 4 million personal taxpayers claimed imputation credits worth \$4.3 billion, accounting for 74% of total tax offsets claimed on individual tax returns.

Among the selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets reported in table 3.6, the most common type of tax offset personal

taxpayers were entitled to was the low income tax offset, with more than 3 million personal taxpayers entitled. However, this tax offset represented only 10% (\$391 million) of the total value of selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets. There were 155,421 taxpayers who claimed the newly introduced baby bonus tax offset and the total value of the baby bonus tax offset they claimed (\$50.5 million) accounted for 1% of the total value of selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets (box 3.4). Termination payment tax offsets had the highest total value (\$1.5 billion), accounting for 39% of the total value of selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets.

#### BOX 3.4: Tax offsets based on taxable income<sup>1</sup>

It is important to remember that tax offsets such as the low income tax offset and Senior Australians tax offset are based on the **taxable income** of individuals and **not** their total income.

Taxable income is equal to total income less total deductions and tax losses of earlier income years. As shown in tables 3.2 and 3.3, there are 15 separate deduction items (including prior year **losses**). It is possible for people with high total incomes to claim large deductions which result in them having low taxable incomes that make them eligible to claim or to receive some tax offsets.

In personal tax detailed table 15, part D, for example, there were more than 140,000 personal taxpayers with total income of \$25,000 or more receiving the low income tax offset. These taxpayers could have claimed large deductions and/or prior year tax losses which resulted in them having taxable incomes of less than \$24,450, thus making them eligible to receive the low income tax offset. This is shown in personal tax detailed table 5, part D, where there were no taxpayers with **taxable income** of \$25,000 or more receiving the low income tax offset.

Aside from taxable income, other factors/conditions are considered to determine if an individual is entitled to receive tax offsets. There is more information on eligibility rules in *TaxPack 2002*, *TaxPack 2002 supplement*, and the *TaxPack 2002 for retirees* booklets.

## BOX 3.5: Baby bonus tax offsets claimed, 2001-02

In 2001–02, 155,421 taxpayers claimed the newly introduced baby bonus tax offset (table 3.6). Ninety-four per cent of taxpayers who claimed the tax offset were women. Overall, women claimed 95% (or \$47.8 million) of the baby bonus tax offset

Eighty-six per cent (133,595) of taxpayers claiming the baby bonus tax offset were non-taxable (that is, they were taxpayers with net tax payable equal to \$0) or had a taxable income less than \$25,000. These taxpayers accounted for 89% (\$45 million) of the total value of baby bonus tax offsets claimed (see personal tax detailed table 5, part D).

Foreign tax credits were the most common type of credits among the credits reported in table 3.6. In 2001–02 there were 534,921 personal taxpayers who claimed foreign tax credits worth \$112 million.

TABLE 3.6: Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/Tax Office calculated, 2001-02 income year

Type of tax offset and credit <sup>1</sup>	Taxpayers		Amounts
	No.	\$m²	% <sup>3</sup>
Tax offsets claimed/declared on return			
Total imputation credit <sup>4</sup>	4,036,281	4,261	73.5
Superannuation contribution, annuity & pension	423,166	584	10.1
Spouse	333,977	362	6.2
Zone or overseas forces	480,288	196	3.4
Medical expenses	384,114	192	3.3
30% private health insurance	380,696	164	2.8
Parent/parent-in-law/invalid relative	12,073	15	0.3
Superannuation contributions on behalf of spouse	32,891	14	0.2
Landcare & water tax offset brought forward from previous year	330	0	0.0
Landcare & water facility claimed	367	0	0.0
Other	4,869	10	0.2
Total <sup>5</sup>	n.a	5,800	100.0
Selected tax offsets calculated by the Tax Office			
Termination payment	264,257	1,465	39.1
Senior Australians tax offset	587,584	1,130	30.1
Low income	3,057,506	391	10.4
Pension or pensioner	231,726	308	8.2
Averaging	139,824	297	7.9
Commonwealth of Australia benefits & allowances tax offset <sup>7</sup>	282,007	100	2.7
Baby bonus <sup>6</sup>	155,421	51	1.3
Life assurance (insurance) bonus	5,053	8	0.2
Total <sup>5</sup>	n.a	3,748	100.0
Selected credits claimed			
Foreign tax credit	534,921	112	94.1
Section 100(2) <sup>8</sup>	2,686	7	5.9
Total <sup>5</sup>	n.a	119	100.0
Total tax offsets and credits – Tax Office assessed/allowed9	7,028,916	8,880	

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions for the different types of tax offsets and credits are in the personal tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

<sup>2.</sup> An amount of \$0 indicates an amount less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%. Percentages calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.

<sup>4.</sup> Sum of primary imputation credit (item 11, label U on the individual return) and partnership and trust share of imputation credit from franked dividends (item 12, label Q on the individual return).

<sup>5.</sup> Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming tax offsets or credits as taxpayers may claim more than one type of tax offset or credit. Total amounts claimed may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

<sup>6.</sup> The number of taxpayers who claimed the baby bonus tax offset reported includes taxpayers who may not have lodged an individual tax return but lodged only the baby bonus claim form.

<sup>7.</sup> Also referred to as 'Beneficiary tax offset'.

<sup>8.</sup> The total share of credits for tax paid by a trustee.

<sup>9.</sup> The total number here refers to the number of taxpayers assessed by the Tax Office to be entitled to certain tax offsets and credits. The total amount is calculated by the Tax Office during tax return assessment and includes amounts allowed by the Tax Office (which may differ from amounts claimed by taxpayers). The total amount may also include certain types of tax offsets or credits not included in the table (for example, other Tax Office calculated tax offsets) or exclude amounts listed above. Therefore, it will not necessarily agree with the sum of component items in the table.

# MEDICARE LEVY AND MEDICARE LEVY SURCHARGE

The **Medicare levy** is used to partially fund Medicare, the scheme that gives Australian residents access to health care. Most individuals who are residents of Australia at any time during the income year are liable to pay a Medicare levy based on their taxable income for the year. The Medicare levy is calculated at 1.5% of an individual's taxable income. However, this calculation may vary in certain circumstances.

Relief from the levy is provided to certain low income earners. A person whose taxable income for 2001–02 was \$14,539 or less did not have to pay the levy. If the person's income was more than \$14,539 but less than \$15,717, they had to pay a levy equal to 20% of the difference between their income and \$14,539. If the person's income was \$15,717 or more, they had to pay a levy equal to 1.5% of their taxable income.

If a taxpayer received a Commonwealth taxable pension, allowance or payment and they were below age pension age, they did not have to pay the Medicare levy if their taxable income was \$16,570 or less. If their taxable income was more than \$16,570 but less than \$17,913, they had to pay a levy equal to 20% of the difference between their income and \$16,570 (that is, their Medicare levy was calculated at 20 cents for every dollar above \$16,570 but below \$17,913).

If a taxpayer was eligible for the senior Australians tax offset, they did not have to pay the Medicare levy if their taxable income was \$20,000 or less. If their taxable income was more than \$20,000 but less than \$21,622, they had to pay a levy equal to 20% of the difference between their income and \$20,000 (that is, their Medicare levy was calculated at 20 cents for every dollar above \$20,000 but below \$21,622).

However, the income threshold for Medicare levy relief can vary depending on a person's marital status or number of dependants. For the 2001–02 income year, a taxpayer may have been eligible for a reduced levy based on family income (the combined taxable income of the taxpayer and their spouse) if they:

- had a spouse (married or de facto) on 30 June 2002
- had a spouse who died during 2001–02
- were entitled to a child-housekeeper or housekeeper tax offset or would be entitled if they were not eligible for the family tax benefit, or
- were a sole parent at any time during 2001–02.

If the taxpayer was classified in one of the four categories above, and their family income was less than or equal to the relevant lower income limit in table 3.7, they did not have to pay the levy. However, if the taxpayer's family income was more than the relevant lower income limit but less than or equal to the relevant upper limit in table 3.7, they paid a reduced levy.

TABLE 3.7: Family income thresholds, 2001–02 income year

Number of dependent children and students during 2001–021	Lower income limit \$	Upper income limit \$
0	24,534	26,523
1	26,787	28,958
2	29,040	31,394
3	31,293	33,830
4	33,546	36,265

 For taxpayers with more than four dependent children or students, the lower income limit increases by \$2,253 for each additional child or student and the upper income limit increases by \$2,435 for each additional child or student.

If a taxpayer was eligible for the Senior Australians tax offset and their family income was \$31,729 or less, they did not have to pay the Medicare levy. If the family income was more than \$31,729 but less than \$34,301, they paid a reduced levy. (As in table 3.7, the lower income limit of \$31,729 increases by \$2,253 for each additional child or student, while the upper income limit of \$34,301 increases by \$2,435 for each additional child or student.)

Other taxpayers who did not have a spouse or dependant may still have been exempt from paying the Medicare levy if:

- they were a blind pensioner or they received the sickness allowance from Centrelink
- they were entitled to full free medical treatment for all conditions under Defence Force arrangements or Veterans' Affairs Repatriation Health Card (Gold Card) or repatriation arrangements
- they were not an Australian resident for tax purposes
- they were a resident of Norfolk Island
- they were a member of a diplomatic mission or consular post in Australia (or a member of such a person's family and they were living with them), they were not an Australian citizen and did not ordinarily live in Australia, or
- they had a certificate from the Levy Exemption Certification Unit of the Health Insurance Commission showing they were not entitled to Medicare benefits.

In 2001–02 around 7 million personal taxpayers were liable for the Medicare levy, valued at \$4.5 billion in total. Of the total number of taxpayers liable for the Medicare levy, 57% were male and 43% were female. Male taxpayers accounted for 63% of the total levy, while female taxpayers were liable for 37% of the total levy. On average, male taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy of \$726, while female taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy of \$550 (table 3.8).

From 1 July 1997 higher income individuals and families who do not have adequate private patient hospital cover pay an extra 1% of their taxable income for the **Medicare levy surcharge**. This is in addition to the normal 1.5% Medicare levy. A personal taxpayer is liable for the Medicare levy surcharge if they and all their dependants do not have adequate private patient hospital cover and:

- they are a single person without a dependent child or children and have a taxable income for Medicare levy surcharge purposes of more than \$50,000, or
- they are a member of a family and the combined taxable income for Medicare levy surcharge purposes of the taxpayer and their spouse is more than \$100,000, plus \$1,500 for each dependant after the first one.

In 2001–02, 161,462 personal taxpayers were liable to pay the Medicare levy surcharge, valued at around \$98 million in total (an average of \$605 per person). Of the total number of taxpayers liable to pay the Medicare levy surcharge, 66% were male and 34% were female. Male taxpayers were liable for 70% of the total surcharge while female taxpayers accounted for 30% of the total surcharge. On average, male taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy surcharge of \$646, while female taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy surcharge of \$527 (table 3.8).

TABLE 3.8: Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge, by sex, 2001–02 income year

,		•			
Medicar	e levy				
	Tax	payers	A	Amount	Average
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$
Male	3,960,463	56.8	2,877	63.4	726
Female	3,016,630	43.2	1,658	36.6	550
Total	6,977,093	100.0	4,535	100.0	650
Medicar	e levy surcha	rge			
	Tax	payers	A	Amount	Average
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$
Male	106,534	66.0	69	70.4	646
Female	54,928	34.0	29	29.6	527

#### PERSONAL TAXPAYER NET TAX

In 2001–02, 8.4 million individuals (4.6 million male taxpayers and 3.8 million female taxpayers) were liable for \$80.2 billion in net tax. Male taxpayers were liable for \$53.6 billion in net tax, and had an average net tax of \$11,570. Female taxpayers were liable for \$26.5 billion in net tax and had an average net tax of \$7,063 (personal tax detailed table 1).

#### BOX 3.6: Calculating net tax for personal taxpayers<sup>1</sup>

Net tax in this chapter refers to the net tax personal taxpayers are liable to pay before the application of any refundable items.

Before the 2000–01 income year, net tax was calculated using the formula:

Net tax = [tax on taxable income<sup>2</sup> + complementary tax<sup>3</sup> - total tax offsets (or rebates) and credits]<sup>4</sup> + Medicare levy + Medicare levy surcharge.

(Imputation credits were included in total tax offsets and credits.)

However, from the 2000–01 income year onwards, imputation credits became refundable to taxpayers. They are no longer included in total tax offsets and credits. Thus the net tax payable amount for the 2001–02 income year **includes** imputation credits. Net tax was calculated using the following formula:

Net tax = (tax on taxable income<sup>2</sup> + complementary tax<sup>3</sup> - total tax offsets and credits)<sup>4</sup> + Medicare levy + Medicare levy surcharge.

(Total tax offsets and credits do not include the 30% private health insurance tax offset, imputation credit, share of imputation credit from franked dividends and the section 100(2) credit.)

Imputation credits and other refunds are deducted after net tax is calculated to give the balance payable/refundable.

This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions. Definitions for most items in this box are in the personal tax glossary included on the attached CD-ROM. More information on how net tax payable and balance payable/refundable are calculated for personal taxpayers is included in the instructions booklet.

Taxable income = Total income - total deductions - primary production prior year losses - non-primary production prior year losses. Personal income tax rates applied to taxable income are worked out based on a marginal scale (see table 3.9)

The amount of tax added to ordinary tax when a primary producer's average income exceeds taxable income.

This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount of less than \$0.

- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions. Definitions for most items in this box are in the personal taxpayer section of the glossary included on the attached CD-ROM. More information on how net tax payable and balance payable/refundable are calculated for personal taxpayers is included in the instructions booklet
- Taxable income = Total income total deductions primary production prior year losses non-primary production prior year losses. Personal income tax rates applied to taxable income are worked out based on a marginal scale (see table 3.9)
- 3. The amount of tax added to ordinary tax when a primary producer's average income exceeds taxable income.
- 4. This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount of less than \$0.

TABLE 3.9: Personal income tax rates for residents, 2001–02 income year

Taxable income range	Tax rate or tax on income range
\$0-\$6,000	0% or \$0
\$6,001-\$20,000	17% or 17 cents for each \$1 over \$6,000
\$20,001-\$50,000	30% or \$2,380 + 30 cents for each \$1 over \$20,000
\$50,001-\$60,000	42% or \$11,380 + 42 cents for each \$1 over \$50,000
\$60,001 or more	47% or \$15,580 + 47 cents for each \$1 over \$60,000

Personal taxpayers with taxable income of \$60,001 or more accounted for 46% (\$36.9 billion) of total net tax payable by personal taxpayers (table 3.10).

TABLE 3.10: Net tax payable, by taxable income, 2001–02 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers <sup>1</sup>		Net tax pa	yable
	No.	%	\$m	%²
Less than \$6,000	32,337	0.4	22	0
\$6,001-\$20,000	1,913,996	22.8	2,375	3
\$20,001-\$50,000	4,653,960	55.4	30,814	38.4
\$50,001-\$60,000	731,457	8.7	10,113	12.6
\$60,001 or more	1,063,841	12.7	36,884	46
Total	8,395,591	100	80,207	100

<sup>1.</sup> Taxpayer population includes only taxable individuals, that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

Senior Australians entitled to the Senior Australians tax offset do not have to pay income tax or the Medicare levy unless their income is more than the amounts shown in table 3.11.

TABLE 3.11: Income tax thresholds for senior Australians, 2001–02 income year

Type of senior Australian taxpayer	Income tax threshold
Single at any time during the year	\$20,000
Had a spouse but either the taxpayer or their spouse lived in a nursing home or they had to live apart due to illness	\$18,882
Lived with their spouse for the full year	\$16,306

## HIGHER EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION SCHEME AND STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT SCHEME

The **Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS)** began in 1989 as a way to supplement funding of Australia's higher education system. Through the scheme, students have to contribute to the cost of their higher education.

In 2002 the annual course contribution for a full-time course started before 1997 was \$2,600 or \$1,300 each semester. However, for full-time courses commenced in 1997 and later years, the contribution varies according to the individual units of study taken. Units of study are divided into three bands (table 3.12).

TABLE 3.12: Full-time, full-year HECS contributions for each band, 2001–02 income year

Band	Course	Contribution \$
1	Arts, Humanities, Social Studies/Behavioural Sciences, Education, Visual/Performing Arts, Nursing, Justice and Legal Studies	3,521
2	Mathematics, Computing, other Health Sciences, Agriculture/Renewable Resources, Built Environment/Architecture, Sciences, Engineering/Processing, Administration, Business and Economics	5,015
3	Law, Medicine, Medical Science, Dentistry, Dental Services, Veterinary Science	5,870

In general, students liable to make contributions under the scheme can pay upfront to the institution or defer their liability and pay through the tax system when their HECS repayment income reaches the minimum threshold.

The HECS repayment income is a person's taxable income plus any amount of taxable income that has been reduced by a net rental loss plus total reportable fringe benefits amounts. The income thresholds and repayment rates for the 2001–02 income year are listed in table 3.13.

For 2001–02, 321,447 personal taxpayers were assessed by the Tax Office as having a HECS debt payable, with debt totalling \$563 million. Male taxpayers accounted for 42% of these taxpayers and were liable for 44% (\$246 million) of the total HECS debt payable. Female taxpayers accounted for 58% of these taxpayers and were liable for 56% (\$317 million) of the total HECS debt payable (table 3.14).

The **Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS)** (or Supplementary Loan Scheme (SLS)) is a voluntary loan scheme that gives tertiary students the option to borrow

<sup>2.</sup> A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

money to help cover their living expenses while studying. Only SFSS loans taken out between 1993 and 1997 were subject to compulsory repayment through the tax system in 2001–02.

Personal taxpayers do not have to repay any money towards their outstanding SFSS debt until their taxable income is greater than \$32,918.

TABLE 3.13: HECS repayment income schedule, 2001–02 income year

HECS repayment income threshold	Repayment rate applied to HECS repayment income %
Below \$23,242	Nil
\$23,242-\$24,510	3.0
\$24,511–\$26,412	3.5
\$26,413–\$30,638	4.0
\$30,639–\$36,977	4.5
\$36,978-\$38,921	5.0
\$38,922–\$41,837	5.5
\$41,838 or more	6.0

TABLE 3.14: HECS assessment debt and SFSS debt (or SLS assessment debt), by sex, 2001–02 income year

HECS assessment debt						
Taxpayers			Δ	mount	Average	
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$	
Male	134,743	41.9	246	43.6	1,822	
Female	186,704	58.1	317	56.4	1,699	
Total	321,447	100.0	563	100.0	1,750	
SFSS debt (or SLS assessment debt)						

	Taxpayers		Amou	Amount	
	No.	%	\$m	%	\$
Male	18,580	54.4	25	57.7	1,319
Female	15,583	45.6	18	42.3	1,151
Total	34,163	100.0	42	100.0	1,242

For 2001–02 the **SFSS repayment amount** (referred to as the **SLS assessment debt** in the personal tax detailed tables) is calculated using the rates shown in table 3.15.

TABLE 3.15: SFSS repayment income schedule, 2001–02 income year

Taxable repayment income threshold	Repayment rate applied to SFSS repayment income %
Below \$32,918	Nil
\$32,918–\$37,407	2
\$37,408-\$52,372	3
\$52,373 or more	4

For 2001–02 a total of 34,163 personal taxpayers were assessed by the Tax Office as having an SFSS debt (or SLS assessment debt) payable, totalling approximately \$42 million. Male taxpayers accounted for 54% of these taxpayers and were liable for 58% (\$25 million) of the total SFSS debt payable. Female taxpayers accounted for 46% of these taxpayers and were liable for 42% (\$18 million) of the total SFSS debt payable (table 3.14).

#### **POSTCODE TABLES**

This section contains tables (table 3.16 to table 3.23) showing 10 postcodes with the highest average (mean) taxable income of taxable personal taxpayers, and 10 postcodes with the lowest average (mean) taxable income of taxable personal taxpayers in each state or territory.

Table 3.24 shows for the whole of Australia:

- 10 postcodes with the highest average (mean) taxable income of taxable personal taxpayers, and
- 10 postcodes with the lowest average (mean) taxable income of taxable personal taxpayers.

Selected statistics for other postcodes within different states and territories are available in personal tax detailed table 3, parts A to H.

TABLE 3.16: Highest and lowest mean income earning postcodes – New South Wales<sup>1</sup>, 2001–02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	tion credits	Net tax	tax <sup>4</sup>	ratio⁵
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
2027	4,611	517,168	112,160	2,625	38,229	194,709	42,227	37.6
2088	15,056	1,426,105	94,720	8,147	53,557	517,517	34,373	36.3
2110	4,347	393,948	90,625	2,510	20,793	141,665	32,589	36.0
2023	4,935	437,796	88,713	2,597	23,667	154,429	31,293	35.3
2030	7,498	644,054	85,897	4,156	33,431	229,788	30,647	35.7
2063	3,204	273,500	85,362	1,940	10,064	97,446	30,414	35.6
2025	4,185	346,237	82,733	2,133	15,259	121,130	28,944	35.0
2028	2,941	239,333	81,378	1,464	10,712	83,843	28,508	35.0
2071	6,068	484,102	79,780	4,043	22,291	167,552	27,612	34.6
2090	6,990	532,213	76,139	3,432	16,476	180,577	25,834	33.9
Bottom 10								
2469	919	25,380	27,617	378	267	4,707	5,122	18.5
2471	704	19,215	27,294	238	70	3,532	5,018	18.4
2717	567	15,429	27,211	150	128	2,891	5,099	18.7
2359	241	6,413	26,609	101	32	1,144	4,745	17.8
2476	253	6,730	26,600	108	36	1,182	4,672	17.6
2449	569	14,785	25,984	302	164	2,660	4,674	18.0
2735	154	3,971	25,782	48	19	677	4,394	17.0
2424	102	2,626	25,742	33	16	453	4,437	17.2
2361	252	6,404	25,414	89	33	1,062	4,214	16.6
2308	65	1,459	22,446	11	1	270	4,159	18.5
Total NSW	2,791,550	117,218,696	41,991	1,066,578	1,562,899	29,934,519	10,723	25.5

- 1. For statistics on other postcodes in New South Wales see personal tax detailed table 3, part A: New South Wales.
- 2. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.
- 4. Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.
- 5. The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top '	10	Bott	om 10	2717	Dareton
2027	Darling Point, Edgecliff, HMAS	2469	Banyabba, Bean Creek, Bingeebeebra,	2359	Bundarra, Camerons Creek
2088 2110	Rushcutters, Point Piper Clifton Gardens, Georges Heights, Mosman, Spit Junction, The Spit Hunters Hill, Hunters Hill West,		Bonalbo, Boomadeerie, Bottle Creek, Bulldog, Bungawalbin, Busby's Flat, Camira, Camira Creek, Capeen, Chatsworth, Clearfield, Clover Park, Coongbar, Culmaran Creek, Deep	2476	Acacia Creek, Acacia Plateau, Boomi Creek, Dalman, Legume, Lindesay Creek, Lower Acacia Creek, Old Koorelah, Woodenbong
2023	Woolwich Bellevue Hill		Creek, Drake, Duck Creek, Ewingar, Gibberagee, Goodwood Island,	2449	Argents Hill, Bowraville, Girralong, Kennaicle Creek, Ketelghay, Missabotti,
2030	Diamond Bay, Dover Heights, HMAS Watson, Rose Bay North, Vaucluse,		Hogarth Range, Jacksons Flat, Kippenduff, Louisa Creek, Mallanganee,	2735	South Arm, Tewinga, Upper Nambucca Koraleigh
0000	Watsons Bay		Mookima Wybra, Mororo, Mount Marsh, Mummulgum, Myrtle Creek,	2424	Caffreys Flat, Charity Creek, Cooplacurripa, Cundle Flat, Knorrit Flat,
2063 2025	Northbridge Woollahra		Old Bonalbo, Paddy's Flat, Pikapene, Pretty Gully, Rappville, Six Mile Swamp,		Mount George, Number One, Rocks Crossing, Tiri, Woodside
2028	Double Bay		Tabulam, Theresa Creek, Tunglebung,	2361	Ashford, Atholwood, Bonshaw,
2071	Killara		Warregah Island, Whiporie, Woombah, Wyan	2001	Limestone, Pindaroi
2090	Cremorne, Cremorne Point	2471	Bora Ridge, Codrington, Coraki, Green Forest, Greenridge, Tatham	2308	Callaghan, Newcastle University

TABLE 3.17: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Victoria<sup>1</sup>, 2001-02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	ation credits	Net tax	tax <sup>4</sup>	ratio <sup>5</sup>
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
3142	7,925	813,425	102,640	4,533	53,002	301,873	38,091	37.1
3944	222	22,446	101,109	139	3,267	8,391	37,798	37.4
3186	11,828	922,044	77,954	6,424	39,109	314,591	26,597	34.1
3126	4,347	326,087	75,014	2,440	13,158	110,453	25,409	33.9
3002	2,377	176,463	74,238	1,114	8,005	59,600	25,074	33.8
3004	2,594	190,061	73,269	1,004	6,972	64,394	24,824	33.9
3144	5,888	408,148	69,319	3,252	19,877	135,311	22,981	33.2
3141	9,480	618,771	65,271	3,688	21,243	200,079	21,105	32.3
3143	4,686	304,613	65,005	2,212	10,205	98,132	20,942	32.2
3206	5,578	359,768	64,498	2,477	9,597	115,023	20,621	32.0
Bottom 10								
3594	247	6,800	27,531	79	119	1,312	5,312	19.3
3236	108	2,971	27,510	32	23	558	5,165	18.8
3520	68	1,868	27,465	26	8	296	4,357	15.9
3920	717	19,491	27,184	73	21	3,588	5,004	18.4
3581	70	1,895	27,065	26	9	347	4,959	18.3
3583	64	1,731	27,051	16	4	312	4,877	18.0
3469	97	2,581	26,609	36	20	469	4,835	18.2
3895	83	2,171	26,152	38	27	346	4,168	15.9
3778	91	2,272	24,964	18	8	395	4,346	17.4
3800	58	1,338	23,064	9	2	243	4,189	18.2
Total VIC	2,132,330	84,051,514	39,418	683,323	1,072,923	20,463,071	9,597	24.3

<sup>1.</sup> For statistics on other postcodes in Victoria see personal tax detailed table 3, part B: Victoria.

<sup>5.</sup> The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top '			om 10
3142	Toorak	3594	Nyah
3944	Portsea	3236	Forrest, Mount Sabine
3186	Brighton, Brighton North	3520	Kinypanial, Korong Vale, South
3126	Canterbury, Camberwell East		Kinypanial
3002	East Melbourne, Jolimont	3920	Flinders Naval Depot, HMAS Cerberus
3004	Melbourne	3581	Bael Bael, Beauchamp, Lake Charm,
3144	Kooyong, Malvern		Mystic Park, Sandhill Lake
3141	South Yarra	3583	Tresco
		3469	Elmhurst
3143	Armadale	3895	Doctors Flat, Ensay, Ensay North
3206	Albert Park, Middle Park		, ,,
		3778	Fernshaw, Narbethong
		3800	Monash University

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.

<sup>4.</sup> Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.

TABLE 3.18: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Queensland<sup>1</sup>, 2001–02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	tion credits	Net tax	tax <sup>4</sup>	ratio <sup>5</sup>
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
4709	684	45,722	66,845	252	71	14,720	21,520	32.2
4007	4,988	332,366	66,633	2,159	12,652	109,869	22,027	33.1
4744	2,982	180,809	60,633	1,305	787	56,173	18,837	31.1
4743	477	28,279	59,286	164	35	8,594	18,017	30.4
4746	992	58,604	59,076	303	134	17,787	17,930	30.4
4717	2,250	131,693	58,530	773	474	39,974	17,766	30.4
4745	1,304	75,674	58,032	584	385	22,795	17,481	30.1
4069	15,678	848,438	54,116	7,675	22,713	249,915	15,940	29.5
4067	3,762	190,974	50,764	1,704	6,583	56,257	14,954	29.5
4068	10,009	507,036	50,658	4,329	16,581	147,994	14,786	29.2
Bottom 10								
4353	99	2,570	25,955	34	14	461	4,660	18.0
4468	129	3,323	25,761	37	21	546	4,231	16.4
4659	749	19,231	25,676	186	122	3,286	4,387	17.1
4673	184	4,711	25,605	50	36	863	4,692	18.3
4612	100	2,548	25,484	29	15	456	4,557	17.9
4381	147	3,740	25,440	38	9	658	4,477	17.6
4467	65	1,618	24,886	18	4	255	3,919	15.7
4425	80	1,965	24,567	31	10	323	4,032	16.4
4412	83	1,942	23,393	35	15	310	3,732	16.0
4424	59	1,375	23,298	29	28	237	4,023	17.3
Total QLD	1,554,257	55,906,403	35,970	440,492	573,619	12,803,065	8,237	22.9

<sup>1.</sup> For statistics on other postcodes in Queensland see personal tax detailed table 3, part C: Queensland.

<sup>5.</sup> The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top 1	10	
4709	Tieri	
4007	Brisbane Airport, Doomben, Hamilton, Hamilton Central, Whitstanes	
4744	Moranbah, Peak Downs Mine	
4743	Glenden, Suttor	
4746	German Creek, May Downs,	
	Middlemount	
4717	Blackwater	
4745	Dysart, Norwich Park	
4069	Brookfield, Chapel Hill, Fig Tree	
	Pocket, Kenmore, Kenmore East,	
	Kenmore Hills, Lone Pine, Pinjarra Hills,	
	Pullenvale, Upper Brookfield	
4067	Ironside, St Lucia, St Lucia South	
4068	Chelmer, Indooroopilly, Indooroopilly	

Centre, Taringa

## Bottom 10

	•
4353	Haden, Bergen, East Cooyar
4468	Morven
4659	Beelbi Creek, Burgowan, Burrum, Burrum Heads, Burrum River, Burrum Town, Howard, Pacific Haven
4673	Littiabella, Miara, Waterloo, Yandaran
4612	Hivesville, Kawl Kawl, Keysland, Stonelands, Wigton
4381	Glen Alpin
4467	Mungallala
4425	Bogandilla, Dulacca
4412	Brigalow
4424	Drillham, Drillham South, Glenaubyn

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

<sup>3.</sup> Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.

<sup>4.</sup> Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.

TABLE 3.19: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – South Australia<sup>1</sup>, 2001–02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	tion credits	Net tax	tax <sup>4</sup>	ratio <sup>5</sup>
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
5632	153	11,268	73,645	119	239	2,998	19,596	26.6
5552	93	6,087	65,452	67	101	1,498	16,103	24.6
5006	3,310	204,304	61,723	1,445	12,578	64,831	19,586	31.7
5081	4,325	242,104	55,978	2,211	12,203	72,297	16,716	29.9
5066	6,130	343,065	55,965	3,462	15,929	102,077	16,652	29.8
5555	365	19,993	54,775	251	417	4,839	13,259	24.2
5064	4,971	267,321	53,776	2,735	10,948	76,975	15,485	28.8
5725	1,786	94,832	53,098	435	203	24,264	13,586	25.6
5061	5,279	280,291	53,095	2,475	7,335	82,364	15,602	29.4
5651	112	5,728	51,142	80	121	1,281	11,434	22.4
Bottom 10								
5238	1,326	38,439	28,989	481	261	7,154	5,395	18.6
5212	598	17,285	28,904	172	149	3,326	5,562	19.2
5418	50	1,433	28,657	26	22	262	5,242	18.3
5012	2,282	65,086	28,522	274	53	12,438	5,451	19.1
5010	1,095	31,181	28,476	113	39	5,931	5,416	19.0
5321	171	4,848	28,353	21	3	939	5,492	19.4
5259	302	8,562	28,350	110	33	1,529	5,063	17.9
5357	152	4,257	28,008	49	19	783	5,151	18.4
5113	4,744	132,442	27,918	479	164	24,472	5,159	18.5
5732	70	1,843	26,326	8	1	206	2,938	11.2
Total SA	649,021	23,628,215	36,406	201,241	284,261	5,388,865	8,303	22.8

<sup>1.</sup> For statistics on other postcodes in South Australia see personal tax detailed table 3, part D: South Australia.

<sup>5.</sup> The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

<b>T</b>	40
lon	10

5632 Kappinie, Yeelanna

5552 Kainton, Paskeville, Sunnyvale, Thrington

5006 North Adelaide, North Adelaide Melbourne St

5081 Collinswood, Gilberton, Medindie, Medindie Gardens, Vale Park, Walkerville

5066 Beaumont, Burnside, Erindale, Hazelwood Park, Stonyfell, Waterfall Gully, Wattle Park

5555 Alford, Dowling, Dowlingville, Hope Gap, Kulpara, Lake View, Melton, Mundoora, Tickera, Winulta

5064 Glen Osmond, Glenunga, Mount Osmond, Myrtle Bank, St Georges, Urrbrae 5725 Olympic Dam, Roxby Downs

5061 Hyde Park, Malvern, Unley, Unley Park

5651 Kyancutta

## **Bottom 10**

5238 Angas Valley, Bonython, Bowhill, Claypans, Coolcha, Cowirra, Forster, Mannum, Nildottie, Pompoota, Ponde, Punthari, Purnong Landing, Walker Flat, Wall, Wongulla, Woodlane

5212 Port Elliot

5418 Collinsville, Mount Bryan

5012 Athol Park, Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens, Woodville North

5010 Angle Park, Ferryden Park, Regency Park, Regency Park BC

5321 Cadell

5259 Ashville, East Wellington, Jervois, Kepa, Malinong, Narrung, Naturi, Point McLeay, Poltalloch, Raukkan, Wellington

5357 Blanchetown, Moorundie, New Well, Notts Well, Paisley, Wigley Flat

5113 Davoren Park, Davoren Park North, Davoren Park South, Elizabeth Downs, Elizabeth North, Elizabeth Park, Elizabeth West, Elizabeth West DC

5732 Copley, Nepabunna

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

<sup>3.</sup> Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.

<sup>4.</sup> Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.

TABLE 3.20: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Western Australia<sup>1</sup>, 2001–02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	tion credits	Net tax	tax4	ratio <sup>5</sup>
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
6011	4,859	342,107	70,407	2,459	18,062	114,891	23,645	33.6
6009	8,393	579,919	69,096	4,652	20,639	194,423	23,165	33.5
6716	297	20,021	67,412	83	18	6,154	20,721	30.7
6015	3,586	232,139	64,735	2,095	9,189	74,131	20,672	31.9
6012	3,571	222,303	62,252	1,618	13,175	71,274	19,959	32.1
6010	7,335	451,514	61,556	3,758	17,521	142,701	19,455	31.6
6754	537	30,228	56,290	163	71	8,601	16,016	28.5
6437	350	19,566	55,904	77	170	5,220	14,915	26.7
6713	685	37,780	55,153	255	140	10,650	15,547	28.2
6751	1,318	71,115	53,957	379	151	19,809	15,030	27.9
Bottom 10								
6608	67	1,920	28,657	42	95	343	5,124	17.9
6338	277	7,919	28,587	120	224	1,393	5,030	17.6
6398	216	6,165	28,543	72	43	1,149	5,318	18.6
6370	223	6,330	28,387	137	156	1,121	5,027	17.7
6363	52	1,473	28,318	38	42	257	4,946	17.5
6262	287	8,095	28,204	78	123	1,622	5,651	20.0
6333	1,648	46,280	28,082	477	671	8,808	5,344	19.0
6288	209	5,656	27,061	77	46	1,027	4,913	18.2
6341	146	3,905	26,750	72	34	672	4,603	17.2
6327	54	1,282	23,745	15	8	177	3,277	13.8
Total WA	830,396	31,828,764	38,330	250,727	375,702	7,623,473	9,181	24.0

<sup>1.</sup> For statistics on other postcodes in Western Australia see personal tax detailed table 3, part E: Western Australia.

<sup>5.</sup> The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10		Botto	om 10	6288	Alexandra Bridge, Courtenay, Hamelin
6011	Cottesloe, Peppermint Grove	6608	East Damboring, Marne, Pithara		Bay, Karridale, Nillup, Scott River,
6009	Crawley, Dalkeith, Nedlands	6338	Amelup, Borden, Boxwood Hill, Bremer		Warner Glen
6716	Fortescue, Hamersley Range, Millstream, Pannawonica		Bay, Magitup, Monjebup, Nalyerlup, North Stirlings, Stirling Range National	6341 6327	Nyabing Redmond, Redmond West
6015	City Beach		Park		
6012	Mosman Park	6398	Broke, Jarrah Glen, North Walpole, Walpole		
6010	Claremont, Karrakatta, Mount Claremont, Swanbourne	6370	East Wickepin, Kirk Rock, Malyalling, Wickepin, Wogolin		
6754	Chichester, Paraburdoo, Wittenoom	6363	Dudinin, Walyurin		
6437	Lawlers, Leinster, Sir Samuel	6262	Boorara Brook, Meerup, Northcliffe,		
6713	Dampier, Dampier Archipelago	0202	Shannon, Windy Harbour		
6751	Innawanga, Juna Downs, Karijini, Mount Sheila, Mulga Downs, Nanutarra, Rocklea, Tom Price	6333	Bow Bridge, Denmark, Hay, Hazelvale, Kentdale, Kordabup, Mount Lindsay, Mount Romance, Nornalup, Ocean Beach, Parryville, Peaceful Bay, Scotsdale, Shadforth, Tingledale, Trent, William Bay		

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

<sup>3.</sup> Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.

<sup>4.</sup> Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.

TABLE 3.21: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Tasmania<sup>1</sup>, 2001-02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputat	ion credits	Net tax	tax <sup>4</sup>	ratio <sup>5</sup>
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
7001	342	19,748	57,744	116	738	6,141	17,955	31.1
7005	6,047	289,840	47,931	2,744	8,844	80,378	13,292	27.7
7470	405	18,902	46,671	65	58	4,900	12,098	25.9
7258	441	18,921	42,904	152	604	5,037	11,422	26.6
7004	3,203	135,191	42,208	1,012	3,276	34,857	10,883	25.8
7053	1,662	69,123	41,590	632	605	16,931	10,187	24.5
7007	1,198	49,523	41,338	405	555	12,010	10,025	24.3
7467	821	33,217	40,459	135	128	8,070	9,829	24.3
7000	6,151	248,137	40,341	1,772	2,436	61,596	10,014	24.8
7469	370	14,751	39,868	50	11	3,652	9,870	24.8
Bottom 10								
7305	388	10,959	28,245	55	31	2,076	5,350	18.9
7116	664	18,654	28,094	133	129	3,539	5,330	19.0
7112	900	25,203	28,003	139	91	4,841	5,379	19.2
7163	101	2,824	27,957	23	7	490	4,848	17.3
7019	1,462	40,793	27,902	159	42	7,485	5,120	18.3
7179	119	3,286	27,613	26	20	611	5,134	18.6
7264	217	5,980	27,557	31	5	1,017	4,688	17.0
7016	695	18,810	27,065	63	4	3,394	4,883	18.0
7178	61	1,607	26,342	10	8	284	4,660	17.7
7177	161	4,214	26,176	24	21	740	4,597	17.6
Total TAS	190,053	6,513,073	34,270	45,889	55,441	1,427,260	7,510	21.9

<sup>1.</sup> For statistics on other postcodes in Tasmania see personal tax detailed table 3: part F: Tasmania.

<sup>5.</sup> The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top 1	0
7001	Tasman Island
7005	Dynnyrne, Lower Sandy Bay, Sandy Bay, University of Tasmania
7470	Rosebery
7258	Breadalbane, Relbia, White Hills
7004	Battery Point, Cascades, South Hobart
7053	Bonnet Hill, Taronga, Taroona
7007	Mount Nelson, Tolmans Hill
7467	Lake Margaret, Lynchford, Queenstown
7000	Glebe, Hobart, Mount Stuart, North Hobart, Queens Domain, West Hobart
7469	Granville Harbour, Renison Bell, Zeehan, Trial Harbour

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Merseylea, Railton, Sunnyside
Brooks Bay, Cairns Bay, Castle Forbes Bay, Geeveston, Police Point, Port Huon, Shipwrights Point, Surges Bay, Surveyors Bay
Abels Bay, Charlotte Cove, Cygnet, Deep Bay, Eggs and Bacon Bay, Garden Island Creek, Gardeners Bay, Nicholls Rivulet, Randalls Bay, Verona Sands
Flowerpot, Middleton
Clarendon Vale, Oakdowns, Rokeby
Eaglehawk Neck

7264 Boobyalla, Cape Portland, Derby, Eddystone, Eddystone Point, Gladstone, Herrick, Moorina, Musselroe Bay, Pioneer, Rushy Lagoon, South Mount Cameron, Telita, Weldborough 7016 Risdon Vale

7178 Murdunna Boomer Bay, Dunalley 7177

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

<sup>3.</sup> Mean (or average) taxable income in this table only refers to taxable individuals.

<sup>4.</sup> Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.

TABLE 3.22: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes - Northern Territory<sup>1</sup>, 2001-02 income year

Postcode		T	Mean					Nichter
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	Taxable income	taxable income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	tion credits	Net tax	Mean net tax⁴	Net tax ratio⁵
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
0880	907	46,038	50,759	301	247	11,507	12,687	25.0
0800	1,251	54,253	43,368	308	708	13,315	10,644	24.5
0820	7,386	319,589	43,270	1,949	3,952	77,285	10,464	24.2
0886	606	26,201	43,236	153	101	5,878	9,700	22.4
0847	133	5,611	42,185	17	7	1,334	10,027	23.8
0835	2,123	88,691	41,776	553	1,460	20,917	9,852	23.6
0853	402	16,597	41,287	107	17	3,534	8,790	21.3
0828	455	18,199	39,997	100	155	4,174	9,175	22.9
0810	12,501	490,561	39,242	3,082	2,500	110,660	8,852	22.6
0812	8,769	342,117	39,014	2,065	1,309	75,700	8,633	22.1
Bottom 10								
0846	149	5,557	37,293	18	3	1,196	8,027	21.5
0830	8,219	306,043	37,236	1,232	424	64,204	7,812	21.0
0854	155	5,615	36,228	19	13	1,072	6,917	19.1
0845	252	9,109	36,148	40	14	1,896	7,522	20.8
0860	935	33,550	35,882	133	72	6,212	6,644	18.5
0837	656	23,522	35,856	134	185	4,951	7,547	21.0
0852	668	22,661	33,924	79	47	4,358	6,523	19.2
0822	1,299	42,943	33,059	149	41	7,609	5,858	17.7
0872	2,196	70,421	32,068	270	71	12,571	5,724	17.9
0862	146	4,643	31,802	19	5	735	5,033	15.8
Total NT	76,354	3,000,255	39,294	16,508	16,671	668,411	8,754	22.3

1. For statistics on other postcodes in the Northern Territory see personal tax detailed table 3: part G: Northern Territory.

**Bottom 10** 

- 2. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.
- 4. Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.
- 5. The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top 1	10
0880	Gapuwiyak, Gove, Nhulunbuy, Yirrkala
0800	Darwin
0820	Bagot, Bayview, Charles Darwin, Cullen Bay, East Point, Fannie Bay, HMAS Coonawarra, Larrakeyah, Ludmilla, Parap, Stuart Park, The Gardens, The Narrows, Winnellie, Woolner
0886	Jabiru
0847	Pine Creek
0835	Howard Springs, Virginia
0853	Tindal RAAF
0828	Berrimah, Knuckey Lagoon
0810	Alawa, Brinkin, Casuarina, Coconut Grove, Jingili, Lee Point, Millner, Moil, Nakara, Nightcliff, Rapid Creek, Tiwi, Wagaman, Wanguri
0812	Anula, Karama, Leanyer, Malak, Marrara, Northlakes, Sanderson, Woodleigh

Gardens, Wulagi

0846	Adelaide River
0830	Archer, Driver, Durack, Farrar, Gray, Marlow Lagoon, Moulden, Palmerston, Shoal Bay, Woodroffe, Yarrawonga
0854	Borroloola, King Ash Bay
0845	Batchelor
0860	Tennant Creek
0837	Berry Springs, Manton, Noonamah
0852	Barunga, Beswick, Daly Waters, Dunmarra, Edith River, Elsey Station, Kalkaringi, Lajamanu, Larrimah, Manbulloo, Maranboy, Mataranka, Ngukurr, Numbulwar, Timber Creek, Victoria River Downs, Wave Hill
0822	Acacia Hills, Angurugu, Annie River, Bathurst Island, Bees Creek, Border Store, Cox Peninsula, Croker Island, Daly River, Darwin River, Delissaville, Fly Creek, Galiwinku, Goulbourn Island, Gunn Point, Hayes Creek, Lake Bennett, Lambells Lagoon, Livingstone, Maningrid McMinns Lagoon, Middle Point, Milingimbi, Millwood, Minjilang, Nguiu, Oenpelli, Point Stephens, Pularumpi,

Pulumpa, Ramingining, Southport, Tortilla Flats, Umbakumba, Virginia, Wadeye, Wagait Beach, Weddell, Woolaning 0872 Aherrenge, Ali Curung, Amata, Amoonguna, Antewenegerrde, Areyonga, Atitjere, Ayers Rock, Barrow Creek, Canteen Creek, Docker River, Erldunda, Ernabella, Finke, Fregon, Haasts Bluff, Hermannsburg, Imampa, Indulkana, Jay Creek, Kaltukatjara, Kintore, Kiwirrkurra, Kulgera, Mimili, Mount Liebig, Mulga Bore, Murputja Homelands, Nyapari, Papunya, Patjarr, Pitjantjatjara Homelands, Santa Teresa, Thangkenharenge, Ti Tree, Tjirrkarli, Tjukurla, Uluru, Umpangara, Urapuntja, Wallace Rockhole, Wanarn, Warakurna, Willowra, Wilora, Wingellina, Yuelamu, Yuendumu, Yulara Avon Downs, Cresswell Downs, Elliott, Helen Springs, Muckaty Station, Newcastle Waters, Phillip Creek Station, Renner Springs, Three Ways, Warrego,

0862 Wollogorang Station, Wycliffe Well la,

TABLE 3.23: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes - Australian Capital Territory<sup>1</sup>, 2001-02 income year

Postcode		Toyoblo	Mean taxable				Moon not	Not toy
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	Taxable income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	tion credits	Net tax	Mean net tax <sup>4</sup>	Net tax ratio⁵
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
2603	4,561	313,084	68,644	2,556	7,300	101,361	22,224	32.4
2600	4,331	249,460	57,599	2,386	5,843	74,347	17,166	29.8
2618	603	30,095	49,909	329	634	8,539	14,161	28.4
2605	6,019	299,074	49,688	3,437	3,877	80,726	13,412	27.0
2604	4,620	228,737	49,510	2,106	2,266	62,100	13,442	27.1
2601	1,550	76,538	49,380	784	991	21,386	13,797	27.9
2612	4,704	220,901	46,960	2,137	3,081	59,479	12,644	26.9
2606	4,053	189,894	46,853	1,772	3,823	50,633	12,493	26.7
2607	7,370	345,274	46,849	4,076	4,538	90,272	12,249	26.1
2904	7,629	339,050	44,442	3,624	2,214	87,247	11,436	25.7
Bottom 10								
2913	10,543	456,134	43,264	4,173	2,139	114,655	10,875	25.1
2900	574	24,335	42,395	215	135	5,932	10,335	24.4
2903	5,395	225,382	41,776	2,366	1,041	55,665	10,318	24.7
2902	8,611	359,686	41,771	3,699	2,033	88,673	10,298	24.7
2911	114	4,733	41,520	45	52	1,190	10,439	25.1
2617	13,110	539,627	41,162	5,796	3,674	132,647	10,118	24.6
2906	7,455	306,379	41,097	2,545	647	74,029	9,930	24.2
2609	463	18,973	40,978	168	545	4,853	10,482	25.6
2905	14,449	579,286	40,092	5,514	1,983	139,274	9,639	24.0
2615	20,477	810,439	39,578	8,321	4,063	191,167	9,336	23.6
Total ACT	165,970	7,336,432	44,203	74,819	65,357	1,876,079	11,304	25.6

- 1. For statistics on other postcodes in the Australian Capital Territory see personal tax detailed table 3: part H: Australian Capital Territory.
- 2. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.
- 4. Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.
- 5. The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

T	40
IOD	IU

2603 Forrest, Griffith, Manuka, Red Hill 2600 Barton, Canberra, Capital Hill, Deakin, Deakin West, Duntroon, Fairbairn RAAF, Harman, HMAS Harman, Parkes, Russell, Russell Hill, Yarralumla 2618 2605 Curtin, Garran, Hughes 2604 Causeway, Kingston, Narrabundah 2601 Acton, Black Mountain, City 2612 Braddon, Campbell, Reid, Turner 2606 Chifley, Lyons, O'Malley, Phillip, Swinger Hill, Woden

2607 Farrer, Isaacs, Mawson, Pearce, Torrens

2904 Fadden, Gowrie, Macarthur, Monash

## **Bottom 10**

2913

Palmerston, Taylor 2900 Greenway, Tuggeranong 2903 Erindale, Oxley, Wanniassa 2902 Kambah 2911 Crace, Kenny, Mitchell 2617 Belconnen, Bruce, Evatt, Giralang, Kaleen, Lawson, McKellar 2906 Banks, Conder, Gordon 2609 Fyshwick, Pialligo, Symonston 2905 Bonython, Calwell, Chisholm, Gilmore, Isabella Plains, Richardson, Theodore

Casey, Franklin, Ginninderra Village,

Kinlyside, Ngunnawal, Nicholls,

2615 Charnwood, Dunlop, Florey, Flynn, Fraser, Higgins, Holt, Kippax, Latham, Macgregor, Melba, Spence

TABLE 3.24: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Australia, 2001–02 income year

Postcode		Taxable	Mean taxable				Mean net	Net tax
	Taxable <sup>2</sup>	income	income <sup>3</sup>	Total imputa	ation credits	Net tax	tax <sup>4</sup>	ratio <sup>5</sup>
	No.	\$'000	\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	%
Top 10								
2027	4,611	517,168	112,160	2,625	38,229	194,709	42,227	37.6
3142	7,925	813,425	102,640	4,533	53,002	301,873	38,091	37.1
3944	222	22,446	101,109	139	3,267	8,391	37,798	37.4
2088	15,056	1,426,105	94,720	8,147	53,557	517,517	34,373	36.3
2110	4,347	393,948	90,625	2,510	20,793	141,665	32,589	36.0
2023	4,935	437,796	88,713	2,597	23,667	154,429	31,293	35.3
2030	7,498	644,054	85,897	4,156	33,431	229,788	30,647	35.7
2063	3,204	273,500	85,362	1,940	10,064	97,446	30,414	35.6
2025	4,185	346,237	82,733	2,133	15,259	121,130	28,944	35.0
2028	2,941	239,333	81,378	1,464	10,712	83,843	28,508	35.0
Bottom 10								
4381	147	3,740	25,440	38	9	658	4,477	17.6
2361	252	6,404	25,414	89	33	1,062	4,214	16.6
3778	91	2,272	24,964	18	8	395	4,346	17.4
4467	65	1,618	24,886	18	4	255	3,919	15.7
4425	80	1,965	24,567	31	10	323	4,032	16.4
6327	54	1,282	23,745	15	8	177	3,277	13.8
4412	83	1,942	23,393	35	15	310	3,732	16.0
4424	59	1,375	23,298	29	28	237	4,023	17.3
3800	58	1,338	23,064	9	2	243	4,189	18.2
2308	65	1,459	22,446	11	1	270	4,159	18.5
Total	8,395,591	329,560,495	39,254	2,779,669	4,006,926	80,206,920	9,553	24.3

<sup>1.</sup> Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

<sup>4.</sup> The calculation of net tax ratio is: net tax / taxable income.

Top 1	0
2027	Darling Point, Edgecliff, HMAS Rushcutters, Point Piper
3142	Toorak
3944	Portsea
2088	Clifton Gardens, Georges Heights, Mosman, Spit Junction, The Spit
2110	Hunters Hill, Hunters Hill West, Woolwich
2023	Bellevue Hill
2030	Diamond Bay, Dover Heights, HMAS Watson, Rose Bay North, Vaucluse, Watsons Bay
2063	Northbridge
2025	Woollahra

2028 Double Bay

## **Bottom 10**

4381	Glen Alpin
2361	Ashford, Atholwood, Bonshaw, Limestone, Pindaroi
3778	Fernshaw, Narebethong
4467	Mungallala
4425	Bogandilla, Dulacca
6327	Redmond, Redmond West
4412	Brigalow
4424	Drillham, Drillham South, Glenaubyn
3800	Monash University
2308	Callaghan, Newcastle University

<sup>2.</sup> Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.

<sup>3.</sup> Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.

#### **DETAILED TABLES**

The following personal tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2002 individual tax return. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table refer to the **personal tax detailed tables index** included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. (The index can only be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) and Microsoft Excel (XLS) file formats.) The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies in which tables they appear.

## Table 1: Selected items, by sex and state/ territory of residence, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of taxable, non-taxable, male, female and all personal taxpayers for each state and territory. It also shows the total income, taxable income, net tax payable, average taxable income, average net tax payable, work related expenses, gifts or donation deductions, total deductions claimed, total business expenses claimed HECS assessment debts, SLS assessment debts, Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge of male, female and all taxpayers for each state and territory.

# Table 2: Selected items, by state/territory/region, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of personal taxpayers living in specified regions within different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional–high urbanisation, regional–low urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges.

- Part A: Taxable individuals reports data for taxable individuals only, that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- Part B: Non-taxable individuals reports data for non-taxable individuals only, that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable equal to \$0.
- Part C: All individuals reports data for all personal taxpayers.

# Table 3: Selected items, by state/territory and postcode, for taxable individuals, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of taxable personal taxpayers living in different postcodes (residential postcodes declared by taxpayers on their returns) for each state and territory. In addition, the number of non-taxable individuals residing in different postcodes is reported. The data for each state and territory is presented in a separate part:

- Part A: New South Wales
- Part B: Victoria
- Part C: Queensland
- Part D: South Australia
- Part E: Western Australia
- Part F: Tasmania
- Part G: Northern Territory
- Part H: Australian Capital Territory, other taxpayers and total taxpayers Other taxpayers comprises taxpayers who are living overseas, taxpayers who did not state their residential postcode, and taxpayers living in other grouped postcodes.

# Table 4: Selected items, by fine industry, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from personal taxpayer returns. Taxpayers (and the data) are classified into fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.

**Note:** Page numbers refer to the 2002 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

- Part A: Tax Office calculated and miscellaneous items contains data on Tax Office calculated items such as HECS assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1 to 22 on pages 2, 6–8), adjustments items (A1, A3-A4 on page 4), selected credit items including 'credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 8) and other

Tax Office calculated items such as 'ETP-5% assessable', 'other salary and wages category 1' and 'other salary and wages category 2'.

- Part C: Deduction and tax loss items

   contains taxpayer claimed deductions
  (items D1 to D15 on pages 3 and 8) and tax
  loss items including tax losses of earlier years
  claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- Part D: Tax offset items contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1 to T10 on pages 3 and 8) and other tax offsets calculated by the Tax Office on behalf of taxpayers such as the averaging tax offset, life assurance bonus tax offset and others.
- Part E: Business and professional items

   contains items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

# Table 5: All items, by taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the Tax Office based on information provided in the return. Taxpayers (and the data) are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are ranged by taxable income.

**Note:** Page numbers refer to the 2002 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

- Part A: Tax Office calculated and miscellaneous items contains data on Tax Office calculated items such as HECS assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1 to 22 on pages 2, 6–8), adjustments items (A1, A3-A4 on page 4), selected credit items including 'credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 8) and other Tax Office calculated items such as 'ETP-5% assessable', 'other salary and wages category 1' and 'other salary and wages category 2'.
- Part C: Deduction and tax loss items
   contains taxpayer claimed deductions
   (items D1 to D15 on pages 3 and 8) and tax
   loss items including tax losses of earlier years
   claimed (item L1 on page 3).

- Part D: Tax offset items contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1 to T10 on pages 3 and 8) and other tax offsets calculated by the Tax Office on behalf of taxpayers such as the averaging tax offset, life assurance bonus tax offset and others.
- Part E: Business and professional items
   contains items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

# Table 6: Number of personal taxpayers, by broad industry and state/territory/region, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of personal taxpayers classified by broad industry in specified regions within different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional–high urbanisation, regional–low urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region category is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges. The broad industry groups used to classify personal taxpayers are based on the ANZSIC industry groups.

# Table 7: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the Tax Office) for all income years between 1993–94 and 2001–02.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 3.25).

# Table 8: Non-resident individuals: selected items, by taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the individual tax return of non-resident personal taxpayers only. For this table, the taxpayers (and the data) are ranged by taxable income.

# Table 9: Five percentile distribution, by taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows a distribution of taxable income, total income, net tax and number of taxpayers. Taxable income is distributed across 20 quantiles. Each quantile contains 5% of the total number of taxpayers. The table shows the number of male and female taxpayers, and the amount and proportion of total income, taxable income and net tax for each quantile.

# Table 10: Trustee assessments: selected items, by taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected return items from the individual tax return of trustees assessed.

Trustees assessed (and the data) are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are ranged by taxable income.

# Table 11: Selected items, by broad industry, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items. Taxpayers and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC industry groups.

# Table 12: Selected items, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of male, female and total personal taxpayers classified into different age brackets (from 'under 18' to '75 years and over') and ranged by grade of taxable income. The pension income, net tax payable, taxable income and total income of male, female and total taxpayers in the different age brackets and taxable income ranges are also shown.

# Table 13: Selected items, by sex, marital status, state/territory and taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of single and married male, female and total personal taxpayers classified by state or territory and ranged by taxable income. The taxable income, total income and net tax payable of male, female and total taxpayers in the different states, territories and taxable income ranges are also shown.

# Table 14 Selected items, by Statistical Local Area (SLA), 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of personal taxpayers living in different Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas which they administer are known as Local Government Area.

# Table 15 All items, by total income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the Tax Office based on information provided in the return. Taxpayers (and the data) are ranged by total income.

**Note:** Page numbers refer to the 2002 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

- Part A: Tax Office calculated and miscellaneous items contains data on Tax Office calculated items such as HECS assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1 to 22 on pages 2, 6–8), adjustments items (A1, A3-A4 on page 4), selected credit items including 'credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 8) and other Tax Office calculated items such as 'ETP-5% assessable', 'other salary and wages category 1' and 'other salary and wages category 2'.
- Part C: Deduction and tax loss items

   contains taxpayer claimed deductions
  (items D1 to D15 on pages 3 and 8) and tax
  loss items including tax losses of earlier years
  claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- Part D: Tax offset items contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1 to T10 on pages 3 and 8) and other tax offsets calculated by the Tax Office on behalf of taxpayers such as the averaging tax offset, life assurance bonus tax offset and others.
- Part E: Business and professional items
   contains items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

# Table 16 Taxpayers with business income, all items, by total business income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the Tax Office based on information provided in the return. Taxpayers (and the data) are ranged by total business income.

The statistics in the table refer only to taxpayers who had business income or loss. That is,

taxpayers who declared primary or non-primary production business income or loss at the following items on the business and professional items schedule: gross payments where ABN not quoted, gross payments – voluntary agreement, gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments, assessable government industry payments and/or other business income.

**Note:** Page numbers refer to the 2002 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

- Part A: Tax Office calculated and miscellaneous items contains data on Tax Office calculated items such as HECS assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1 to 22 on pages 2, 6–8), adjustments items (A1, A3-A4 on page 4), selected credit items including 'credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 8) and other Tax Office calculated items such as 'ETP-5% assessable', 'other salary and wages category 1' and 'other salary and wages category 2'.

- Part C: Deduction and tax loss items

   contains taxpayer claimed deductions
  (items D1 to D15 on pages 3 and 8) and tax
  loss items including tax losses of earlier years
  claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- Part D: Tax offset items contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1 to T10 on pages 3 and 8) and other tax offsets calculated by the Tax Office on behalf of taxpayers such as the averaging tax offset, life assurance bonus tax offset and others.
- Part E: Business and professional items
   contains items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

#### **TIME SERIES TABLE**

Table 3.25 shows selected items from individual returns for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** as **personal tax detailed table 7**. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

TABLE 3.25': Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998-99	1999–2000³	2000-013	2001-024
Number of males <sup>5</sup>	no.	5,125,869	5,219,019	5,514,448	5,530,602	5,557,601	5,570,764	5,669,815	5,626,860	5,444,524
Number of females <sup>5</sup>	no.	4,265,221	4,399,991	4,674,165	4,740,531	4,759,984	4,793,967	4,920,029	4,970,548	4,899,153
Number of taxpayers <sup>5</sup>	no.	9,391,090	9,619,010	10,188,613	10,271,133	10,317,585	10,364,731	10,589,844	10,597,408	10,343,677
Number of taxables <sup>5, 6</sup>	no.	7,609,299	7,861,134	8,406,023	8,557,899	8,643,242	8,485,223	8,818,835	8,591,682	8,395,591
Number of non-taxables <sup>5, 7</sup>	.7 no.	1,781,791	1,757,876	1,782,590	1,713,234	1,674,343	1,879,508	1,771,009	2,005,726	1,948,086
Number of non-residents	3 no.	30,704	30,470	36,767	32,752	26,374	54,518	58,815	57,559	62,176
Number of taxpayers by state of residence <sup>5</sup> NSW	no.	3,144,503	3,218,860	3,387,715	3,414,645	3,435,905	3,459,137	3,544,451	3,548,737	3,419,329
MC	no.	2,388,392	2,424,271	2,551,232	2,565,682	2,585,675	2,599,318	2,660,264	2,668,391	2,606,633
QLD	no.	1,662,979	1,726,892	1,836,479	1,862,616	1,887,204	1,910,463	1,957,288	1,967,332	1,951,916
SA	no.	770,649	782,173	808,854	809,326	807,722	807,838	816,318	811,521	798,850
WA	no.	921,304	952,173	1,012,312	1,026,845	1,039,115	1,043,627	1,058,645	1,052,701	1,032,270
TAS	no.	240,869	243,112	244,703	250,746	246,502	243,798	244,187	243,508	239,901
LN	no.	84,901	87,516	95,328	98,578	99,512	98,415	99,284	95,843	93,588
ACT	no.	177,543	183,450	202,636	188,861	190,025	192,014	198,588	200,075	192,525
Not stated and other	no.	n.a.	n.a.	49,354	53,834	25,925	10,121	10,819	9,300	8,665
Australia	no.	9,391,090	9,619,010	10,188,603	10,271,133	10,317,585	10,364,731	10,589,844	10,597,408	10,343,677
Number of <i>TaxPack</i> express cases	ПО.	136,152	132,502	195,648	229,724	238,290	276,412	230,696	185,827	153,094
Number of e-tax returns	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113,164	272,125	543,458
Number of tax agent cases ELS	no.	6,119,697	6,489,583	7,013,005	7,060,465	7,3T82,347	7,680,126	7,911,996	7,740,608	7,641,219
Number of tax agent cases total	no.	6,674,622	6,939,842	7,395,749	7,607,694	7,839,219	8,027,653	8,200,736	8,111,680	7,778,120
Taxable income or loss	↔	222,712,000,000	236,580,000,000	264,563,681,532	273,609,356,592	294,733,664,539	309,083,899,417	326,508,125,915	341,369,079,205	342,299,967,297
Complementary tax	no.	74,815	62,213	51,916	64,153	70,391	73,447	63,933	45,209	41,877
	↔	26,000,000	19,000,000	16,571,001	23,261,559	26,805,535	31,581,841	26,432,455	14,984,469	15,260,878
Gross tax	↔	51,024,000,000	54,444,000,000	61,555,124,669	66,086,246,093	72,119,711,261	77,513,594,417	85,659,530,274	80,407,302,955	80,129,569,601
Medicare levy	no.	6,002,072	6,293,920	6,747,841	6,886,209	6,956,534	7,431,981	7,305,610	7,219,065	6,977,093
	↔	2,697,000,000	2,907,000,000	3,452,444,506	4,121,303,145	3,881,760,755	4,335,426,214	4,404,623,714	4,585,105,138	4,534,798,268
Medicare levy surcharge	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	167,331	267,628	270,841	157,503	161,462
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112,142,940	165,980,790	162,391,434	97,351,341	97,745,407
Net tax <sup>8</sup>	↔	47,653,000,000	50,940,000,000	58,016,332,830	62,811,041,571	67,862,497,836	72,445,465,843	80,750,449,936	80,633,083,585	80,206,919,652

TABLE 3.251: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20003	2000-013	2001-024
Comm of Aust benefits &	.o.	1,184,242	1,321,623	1,443,561	1,383,591	1,266,081	1,176,607	1,141,117	1,138,370	1,058,846
payments	\$	4,836,000,000	4,501,000,000	4,893,226,896	4,804,597,220	4,447,839,856	4,361,728,549	4,155,623,361	4,293,099,816	4,280,300,336
Salary or wages	no.	7,209,181	7,413,071	7,819,289	7,847,264	7,924,382	7,986,133	8,194,864	8,227,431	8,029,611
	↔	174,239,000,000	186,117,000,000	204,460,311,444	214,084,762,750	226,324,145,443	237,440,435,636	253,648,249,095	267,003,005,992	267,596,199,118
Comm of Aust pensions &	& no.	686,704	714,793	791,931	828,067	759,106	730,170	729,136	662,556	632,518
allowances	\$	3,573,000,000	3,760,000,000	4,277,423,596	4,643,405,772	4,212,576,407	4,093,157,845	4,208,369,257	3,976,431,807	3,924,787,418
Other Australian pensions	s no.	283,755	342,482	398,417	429,210	464,783	492,106	520,777	522,536	514,093
or annumes	\$	3,563,000,000	4,448,000,000	5,506,393,706	6,213,967,499	6,956,451,559	7,431,030,347	8,152,508,551	8,841,134,140	9,396,823,182
Allowances, benefits,	no.	1,968,086	1,983,192	2,055,155	2,044,493	2,048,300	2,061,103	2,105,352	2,028,254	1,917,926
earrings, ups etc	↔	2,981,000,000	3,197,000,000	3,592,568,970	3,784,677,053	4,211,232,430	4,609,916,519	4,939,440,582	4,949,876,238	4,711,648,460
Other salary & wages	no.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	32,075	417	27,323	45,490	30,861
- category -	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157,248,478	2,309,535	183,016,784	185,522,020	201,218,581
Other salary & wages	no.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	43,495	37,744	67,047	54,187	40,728
– category z	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	209,903,357	266,869,788	525,842,286	459,269,244	397,833,388
Foreign employment &	no.	94,618	108,806	124,711	132,979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	547,000,000	608,000,000	685,185,670	738,893,849	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign employment & pension or annuity income	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69,387	71,035	69,755	55,535	49,854
wirnout an undeducted purchase price	↔	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	472,984,415	520,228,192	503,820,932	495,375,773	478,768,001
Foreign pension or annuity income with an indedicated	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68,653	72,480	77,312	57,928	51,413
price	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	385,199,943	447,099,789	463,263,587	404,490,604	381,683,390
Exempt foreign	no.	11,496	12,175	14,816	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,305	18,547	19,379
	↔	360,000,000	421,000,000	486,834,438	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	771,238,513	918,707,669	1,044,629,798
Lump sum payments	no.	777,025	432,387	318,691	292,555	282,332	250,342	225,368	213,979	204,858
assessable	↔	2,574,000,000	1,629,000,000	1,604,533,776	1,809,899,783	2,044,863,327	1,943,591,836	1,859,364,691	1,829,486,209	1,847,937,379
Lump sum payments 5 %	% no.	77,075	49,950	45,799	47,235	45,902	38,655	33,953	30,079	26,201
assessable	↔	35,000,000	21,000,000	19,279,059	20,751,392	20,709,723	18,022,671	17,278,781	15,436,872	13,025,129
Eligible termination	no.	301,876	181,516	165,994	155,438	147,072	130,711	122,070	103,389	95,653
assessable	↔	336,000,000	182,000,000	141,004,367	143,259,821	140,597,469	125,921,663	120,419,800	106,519,318	98,008,412
Eligible termination	no.	144,017	137,830	142,392	141,235	136,445	138,873	141,290	124,906	136,532
concessional rates	€	1,904,000,000	1,857,000,000	1,792,227,438	2,353,037,481	2,543,008,892	2,286,233,828	2,534,157,808	2,487,011,988	2,671,007,436

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TABLE 3.251: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000³	2000-013	2001-024
Eligible termination	no.	385,566	362,285	370,580	360,684	285,218	287,082	252,242	191,484	217,219
other rates	\$	2,020,000,000	2,067,000,000	2,131,753,760	2,536,504,747	2,722,117,648	2,508,358,887	2,391,226,285	2,121,840,824	1,980,588,217
ETP excessive	no.	n.a.	1,365	1,071	807	889	714	610	648	625
component	↔	n.a.	15,000,000	10,409,033	19,454,731	27,623,367	33,664,954	36,101,052	26,325,994	41,960,289
Eligible termination	no.	519,309	521,182	539,808	513,783	431,420	433,999	400,690	322,204	358,463
payments	↔	3,919,000,000	4,106,000,000	4,202,259,566	5,033,058,961	5,410,907,071	5,250,074,243	5,469,479,719	5,118,342,804	5,124,236,348
Total salary & wages in	no.	8,193,452	8,455,336	8,940,339	9,033,918	9,082,329	9,104,950	9,301,846	9,220,586	8,968,382
assessadie IIIcollie	↔	196,921,000,000	208,696,000,000	228,566,406,046	241,134,014,279	254,881,685,376	266,096,044,861	283,699,095,091	297,193,306,909	298,014,737,629
Net business income/loss	3 no.	124,186	119,280	122,816	123,847	125,888	125,527	122,039	112,624	104,562
<u>L</u>	↔	-148,000,000	-291,000,000	-373,322,978	-576,465,647	-692,599,591	-708,163,569	-715,288,053	-278,778,336	-97,903,372
Net business income/loss	3 no.	725,120	747,821	796,117	789,047	815,457	844,662	875,125	743,394	721,300
	\$	7,119,000,000	7,856,000,000	8,411,958,990	8,698,548,270	9,776,062,798	10,960,893,919	12,464,169,810	10,644,404,934	11,283,010,182
Total net business	no.	830,057	848,047	898,449	606,543	918,989	948,202	975,768	838,599	809,859
	↔	6,972,000,000	7,566,000,000	8,038,636,011	8,122,082,623	9,083,463,206	10,252,730,350	11,748,881,757	10,365,626,598	11,185,106,810
Net partnership & trust	no.	384,340	364,301	374,263	387,824	373,277	356,502	344,374	328,552	305,530
distribution – PP	↔	1,893,000,000	1,995,000,000	2,330,971,138	1,943,755,574	1,738,398,791	4,610,767,440	886,587,391	2,758,559,024	4,235,236,954
Net partnership & trust	no.	1,622,832	1,650,428	1,757,290	1,812,961	1,888,830	1,954,511	2,029,431	2,118,501	1,991,333
distribution – IMPP	\$	14,883,000,000	16,539,000,000	16,845,186,923	17,550,393,336	18,982,494,823	22,260,899,184	22,459,671,456	21,694,883,650	20,800,861,107
Total net partnership &	no.	1,749,252	1,764,524	1,870,192	1,937,838	2,003,107	2,063,849	2,136,375	2,211,168	2,076,900
il ust distribution i	↔	16,774,000,000	18,534,000,000	19,176,158,061	19,494,148,910	20,720,893,614	26,871,666,624	23,346,258,847	24,453,442,674	25,036,098,061
Partnership & trust	no.	n.a.	85,124	91,509	90,749	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	257,000,000	284,821,240	287,979,600	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Landcare operations	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,933	18,130	17,240	14,774	14,477
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,943,341	60,945,354	59,348,238	49,536,799	52,933,305
Other deductions relating	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77,233	73,448	69,443	65,636	91,784
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	239,467,092	228,922,916	231,115,622	226,097,410	261,561,619
Partnership & trust	no.	n.a.	142,785	173,536	198,806	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	€9	n.a.	629,000,000	768,108,432	765,212,833	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Landcare operations	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,935	1,816	1,852	1,654	1,358
	€9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,851,521	4,548,526	4,957,326	5,033,997	4,186,629
Other deductions relating		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	226,120	255,453	286,084	317,882	337,723
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	836,037,627	924,521,992	1,047,754,751	1,155,841,626	1,144,554,700

TABLE 3.251: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000³	2000-013	2001-024
Total partnership & trust	no.	n.a.	224,507	261,272	285,535	313,361	338,009	364,188	390,104	432,183
deductions	↔	n.a.	886,000,000	1,052,929,672	1,053,192,433	1,142,299,581	1,218,938,788	1,343,175,937	1,436,509,832	1,463,236,253
Gross rent	no.	692,569	1,034,111	1,139,857	1,196,791	1,239,293	1,276,348	1,334,701	1,345,874	1,323,758
	↔	7,439,000,000	8,204,000,000	9,360,556,789	10,100,514,242	10,750,599,049	11,369,255,419	12,217,005,529	13,057,845,641	13,111,294,294
Rental interest deductions	, no.	647,833	700,533	785,055	831,784	872,604	913,349	975,922	938,556	1,004,918
	↔	3,501,000,000	4,217,000,000	5,228,416,592	5,206,008,833	4,902,710,947	5,001,371,247	5,741,544,697	6,949,032,929	6,583,605,475
Special building write-off	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	201,156	245,501	288,932	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	330,714,849	404,041,774	481,876,080	n.a.	n.a.
Capital works deductions	no.	n.a.	310,384	338,567						
	↔	n.a.	549,355,826	606,767,520						
Other rental deductions	no.	959,789	1,024,711	1,130,425	1,188,016	1,232,491	1,271,737	1,333,190	1,337,796	1,324,790
	\$	3,539,000,000	3,981,000,000	4,550,435,909	4,875,523,095	4,932,207,891	5,265,410,313	5,819,840,028	6,243,819,510	6,542,442,343
Total rental deductions	no.	966,653	1,030,384	1,136,768	1,193,928	1,238,868	1,277,865	1,338,818	1,344,057	1,331,118
	↔	7,040,000,000	8,199,000,000	9,778,852,501	10,081,531,928	10,165,633,687	10,670,823,334	12,043,260,805	13,742,208,265	13,732,815,338
Net rent – profit	no.	480,736	482,504	505,853	555,753	607,300	636,553	621,605	568,343	571,148
	↔	2,270,000,000	2,350,000,000	2,550,190,113	2,796,411,835	3,011,974,543	3,194,420,389	3,230,810,259	3,177,088,066	3,146,204,771
Net rent – loss	по.	499,735	561,629	643,555	650,407	623,620	649,679	726,424	787,155	766,372
	\$	-1,872,000,000	-2,345,000,000	-2,968,110,454	-2,777,190,348	-2,412,679,911	-2,495,966,765	-3,057,076,605	-3,922,823,827	-3,767,725,815
Net rent	no.	980,471	1,044,133	1,149,408	1,206,160	1,230,920	1,286,232	1,348,029	1,355,498	1,337,520
	↔	399,000,000	6,000,000	-417,920,341	19,221,487	599,294,631	698,453,624	173,733,654	-745,735,761	-621,521,044
Gross interest	no.	5,634,643	5,718,457	6,003,284	5,821,717	5,105,833	4,815,925	4,663,509	4,458,717	3,880,229
	\$	5,487,000,000	5,848,000,000	7,751,738,850	7,484,402,239	6,175,396,307	5,607,148,478	5,655,800,933	6,609,702,267	5,401,759,340
Capital losses applied	no.	97,475	88,181	115,172	160,657	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	567,000,000	417,000,000	613,102,010	651,635,642	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Capital losses carried	по.	n.a.	n.a.	169,039	216,681	268,267	321,960	331,612	383,137	459,364
O Wald	↔	n.a.	n.a.	2,000,002,046	2,733,144,354	3,499,022,311	3,972,571,142	4,554,751,446	4,618,031,063	5,353,854,516
Net capital gain	п О	414,631	332,524	441,801	695,454	855,739	972,618	1,022,566	1,418,996	1,078,817
	\$	2,440,000,000	1,656,000,000	2,311,565,029	3,282,635,607	5,147,334,900	6,171,731,083	6,234,667,375	5,891,668,884	6,119,573,796
Net tax on capital gains (taxable individuals only) <sup>9</sup>	↔	711,000,000	476,000,000	631,470,079	880,499,537	1,386,797,449	2,063,095,189	2,362,286,049	2,338,184,338	2,419,218,549
Dividends franked	no.	907,255	985,829	1,115,902	1,329,199	2,002,436	2,446,472	2,647,933	3,240,215	3,081,527
	↔	2,520,000,000	3,776,000,000	4,509,210,922	4,770,776,522	5,490,587,848	5,998,744,802	6,906,308,259	9,010,065,955	7,661,565,211

TABLE 3.25': Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000³	2000-013	2001-024
Total dividends	no.	988,488	1,078,232	1,188,988	1,422,577	2,048,300	3,152,924	2,740,265	3,318,587	3,126,276
	↔	2,799,000,000	4,132,000,000	4,851,596,132	5,057,967,371	5,836,123,604	6,375,460,431	7,892,793,541	9,784,123,278	8,124,484,011
Net farm management	no.	1,780	2,391	4,928	4,188	4,769	6,312	6,043	12,214	25,583
deposits	↔	38,000,000	55,000,000	117,336,143	90,754,282	115,957,901	158,916,709	165,514,589	406,381,142	954,571,222
Net farm management	no.	912	1,216	1,079	1,592	1,999	2,768	3,689	2,732	2,288
Withdrawais	↔	13,000,000	19,000,000	17,344,718	28,176,189	39,650,276	59,448,502	78,161,208	58,613,399	53,114,867
Attributed foreign income	on o.	5,505	2,640	2,525	4,429	1,435	1,730	1,718	2,735	2,408
	↔	12,000,000	8,000,000	10,100,141	19,062,512	16,946,159	13,003,789	26,551,946	17,399,726	6,860,747
Other net foreign source	no.	243,693	248,067	296,341	333,338	386,834	453,782	534,894	616,983	698,746
בובס סבובים סבובים	↔	298,000,000	269,000,000	347,948,934	392,110,227	548,774,573	576,485,248	605,200,405	708,913,003	684,504,403
Under 18 excepted net	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85,429	125,732	172,744	182,876	188,951	174,912
ש ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	595,697,484	673,626,442	928,393,968	1,127,323,064	1,131,585,470	1,029,562,376
Life insurance & friendly	no.	45,333	45,958	47,006	35,281	19,823	14,059	11,904	8,474	5,080
society bornuses	↔	208,000,000	230,000,000	219,755,123	146,990,881	71,824,257	49,838,890	43,876,034	34,670,894	24,590,266
Other income n.e.i.	no.	74,738	76,496	n.a.	91,984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	289,000,000	298,000,000	323,774,465	409,161,186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other income n.e.i.	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,802	4,058	10,562,521	10,551,918	10,312,816
- category -	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,442,770	38,462,247	77,049,083	146,208,662	162,156,452
Other income n.e.i.	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,006	52,397	10,522,797	10,543,221	10,302,949
- category 2	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	342,708,575	445,427,665	331,258,301	510,741,771	503,438,939
Total income or loss <sup>10</sup>	↔	234,246,000,000	249,308,000,000	274,678,842,614	290,027,340,577	306,426,378,841	321,360,167,922	344,073,468,945	360,674,135,008	358,624,202,377
Work related car	no.	1,198,019	1,306,053	1,439,264	1,505,991	1,567,610	1,647,517	1,783,526	1,891,745	1,978,505
מאַראַרוואַפּאַ	↔	1,613,000,000	1,855,000,000	2,153,674,442	2,256,707,623	2,445,571,601	2,620,775,912	3,061,708,164	3,519,774,510	3,684,728,189
Work related travel	no.	400,649	404,487	457,005	443,128	442,270	454,535	490,184	511,659	529,640
מאַראַרוויספא	↔	433,000,000	439,000,000	519,494,654	502,957,151	508,477,124	581,930,770	667,560,363	736,210,829	750,555,320
Work related clothing	no.	3,032,634	3,193,561	3,404,913	3,471,832	3,569,213	3,718,221	3,936,382	4,051,187	4,269,855
expellodes	8	545,000,000	575,000,000	629,757,234	641,794,834	669,847,625	711,778,067	785,059,159	832,660,976	1,079,434,416
Work related self	no.	458,569	508,436	482,423	491,311	559,280	509,029	508,508	602,709	505,489
ממתכמווסון פאסמווספס	69	385,000,000	436,000,000	469,022,722	530,623,316	618,369,361	574,636,475	618,618,699	659,323,985	678,680,866
Other work related	no.	4,333,347	4,441,564	4,915,644	5,017,982	5,127,247	5,328,406	5,556,936	5,654,060	4,958,985
9991999	€	2,124,000,000	2,221,000,000	2,614,451,495	2,708,537,537	2,774,937,779	2,827,794,025	3,059,206,068	3,312,665,055	3,436,876,223
Total work related	no.	5,506,433	5,681,047	6,141,874	6,230,764	6,359,876	6,525,591	6,765,620	6,853,822	6,575,814
600 000	↔	5,101,000,000	5,525,000,000	6,385,829,817	6,640,620,597	7,006,828,647	7,316,915,249	8,192,142,670	9,060,635,355	9,630,275,014

TABLE 3.25<sup>1</sup>: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

1993-94   1993	55	08-C	1 990-97 1 990-97 1 990-97	98-1-89	55-055-	20002-8861	20002	Z001-0Z
<u>о</u>		a -		2				
о <del>о</del> о <del>о</del>		3			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	009'9
о́ <del>&amp;</del> о́ <del>&amp;</del>		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,924,498
о́ <del>в</del> о́ <del>в</del>	l.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97,628
о́ <del>ф</del> о́ <del>ф</del>	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,896,102
& C &	537 51,791	59,544	52,107	42,645	47,640	44,634	48,376	38,606
\$	1,842,000,000	2,313,113,809	2,201,026,084	1,804,256,502	2,050,619,148	1,911,549,721	2,028,313,870	1,653,262,687
↔	571 68,349	80,688	79,372	87,213	70,630	65,166	61,705	66,282
	1,381,000,000	1,767,660,867	1,767,182,155	2,132,119,795	1,769,870,685	1,663,472,013	1,594,944,560	1,482,096,988
Total tax losses of earlier no. 120,509	509 116,585	135,834	127,269	126,203	114,788	106,806	107,225	102,403
years clairried \$ 3,374,000,000	3,223,000,000	4,080,774,676	3,968,208,239	3,936,376,297	3,820,489,833	3,575,021,734	3,623,258,430	3,135,359,675
Australian film industry no. 6,300	4,614	1,920	1,515	1,272	1,255	2,043	1,509	1,589
meenives \$ 36,000,000	30,000,000	39,491,206	30,218,190	21,500,685	25,598,057	20,075,845	10,752,859	19,618,556
Non-employer sponsored no. 243,809	309 226,071	225,268	211,373	205,586	203,299	191,961	183,751	179,687
contributions \$ 809,000,000	000 694,000,000	883,474,700	849,647,232	961,375,319	1,097,333,270	1,127,002,336	1,176,964,927	1,272,078,002
Interest & dividend no. 1,679,358	1,845,873	1,907,943	1,922,110	1,851,553	1,705,405	1,701,944	1,640,266	1,097,966
deductions \$ 517,000,000	594,000,000	1,023,676,412	1,110,995,958	1,301,669,962	867,754,981	1,035,331,458	1,288,443,862	1,262,768,447
Gifts or donations no. 3,156,223	3,170,370	3,259,236	3,232,260	3,300,100	3,392,452	3,445,447	3,507,356	3,595,391
\$ 471,000,000	000 495,000,000	539,207,259	564,627,744	610,946,663	685,557,681	738,766,266	855,462,376	867,742,431
of managing tax no.	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	4,395,795	4,650,215	4,804,838	4,964,474	4,969,015	4,880,325
aliali's \$ n.	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	578,145,432	633,988,293	692,716,288	755,470,727	885,625,264	932,701,328
Other deductions no. 3,904,787	4,084,227	4,280,688	172,994	127,170	214,992	270,687	307,309	325,831
\$ 1,139,000,000	1,385,000,000	1,337,465,974	247,151,553	328,364,719	702,208,391	888,852,220	967,842,037	876,872,368
Total deductions <sup>11</sup> no. 7,387,917	7,582,123	8,031,015	8,158,184	8,275,540	8,371,081	8,577,271	8,569,111	8,311,172
\$ 11,446,000,000	000,000,11,947,000,000	14,290,028,898	14,905,959,754	15,949,822,906	16,368,204,755	17,564,495,784	19,305,061,016	19,688,520,801
Contractor/subcontractor no. 74,024	71,192	75,246	77,437	80,767	84,938	87,030	86,330	85,211
(x coli il issici i experises	000,000,181,1	1,261,216,744	1,286,978,118	1,305,026,117	1,358,539,347	1,501,238,160	1,433,276,209	1,512,274,277
Superannuation expenses no. 67,103	103 66,304	69,748	68,286	70,476	70,418	70,946	67,448	64,155
\$ 164,000,000	175,000,000	230,689,671	242,843,589	270,353,230	308,066,812	324,152,247	340,744,305	345,427,510
Cost of sales no. 242,223	223 236,376	243,824	234,968	238,099	234,157	234,234	229,141	215,300
000'000'896'6 \$	10,044,000,000	11,457,043,415	11,758,971,396	12,723,014,024	13,666,200,112	17,398,214,087	16,829,873,855	16,996,607,679
Bad debts no. 7,390	8,150	8,868	690'6	9,331	9,190	669'6	9,101	8,436
\$ 25,000,000	30,000,000	33,742,765	35,376,624	31,047,598	37,370,003	42,156,923	37,110,667	31,481,770

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TABLE 3.25': Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Solottod items		1003_0/2	1007_052	1005_06	1006_07	1007_08	1008 00	1000_20003	2000-013	2001_024
Lease expenses	2	46 167	76 103	80000	10 00 04 10 00 04	7 2 1 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	F6 681	2001 21 8 8 4 7 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	F1 08E	76 717
		40,107	50,404	49,928	170,06	55,155	100,00	00,00	00,10	40,717
	↔	272,000,000	279,000,000	321,308,631	342,821,695	365,656,379	396,432,895	404,752,009	367,189,719	324,111,884
Rent expenses	no.	141,159	142,272	158,022	157,562	162,304	165,330	165,814	152,951	143,311
	↔	1,067,000,000	1,121,000,000	1,294,201,056	1,330,329,790	1,378,045,518	1,418,481,260	1,476,540,640	1,488,024,864	1,429,086,920
Interest expenses within	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,525	207,533	211,795	199,763	187,328
Australia	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	929,279,244	894,226,296	955,539,420	1,010,205,551	889,387,167
Interest expenses	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,839	2,950	3,313	3,948	3,793
Overseas	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,757,951	13,921,653	15,435,266	20,156,787	17,038,573
Total interest expenses	no.	183,334	188,907	210,337	216,156	213,938	210,117	214,653	203,189	190,669
	↔	741,000,000	818,000,000	997,174,400	1,002,728,855	948,037,195	908,147,949	970,974,686	1,030,362,338	906,425,740
Depreciation expenses	no.	509,383	526,592	564,183	553,974	566,508	574,844	580,468	523,429	491,971
	↔	1,114,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,409,687,056	1,435,218,865	1,511,500,682	1,579,120,513	1,725,149,009	1,583,934,524	1,615,159,098
Motor vehicle expenses	no.	559,139	571,336	605,314	595,917	619,851	637,737	655,412	574,405	560,351
	↔	1,842,000,000	1,954,000,000	2,170,103,222	2,180,086,045	2,295,257,158	2,410,215,305	2,643,915,560	2,415,984,585	2,339,381,210
Repairs & maintenance	no.	278,361	282,765	302,096	297,080	304,376	303,601	299,763	275,979	261,199
experises	↔	513,000,000	523,000,000	582,390,298	581,949,004	611,967,853	624,960,419	656,898,914	617,472,603	636,531,815
Other expenses	no.	722,042	740,844	791,977	789,440	817,987	848,391	873,284	779,389	754,339
	↔	10,118,000,000	11,023,000,000	12,743,418,837	13,402,233,413	14,359,089,508	14,898,230,244	16,356,365,393	15,973,526,208	15,854,624,318
Total expenses	no.	755,849	774,962	826,643	823,758	839,401	889,378	917,404	816,461	788,982
	↔	27,016,000,000	28,376,000,000	32,420,642,574	33,386,774,734	34,820,847,970	37,563,342,363	43,500,359,508	42,117,457,958	41,991,115,747
Drought investment	no.	13,424	1,678	663	582	468	439	219	83	48
allowallod	↔	31,000,000	8,000,000	3,931,447	6,034,607	2,388,493	3,857,837	763,616	198,346	821,407
Opening stock	no.	138,950	139,759	149,071	144,891	149,458	145,952	140,446	127,447	116,421
	↔	1,947,000,000	2,071,000,000	2,369,744,805	2,528,627,759	2,587,877,511	2,632,264,430	2,913,831,254	3,170,650,713	3,232,376,198
Closing stock	no.	152,362	150,340	158,832	153,179	155,792	151,811	146,665	133,857	122,452
	↔	2,094,000,000	2,172,000,000	2,505,137,504	2,459,320,997	2,611,004,686	2,808,723,138	3,225,992,556	3,342,707,678	3,461,350,520
Salary & wage expenses	no.	103,809	102,827	110,755	107,668	104,420	100,995	97,308	80,824	73,259
	↔	2,212,000,000	2,299,000,000	2,557,614,574	2,545,241,514	2,608,812,000	2,633,834,912	2,783,746,887	2,793,814,622	2,527,764,716
Payments to related	no.	35,805	35,247	36,525	35,260	34,545	30,670	28,836	21,013	19,185
	↔	455,000,000	466,000,000	499,315,856	490,909,920	497,635,862	649,248,556	701,796,813	630,185,785	473,109,288
Depreciable assets	no.	211,689	212,232	214,283	202,005	205,657	202,218	202,468	147,131	n.a.
	↔	1,918,000,000	1,950,000,000	2,018,322,978	2,052,196,844	2,226,383,784	2,094,204,224	2,297,967,620	1,995,109,485	n.a.

TABLE 3.25<sup>1</sup>: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000³	2000-013	2001-024
Intangible depreciating	no.	n.a.	1,803							
assets 1st deducted	↔	n.a.	21,819,463							
Other depreciating assets	s no.	n.a.	105,913							
ואו מפממכופת	\$	n.a.	1,370,354,147							
Depreciable assets sold <sup>14</sup>	no.	59,226	57,665	58,462	53,039	50,424	46,201	42,761	27,965	n.a.
	\$	489,000,000	497,000,000	540,167,644	492,181,517	501,728,823	720,509,291	611,955,608	389,212,130	n.a.
Termination value-	no.	n.a.	785							
וו ומווטוטופ מפט מצפנצ	\$	n.a.	13,790,601							
Termination value-other	no.	n.a.	38,921							
dep deserts	↔	n.a.	781,830,665							
Gross PPS income	no.	239,607	256,303	263,353	260,789	279,937	296,412	307,174	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	5,181,000,000	5,932,000,000	6,267,299,772	6,443,926,329	7,457,271,651	8,119,071,415	9,241,276,166	n.a.	n.a.
Gross RPS income	no.	n.a.	n.a.	2,450	3,470	11,231	10,541	9,429	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	84,194,945	130,589,325	366,582,021	403,662,057	362,537,912	n.a.	n.a.
Gross payments where	no.	n.a.	5,818	4,127						
Abivitot quoted	↔	n.a.	96,143,459	97,904,229						
Gross payments	no.	n.a.	24,284	17,162						
- volumany agreemem	\$	n.a.	643,639,490	492,221,720						
Environmental protection	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	297	3,108	2,113	1,944	265	553
expellodo	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	755,141	1,822,612	1,169,696	1,294,115	840,226	515,183
Section 40-880 deduction	n no.	n.a.	258							
	\$	n.a.	589,489							
Business deduction for	no.	n.a.	173							
	↔	n.a.	252,019							
Landcare degradation	no.	1,779	1,636	1,447	1,398	3,385	3,525	3,256	2,688	2,274
00010000	↔	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,058,620	4,816,823	15,271,371	13,852,914	13,395,355	11,339,603	8,843,089
HECS assessment debt	no.	123,957	147,674	191,210	200,632	328,089	319,956	337,298	342,456	321,447
	↔	129,000,000	164,000,000	218,991,184	267,269,735	485,124,017	491,840,483	552,048,356	583,752,433	562,666,448
Total tax withheld	no.	7,416,351	7,634,557	8,081,052	8,149,885	8,245,908	8,309,039	8,508,667	8,522,480	8,315,917
	↔	44,835,000,000	48,180,000,000	54,609,660,282	59,189,562,303	63,929,997,287	68,488,538,664	74,532,444,334	70,413,265,783	71,504,452,444
Total business income	no.	110,800	103,970	103,662	101,845	99,984	99,516	93,615	86,978	80,087
- -	↔	2,643,000,000	2,645,000,000	2,841,849,368	2,837,366,716	2,890,478,805	2,986,483,488	3,157,269,156	3,567,619,742	3,778,188,647

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TABLE 3.251: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

		1993-942	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20003	2000-013	2001-024
lotal business income	no.	714,170	734,173	780,404	772,479	783,075	834,381	863,568	736,268	713,218
	↔	31,379,000,000	33,312,000,000	37,651,763,605	38,904,295,111	40,859,349,201	44,878,883,728	52,122,108,422	48,953,170,220	49,600,816,603
Total business income	no.	808,486	822,228	866,237	853,939	866,371	916,913	941,485	810,269	781,495
	↔	34,022,000,000	35,957,000,000	40,420,701,631	41,486,917,803	43,768,697,359	47,865,367,216	55,279,377,578	52,520,789,962	53,379,005,250
Assessable government	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,954	6,212	7,026	10,231	9,831
mustry payments – FF	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,696,377	19,182,579	24,430,724	52,800,288	61,939,221
Assessable government	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,960	3,136	2,967	9,955	8,539
– NPP <sup>15</sup>	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,675,015	67,535,266	67,308,637	249,927,403	224,843,806
Total assessable	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,854	n.a.	908'6	9,954	20,003	18,265
payments <sup>15</sup>	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,868,928	90,371,392	86,717,845	91,739,361	301,567,241	286,783,027
Tax losses deducted	no.	84,436	78,837	90,719	83,116	82,286	75,728	70,828	76,050	75,881
	↔	810,000,000	743,000,000	915,030,523	821,906,825	826,912,175	839,891,029	825,941,801	1,049,741,091	980,502,764
Total PPS credit	no.	454,263	471,901	482,455	446,250	474,769	496,099	503,111	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	1,620,000,000	1,844,000,000	1,884,688,282	1,808,379,486	2,110,147,408	2,369,072,175	2,691,151,829	n.a.	n.a.
Provisional tax credit	no.	1,385,931	1,306,122	1,358,847	1,448,518	1,408,337	1,451,256	1,385,012	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	5,776,000,000	5,756,000,000	6,410,120,168	7,149,787,659	7,118,369,963	7,555,759,387	8,271,890,972	n.a.	n.a.
Tax payable (or balance	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1,949,260	1,956,533	1,918,425	1,788,547	2,109,724	1,964,103	1,819,715
payable)	↔	2,887,000,000	3,003,000,000	3,700,992,304	3,617,391,700	4,642,830,872	5,024,454,449	6,674,463,956	7,472,778,837	7,156,203,764
Tax refundable (or balance	e no.	n.a.	n.a.	7,530,003	7,605,110	7,751,409	7,890,933	7,825,956	8,215,801	8,146,550
ieiui iuabie)	↔	-7,181,000,000	-7,711,000,000	-8,401,444,318	-8,694,237,673	-9,867,316,330	-10,544,020,337	-11,019,778,911	-10,507,105,226	-10,816,627,069
Tax payable/refundable (or balance payable/ refundable)	↔	-4,294,000,000	-4,708,000,000	-4,700,452,014	-5,076,845,973	-5,224,485,458	-5,519,565,888	-4,345,314,955	-3,034,326,389	-3,660,423,305
Tax losses carried forward	d no.	144,748	148,086	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	154,264	143,377	125,505
	↔	3,365,000,000	3,396,000,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,339,068,132	3,940,970,708	3,356,463,604
Spouse tax offset	no.	n.a.	n.a.	111,197	110,147	110,332	113,292	116,435	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	112,284,748	111,361,028	113,501,891	120,390,512	127,317,217	n.a.	n.a.
Spouse tax offset	no.	n.a.	n.a.	5,615	3,906	6,418	5,251	5,595	11,882	6,569
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	5,790,933	4,079,841	6,646,855	5,451,190	6,020,340	14,119,967	8,285,525
Spouse tax offset	0.	n.a.	n.a.	48,495	37,256	32,348	30,491	29,345	n.a.	n.a.
	69	n.a.	n.a.	23,343,376	18,091,428	14,837,432	14,757,816	14,975,309	n.a.	n.a.
Spouse tax offset - claiming part of year	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,404	7,618	4,369
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,639,113	9,029,644	5,470,384

TABLE 3.25': Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Substitute   Colores in colores   Colores	Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000-013	2001-024
\$         na         299,005,549         291,942,601         na         299,005,549         291,942,601         na         299,233,9         469,265,939         467,776,01         399,005,549         467,776,01         399,005,000         309,005,000         457,175,02         309,005,000         309,005,000         457,175,00         309,005,000         457,175,00         309,005,000         309,005,000         457,175,00         309,005,000         457,175,00         309,005,000         457,175,00         447,175,00 <t< th=""><th>Spouse tax offset - othe</th><th></th><td>n.a.</td><td>n.a.</td><td>319,452</td><td>307,734</td><td>306,865</td><td>319,584</td><td>10,579,845</td><td>333,155</td><td>323,039</td></t<>	Spouse tax offset - othe		n.a.	n.a.	319,452	307,734	306,865	319,584	10,579,845	333,155	323,039
no.         na.         947,982         491,942         498,768         498,798         469,768         469,698         469,698         472,138         383,00           no.         na.         615,000,000         433,188,091         428,702,486         413,286         413,286         413,726         42,819         44,888           no.         na.         na.         na.         152,121         26,728,148         26,128,248         24,817,138         383,00           no.         na.         na.         na.         na.         na.         141,889         146,316         152,261         115,475         64,88           no.         na.         na.         na.         na.         141,889         146,316         152,261         115,475         64,88           no.         242,817         257,264         228,000,000         228,000		↔	n.a.	n.a.	289,035,549	291,942,601	n.a.	295,285,389	451,576,601	339,906,927	348,295,274
\$         na         615 0000000         433,188,091         429,700,899         437,000,491         446,460,345         477,211,383         389,890           no         na         na         na         376,449         18,148         11,782         6,919         64,99           no         na         na         1,514,261,183         145,816         11,526,241         11,547         64,99           no         na         na         179,512,973         144,680,867         210,719,166         159,47,327         64,99           so         242,817         275,244         278,089         287,051         144,680,86         32,46,386         3310,884           no         242,817         277,744,332         30,981,38         174,460,892         3310,884         3310,884           no         245,030         440,000         35,000,000         128,036,32         226,695         26,430         46,430           no         672,380         564,382         230,017,356         226,695         156,742         331,444           no         na         128,273         30,917,35         20,807,732         15,442         30,430           s         177,360         28,872         20,872         26,430 <th>Total spouse tax offset</th> <th>no.</th> <td>n.a.</td> <td>947,932</td> <td>491,842</td> <td>468,786</td> <td>469,339</td> <td>469,626</td> <td>472,138</td> <td>352,655</td> <td>333,977</td>	Total spouse tax offset	no.	n.a.	947,932	491,842	468,786	469,339	469,626	472,138	352,655	333,977
%         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         1514276118         268,738,66         111266245         248,4309         64.98           n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         1514776118         268,738,66         112266245         248,4309         64.98           n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         175,12761         262,266         115,4736         248,4309         64.88           n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         175,1276         240,4366         237,1446         302,663         310,684         310,684           s.         2242,817         226,000         277,744,323         300,881,138         214,464,092         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446         302,683         317,1446		↔	n.a.	615,000,000	433,138,091	429,700,838	437,020,491	446,460,345	477,211,363	363,056,538	362,051,183
\$         n.a.         n.a.         1514/276,116         266,738,866         113,265,245         248,4309         6488           n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         141,893         144,3315         122,261         115,475         6488           n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         143,835         144,3316         152,241         145,475         446,336         145,481         145,481         115,475         458,982         310,684	Spouse or child-	no.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	378,449	18,148	11,762	6,919	5,205	3,467
Po.         na.         na.         na.         141,883         145,515         152,261         115,475           S         na.         na.         na.         179,512,973         194,658,667         210,719,166         158,47227           na.         na.         na.         na.         179,512,973         194,658,667         210,719,166         158,47227           s         242,817         257,734         300,891,139         214,484,082         337,154,480         337,154,480           no.         456,036         470,749         508,130         515,774         516,442         512,783         504,301         445           no.         456,036         470,749         508,130         516,774         516,442         515,728         504,301         445           no.         456,036         178,484,382         200,431,88         200,431,88         200,431         456,436         175,448         465,417         466,431         465,411           no.         na.         128,279         356,452         286,855         286,855         286,855         286,866         286,156         186,172         115,724         466,431         466,431         467,448         467,474         467,448         477,474	net income	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,514,276,118	265,738,866	113,285,245	24,874,309	64,897,519	70,493,383
\$         na         na         na         179.512.973         194.638,667         210,719,166         159.847,827           no         422.281         227,294         277,294         278,099         287,051         203.145         302,665         310,686         310,686           no         454,000         260,0130         214,484,022         233,346,586         377,1446         444,026           s.         173,000,000         183,000,000         199,228,382         206,017,38         296,582         229,686         377,44         444,080         360,4301         446           s.         172,390         36,000,000         183,000,000         28,000,000         22,466,589         296,885         259,680         186,91         446           s.         172,390         38,655         296,885         25,680         28,680         38,681         36,691         446         46,004	Basic parenting allowand		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141,893	145,315	152,261	115,475	n.a.	n.a.
no.         242,817         257,294         277,04,323         300,81,138         214,444,092         302,668         310,864           st         231,000,000         277,744,323         300,881,138         214,444,092         323,348,566         357,164,480         46           no.         454,000,000         183,000,000         193,25,382         205,017,836         206,876,221         206,67,381         205,000,000         197,704         195,01           no.         672,390         548,362         224,66,569         17,950,782         266,560         17,950,782         16,17,027         11,577,216         8,81           no.         n.a.         128,279         224,66,569         17,950,782         247,549         282,205         185,417         40,41,895         416,417         40,41,895         427,548         838           no.         n.a.         128,279         32,465,562         216,502         247,549         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         40,41,189         <		↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	179,512,973	194,638,667	210,719,166	159,847,927	n.a.	n.a.
\$         221,000,000         260,000,000         277,794,323         300,981,138         214,446,092         323,346,586         337,154,480         445,035           \$         454,035         470,749         508,130         515,774         515,442         512,793         504,301         446           \$         179,000,000         189,362         205,017,836         208,876,221         208,667,981         202,035,000         185,977           \$         444,000,000         35,000,000         28,084,77         22,465,589         17,560,782         15,617,027         11,577,216         8,81           \$         444,000,000         35,000,000         28,084,77         22,465,589         17,560,782         15,617,027         11,577,216         8,81           \$         444,000,000         35,000,000         28,084,77         224,656         17,560,782         15,617,297         11,577,216         8,81           \$         n.a.         n.a.         21,0217,358         330,779,228         358,901,775         406,471,895         470,441,34         5,366           \$         n.a.         n.a.         21,522,704         376,376         4477,373         61,641,17         4,004,134         70,246           \$         n.a.	Sole parent tax offset	no.	242,817	257,294	278,099	287,051	203,145	302,663	310,864	n.a.	n.a.
no.         454,035         470,749         508,130         515,774         515,442         512,793         504,301         46           s         178,000,000         183,2000,000         199,325,382         205,017,836         208,876,221         208,666,981         202,083,060         185,91           no.         672,380         548,382         442,380         356,562         226,466         17,960,782         259,560         187,708         145           s         44,000,000         35,000,000         28,088,477         22,466,569         17,960,782         247,549         282,206         283,818           no.         n.a.         n.a.         102,17,588         330,79,228         353,901,775         406,471,896         476,485,226         588,818           no.         n.a.         210,217,589         330,79,228         353,901,775         406,471,896         476,485,326         538,818           no.         n.a.         1.a.         2.10,217,589         34,116         31,837         4,12,816         4,13           s         n.a.         1.a.         2.13,867         4,477,973         4,14,41,896         472,816         536           s         n.a.         n.a.         37,776         356,322,704 <th></th> <th>↔</th> <td>231,000,000</td> <td>250,000,000</td> <td>277,794,323</td> <td>300,981,138</td> <td>214,484,092</td> <td>323,348,586</td> <td>337,154,480</td> <td>n.a.</td> <td>n.a.</td>		↔	231,000,000	250,000,000	277,794,323	300,981,138	214,484,092	323,348,586	337,154,480	n.a.	n.a.
\$         179,000,000         183,000,000         199,325,382         205,017,836         208,667,981         208,667,981         202,083,050         195,31           no.         672,390         548,382         442,930         356,552         295,656         15,617,027         115,77216         184           no.         n.a.         128,273         180,496         216,502         247,549         222,252         58           s.         n.a.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,773,228         353,901,775         406,471,896         476,485,326         58           no.         n.a.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,773,726         36,377,737         406,471,896         476,485,326         538,387           no.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,773,756         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,383           no.         n.a.         3277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,383           no.         n.a.         n.a.         21,5776         36,373,756         428,243,696         428,246         5,363           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         135,522,704         376,3756         428,243,69	Zone & overseas forces	no.	454,035	470,749	508,130	515,774	515,442	512,793	504,301	491,204	480,288
no.         672,390         548,362         482,656         296,856         15617,027         11577,216         144           s         44,000,000         35,000,000         280,8847         22,465,69         17,950,782         15617,027         11,577,216         8,81           no.         n.a.         128,279         180,496         216,502         247,549         228,205         288,205           s         n.a.         210,217,538         330,779,228         35,301,775         406,471,896         476,485,326         538,37           no.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,779,228         35,301,775         406,471,896         476,485,326         538,37           s         n.a.         n.a.         210,217,538         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,383           s         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         51,964         472,876         46,323           n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,834         4,4010         48,249         28,337,44           s         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,174         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,666         42,296,666         42,296,666	ומא טווספר	↔	179,000,000	183,000,000	199,325,382	205,017,836	208,876,221	208,667,981	202,083,050	195,913,590	196,162,131
\$         44,000,000         35,000,000         22,466,569         17,950,782         16,17,027         11,577,216         8,81           no.         n.a.         128,279         180,496         216,502         247,549         282,205         288,87           no.         n.a.         128,279         180,496         216,502         247,549         282,205         588,87           no.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,779,228         353,01,775         406,471,895         476,485,326         538,87           no.         n.a.         n.a.         2,680         3,116         3,837         4477,373         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,386           no.         n.a.         n.a.         573,586         542,166         51,494         428,243,696         42,041,69         42,844,99         28,046           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         428,243,696         42,805,135         499,066           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         428,243,696         42,805,135         170,256           s         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.	Superannuation	no.	672,390	548,362	442,930	358,552	295,855	259,560	187,708	141,126	119,018
no.         n.a.         128,279         180,496         216,502         247,549         282,205         288,88           \$         n.a.         210,217,538         330,779,228         353,017,75         406,471,895         476,465,326         538,87           no.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,779,228         353,017,75         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,38           s         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,38           no.         n.a.         n.a.         3277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,38           no.         n.a.         357,522,704         376,373,756         428,243,696         422,066,767         553,06           s         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         482,249         22           s         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,49         162,296,689         170,256           s         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         143,046,227         126,000,000           s         n.a.         n.a.	contributions - superannuation only ta offset		44,000,000	35,000,000	28,068,477	22,466,569	17,950,782	15,617,027	11,577,216	8,819,605	7,529,217
\$         n.a.         n.a.         210,217,538         330,779,228         353,901,775         406,471,895         476,486,326         538,87           no.         n.a.         2,680         3,116         3,837         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,386           \$         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,386           no.         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         482,066,676         553,08           no.         n.a.         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,766         428,243,696         492,066,676         553,08           no.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         482,49         26           \$         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         482,49         26           \$         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,689         170,26           \$         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,678,066         170,26           \$	Superannuation	no.	п.а.	n.a.	128,279	180,496	216,502	247,549	282,205	294,565	301,837
no.         n.a.         2,680         3,116         3,837         5,651         2,963           \$         n.a.         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,387           no.         n.a.         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,387           no.         n.a.         n.a.         274,266         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         432           no.         n.a.         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,766         428,243,696         492,066,676         553,068           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         428,249         26           s         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,663,152         34,259,696         42,804,39         17,256           no.         256,041         381,714         316,114         316,717         33,115         16,707,149         162,296,899         11,619           s         125,000,000         263,000,000         180,411,1470         675,15,266         10,004,572         10,004,5	pension tax offset	↔	n.a.	n.a.	210,217,538	330,779,228	353,901,775	406,471,895	476,485,326	538,876,630	572,808,178
\$         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,38           no.         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         43           s         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         43           no.         n.a.         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,756         428,243,696         492,066,676         553,08           no.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         48,249         28           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         2661,135         28,663,152         34,259,696         42,805,135         499,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,889         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         316,717         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,068         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,883	Superannuation	no.	n.a.	n.a.	2,680	3,116	3,837	5,651	2,963	3,160	2,311
\$         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,38           no.         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         45           s         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         45           no.         n.a.         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,756         428,243,696         492,066,676         553,08           no.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         34,259,696         42,805,135         499,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,889         170,26           no.         255,041         361,774         132,04,774         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,786         170,26           no.         660,659         618,759         702,460         748,668         617,916         651,430         657,218         55           no.         658,294         658,794         702,460         748,668         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,889         1,004,09	- combination of										
\$         n.a.         3,277,557         4,273,887         4,477,973         6,154,117         4,004,134         5,38           no.         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         432,066,676         553,06           \$         n.a.         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,756         428,243,696         492,066,676         563,06           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         49,661,135         28,663,152         34,259,696         42,805,135         499,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         13,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,899         170,25           no.         255,041         361,774         316,777         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337         1,61           no.         265,041         361,774         316,777         32,152         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no. </th <th>contributions &amp; annuity</th> <th>•</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	contributions & annuity	•			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1				
no.         n.a.         573,586         542,166         516,112         511,964         472,876         428           \$         n.a.         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,756         428,243,696         492,066,676         553,06           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         48,249         26           \$         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         48,249         26           \$         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         48,249         26           \$         n.a.         n.a.         26,61,136         28,663,152         34,259,696         42,805,136         489,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,859         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         316,717         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337         11,61           \$         125,000,000         263,000         180,411,139         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,068         10,040,02	tax offset	÷	n.a.	n.a.	3,277,557	4,273,887	4,477,973	6,154,117	4,004,134	5,390,413	3,736,704
\$         n.a.         241,577,947         357,522,704         376,373,756         428,243,696         492,066,676         553,09           no.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         48,249         25           no.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         28,663,152         34,259,696         42,805,135         499,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,859         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337         11,61           no.         265,000,000         263,000,000         180,411,139         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         628,895         340,526         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         628,414,604         115,199,298         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451 <th>Total superannuation</th> <th>no.</th> <td>n.a.</td> <td>n.a.</td> <td>573,586</td> <td>542,166</td> <td>516,112</td> <td>511,964</td> <td>472,876</td> <td>438,852</td> <td>423,166</td>	Total superannuation	no.	n.a.	n.a.	573,586	542,166	516,112	511,964	472,876	438,852	423,166
no.         n.a.         n.a.         27,776         35,842         40,610         48,249         28           \$         n.a.         n.a.         9,661,135         28,663,152         34,259,696         42,805,135         499,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         261,553         284,602         308,781         333,764         349,06           \$         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,859         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         316,717         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         748,668         677,916         651,430         657,218         55           \$         479,000,000         478,000,000         594,017,470         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         635,419         628,741,664         115,199,298         110,881,096         120,133,081         1	כסו ווווסמווסן ומא סוופפר	↔	n.a.	n.a.		357,522,704	376,373,756	428,243,696	492,066,676	553,087,188	584,074,099
\$         n.a.         n.a.         9,661,135         28,663,152         34,259,696         42,805,135         499,05           no.         n.a.         n.a.         261,553         284,602         308,781         333,764         333,764         349,05           \$         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,859         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         316,717         33,115         16,767         17,736         126,78,058         111,61           no.         265,041         361,714         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         748,668         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451         86,13	Senior Australians tax	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,776	35,842	40,610	48,249	296,219	587,584
no.         n.a.         261,553         284,602         308,781         333,764         314,70,20           \$         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,859         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         31,6717         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337         17,61           \$         125,000,000         263,000,000         180,411,139         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         319,477         321,210         306,868         27           \$         211,000,000         317,000,000         268,741,664         115,199,298         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451         86,13		↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,661,135	28,663,152	34,259,696	42,805,135	499,054,930	1,129,660,793
\$         n.a.         n.a.         113,204,714         128,061,564         145,073,149         162,296,859         170,25           no.         255,041         361,714         316,717         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337         11,61           no.         265,041         361,714         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         748,668         677,916         651,430         657,218         55           \$         479,000,000         478,000,000         594,017,470         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         319,477         321,210         306,868         27           \$         211,000,000         317,000,000         268,741,664         115,199,298         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451         86,13	Medical expenses tax	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	261,553	284,602	308,781	333,764	346,421	384,114
no.         255,041         361,714         33,115         16,767         17,736         9,337           \$         125,000,000         263,000,000         180,411,139         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058         11,61           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,004,02           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451         86,13	Olisel	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113,204,714	128,061,564	145,073,149	162,296,859	170,255,604	192,419,772
\$         125,000,000         263,000,000         180,411,139         42,091,203         22,328,363         14,346,227         12,678,058           no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         748,668         677,916         651,430         657,218         1,0           \$         479,000,000         478,000,000         594,017,470         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838         1,0           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         319,477         321,210         306,868           \$         211,000,000         317,000,000         268,741,664         115,199,298         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451	Other tax offsets	no.	255,041	361,714	316,717	33,115	16,767	17,736	9,337	7,245	4,869
no.         600,659         618,759         702,460         748,668         677,916         651,430         651,516           \$         479,000,000         478,000,000         594,017,470         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451		↔	125,000,000	263,000,000	180,411,139	42,091,203	22,328,363	14,346,227	12,678,058	11,616,279	9,685,254
\$         479,000,000         478,000,000         594,017,470         675,515,266         610,994,687         604,572,460         651,516,838           no.         538,294         635,419         628,895         340,526         319,477         321,210         306,868           \$         211,000,000         317,000,000         268,741,664         115,199,298         110,881,096         120,133,081         116,601,451	Pensioner tax offset <sup>18, 19</sup>	no.	690'009	618,759	702,460	748,668	677,916	651,430	657,218	557,081	231,726
no. 538,294 635,419 628,895 340,526 319,477 321,210 306,868 \$ 211,000,000 317,000,000 268,741,664 115,199,298 110,881,096 120,133,081 116,601,451		↔	479,000,000	478,000,000	594,017,470	675,515,266	610,994,687	604,572,460	651,516,838	1,004,023,769	307,695,201
\$ 211,000,000 317,000,000 268,741,664 115,199,298 110,881,096 120,133,081 116,601,451	Comm of Aust benefits &		538,294	635,419	628,895	340,526	319,477	321,210	306,868	271,201	282,007
	allowal Ideo Lax Olloet	\$	211,000,000	317,000,000	268,741,664	115,199,298	110,881,096	120,133,081	116,601,451	86,134,024	99,522,098

TABLE 3.251: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94²	1994–95²	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	$1999-2000^3$	2000-013	2001-024
Life assurance bonus tax	no.	44,337	44,822	45,234	34,253	19,491	13,857	11,768	8,402	5,053
Ollogi	↔	71,000,000	76,000,000	73,035,066	49,622,410	25,630,178	18,136,882	16,198,653	12,930,543	8,192,451
Section 98A(2) deduction	no.	172	268	285	809	764	856	1,015	1,016	991
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,864,932	9,911,871	7,273,064	13,871,088	11,014,562	10,071,690
Imputation credit primary	no.	904,385	983,612	1,114,855	1,329,200	1,989,385	2,431,825	2,639,573	3,222,334	3,067,821
	↔	1,597,000,000	2,213,000,000	2,546,662,168	2,674,863,996	3,075,503,927	3,363,646,252	3,868,071,640	4,618,691,892	3,274,169,898
Total imputation credits <sup>21</sup>	no.	1,095,989	1,195,015	1,350,500	1,602,203	2,280,428	2,733,112	2,967,368	3,562,725	3,429,457
	↔	2,045,000,000	2,839,000,000	3,285,583,411	3,445,313,123	4,009,680,224	4,421,926,499	5,114,088,719	6,064,228,136	4,261,491,147
Foreign tax credits	no.	192,125	168,271	266,941	292,190	323,317	354,293	391,465	485,055	534,921
	\$	51,000,000	51,000,000	62,014,049	80,191,206	94,214,961	102,622,836	104,257,520	127,387,813	112,128,030
Total tax withheld on	no.	256,070	274,592	290,328	210,800	162,325	170,427	239,079	237,988	175,840
merest & dividends	↔	36,000,000	41,000,000	40,470,982	35,295,302	29,566,834	29,020,805	40,535,528	46,807,625	32,547,511
Averaging tax offset	no.	125,676	129,655	143,437	127,332	116,201	106,629	103,439	134,515	139,824
	↔	126,000,000	154,000,000	206,643,841	144,313,625	122,563,208	102,285,219	113,620,009	210,058,225	296,529,237
Share of credit for tax	no.	3,790	3,024	3,223	5,575	4,448	4,810	4,277	4,660	2,686
paid by tidstee-	↔	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,540,256	10,702,979	9,019,566	9,887,825	8,883,529	8,321,101	7,091,284
Termination payment tax	no.	666,830	512,842	500,976	481,499	453,381	451,086	429,613	254,794	264,257
Ollogi	↔	1,274,000,000	1,127,000,000	1,173,874,874	1,398,467,453	1,547,427,682	1,548,133,597	1,662,903,445	1,434,888,746	1,465,267,914
Low income tax offset	no.	4,017,598	3,995,302	4,102,314	4,045,660	3,850,379	3,559,306	3,643,474	3,260,338	3,057,506
	\$	520,000,000	517,000,000	532,351,894	524,570,962	499,933,313	458,956,386	472,850,903	417,193,160	391,016,271
Total tax offsets/credits	no.	6,608,160	6,612,084	6,695,664	6,684,516	7,045,633	7,680,126	7,022,744	7,279,990	7,028,916
allowed	\$	6,010,000,000	6,410,000,000	6,997,943,009	7,397,813,629	8,249,572,021	9,324,572,666	9,494,106,033	10,544,066,077	8,880,318,765
SCHEDULE ITEMS <sup>24</sup>										
Total capital losses of	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139,685	177,558	235,674	76,418	76,185
cullent year applied	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	592,722,468	732,183,623	1,241,135,659	908,469,517	948,919,658
Net capital losses of prior	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88,032	94,300	111,662	27,419	34,317
years applied	↔	n.a.	η.α.	n.a.	 	360,238,995	404,811,360	639,265,037	274,933,213	380,162,344

# **TABLE 3.25¹**: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

- Please refer to the 'Personal tax' chapter and the Taxation statistics 2001–02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation statistics 2001–02 on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the Taxation statistics 2001-02 CD-ROM.
- The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

- (a) Number indicators showing values of 1 to 4 have been replaced by 5. Hence, in the detailed tables, any cell containing a number indicator (that is, number of returns or taxpayers) of 5 is indicative only and may represent any number between 1 and 5. Number (no.) totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Number indicators and totals may vary between tables.
- (b) Amount totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Amounts and totals may vary between tables.
- (c) Statistics for some items may not be included in some tables.
- 1. This table is the same as Personal tax detailed table 7 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.
  - 2. Amounts (\$) reported for the 1993–94 and 1994–95 income years are rounded to millions. Actual amount figures are not available.
- 4. The statistics for the 2001-02 income year were sourced from 2002 individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. 3. The 1999-2000 and 2000-01 income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income years have been updated in this edition. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001-02 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of personal tax statistics' section in the 'Personal tax'
- 5. Numbers exclude manually assessed and issued assessments.

chapter of Taxation statistics 2001-02.

- 6. Refers to personal (or individual) taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 7. Refers to personal (or individual) taxpayers with net tax payable equal to \$0 (no amount of net tax charged).
- Net tax is for taxable personal taxpayers only. Non-taxable individuals have net tax of \$0.
- Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on individual tax rates).
- The 'Total income' reported in this table is based on the total calculated by the Tax Office during tax return assessment and therefore will not necessarily agree with the sum of component items (the amounts of different types of income) which taxpayers claim on their annual income tax returns.
- 11. Total deductions is the sum of deduction items and total tax losses of earlier years claimed (prior year losses).
- 12. The drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001. However, this expense can be claimed restrospectively. That is, expenses relating to the drought investment allowance can be claimed in the 2001–02 income year for expenditure incurred in prior income years.

  - 13. In the 2001–02 income year 'Depreciable assets purchased' was replaced by 'Intangible depreciating assets first deducted' and 'Other depreciating assets first deducted'
    - 14. In the 2001–02 income year 'Depreciable assets sold' was replaced by 'Termination value intangible depreciating assets' and 'Termination value other depreciating assets'
- government industry payments labels on the 2001 and the 2002 individual income tax returns, assessable government industry payments in 2000-01 and 2001-02 are significantly higher compared to assessable government industry 15. In 2000-01 the diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) was extended to provide the full rebate to rail transport and marine transport and to cover the use of other like fuels. The diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DAFGS) was also introduced. Under DAFGS (or on-road scheme) grants are provided for the on-road use of fuel by businesses and other entities. As both diesel fuel rebates and diesel and alternative fuel grants are declared under the assessable
- offset) before 2000–01. The Senior Australians/low income aged person tax offset thresholds and the maximum tax offsets eligible individuals are entitled to claim also increased in 2000–01. As a result, the amounts of SATO claimed in of this change, the number of individuals who were entitled to claim SATO were significantly higher in 2000-01 and 2001-02 compared to the number of individuals who were entitled to claim SATO (or low income aged person tax 16. Before 2000-01 the 'Senior Australians tax offset' (SATO) was referred to as the 'low income aged person tax offset'. From 2000-01 SATO also includes pensioner tax offsets of individuals who are of age pension age. As a result 2000-01 and 2001-02 were significantly higher compared to the amounts of SATO (or low income aged person tax offset) claimed before 2000-01.
- 17. When the Senior Australians tax offset (SATO) was introduced in 2000-01, many individuals claimed the pensioner tax offset when they were actually entitled to SATO. From 2001-02 the number of individuals claiming SATO includes many who claimed the pensioner tax offset in 2000–01. Hence, the number of individuals claiming SATO, and the amount claimed, increased significantly in 2001–02.
- From 2000-01 the Senior Australians tax offset (SATO) also includes pensioner tax offsets of individuals who are of age pension age. Hence, from 2000-01 individuals who are of age pension age entitled to claim this tax offset were reclassified as individuals eligible to claim SATO. ₩.
- 19. When the Senior Australians tax offset (SATO) was introduced in 2000-01, many individuals claimed the pensioner tax offset when they were actually entitled to SATO. Hence, from 2001-02 the number of individuals claimed pensioner tax offset decreased significantly, as many were reclassified as individuals eligible to claim SATO.
- Also referred to as 'beneficiary tax offset'
- 21. Sum of primary imputation credits and partnership and trust share of imputation credit from franked dividends (or subsidiary imputation credits).
- 22. Also referred to as 'Section 100(2) credit'.
- amounts allowed by the Tax Office (which may differ from amounts claimed by taxpayers). The total amount may also include certain types of tax offsets or credits not included in the table (such as other Tax Office calculated tax offsets) 23. The total number (no.) indicator refer to the number of taxpayers assessed by the Tax Office to be entitled to certain tax offsets and credits. The total amount is calculated by the Tax Office to be entitled to certain tax offsets and credits. or exclude tax offsets and credits reported in other tables.
  - 24. Statistics for the schedule items for income years before 2000-01 were sourced from past individual tax returns. From 2000-01 onwards, the statistics are sourced from the capital gains tax (CGT) schedule. Not all individuals are required to complete and submit this schedule along with their return. Hence, the schedule item statistics for 2000-01 and 2001-02 only refer to/represent individuals who completed these schedules and whose schedules were processed by 31 October 2003.

# COMPANY TAX AND THE PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02, 648,504 companies lodged returns and disclosed \$27.6 billion in total net tax liability.
- Companies reported total income of \$1.5 trillion and total expenses of \$1.4 trillion.
- In the 2002–03 financial year the petroleum resource rent tax totalled \$1.7 billion.

This chapter mainly contains company statistics for the 2001-02 income year. However, it also includes petroleum resource rent tax statistics for the 2002-03 and past financial years.

For tax purposes, companies include all bodies or associations, incorporated or unincorporated, excluding partnerships and non-entity joint ventures. For tax purposes, limited partnerships and some corporate unit trusts and public trading trusts are treated as companies.

Generally, every resident company that derives assessable income, whether sourced within or out of Australia, and every non-resident company that derives assessable income from Australian sources, is required to lodge a company tax return. A resident non-profit company is not required to lodge a return if its taxable income is less than \$417.

The Australian financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June. For 98% of companies (accounting for 68% of total company net tax liability), the income year is the same as the financial year. However, those companies with an income year different to the financial year use a substituted accounting period (see company tax detailed table 3).

One of the reasons a company may use a substituted accounting period would be if they are owned by a multinational and the holding company wishes to have all members of the corporate group operate under the same financial year. For example, the traditional financial year in the United States follows the calendar year, while the British financial year ends in March. Depending on the accounting period chosen, the activity reported could cover a 12-month period starting as early as 1 January 2001 ('early December' balancers) or finishing as late as 31 December 2002 ('late December' balancers).

Companies pay a flat rate of tax without a tax-free threshold. For the 2001–02 income year the rate decreased to 30% from 34% in 2000-01 (table 4.1).

Under the pay as you go (PAYG) instalments system companies pay instalments of their tax liability based on either a rate or amount determined from the last return lodged. PAYG instalments for the year are credited against the calculated tax payable on a company's annual income tax return to determine whether the company owes more tax or is owed a refund. This is the final balance for the income year.

#### BOX 4.1: PAYG instalments for companies<sup>1</sup>

The PAYG instalments system is a system for paying instalments towards the expected tax liability on a company's (or other entity's) business and investment income for the current income year. This system became effective for most taxpayers from the 2000-01 income year. For companies, the PAYG instalments system replaced the company instalment system.

Companies that are given an instalment rate<sup>2</sup> by the Tax Office are required to pay instalments. We calculate the instalment rate from information on the company's last assessed income tax return and print it on the company's activity statement (Business activity statement or Instalment activity statement).

In general, we send activity statements in time for companies to complete (report their PAYG instalment obligations) and lodge their activity statement before payment is due. PAYG instalments are generally paid quarterly, but some companies can pay one annual instalment.

Most companies pay an instalment amount calculated by the Tax Office. Some companies set their own instalment rate. In doing this, they try to better match their instalments with their estimated end-of-year tax liability, taking into account changes in business income that will affect their tax liability. Factors that may affect business income include changes in profitability or the utilisation of losses.

Although companies have to lodge activity statements, they still need to lodge an annual income tax return because the PAYG instalments will only approximate each company's expected end-of-year income tax liability. PAYG instalments paid during the year are credited against the calculated tax payable on a company's annual income tax return to determine whether the company owes more tax or is owed a refund.

For the 2001-02 income year, 224,580 companies (35%) of the total number of companies) paid \$24.9 billion in instalment payments (which included PAYG instalments and other interim payments). Statistics on instalments paid by companies for the 2001-02 income year are reported in company tax detailed tables 2 part E, 4 part E and 8 part E.

- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.
- 2. An instalment rate is a percentage figure that approximates the tax payable on a company's (or any other entity's) business and investment income. The Tax Office calculates the instalment rate from information contained in the company's latest income tax assessment.

#### SOURCE OF COMPANY STATISTICS

The data for Taxation statistics 2001–02 was compiled before all processing for the 2001-02 income year was completed. The statistics (excluding the statistics on the petroleum resource rent tax) in this chapter are sourced from 2002 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the company tax time series table (chapter table 4.10 and company tax detailed table 7) included at the end of the chapter. The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001-02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when Taxation statistics 2002-03 is published. In that edition, the 2001-02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Company returns were lodged either electronically or in paper form. A copy of the return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** 

Statistics for most of the items shown on the return are included in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM. The detailed tables are also included in the online version of this publication, which can be viewed on our website.

Some statistics in the detailed tables were also sourced from 2002 capital gains tax (CGT) schedules and 2002 losses schedules processed by 31 October 2003. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 schedules processed after 31 October 2003 is included. In addition, not all company taxpayers are required to complete these schedules. The company statistics sourced from these schedules would therefore not represent or refer to all company taxpayers.

Copies of the CGT schedule and the losses schedule are in the appendix. They may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of the publication on our website.

Statistics for petroleum resource rent tax collections were sourced from various issues of the *Commissioner of Taxation annual report*.

#### BOX 4.2: Types of companies<sup>1</sup>

Cooperative company: one in which the number of shares held by one person is limited, the shares are not quoted on a stock exchange, and the business is carried on primarily for:

- acquiring commodities or goods for disposal or distribution to its members
- disposing of or distributing its members' commodities or goods
- storing, marketing, packaging or processing its members' commodities
- rendering services to its members, or
- obtaining funds from its members so that it can make loans to them, enabling them to acquire residential and/or business premises.

**Corporate unit trust:** a unit trust that qualifies as a public unit trust and, as part of an arrangement for reorganising a company or company group, a business or other property of a company has been transferred to the unit trust and shareholders of the company involved in the reorganisation receive entitlements to take up units in the unit trust.

Limited partnership: a partnership in which the liability of at least one partner is limited. For tax purposes, a limited partnership is called a corporate limited partnership because it is effectively treated as a company.

**Non-profit company:** a company that is not carried on for the purpose of profit or gain to its individual members. The terms of the memorandum or articles of association, rules or other documents constituting the company or governing its activities must prohibit it from making any distribution in money, property or otherwise to its members.

**Pooled development fund:** a company that is registered as a pooled development fund under the *Pooled Development Funds Act 1992* to provide equity capital for eligible activities to resident Australian companies with total assets not exceeding \$50 million.

Private company: includes any company that is not a public company.

**Public company:** a public company as defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (section 103A) for the income year. Companies are public companies for tax purposes if:

- the company's shares are listed on the stock exchange in Australia or elsewhere on the last day of the income year
- at all times during the income year, the company was a co-operative
- the company has not, at any time since its formation, been carried on for the purposes of profit or gain to its individual members and was, at all times during the income year, prohibited by the terms of its constituent document from making any distribution (whether in money, property or otherwise) to its members or to relatives of its members, or
- the company is
  - a mutual life assurance company
  - a friendly society dispensary
  - a registered organisation
  - a body constituted by a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory and established for public purposes, not being a company within the meaning of the law in force in a state or territory relating to companies
  - a company in which a government body had a controlling interest on the last day of the income year, or
  - a public company subsidiary.

**Public trading trust:** a public unit trust that is also a trading trust and is either a resident in the income year concerned or was a public trading trust in a previous income year. A corporate unit trust cannot also be a public trading trust.

**Registered organisation:** can include an association registered under a law of a state or territory as a trade union; a society registered under a law of a state or territory providing for the registration of friendly or benefit societies; or an association of employees that is an organisation within the meaning of the *Workplace Relations Act 1996*.

**Strata title body corporate:** a body corporate constituted under legislation that creates a special form of legal ownership, referred to in various states or territories as strata title, unit title, group title or cluster title. For tax purposes, it is treated as a public company and does not qualify as a non-profit company.

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions. The information is also derived from information provided on tax returns and may not match commonly understood definitions in all cases.

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2001–02 income year affected the statistics for certain company items reported in this chapter and the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- For the 2001–02 income year, the company tax rate decreased to 30% from 34% in 2000–01 (table 4.1).
- The simplified tax system, which offers optional reporting and accounting methods for small business taxpayers, became effective from 1 July 2001.
- The uniform capital allowance system consolidates a range of former capital allowance provisions from 1 July 2001.
- Thin capitalisation provisions, effective from 1 July 2001, apply to reduce debt deductions and ensure that taxpayers fund their Australian operations with an appropriate amount of equity.
- New rules have been introduced for the tax treatment of hire purchase agreements entered into after 27 February 1998. Certain deductions relating to hire purchase agreements can be claimed from 30 June 2001.
- New debt and equity rules relating to non-share equity interests are effective from 1 July 2001. Certain interests, which are not shares in legal form, are treated in a similar way to shares for some tax law purposes.
- New rules apply from 30 June 2001 for the tax treatment of limited recourse debt arrangements that terminate after 27 February 1998.

Several new labels were introduced in the 2002 company income tax return and some are included in the company tax detailed tables. Definitions of these labels are in the company tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website at www.ato.gov.au

 R&D accounting expenditure claimed under R&D concession (item 7, label D)

- Deduction for project pool (item 7, label H)
- Section 40-880 deduction (item 7, label Z)
- R&D concession claim (100%. 125% not 50% increment) (item 7, label L)
- R&D incremental concession additional 50% increment (item 7, label M)
- Election to take R&D tax offset (item 7, label Y)
- Intangible depreciating assets first deducted (item 8, label Z)
- Other depreciating assets first deducted (item 8, label A)
- Termination value of intangible depreciating assets (item 8, label P)
- Termination value of other depreciating assets (item 8, label E)
- STS depreciation deduction Low cost assets (less than \$1000) (item 9, label A)
- STS depreciation deduction General pool assets (less than 25 years) (item 9, label B)
- STS depreciation deduction Long life pool assets (25 years or more) (item 9, label C)

Several labels were also removed from the 2002 company return but statistics from previous years for these items are still available in the company tax time series table (chapter table 4.10 and company tax detailed table 7). Definitions of these labels are in the company tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website.

- Non-syndicated research and development
- Syndicated research and development
- Depreciable assets purchased
- Depreciable assets sold

A new terminology box (box 4.3) has also been included in this chapter.

## BOX 4.3: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**Uniform capital allowance system (UCA):** introduced 1 July 2001, the UCA system applies to most depreciating assets, including those acquired before that date. The UCA provisions in Division 40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) consolidate a range of former capital allowance provisions, including those relating to plant and equipment. The UCA system does this by providing a set of general rules that apply across a variety of depreciating assets and certain other capital expenditure. It maintains some concessional tax treatments, such as those applying to primary production depreciating assets. It also introduces new deductions for some business-related capital expenditure and for certain project costs that did not previously attract a deduction.

Taxpayers now calculate deductions for the decline in value of their depreciating assets using these new rules.

Eligible taxpayers who elect to enter the simplified tax system (STS) will generally calculate deductions for their depreciating assets under the special STS rules. However, the provisions of the UCA system relating to deductions for certain capital expenditure, such as project amounts and business-related costs, apply to STS taxpayers.

**Simplified tax system (STS):** introduced 1 July 2001, the STS applies to assessments for income years starting on or after that date. The STS is an alternative method of determining taxable income for eligible small businesses with straightforward financial affairs. The STS provisions can be found in Division 328 of the ITAA 1997.

The STS has three main elements:

- STS cash accounting
- simplified trading stock rules, and
- simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules.

In addition, STS entities can claim a full deduction for certain prepaid business expenses.

Participation in the STS is optional.

If a taxpayer chooses to participate in the STS, they must use all three elements where they apply. The STS accounting and the simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules apply to non-business income and deductions, as well as to business income and deductions.

A taxpayer is eligible to be an STS taxpayer for an income year if:

- they carry on a business
- they have an STS average turnover of less than \$1 million. The STS average turnover includes the turnover of any entities the taxpayer is 'grouped with', and
- they, together with any entities they are 'grouped with', have depreciating assets with a total adjustable value of less than \$3 million at the end of the year (includes depreciating assets for which a deduction has been allowed or is allowable under the STS or the UCA provisions).
- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

Company tax rates applying for the 2001–02 income year are shown in table 4.1.

## TABLE 4.1: Company tax rates, 2001–02 income year

Type of company	Tax rate
Private companies (generally)	30%
Public companies (generally)	30%
Retirement savings account (RSA) providers	
- Standard component of taxable income	30%
- RSA component of taxable income	15%
Life insurance companies	
Ordinary class	30%
Complying superannuation class	15%
Registered organisations (including friendly societ	ies)
Ordinary class	30%
Complying superannuation class	15%
Non-profit companies	
First \$416 of taxable income	Nil
Shade-in above \$416 to \$914	55%
Taxable income above shade-in range	30%
Pooled development funds (PDFs)	
Companies that are PDFs throughout the year of income:	
<ul> <li>on small to medium-sized enterprise income component</li> </ul>	15%
- on unregulated investment component	25%
Companies that become PDFs during the income year and are still PDFs at the end of the income year:	
- on small to medium-sized enterprise income	
component	15%
- on unregulated investment component	25%
<ul> <li>on taxable income that exceeds the PDF component</li> </ul>	30%
Credit unions	
Interest received by:	
- small credit unions (with a notional taxable income of less than \$50,000)  - small credit unions (with a notional taxable income of less than \$50,000)	30%
<ul> <li>medium credit unions (with a notional taxable income of \$50,000-\$149,999) on taxable income that exceeds \$49,999</li> </ul>	45%
<ul> <li>large credit unions (with a notional taxable income of \$150,000 or more)</li> </ul>	30%

## **COMPANY TAXPAYERS**

## BOX 4.4: Company size, by total income<sup>1</sup>

For the purposes of this chapter:

- loss/nil companies1 have a total income equal to or less than \$0
- micro companies have a total income equal to or greater than \$1 but less than \$2 million
- small companies have a total income equal to or greater than \$2 million but less than \$10 million
- medium companies have a total income between \$10 million and \$100 million (inclusive), and
- large companies have a total income of more than \$100 million.

The 'total income' amounts are the amounts companies declared at item 6, label S on page 2 of the 2002 company tax return. For example, 'loss/nil' companies are companies that declared 'total income' amounts equal to or less than \$0 (total loss) on their returns at the indicated label.

1. The 'total income' amounts are the amounts companies declared at item 6, label S on page 2 of the 2002 company tax return. For example, 'loss/nil' companies are companies that declared 'total income' amounts equal to or less than \$0 (total loss) on their returns at the indicated label.

In 2001–02 a total of 648,504 companies lodged returns in Australia. Approximately 90% of these companies classified their status as private companies. The next most common types of companies were strata title companies (6%) and public companies (3%).

In terms of company size based on company total income, the majority of companies (79%) were micro companies (table 4.2). Large companies accounted for less than 1% of the total number of companies.

## **COMPANY TAXPAYERS. BY INDUSTRY**

For those companies whose industry was stated, 30% were in the property and business services industry, and a further 19% were in the finance and insurance industries (table 4.2).

The largest proportion of micro companies whose industry was stated was in the property and business services industry (32%) followed by the finance and insurance (17%) and construction (10%) industries.

The largest proportion of small companies whose industry was stated was in the manufacturing (16%), property and business services (16%) and retail trade (15%) industries.

The largest proportion of medium companies whose industry was stated was in the wholesale trade industry (19%), followed by the manufacturing (19%) and finance and insurance (13%) industries.

The largest proportion of large companies whose industry was stated was in the finance and insurance industry (23%), followed by the manufacturing (21%) and wholesale trade (18%) industries.

TABLE 4.2: Companies, by industry and company size, 2001–02 income year

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Loss/nil No.	Micro No.	Small No.	Medium No.	Large No.	Total No.
Property & business services	24,387	165,268	5,618	1,327	125	196,725
Finance & insurance	31,120	86,292	3,017	1,422	412	122,263
Construction	3,837	52,837	3,995	664	43	61,376
Retail trade	2,757	41,908	5,570	1,328	172	51,735
Manufacturing	3,038	35,655	5,728	1,999	389	46,809
Wholesale trade	2,605	22,150	5,531	2,096	321	32,703
Transport & storage	1,508	21,375	1,971	590	70	25,514
Health & community services	1,973	21,553	500	102	9	24,137
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,626	14,972	1,023	209	21	17,851
Personal & other services	1,111	14,985	534	98	11	16,739
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	841	11,613	1,332	268	12	14,066
Cultural & recreational services <sup>2</sup>	1,080	10,735	472	172	29	12,488
Communication	378	3,897	230	106	36	4,647
Education	400	3,669	132	21	0	4,222
Mining	819	2,444	356	307	139	4,065
Electricity, gas & water supply	84	559	89	62	27	821
Total industry stated	77,564	509,912	36,098	10,771	1,816	636,161
Other <sup>3</sup>	9,414	2,764	114	38	13	12,343
Total	86,978	512,676	36,212	10,809	1,829	648,504

<sup>1.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings are listed in company tax detailed table 4. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication Business industry codes 2002.

## **COMPANY INCOME**

In 2001–02 companies reported total income of \$1.5 trillion (table 4.3). Despite accounting for less than 1% of the number of companies, large companies accounted for 60% (\$899.6 billion) of total company income. Medium companies accounted for 20% (\$303.4 billion) of total income. Micro and small companies accounted for similar proportions of total income (9% and 10% respectively) despite the large difference in their numbers (there were 36,212 small companies and 512,676 micro companies) (table 4.2).

Most income (68%) was derived from the sale of goods and services followed by gross interest (9%) and gross dividends (4%). Sales of goods and services accounted for the largest proportion of the total income of most companies, regardless of size. Gross interest and gross dividends respectively accounted for the second and third largest proportions of the total income of small, medium and large companies. For micro companies, gross distributions from trusts accounted for the second largest proportion (4%) of total income, followed by gross rents (3%).

<sup>2.</sup> Includes sports.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code (code: 98000 in our publication Business industry codes 2002) which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

TABLE 4.3: Company income, by source and company size, 2001-02 income year

Source of income <sup>1</sup>	Loss/ nil \$m²	Micro \$m	Small \$m	Medium \$m	Large \$m	Total \$m
Sales of goods & services	16	83,417	112,468	228,302	588,203	1,012,405
Gross interest	22	2,528	3,311	13,924	111,356	131,141
Gross dividends	158	2,000	2,662	11,745	40,643	57,208
Gross rents	2	4,555	2,608	3,979	9,486	20,630
Gross distribution – trusts	8	5,695	2,351	2,041	2,665	12,760
Gross payments – ABN not quoted	25	52	149	668	3,031	3,925
Gross distribution – partnerships	-443	1,148	872	1,339	1,268	4,184
Assessable government industry payments	0	308	276	282	468	1,334
Fringe benefit employee contributions	0	217	56	15	36	325
Other gross income	-1,198	39,772	25,940	41,111	142,467	248,092
Total <sup>3</sup>	-1,409	139,692	150,692	303,407	899,623	1,492,005

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the company tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

## **COMPANY EXPENSES**

In 2001–02 company expenses totalled \$1.4 trillion. Table 4.4 shows that 47% (\$639.4 billion) of all company expenses were related to cost of sales, followed by interest expenses within Australia (8%) and external labour costs (3%).

For micro, small, medium and large companies, cost of sales accounted for the largest proportion of total expenses, while for loss/nil companies, interest expenses within Australia accounted for the largest proportion (24%) of total expenses.

TABLE 4.4: Company expenses, by expense and company size, 2001-02 income year

Expense <sup>1</sup>	Loss/nil \$m²	Micro \$m	Small \$m	Medium \$m	Large \$m	Total \$m
Cost of sales	29	40,449	71,330	151,025	376,534	639,368
Interest expenses – Australia	1,149	4,327	4,112	11,757	81,817	103,162
External labour <sup>3</sup>	27	6,140	5,798	8,445	16,139	36,549
Depreciation	25	3,920	2,846	6,296	21,635	34,723
Rent	7	4,387	2,908	4,283	7,620	19,205
Interest expenses – overseas	275	356	685	1,771	13,093	16,180
Employee superannuation	5	4,119	2,169	2,644	4,128	13,066
Repairs & maintenance	3	1,400	1,221	2,498	7,807	12,929
Motor vehicle	4	2,960	1,254	1,215	1,601	7,034
Lease expenses – Australia	7	840	603	1,177	3,202	5,828
Bad debts	27	286	527	1,564	3,421	5,823
Royalty expenses –Australia	0	128	169	663	2,702	3,662
Royalty expenses – overseas	0	28	106	754	1,498	2,385
Lease expenses –overseas	0	17	30	56	371	474
Other expenses	3,262	63,868	48,968	86,329	265,560	467,987
Total <sup>4</sup>	4,819	133,225	142,725	280,477	807,127	1,368,374

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the company tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

<sup>2.</sup> An amount of \$0 indicates a value of less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding. The total income amount is the sum of components as shown by the taxpayer on their annual income tax return. It is not necessarily the total calculated by the Tax Office during assessment.

<sup>2.</sup> An amount of \$0 indicates a value of less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> Also referred to as 'Contractor, subcontractor and commission expenses'.

<sup>4.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding. The total expenses amount is the sum of components as shown by the taxpayer on their annual income tax return. It is not necessarily the total calculated by the Tax Office during assessment.

## **COMPANY NET TAX (OR TAX PAYABLE)**

## BOX 4.5: Calculating company net tax payable<sup>1</sup>

Expenses are deducted from income to give operating profit or loss. Extraordinary items and reconciliation items<sup>2</sup> are then applied to operating profit or loss to calculate taxable income or loss. For most companies, the general company tax rate (30%) for the income year ended 30 June 2002 is then applied to taxable income to calculate gross tax. Tax offsets/rebates and foreign tax credits are subtracted from gross tax, leaving **net tax payable**.

Company instalments paid and other credits (credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest, credit for tax withheld where an Australian business number (ABN) was not quoted, tax withheld from interest/investments and other refundable credits) are subtracted from the sum of net tax payable and section 102AAM interest to work out the **balance payable or refundable**<sup>3</sup>.

- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions. More information on the items mentioned in this box and on how net tax payable is calculated is available in the glossary or the *Company tax return instructions 2002* booklet on the attached CD-ROM
- 2. Generally, reconciliation items are adjustments made for items where the treatment for taxation purposes differs from the usual accounting treatment, or for which specific taxation provisions apply.
- 3. Refers to the 'Total amount of tax payable or refundable' item (label S) in the 'Calculation statement' section on page 4 of the 2002 company tax return form. There is more information on how the balance payable or refundable is calculated on page 4 of the company return form and in the instructions booklet.

Companies were liable for \$27.6 billion in net tax for the 2001–02 income year (table 4.5). Large companies accounted for less than 1% of the total number of companies but they were liable for 55% of total company net tax. Companies using a substituted accounting period represented just 2% of all companies, but were liable for 32% of total company net tax (company tax detailed table 3).

In 2001–02, 38% (\$10.5 billion) of total company net tax was payable by companies in the finance and insurance industry (table 4.5). Large companies were liable for 63% (\$6.6 billion) of the net tax derived from this industry grouping.

The manufacturing industry had the next highest net tax liability accounting for 13% (\$3.7 billion) of company net tax payable.

The finance and insurance industries accounted for the largest share of the net tax payable of loss/nil, micro, small, medium and large companies (table 4.5). The mining industry accounted for the second largest share of the net tax payable of large companies; the manufacturing industry accounted for the second largest share of the net tax payable of medium companies; and the property and business services industries accounted for the second largest share of net tax payable of micro and small companies.

TABLE 4.5: Company<sup>1</sup> net tax payable, by industry and company size, 2001–02 income year

Industry <sup>2</sup>	Loss/nil³ \$m⁴	Micro \$m	Small \$m	Medium \$m	Large \$m⁴	Total \$m
Finance & insurance	28	1,678	806	1,359	6,607	10,478
Manufacturing	14	223	414	896	2,120	3,667
Mining	0	16	39	255	2,573	2,884
Property & business services	2	1,104	605	647	428	2,786
Wholesale trade	0	137	317	573	721	1,749
Communication	0	12	13	26	1,513	1,564
Retail trade	0	193	210	278	558	1,239
Construction	0	259	224	201	41	726
Transport & storage	0	96	107	189	318	710
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0	173	103	114	46	436
Cultural & recreational services <sup>5</sup>	0	57	53	94	197	401
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	0	61	82	50	60	253
Health & community services	0	124	41	45	15	225
Personal & other services	0	79	40	32	23	173
Electricity, gas & water supply	0	3	4	15	55	78
Education	0	18	10	15	0	44
Other <sup>6</sup>	10	34	35	53	28	161
Total	56	4,268	3,103	4,844	15,303	27,574

<sup>1.</sup> Only taxable companies would have net tax payable amounts as taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax payable greater than \$0.

<sup>2.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings are listed in company tax detailed table 4. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication Business industry codes 2002.

<sup>3.</sup> Loss/nil companies (companies with total income equal to or less than \$0) may still be liable for net tax payable because these companies may still have net capital gains, other assessable income and other income items reported as 'reconciliation items' on their company returns.

<sup>4.</sup> A \$0 net tax payable amount may indicate an amount less than \$500,000.

<sup>5.</sup> Includes sports.

<sup>6.</sup> Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code (code: 98000 in our publication Business industry codes 2002) which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

Public companies accounted for 63% (\$17.5 billion) of net tax payable but represented only 2% of taxable companies (table 4.6). Private companies accounted for 36% (\$9.9 billion) of total net tax, but represented 89% of companies.

TABLE 4.6: Company net tax payable, by company type, 2001–02 income year

Company type <sup>1</sup>	Taxable companies <sup>2</sup>	Net tax payable	Average net tax payable <sup>3</sup>
	No.	\$m⁴	\$
Public company	6,183	17,462	2,824,264
Private company	233,332	9,878	42,335
Limited partnership	195	91	465,347
Co-operative	1,130	63	56,168
Corporate unit trust & other	693	59	84,764
Public trading trust	84	9	102,884
Strata title	18,693	5	262
Pooled development fund	14	4	280,655
Non-profit organisation	574	3	4,769
Registered organisation	5	0	15,038
Total	260,903	27,574	105,685

- 1. See box 4.2 for definitions of the different company types.
- 2. Only taxable companies would have net tax payable amounts as taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Average net tax figures are derived from actual (not rounded) net tax figures and taxable company numbers.
- 4. A \$0 net tax payable amount may indicate an amount less than \$500,000.

Less than 1% of taxable companies were liable for \$1 million or more in net tax, but they were liable for 70% of total company net tax (table 4.7).

TABLE 4.7: Taxable companies and net tax payable, by grade of net tax payable, 2001–02 income year

Grade of net tax payable		Taxable panies	Net tax	payable
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$1-\$9,999	149,551	57.3	427	1.5
\$10,000-\$49,999	71,913	27.6	1,675	6.1
\$50,000-\$99,999	17,766	6.8	1,250	4.5
\$100,000-\$499,999	17,253	6.6	3,479	12.6
\$500,000-\$999,999	2,164	0.8	1,499	5.4
\$1,000,000 or more	2,256	0.9		69.8
Total	260,903	100.0		100.0

## **COMPANY RATIO ANALYSIS**

In table 4.8, five ratios have been calculated for medium to large taxable companies (that is, companies with total income equal to or greater than \$10 million and with net tax/tax payable greater than \$0) with operating profit/loss greater than \$0 (See box 4.6).

These ratios aim to provide insight into the operations of such companies and show similarities or differences between industries. However, several factors that can influence the level of these ratios should be noted.

- The ratios are averages across each industry and, as such, may be influenced by, and tend to mask, the companies that have values at the extremes.
- The aggregate basis for calculating these ratios means that the ratios are subject to distortions due to multiple counting of intra-group transactions. The current tax system is based on legal entities (companies, and so on) but recognises that companies may be parts of larger corporate groups. This means that:
  - turnover reported in a consolidated set of accounts may be quite different from the total turnover reported on the tax returns of constituent companies, and
  - subsidiaries of large corporate groups with turnover of less than \$10 million may be omitted.
- The ratios may be affected by large corporate groups that have subsidiaries in a number of industries and also have control over where profits are allocated within the group.
- The ratios may be affected as much by corporate restructure as by true economic effects.
- Varied legislative measures, industry structure and individual business operations can also create differences in the values of these ratios.

TABLE 4.8: Financial ratios¹ for profitable taxable medium to large companies², by broad industry, 2001–02 income year

Industry <sup>3</sup>	Return on assets	Net profit margin	Gearing	Interest cover ratio	Tax to profit ratio
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.15	0.11	1.03	7.50	0.21
Mining	0.14	0.29	1.81	6.21	0.23
Manufacturing	0.11	0.08	1.39	6.74	0.23
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.08	0.21	1.19	3.04	0.11
Construction	0.13	0.05	2.22	11.41	0.24
Wholesale trade	0.15	0.03	2.16	2.97	0.28
Retail trade	0.12	0.03	3.40	3.71	0.26
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	0.10	0.11	1.11	14.27	0.21
Transport & storage	0.08	0.06	2.06	5.81	0.24
Communication	0.15	0.19	1.72	6.46	0.29
Finance & insurance	0.07	2.14	4.89	1.93	0.13
Property & business services	0.13	0.12	1.83	7.01	0.20
Education	0.30	0.15	2.02	56.64	0.32
Health & community services	0.13	0.12	1.92	5.27	0.25
Cultural & recreational services <sup>4</sup>	0.08	0.26	1.94	5.96	0.16
Personal & other services	0.10	0.08	1.39	5.22	0.27

<sup>1.</sup> Financial ratios are calculated from items in company tax detailed table 5 part A. Company tax detailed table 5, parts B, C and D include financial ratios calculated for non-taxable and non-profitable companies. The ratios in this table are aggregate ratios, that is, both the numerator and denominator used to calculate the ratios are aggregate amounts for all companies in each industry. The ratios are not the average of the ratio for each taxpayer in the industry.

<sup>2.</sup> The companies considered here are taxable companies with operating profit/loss amounts greater than \$0 and with total income equal to or greater than \$10 million. Taxable companies are companies with net tax payable (or tax payable) greater than \$0.

 $<sup>3. \ \</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.$ 

<sup>4.</sup> Includes sports.

## BOX 4.6: Calculation of financial ratios1

In table 4.8 (and company tax detailed table 5, part A), the following ratios have been calculated for companies with:

- total income equal to or greater than \$10 million
- operating profit/loss greater than \$0 (that is, the company is profitable), and
- net tax or tax payable greater than \$0 (that is, they are taxable companies).

In company tax detailed table 5, parts B, C and D, similar ratios have been calculated for companies with:

- total income equal to or greater than \$10 million
- operating profit/loss equal to or less than \$0 (that is, the company is non-profitable), and/or
- net tax or tax payable equal to \$0 (that is, they are non-taxable companies).

(See the description for company tax detailed table 5, parts A to D at the back of this chapter.)

**Return on assets:** operating profit or loss, plus interest expenses, divided by total assets. This measures the ordinary economic return that accrues to a business from its assets (either by debt or equity). The effect of interest expenses is netted out from operating profit so that the calculation focuses on the ordinary returns of the assets and ignores how the assets are financed. Average asset levels vary across industries. Service-based businesses generally have very low asset levels, while mining and manufacturing operations are more heavily based around capital equipment. In the latter case there may be a significant lag between expenditure and profit. This ratio depends on how the assets themselves are valued.

**Net profit margin:** operating profit or loss, minus tax payable, divided by sales. It relates after-tax profit to sales revenue. Profit margins vary across industries, with many large retail operations having high-volume, low-margin business, whereas other industries may operate with lower volumes and higher margins.

**Gearing:** total liabilities divided by shareholder funds. It reflects the borrowing position of the company compared to its equity. In general, higher levels of gearing lead to higher interest expense deductions and lower tax paid. In essence, some of the profit from the geared company or group is transferred to the lending entities (profit allocation through intra-group transactions).

**Interest cover ratio:** operating profit or loss, plus interest expenses, divided by interest expenses. This ratio shows the proportion of operating profit required to cover the interest expenses of the business. Higher borrowings lead to greater interest expenses and so the ratio measures the capacity of a business to service the interest component of debt capital.

Tax to profit ratio: the tax payable, divided by the operating profit or loss. This ratio shows the proportion of a company's operating profit that is paid in tax. It is important to note that there are numerous reconciliation items (capital gains, legislative concessions, losses and the like) that are applied to operating profit before tax is calculated. The use of these reconciliation items will affect the value of the ratio. Capital gains tend to increase the ratio, whereas recouping prior year losses tends to decrease it.

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

## **NON-TAXABLE COMPANIES**

In general, non-taxable companies are companies with net tax payable equal to \$0. They include non-trading companies, those lodging nil returns and companies operating at a loss. In 2001–02, 387,601 companies (60% of companies) were non-taxable (table 4.9).

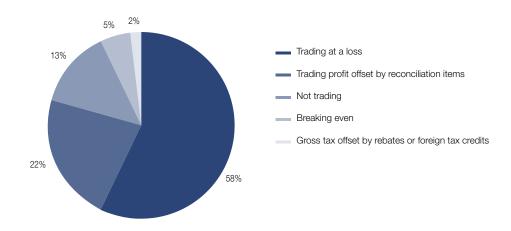
There are several reasons for a company being non-taxable. The main reason in 2001–02 was due to losses made on trading activities. Companies that made losses on trading activities accounted for 58% of non-taxable companies (figure 4.1). Losses can be due to poor trading performance (such as poor sales performance or poor cost control performance) or to the nature of a company's activities.

As shown in figure 4.1, 22% of non-taxable companies had trading profits, based on their trading activities, which were offset by adjustments made by reconciliation items such as

depreciation deductions, capital works deductions and other deductible expenses. (For a full listing of possible reconciliation items see the 2002 company tax return.)

Companies that were not actively trading (reported no expenses, no income and consequently no profit or loss for the income year) comprised 13% of all non-taxable companies. Companies that broke even accounted for 5% of non-taxable companies. (Most break-even companies claimed prior year losses or had losses transferred in. In the latter case they would have been members of a larger company group.) Other companies were non-taxable because their gross tax amounts were offset by rebates or foreign credits (2%).

FIGURE 4.1: Non-taxable companies, 2001–02 income year



Among non-taxable companies whose industry was stated, the property and business services industry accounted for 30% (115,762) of the total number of non-taxable companies (table 4.9). Fifty-nine per cent of companies listed or classified under the property and business services industry grouping were non-taxable.

The mining industry, however, had the highest proportion (73%) of non-taxable companies. This reflects the large number of mining exploration companies engaging in activities that incur immediately deductible expenses, but as yet do not produce revenue. The industry with the next highest proportion of non-taxable companies was the communication industry (68%).

TABLE 4.9: Non-taxable companies, by industry, 2001-02 income year

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Non-taxable companies	Total companies	Proportion of non- taxable companies to all companies
	No.	No.	%
Property & business services	115,762	196,725	58.8
Finance & insurance	67,375	122,263	55.1
Construction	37,003	61,376	60.3
Retail trade	30,862	51,735	59.7
Manufacturing	27,849	46,809	59.5
Wholesale trade	18,650	32,703	57.0
Transport & storage	15,597	25,514	61.1
Health & community services	15,068	24,137	62.4
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10,796	17,851	60.5
Personal & other services	10,486	16,739	62.6
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	9,402	14,066	66.8
Cultural & recreational services <sup>2</sup>	8,355	12,488	66.9
Communication	3,180	4,647	68.4
Education	2,694	4,222	63.8
Mining	2,960	4,065	72.8
Electricity, gas & water supply	543	821	66.1
Total industry stated	376,582	636,161	59.2
Other <sup>3</sup>	11,019	12,343	89.3
Total	387,601	648,504	59.8

<sup>1.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings are listed in company tax detailed table 4. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication *Business industry codes 2002*.

## THE FUTURE FOR COMPANY STATISTICS

The entity nature of the statistics presented in this chapter does not take account of intra-group transactions and other relationships between corporate groups. Thus the total income reported here has a degree of multiple counting that would be removed in the process of compiling consolidated published accounts of listed companies. For example, in consolidated accounts only sales outside the group are included in the sales figure for the group, whereas tax entities of the group would report all their sales, including those to other group members.

On 1 July 2002 a consolidated regime was introduced, which mainly affected companies. This will have an impact on company returns for the 2002-03 income year. Companies that choose to consolidate from 2002-03 will provide data in a form that will be incompatible with earlier data because it will consist of consolidated head company returns and, in some cases, returns for subsidiary non-membership periods. More information on the effect of this change will be provided in *Taxation statistics* 2002–03.

## PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX

Petroleum resource rent tax is imposed by the Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 1987 on all offshore petroleum projects except certain North-west Shelf projects. It was introduced as a more economically efficient replacement of Commonwealth royalties for these projects. Like royalties, petroleum resource rent tax payments are allowable deductions for calculating income tax. The tax is calculated at 40% of 'excess' profit (a tax on the economic rent of the petroleum resource), which is the excess of assessable receipts over deductible expenditure and eligible transferred exploration expenditure. The tax is paid to the Tax Office on a quarterly basis, with the first three payments made in October, January and April. Companies submit their petroleum resource rent tax return in August and a final payment, or refund, is made following the issue of a notice of assessment by the Commissioner.

In the 2002–03 financial year, petroleum resource rent tax totalled \$1.7 billion (figure 4.2). The increase in collections (up 26% from \$1.4 billion in 2001–02) was mainly due to an increase in world crude oil prices.

<sup>2.</sup> Includes sports.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code (code: 98000 in our publication Business industry codes 2002) which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

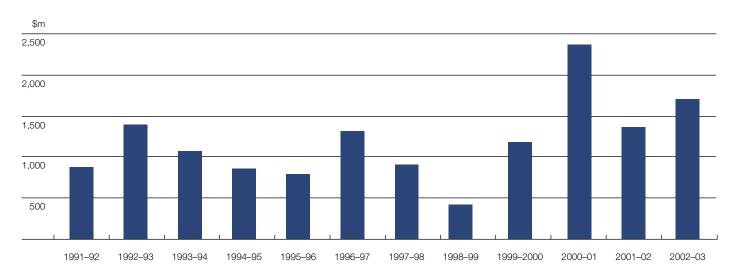


FIGURE 4.2: Petroleum resource rent tax, 1991-92 to 2002-03 financial years

## **DETAILED TABLES**

The following company tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2002 company tax return. A copy of the form is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the company tax detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. (The index can only be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) and Microsoft Excel (XLS) file formats.) The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies in which tables they appear.

# Table 1: Selected items, by net tax and company type, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items such as total income, taxable income, total credit/rebate, total refundable credit, net tax and net capital gains for public, private, other and total companies, ranged by grade of net tax.

# Table 2: Selected items, by taxable income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies that are classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other), ranged by grade of taxable income.

- Part A: Income items contains income labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part B: Expense items contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items contains reconciliation labels from item 7 'Reconciliation to taxable income or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part D: Financial, losses and other information items – contains labels from item 8 'Financial and other information', item 10 'Losses information' on page 3 and tax offsets labels from item 16 on page 4 of the company return.
- Part E: Calculation statement items
   contains labels from the 'Calculation statement' on page 4 of the company return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

# Table 3: Number of companies and net tax, by balance date, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of companies and taxable companies which used an income year similar to the Australian financial year (June balancers) and companies and taxable companies which used a substituted accounting period. The net tax payable of these companies is also shown.

# Table 4: Selected items, by fine industry, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for companies classified by fine industry groupings (determined by the main source of income) based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.

- Part A: Income items contains income labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part B: Expense items contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items contains reconciliation labels from item 7 'Reconciliation to taxable income or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part D: Financial, losses and other information items contains labels from item 8 'Financial and other information', item 10 'Losses information' on page 3 and tax offsets labels from item 16 on page 4 of the company return.
- Part E: Calculation statement items
   contains labels from the 'Calculation statement' on page 4 of the company return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items are not reported by fine industries in the different parts of this table. Statistics on items showing a low number of records are reported in table 10 ('Other selected items, by broad industry').

# Table 5: Selected items and financial ratios for medium to large companies, by broad industry, 2001–02 income year

This table reports amounts for selected items from the company tax return and financial ratios calculated from these items for companies with total income equal to or greater than \$10 million. The financial ratios in this table include return on assets, net profit margin, gearing, interest cover and tax to profit ratios.

- Part A: Taxable and profitable companies
   includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies with:
  - total income equal to or greater than \$10 million
  - net tax or tax payable greater than \$0, and
  - operating profit or loss greater than \$0.

- Part B: Taxable and non-profitable companies

   includes amounts for selected items and
   ratios calculated for companies with:
  - total income equal to or greater than \$10 million
  - net tax or tax payable greater than \$0, and
  - operating profit or loss equal to or less than \$0.
- Part C: Non-taxable and profitable companies

   includes amounts for selected items and
   ratios calculated for companies with:
  - total income equal to or greater than \$10 million
  - net tax or tax payable equal to \$0, and
  - operating profit or loss greater than \$0.
- Part D: Non-taxable and nonprofitable companies – includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies with:
  - total income equal to or greater than \$10 million
  - net tax or tax payable equal to \$0, and
  - operating profit or loss equal to or less than \$0.

# Table 6: Number of companies, by broad industry, state/territory/region, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of public, private and other types of companies classified by broad industry in specified regions within different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional–high urbanisation, regional–low urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region category is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges. The broad industry groups used to classify personal taxpayers are based on the ANZSIC industry groups.

# Table 7: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

This table shows selected items from the company tax return for all income years from 1993–94 to 2001–02. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 4.10).

# Table 8: Selected items, by total income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2001–02 income year

This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies which are classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other) and ranged by grades of total income.

- Part A: Income items contains income labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part B: Expense items contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items contains reconciliation labels from item 7 'Reconciliation to taxable income or loss' on page 2 of the company return.
- Part D: Financial, losses and other information items contains labels from item 8 'Financial and other information', item 10 'Losses information' on page 3 and tax offsets labels from item 16 on page 4 of the company return.
- Part E: Calculation statement items
   contains labels from the 'Calculation statement' on page 4 of the company return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

# Table 9: Selected items, by broad industry and total income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of companies classified under the different broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC system, and the total income, taxable income and net tax of these companies. The companies, total income, taxable income and net tax are also ranged by grade of total income.

# Table 10: Other selected items (items not included in table 4), by broad industry, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items that are not included in company tax detailed table 4 ('Selected items, by fine industry'). Taxpayers and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC industry groups.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the table.

## TIME SERIES TABLE

Table 4.10 shows selected items from company returns for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of the publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** as company tax detailed table 7. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

TABLE 4.101: Selected items for income years 1993-94 to 2001-02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-023
Number of companies – resident	no.	497,405	531,960	552,916	581,911	587,538	630,064	657,364	670,776	646,391
– non-resident	no.	1,678	1,498	1,454	1,461	1,290	1,526	1,622	1,736	1,676
- not stated	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	355	373	390	437
Number of companies – private	no.	460,032	492,552	500,857	524,641	527,691	571,395	597,462	604,682	578,938
– public	no.	27,904	28,380	20,657	19,882	16,677	18,571	19,294	19,897	19,545
- strata title	no.	n.a.	n.a.	20,637	23,896	30,192	32,935	35,028	40,520	41,152
– non-profit	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,786	1,309	1,407	1,365	1,445	1,503
– other	no.	11,147	12,526	12,219	2,058	994	1,082	1,121	2,511	4,269
- co-operative	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,109	11,965	6,555	5,089	3,847	3,097
- Total	no.	499,083	533,458	554,370	583,372	588,828	631,945	628,329	672,902	648,504
Gross payments where ABN	I no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,107	631
nor daorea	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,270,031,540	3,924,729,841
Sales of goods & services	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	222,659	227,839	245,523	258,982	270,998	257,346
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	719,463,511,921	762,982,566,703	867,870,170,078	944,610,223,694	967,480,526,730	1,012,405,326,738
Gross distributions from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,649	12,678	13,015	13,268	13,895	13,522
partrersriips	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,298,271,457	1,801,632,800	1,867,778,899	3,066,154,227	3,526,582,055	4,183,979,689
Gross distributions from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,930	46,874	51,648	54,324	52,377	53,543
ilusis	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,367,336,824	9,016,798,013	10,998,694,865	12,428,099,384	12,358,358,208	12,760,178,958
Gross rents	no.	65,954	70,072	72,842	74,427	72,636	73,772	73,625	71,563	67,378
	\$	8,757,222,869	12,035,702,334	12,772,087,126	14,194,274,230	14,292,846,733	16,394,803,417	21,206,701,402	18,187,047,216	20,630,136,733
Gross interest	no.	n.a.	229,944	254,096	271,085	272,741	291,159	305,494	321,155	312,484
	↔	n.a.	74,885,485,936	89,982,031,545	97,625,459,933	94,863,730,629	97,293,515,085	117,010,973,121	141,369,231,669	131,141,326,953
Gross dividends	no.	n.a.	33,504	35,087	36,598	48,758	54,284	62,229	71,999	68,741
	↔	n.a.	26,864,875,105	36,563,266,019	41,238,518,612	48,375,943,392	94,283,702,019	66,777,486,439	71,805,784,330	57,208,264,896
Assessable government industry payments <sup>4</sup>	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,169	9,416	8,745	9,756	16,332	17,643
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	396,079,658	515,084,803	604,670,890	838,500,732	1,233,849,770	1,334,112,480
Other gross income	no.	n.a.	354,513	260,078	256,252	246,621	259,289	272,694	291,583	276,169
	↔	n.a.	788,039,915,204	231,459,358,545	198,557,359,239	188,937,300,790	211,268,126,026	224,868,204,164	254,994,260,933	248,092,377,012
Total income <sup>5</sup>	.00	426,727	458,946	481,384	505,417	514,922	553,516	579,096	584,832	563,287
	\$ 85,	854,192,136,222	913,826,927,359	1,032,803,238,540	1,095,377,179,257	1,136,276,404,436	913,826,927,359 1,032,803,238,540 1,095,377,179,257 1,136,276,404,436 1,317,974,656,014 1,407,681,475,269 1,478,497,416,452 1,491,901,445,574	1,407,681,475,269	1,478,497,416,452	1,491,901,445,574

TABLE 4.10¹: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001–02³
Contractor/subcontractor &	9.	n.a.	103,481	105,188	106,687	106,855	119,517	125,698	122,852	118,395
COLLIIII SSIOII EXPENSES	↔	n.a.	19,371,395,430	23,132,385,950	22,586,968,357	25,710,174,267	34,084,864,626	37,385,917,893	37,620,030,489	36,548,657,042
Employee superannuation	no.	n.a.	239,408	252,734	262,508	271,226	289,849	299,419	299,028	286,035
	↔	n.a.	6,393,853,182	8,440,846,996	8,677,894,539	8,691,929,107	10,467,430,253	11,366,639,582	12,348,792,130	13,066,017,874
Cost of sales	↔	n.a.	427,926,353,144	471,962,439,019	483,017,875,572	493,109,985,224	554,903,038,704	600,096,979,762	610,817,419,236	639,367,774,450
Bad debts	ъ. О	n.a.	31,899	33,464	34,803	35,580	37,859	39,650	41,494	40,081
	↔	n.a.	2,657,585,830	2,486,210,064	2,083,357,778	2,407,459,289	3,629,195,342	5,464,510,148	4,237,116,177	5,823,415,533
Lease expenses within	no.	n.a.	n.a.	80,563	83,317	83,068	93,033	93,906	88,448	78,568
Australia	\$	n.a.	n.a.	4,404,269,742	5,713,868,984	4,785,754,605	5,847,667,870	6,630,088,807	6,563,036,400	5,828,025,811
Lease expenses overseas	п О	n.a.	n.a.	459	1,364	1,563	1,613	1,757	1,480	1,392
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	105,441,872	190,730,676	118,439,981	251,965,473	187,161,891	183,072,930	474,261,020
Total lease expenses	Ю.	80,086	80,453	80,884	84,521	84,488	94,470	95,663	89,928	79,960
	↔	4,136,583,255	4,136,860,342	4,509,711,614	5,904,599,660	4,904,194,586	6,099,633,343	6,817,250,698	6,746,109,330	6,302,286,831
Rent expenses	no.	n.a.	170,029	174,561	182,963	184,629	197,157	204,965	204,846	195,020
	↔	n.a.	12,517,364,366	13,257,164,168	13,885,697,434	14,602,308,333	16,270,608,767	17,622,480,585	18,511,499,351	19,204,603,297
Interest expenses within	9.	n.a.	230,946	236,999	243,495	235,387	250,079	259,467	264,049	253,506
Australia	↔	n.a.	56,650,216,209	70,174,923,064	73,429,782,781	72,574,847,839	75,521,780,601	90,727,232,267	111,711,804,309	103,161,826,570
Interest expenses overseas	Ю.	n.a.	3,732	3,904	5,942	6,092	6,132	6,592	7,037	6,876
	↔	n.a.	6,763,377,232	8,593,684,602	9,868,980,852	9,673,434,111	9,699,669,128	13,932,830,636	19,191,195,330	16,179,627,394
Royalty expenses within	Ю.	n.a.	4,667	4,829	5,114	4,937	5,376	5,494	5,369	5,208
Adoli alia	8	n.a.	2,193,771,990	2,517,925,004	2,704,812,097	2,378,408,425	2,475,254,206	2,500,123,079	3,166,153,572	3,661,636,457
Royalty expenses overseas	Ю.	1,481	1,479	1,451	1,441	1,343	1,472	1,568	1,538	1,482
	↔	1,544,849,877	1,671,459,098	1,572,430,319	1,693,105,332	1,743,972,053	2,167,070,285	2,347,713,980	2,482,295,908	2,385,311,768
Depreciation expenses	no.	n.a.	317,197	332,910	348,646	355,539	381,161	399,562	400,979	379,247
	↔	n.a.	18,473,802,067	22,139,781,390	23,998,189,958	25,462,057,049	28,388,626,396	31,408,829,291	33,442,625,905	34,722,587,427
Motor vehicle expenses	90.	n.a.	244,543	253,187	263,601	268,591	289,262	303,486	308,036	293,979
	↔	n.a.	5,437,234,181	5,987,615,978	6,231,017,910	6,402,949,890	6,911,356,811	7,389,040,171	7,382,197,272	7,033,598,176
Repairs & maintenance	ло.	222,916	239,174	249,003	257,043	258,623	274,514	282,420	283,082	269,709
	8	6,510,375,086	9,240,545,147	11,675,452,221	11,321,356,305	11,158,123,393	11,640,455,053	12,663,545,651	12,891,924,237	12,928,818,343
Other expenses	no.	n.a.	457,250	481,512	506,295	516,246	556,014	581,440	592,437	570,194
	↔	n.a.	267,871,225,690	289,597,433,417	335,645,634,596	347,235,779,664	396,498,251,204	436,668,556,808	477,203,610,433	467,987,403,699

TABLE 4.101: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-023
Total expenses <sup>6</sup>	no.	430,937	463,917	487,569	513,005	523,160	562,919	589,201	600,296	577,200
	↔	777,426,773,490	841,576,438,542	936,062,130,694	1,001,054,736,600 1	1,026,058,559,661	1,158,753,367,545	1,276,380,501,377	1,359,145,876,480 1,368,373,571,545	1,368,373,571,545
Operating profit/loss & extraordinary items	л О.	437,802	469,384	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.
	↔	84,459,462,678	72,259,979,524	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Operating profit or loss	O	n.a.	n.a.	488,761	515,648	524,058	564,365	589,392	596,604	576,739
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	95,612,201,587	94,339,236,325	107,440,469,564	159,500,273,150	131,293,134,028	119,351,539,303	123,527,873,919
Extraordinary revenue or	no.	n.a.	n.a.	5,719	6,413	6,577	6,434	6,424	5,884	5,127
expenses	↔	n.a.	n.a.	-859,019,089	114,736,516	1,343,221,579	-8,339,748,713	3,433,752,747	630,426,581	-1,033,622,804
Net capital gain	no.	12,254	11,366	13,393	18,755	19,666	21,888	23,498	22,731	21,579
	↔	2,405,585,304	1,892,486,732	2,474,524,088	3,295,273,393	4,749,324,863	8,646,845,608	8,429,095,844	8,079,570,741	4,773,468,423
Tax losses transferred in	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,484	12,016	19,229	20,052	9,687	8,599
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	13,160,178,147	12,582,083,517	11,517,559,781	14,615,102,477	16,795,614,228	21,227,535,687	19,144,855,515
Tax losses carried forward	0	n.a.	n.a.	148,726	170,936	182,000	202,443	208,794	241,728	247,233
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	48,194,839,664	51,533,205,780	55,444,773,036	68,707,968,592	93,904,688,326	96,284,666,807	95,672,374,183
Net capital losses carried	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,850	n.a.	23,817	26,943	29,221	32,026
וסואאמות	€	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,253,733,896	n.a.	53,960,247,039	41,119,013,313	41,132,855,209	46,524,764,821
Special building write-off	no.	n.a.	11,145	12,037	11,885	12,311	12,399	12,222	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	682,380,893	849,724,125	724,278,565	751,384,655	815,273,077	839,581,300	n.a.	n.a.
Capital works deductions	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,639	12,216
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	835,421,256	967,990,124
Drought investment allowance <sup>7</sup>	no.	36,739	7,835	752	n.a.	n.a.	133	91	27	ſΟ
	↔	567,441,292	810,520,730	298,936,286	n.a.	n.a.	748,890	1,061,929	242,416	182,826
Development allowance	no.	n.a.	226	191	155	193	214	189	220	115
	↔	n.a.	207,998,404	288,150,746	317,720,074	460,276,375	535,085,143	442,586,619	276,778,271	115,335,788
Research & development	OU	n.a.	2,987	3,131	2,529	2,323	2,215	2,100	2,318	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	1,855,710,032	2,209,790,703	1,575,945,485	1,271,064,872	1,100,688,698	1,316,429,880	1,570,055,665	n.a.
Research & development	no.	n.a.	391	374	278	189	158	233	209	п.а.
Syllaroard	↔	n.a.	748,293,055	439,853,054	205,866,740	84,855,023	63,212,851	42,351,940	65,349,591	n.a.

TABLE 4.10¹: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

		1000	1000	90 4004	1006 07	1004	0000	7000	0000	0004
Selected Items		1993-194	C8-1489	06-066	/8-0881	1997-98	56-266	-000Z-6661	-10-0002	2001-02
Research & development	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,565
COLICESSIOI CIAILI	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,151,234,020
Research & development	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	456
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	239,309,466
Tax losses deducted	no.	n.a.	n.a.	82,181	94,025	95,397	98,529	104,446	98,129	115,285
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	4,750,456,693	5,285,334,987	6,116,248,920	6,969,499,606	7,009,083,236	9,121,470,367	9,372,119,765
Taxable or net income <sup>8</sup>	↔	70,521,784,664	79,461,655,263	89,182,917,293	102,388,478,916	109,960,850,270	160,135,443,245	148,184,067,665	149,762,736,746	153,084,294,950
Total non-refundable tax	no.	23,036	23,426	26,469	4,841	5,183	5,593	5,842	6,434	7,100
Ollodio & olddio	↔	7,484,414,382	9,034,332,199	13,714,375,640	425,894,509	452,412,419	540,567,228	553,720,512	667,621,872	694,208,969
Net tax <sup>9</sup>	\$	14,560,356,513	16,286,295,395	16,628,903,403	18,758,846,044	21,065,119,768	22,286,411,813	29,159,752,178	26,943,359,565	27,573,658,100
Refundable tax offsets &	no.	34,306	45,825	47,015	147,763	157,397	171,273	156,046	249,982	243,173
credits	\$	181,645,800	276,457,022	333,216,487	13,634,309,280	15,367,443,645	16,772,105,546	18,337,204,309	24,419,287,793	25,507,714,057
Opening stock	no.	n.a.	120,710	123,875	124,453	122,336	125,573	126,333	124,674	119,701
	\$	n.a.	65,458,391,591	73,853,016,501	78,620,442,513	74,612,149,790	90,306,760,534	89,655,761,868	101,976,431,565	110,791,236,865
Closing stock	no.	119,889	125,723	127,790	128,978	127,084	130,993	131,787	131,256	124,580
	↔	69,656,789,151	79,019,105,438	77,169,508,618	81,601,497,566	79,813,030,475	83,103,307,521	97,503,133,082	107,639,863,775	111,683,437,590
Total salary & wage	no.	250,130	273,430	286,541	289,311	297,793	317,543	326,554	323,938	301,180
experises	↔	120,003,829,953	97,154,294,807	105,603,964,405	110,891,535,435	115,474,051,092	125,808,396,501	140,704,997,192	147,316,772,495	152,349,589,658
Dividends franked	0	42,814	60,236	64,671	67,991	74,235	76,915	669'22	86,617	83,300
	↔	20,634,656,656	30,796,113,599	34,430,204,656	40,309,105,438	34,607,281,526	39,443,352,188	44,179,997,106	99,539,990,021	74,177,536,823
Dividends unfranked	0	3,372	4,060	4,094	4,712	5,148	5,256	5,723	5,593	4,764
	↔	7,902,564,026	8,351,564,190	12,945,148,457	20,601,917,774	16,202,005,675	56,574,752,135	38,290,825,935	30,876,435,925	20,508,186,539
Total dividends	no.	65,404	61,981	66,353	69,731	76,157	78,913	83,422	92,210	88,064
	↔	28,537,220,682	39,147,677,789	47,375,353,113	60,911,023,212	50,809,287,201	96,018,104,323	82,470,823,041	130,416,425,946	94,685,723,362
Payments to related entities	3 no.	n.a.	188,429	197,095	204,130	208,178	213,198	181,842	171,019	176,894
	↔	n.a.	16,380,604,257	13,030,543,542	13,881,010,746	15,541,427,917	13,382,832,206	15,505,399,051	16,104,582,361	13,566,614,954
Depreciable assets	0	n.a.	185,671	183,923	182,245	183,162	190,219	195,746	188,615	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	35,781,141,601	46,563,486,537	45,737,447,027	44,604,461,786	46,412,075,675	55,468,198,331	57,229,321,002	n.a.
Intangible depreciating	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,376
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,054,197,422
Other depreciating assets	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	126,655
ממממממם ומ	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,950,763,395

TABLE 4.101: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000–01²	2001–02³
Depreciable assets sold <sup>11</sup>	no. n.a.	70,271	68,649	67,194	962,396	64,224	64,063	57,164	n.a.
	\$ n.a.	7,045,762,520	10,628,631,481	9,196,883,968	15,841,873,808	9,779,580,340	12,316,388,906	11,343,285,105	n.a.
Termination value-intangible	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	2,798
dep assers	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,193,575,619
Termination value-other dep	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	75,128
assets	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26,351,183,833
Net foreign income	no. n.a.	5,291	090'9	6,499	6,747	7,544	7,980	9,483	10,548
	\$ n.a.	4,487,078,028	4,626,162,839	4,224,050,527	4,866,383,340	6,954,926,472	7,488,879,622	5,568,604,059	4,835,988,111
AFI – Listed country	no. n.a.	154	247	238	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	\$ n.a.	89,108,830	437,942,883	172,974,458	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AFI – Broad-exemption	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83	86	124	106	264
ilsted codini y	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,530,562	42,512,153	94,866,760	85,427,699	267,487,489
AFI – Limited-exemption	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107	168	165	180	183
listed coul it y	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	137,983,238	204,045,792	388,730,756	266,128,739	227,257,596
AFI – Unlisted country	no. n.a.	88	114	122	113	147	138	200	167
	\$ n.a.	111,451,452	248,706,749	244,674,135	164,005,484	370,334,675	434,310,663	1,002,044,611	441,143,252
AFI – FIF income	no. n.a.	124	150	61	43	43	56	8	63
	\$ n.a.	4,348,898	20,056,690	14,993,182	16,873,380	8,247,492	17,473,047	22,195,847	21,268,512
AFI – Transferor trust	no. n.a.	n.a.	19	27	14	37	54	175	18
	\$ n.a.	n.a.	235,531	94,954,576	1,861,661	1,460,805	3,434,514	440,633,197	134,300,159
AFI – FLP income	no. n.a.	n.a.	9	31	17	23	14	17	1
	\$ n.a.	n.a.	141,287	1,970,876	2,110,738	1,042,853	412,136	1,780,506	190,890
Foreign exchange gains or	no. n.a.	n.a.	3,380	3,852	3,550	3,364	1,073	989	485
losses of a capital flature	\$ n.a.	n.a.	452,529,256	751,020,945	-1,045,494,456	177,149,896	-161,269,200	-1,473,462,185	222,906,535
Land degradation expenses	no. n.a.	300	305	110	402	538	522	493	487
	\$ n.a.	12,356,584	11,564,307	3,589,528	20,481,201	23,204,004	29,159,585	39,587,188	36,985,709
Trade debtors	no. n.a.	n.a.	171,972	177,457	178,026	186,891	201,077	203,829	183,954
	\$ n.a.	n.a.	118,703,359,991	122,707,314,917	128,589,019,823	377,926,275,649	314,983,729,385	164,757,246,747	143,345,046,546
Current assets	no. n.a.	n.a.	460,915	482,357	486,515	520,787	543,116	550,974	526,720
	\$ n.a.	n.a.	721,556,750,409	774,514,834,457	745,549,800,430	797,443,802,197	797,443,802,197 1,057,815,707,595	1,417,454,614,886	1,523,483,246,384
Total assets	no. n.a.	n.a.	488,921	513,195	519,681	552,261	570,905	577,140	551,214
	ъ. п.а.	n.a.	2,220,588,804,850	2,527,212,997,865	2,645,415,613,436	2,850,377,924,468	3,479,716,811,537 4,023,191,370,017	4,023,191,370,017	4,127,291,839,753

TABLE 4.10¹: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items	•	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-023
Trade creditors	no.	n.a.	n.a.	234,643	240,630	239,931	253,030	265,905	267,140	230,941
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	125,500,719,650	127,594,584,893	102,939,733,289	161,276,480,235	169,478,471,050	128,412,056,348	130,882,561,427
Current liabilities	no.	n.a.	n.a.	428,267	445,482	448,254	479,229	498,730	511,368	487,049
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	716,533,972,566	782,175,959,833	730,319,262,024	748,237,631,843	748,237,631,843 1,094,739,170,427 1,546,817,545,413 1,628,736,754,461	1,546,817,545,413	1,628,736,754,461
Total liabilities	no.	n.a.	n.a.	462,282	483,633	489,948	521,510	539,638	546,716	521,633
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. 1,592,510,200,966	1,833,992,010,798 1,938,405,515,308		2,059,519,725,009	2,540,960,532,008	3,023,656,877,152	3,075,284,076,087
Shareholders' funds	no.	n.a.	n.a.	492,080	516,898	523,557	555,793	574,577	580,410	554,555
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	638,008,808,078	693,164,607,067	707,010,099,006	790,858,155,119	938,752,804,787	969,360,271,191	969,360,271,191 1,044,946,750,602
SCHEDULE ITEMS <sup>12</sup>										
Total capital gains	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,562	23,813	26,651	29,226	13,440	14,919
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,003,060,708	9,577,557,888	13,492,686,333	14,780,176,783	11,629,162,432	11,724,419,013
Total capital losses of	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,175	4,629	5,724	7,357	5,061	5,052
curent year applied	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,553,184,488	2,827,371,812	3,726,215,991	3,675,715,170	2,806,164,959	2,972,031,788
Net capital losses of prior	.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,380	3,299	3,769	4,596	2,329	2,886
years applied	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	861,304,909	889,720,363	1,024,226,853	1,075,923,279	705,487,876	817,022,812
Capital losses transferred in	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	730	428	564	515	349	428
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,293,297,918	1,111,140,850	1,594,870,262	1,591,586,582	1,555,683,809	2,468,761,422
Tax losses transferred out	.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,974	6,730	2,099	7,482	5,994	5,588
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,556,459,056	10,507,769,684	12,858,531,029	15,815,673,767	18,607,305,180	17,516,442,834
Net capital losses	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	736	n.a.	804	910	446	558
transferred out	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,280,201,046	n.a.	1,401,383,574	2,288,870,833	1,661,847,032	2,996,175,671

# TABLE 4.10¹: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

# Notes

- Please refer to the 'Company tax' chapter and the Taxation statistics 2001-02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation statistics 2001-02 on the Tax Office website. It is a also included on the Taxation statistics 2001-02 CD-ROM.
- \* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

In order to meet privacy regulations, the following measures have been applied.

- (a) Number indicators showing values of 1 to 4 have been replaced by 5. Hence, in the detailed tables, any cell containing a number indicator (that is, number of returns or taxpayers) of 5 is indicative only and may represent any number between 1 and 5. Number (no.) totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Number indicators and totals may vary between tables.
  - (b) Amount totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Amounts and totals may vary between tables.
- (c) Statistics for some items may not be included in some tables.
- 1. This table is the same as company tax detailed table 7 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.
- 2. The 1999–2000 and 2000–01 income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income years have been updated in this edition.
- 3. The statistics for the 2001–02 income year were sourced from 2002 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001-02 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of company statistics' section in the 'Company tax' chapter of Taxation statistics 2001-02
- 4. In 2000-01 the diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) was extended to provide the full rebate to rail transport and marine transport and to cover the use of other like fuels. The diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DFRS) was also introduced. payments labels on the 2001 and the 2002 company income tax returns, assessable government industry payments in 2000-01 and 2001-02 are significantly higher compared to assessable government industry payments in income years Under DAFGS (or on-road scheme) grants are provided for the on-road use of fuel by businesses and other entities. As both diesel fuel rebates and diesel and alternative fuel grants are declared under the assessable government industry before 2000-01.
- 5. The 'Total income' reported in this table is based on the total calculated by the Tax Office during tax return assessment and therefore will not necessarily agree with the sum of component items (the amounts of different types of income) which taxpavers claim on their annual income tax returns.
- 6. The 'Total expenses' reported in this table is based on the total calculated by the Tax Office during tax return assessment and therefore will not necessarily agree with the sum of component items (the amounts of different types of expenses) which taxpayers claim on their annual income tax returns.
- 8. The 'Taxable or net income' referred to here refers to the 'Taxable or net income' item found in the 'Calculation statement' section of the company tax return, (In the 2002 company tax return, it is label A on page 4.) For this item, \$0 is reported if 7. The drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001. However, this expense can be claimed restrospectively. That is, expenses relating to the drought investment allowance can be claimed in the 2001-O2 income year for expenditure incurred in prior income years.
  - 9. 'Net tax' is referred to as 'Tax payable' in the company tax return. The net tax (or tax payable) amount cannot be less than \$0. the calculated taxable income is equal to or less than \$0.
- 10. In the 2001-02 income year 'Depreciable assets purchased' was replaced by 'Intangible depreciating assets first deducted' and 'Other depreciating assets first deducted'
- 11. In the 2001–02 income year 'Depreciable assets sold' was replaced by 'Termination value intangible depreciating assets' and 'Termination value other depreciating assets'.
- companies are required to complete and submit these schedules along with their return. Hence, the schedules along with their return. Hence, the schedules along with their return. Hence, the schedules are required to companies that completed these schedules and whose schedules Statistics for the schedule items for income years before 2000-01 were sourced from past company tax returns. From 2000-01 onwards, the statistics are sourced from the capital gains tax (CGT) schedule and the losses schedule. Not all were processed by 31 October 2003.

# PARTNERSHIP TAX



## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02, 463,129 partnerships lodged returns and reported total business income of \$130.7 billion.
- The largest proportion of partnerships (27%) was in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.
- Partnerships reported \$111.1 billion in expenses, with the main type of expense being cost of sales, which accounted for \$36.9 billion.

For tax purposes, a partnership is an association of people who carry on business as partners, or who receive income jointly, but does not include a company. Partners contribute their time, talents and/or capital towards the partnership and, in return, share in both the profits/losses and responsibilities.

A partnership generally does not pay tax in its own right. Members of the partnership pay tax at their individual tax rate on their share of partnership income included on their individual tax return. A partner's share of any capital gains or losses relating to capital gains tax (CGT) events for partnership assets must be disclosed on the partner's tax return.

As a partnership is a separate entity for tax purposes. it requires a separate tax file number and must lodge a partnership tax return at the end of the income year. All income earned by the partnership, and deductions claimed for expenses incurred in earning that income, must be shown on the tax return. Although this return is simply an information return, it provides the basis for determining the partners' respective shares of the net partnership income or loss.

## SOURCE OF PARTNERSHIP STATISTICS

The data for Taxation statistics 2001–02 was compiled before all processing for the 2001-02 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2002 partnership income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the partnership tax time series table (chapter table 5.4 and partnership tax detailed table 3). The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001–02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when Taxation statistics 2002-03 is published. In that edition, the 2001-02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Partnership tax returns were lodged either electronically or in paper form. A copy of the return is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

Statistics for most items shown on the partnership tax return are included in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM. The detailed tables are also included in the online version of this publication, which can be viewed on our website.

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2001-02 income year affected the statistics for some partnership items reported in this chapter and the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- The simplified tax system, which offers optional reporting and accounting methods for small business taxpayers, took effect from 1 July 2001.
- The uniform capital allowance system consolidates a range of former capital allowance provisions from 1 July 2001.
- Thin capitalisation provisions, effective from 1 July 2001, apply to reduce debt deductions and ensure that taxpayers fund their Australian operations with an appropriate amount of equity.
- New rules have been introduced for the tax treatment of hire purchase agreements entered into after 27 February 1998. Certain deductions relating to hire purchase agreements can be claimed from 30 June 2001.
- New debt and equity rules relating to non-share equity interests are effective from 1 July 2001. Certain interests, which are not shares in legal form, are treated in a similar way to shares for some tax law purposes.
- New rules apply from 30 June 2001 for the tax treatment of limited recourse debt arrangements that terminate after 27 February 1998.

Several new labels were introduced in the 2002 partnership income tax return and some are included in the partnership tax detailed tables. Definitions of these labels are in the partnership tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website at www.ato.gov.au

- Intangible depreciating assets first deducted (item 42, label N)
- Other depreciating assets first deducted (item 43, label U)
- Termination value of intangible depreciating assets (item 44, label O)
- Termination value of other depreciating assets (item 45, label W)
- Deduction for project pool (item 46, label P)

- Section 40-880 deduction (item 47, label X)
- STS depreciation deduction Low cost assets (less than \$1000) (item 54, label A)
- STS depreciation deduction General pool assets (less than 25 years) (item 54, label B)
- STS depreciation deduction Long life pool assets (25 years or more) (item 54, label C)

Several labels were also removed from the 2002 partnership return but statistics for previous years for these items are

still available in the partnership tax time series table (chapter table 5.4 and partnership tax detailed table 3). Definitions of these labels are in the partnership tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website.

- Depreciable assets purchased.
- Depreciable assets sold.

A new terminology box (box 5.1) has also been included in this chapter.

## BOX 5.1: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**Uniform capital allowance system (UCA)**: introduced 1 July 2001, the UCA system applies to most depreciating assets, including those acquired before that date. The UCA provisions in Division 40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) consolidate a range of former capital allowance provisions, including those relating to plant and equipment. The UCA system does this by providing a set of general rules that apply across a variety of depreciating assets and certain other capital expenditure. It maintains some concessional tax treatments, such as those applying to primary production depreciating assets. It also introduces new deductions for some business-related capital expenditure and for certain project costs that did not previously attract a deduction.

Taxpayers now calculate deductions for the decline in value of their depreciating assets using these new rules.

Eligible taxpayers who elect to enter the simplified tax system (STS) will generally calculate deductions for their depreciating assets under the special STS rules. However, the provisions of the UCA system relating to deductions for certain capital expenditure, such as project amounts and business-related costs, apply to STS taxpayers.

**Simplified tax system (STS)**: introduced 1 July 2001, the STS applies to assessments for income years starting on or after that date. The STS is an alternative method of determining taxable income for eligible small businesses with straightforward financial affairs. The STS provisions can be found in Division 328 of the ITAA 1997.

The STS has three main elements:

- STS cash accounting
- simplified trading stock rules, and
- simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules.

In addition, STS entities can claim a full deduction for certain prepaid business expenses.

Participation in the STS is optional.

If a taxpayer chooses to participate in the STS, they must use all three elements where they apply. The STS accounting and the simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules apply to non-business income and deductions, as well as to business income and deductions.

A taxpayer is eligible to be an STS taxpayer for an income year if:

- they carry on a business
- they have an STS average turnover of less than \$1 million. The STS average turnover includes the turnover of any entities the taxpayer is 'grouped with', and
- they, together with any entities they are 'grouped with', have depreciating assets with a total adjustable value of less than \$3 million at the end of the year (includes depreciating assets for which a deduction has been allowed or is allowable under the STS or the UCA provisions).
- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

## PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS

In 2001–02 a total of 463,129 partnerships lodged returns in Australia (table 5.1).

Partnership numbers generally reflect the geographic distribution of the Australian population, with more partnerships in the states with larger populations. Approximately 31% of partnerships were in New South Wales, followed by 22% in both Victoria and Queensland (figure 5.1).

## PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS, BY INDUSTRY

In 2001–02 the largest proportion of partnerships (whose industry was stated) was in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (27%), followed by the construction (15%) and retail trade (13%) industries (table 5.1).

The number of partnerships in specific industries in each state or territory is relative to the amount of industry activity in that state or territory. For example, the largest proportion of partnerships in the property, construction and primary production industries was in New South Wales, while the largest proportion of mining partnerships was in Western Australia and Queensland.

FIGURE 5.1: Number of partnerships, by state/territory, 2001-02 income year



# TABLE 5.1: Partnerships, by industry, 2001–02 income year

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Partı	nerships
	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing <sup>2</sup>	123,426	27.3
Construction	67,312	14.9
Retail trade	56,582	12.5
Property & business services <sup>3</sup>	47,922	10.6
Investment income recipients <sup>4</sup>	42,941	9.5
Manufacturing	23,270	5.2
Transport & storage	20,725	4.6
Personal & other services	17,542	3.9
Accommodation, cafés &		
restaurants	15,318	3.4
Wholesale trade	11,151	2.5
Cultural & recreational services <sup>5</sup>	8,082	1.8
Finance & insurance	5,663	1.3
Health & community services	4,967	1.1
Communication	3,864	0.9
Education	1,720	0.4
Mining	755	0.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	341	0.1
Total industry stated	451,581	100.0
Other <sup>6</sup>	11,548	
Total	463,129	

- 1. With the exception of the 'Investment income recipients' category, the industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings are listed in partnership tax detailed table 5. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication, *Business industry codes 2002*.
- 2. Includes partnerships that lodged a subsidiary return with income from primary production partnerships and trusts.
- 3. This industry group includes services such as property operators and developers, real estate, non-financial asset investors, machinery and equipment hiring and leasing, technical, computer, scientific research, legal and accounting, marketing and business management and other business services listed in our publication, *Business industry codes 2002*. This industry group should not be confused with the 'Property' or 'Property income recipients' category that appeared in the tables of past editions of *Taxation statistics*.
- 4. This category refers to partnership taxpayers who reported direct income from investment (for example, rental income, interest and dividends) and did not report income or loss from a business or another partnership or trust on their returns. In past editions of *Taxation statistics* this category was referred to as 'Property' or 'Property income recipients'.
- 5. Includes sports.
- Includes partnerships that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

## PARTNERSHIP INCOME

## BOX 5.2: Partnership size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

- loss/nil partnerships have a total business income equal to or less than \$0
- micro partnerships have a total business income equal to or greater than \$1 but less than \$2 million
- small partnerships have a total business income equal to or greater than \$2 million but less than \$10 million
- medium partnerships have a total business income between \$10 million and \$100 million (inclusive), and
- large partnerships have a total business income greater than \$100 million.

In 2001–02 the majority of partnerships (84%) were classified as micro partnerships. Micro partnerships accounted for 52% (\$67.3 billion) of total business income. Partnerships classified as large partnerships accounted for less than 1% of the total number of partnerships, but they accounted for 25% (\$33 billion) of total business income (table 5.2).

Overall, partnerships had a total business income of \$130.7 billion.

TABLE 5.2: Number of partnerships and selected income items, by partnership size, 2001-02 income year

Items <sup>1</sup>		Loss/nil	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Number of partnerships	No.	69,407	388,297	4,825	544	56	463,129
Net rent	\$m	1,113	233	10	27	2	1,385
Gross interest	\$m	301	271	39	62	48	722
Gross (or total) dividends <sup>2</sup>	\$m	97	119	6	1	0	223
Net business income	\$m	-390	11,884	1,719	1,743	3,687	18,643
Total business income	\$m	-5	67,340	17,739	12,583	33,020	130,678

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the partnership tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

## **PARTNERSHIP EXPENSES**

In 2001–02 partnerships had total business expenses of \$111.1 billion (table 5.3).

Micro partnerships accounted for 50% (\$55.6 billion) of total business expenses, while large partnerships accounted for 26% (\$28.7 billion) of total business expenses.

Cost of sales accounted for the largest share (33%) of all partnership expenses. This expense category also accounted for the largest share of the total expenses of micro (34%), small (53%), medium (44%) and large partnerships (18%).

TABLE 5.3: Partnership expenses, by expense and partnership size, 2001-02 income year

Expense <sup>1</sup>	Loss/Nil \$m²	Micro \$m	Small \$m	Medium \$m	Large \$m	Total \$m
Cost of sales	5	18,770	8,359	4,677	5,054	36,865
External labour <sup>3</sup>	7	2,123	552	640	1,822	5,144
Depreciation	25	3,158	326	341	593	4,443
Interest	88	2,054	370	425	978	3,915
Rent	3	1,759	325	218	170	2,475
Repairs & maintenance	6	1,828	177	92	186	2,288
Motor vehicles	6	1,976	87	28	26	2,123
Superannuation	0	395	137	83	96	711
Lease expenses	2	493	72	54	50	671
Royalty expenses	0	29	13	34	123	200
Bad debts	1	50	49	30	26	156
Other expenses	108	22,970	5,441	4,004	19,540	52,063
Total <sup>4</sup>	250	55,606	15,909	10,627	28,662	111,054

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the partnership tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

<sup>2.</sup> An amount equal to \$0 indicates an amount less than \$500,000.

<sup>2.</sup> An expense amount equal to \$0 may refer to an amount less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> Also referred to as 'Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses'.

<sup>4.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

## **DETAILED TABLES**

The following partnership tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2002 partnership tax return. A copy of the return is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the **partnership tax detailed tables index** included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. (The index can be viewed or downloaded only in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) and Microsoft Excel (XLS) file formats.) The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies in which tables they appear.

# Table 1: All items, by net Australian income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for all items from the partnership tax return, ranged by net Australian income.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the partnership tax return.
- Part B: Other income and expense items contains labels from items 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 on page 3 of the partnership tax return.
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income contains labels from items 14, 15, 17, 20 and 21 on page 4 of the partnership tax return.
- Part D: Business and professional items
   contains items 35 to 55 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the partnership tax return.

# Table 2: Selected items, by broad industry, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for most items from the partnership tax return. Partnership taxpayers (and the data) are classified by broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the partnership tax return.
- Part B: Other income and expense items contains labels from items 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 on page 3 of the partnership tax return.
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income contains labels from items 14, 15, 17, 20 and 21 on page 4 of the partnership tax return.
- Part D: Business and professional items
   contains items 35 to 55 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the partnership tax return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

# Table 3: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

This table shows selected items from the partnership tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2001–02. Most items display number of records and amounts.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 5.4).

# Table 4: Total business income, by broad industry and state/territory, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of partnerships and number of records and amounts for partnerships with total business income, by state and territory. Partnership taxpayers (and the data) are classified into broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC system.

# Table 5: Selected items, by fine industry (amounts only), 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of partnership taxpayers and amounts for most items from the partnership tax return. Partnership taxpayers and the amounts are classified by fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC system.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the partnership tax return.
- Part B: Other income and expense items contains labels from items 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 on page 3 of the partnership tax return.
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income contains labels from items 14, 15, 17, 20 and 21 on page 4 of the partnership tax return.
- Part D: Business and professional items

   contains items 35 to 55 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the partnership tax return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

## TIME SERIES TABLE

Table 5.4 shows selected items from partnership returns for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** as partnership tax detailed table 3. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected Items		1993–94	1994-95	1995–96	1996-97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20002	2000-012	2001-023
Number of partnerships	no.	591,524	593,069	578,626	560,263	534,891	525,801	520,002	493,958	463,129
Total business income	no.	153,360	152,699	146,293	145,712	142,388	138,647	135,366	127,943	121,483
<u>1</u>	€	15,106,721,651	15,901,896,060	17,090,757,743	17,044,589,221	17,286,712,562	16,942,355,345	17,317,861,804	20,032,399,814	22,990,793,901
Total business income	ПО.	382,592	383,859	366,998	360,633	344,441	337,929	333,526	318,821	296,779
- NPP	\$	70,616,058,303	74,838,152,007	77,066,407,928	77,118,890,334	89,085,435,217	94,674,831,618	103,609,479,310	103,331,374,189	107,687,458,296
Total business income	no.	n.a.	504,628	495,561	476,462	457,824	448,832	441,866	420,423	393,963
	\$	85,722,779,954	90,740,048,067	94,156,490,691	94,163,479,555	106,372,147,779	111,617,186,963	120,927,341,114	123,363,774,003	130,678,252,197
Contractor/subcontractor		110,514	105,659	98,365	93,763	92,517	95,954	666,96	95,047	93,187
& commission expenses	↔	3,073,911,540	3,247,960,134	3,239,361,091	3,012,540,581	3,364,213,664	3,698,257,628	4,268,551,886	4,083,625,114	5,143,931,863
Superannuation expenses	s no.	114,967	111,429	105,707	102,097	99,322	97,299	94,781	90,954	87,279
	€	280,617,834	304,357,370	390,980,888	414,974,284	439,329,930	523,043,250	591,576,342	662,597,835	710,966,876
Cost of sales	no.	285,555	285,210	275,271	263,065	252,410	243,771	236,135	225,215	211,522
	€	32,069,257,395	32,987,245,910	32,376,220,399	31,435,069,839	31,286,952,794	32,912,450,552	35,692,947,021	35,330,888,992	36,864,574,498
Bad debts	no.	11,270	11,591	11,693	11,734	12,029	11,782	11,821	11,669	10,979
	↔	123,983,155	120,773,805	117,950,501	127,046,188	147,581,040	130,272,393	140,728,150	163,116,630	155,886,879
Lease expenses	no.	63,550	60,882	57,491	57,684	57,972	59,777	57,895	52,349	46,755
	↔	677,509,946	662,977,748	706,948,687	732,104,668	775,152,030	846,119,149	817,764,081	804,758,633	670,938,613
Rent expenses	no.	158,043	153,358	146,658	140,936	134,977	129,623	124,809	116,495	108,008
	↔	2,388,083,110	2,453,681,710	2,497,009,882	2,404,360,443	2,370,350,361	2,412,538,683	2,458,427,508	2,517,909,965	2,474,897,053
Total interest expenses	no.	285,838	286,041	274,433	269,213	257,827	249,205	242,685	231,907	216,340
	↔	2,874,509,322	3,129,086,599	3,336,939,970	3,079,363,158	2,998,554,646	3,246,207,018	3,716,661,352	3,839,246,201	3,914,992,537
Total royalty expenses	no.	3,379	3,279	3,157	3,140	2,973	2,880	2,832	2,616	2,439
	↔	58,405,297	88,877,952	90,776,063	89,407,362	222,125,303	157,284,486	397,391,864	173,981,286	200,122,285
Depreciation expenses	no.	457,536	463,516	443,696	435,423	422,243	412,276	403,963	378,159	348,221
	€	3,084,317,942	3,355,106,662	3,667,172,219	3,566,378,897	3,803,802,548	4,158,535,772	4,384,383,714	4,222,420,032	4,443,080,159
Motor vehicle expenses	no.	403,990	403,803	381,484	370,583	359,257	351,263	344,183	324,935	303,152
	↔	2,370,503,643	2,426,228,920	2,374,630,118	2,306,920,768	2,269,473,998	2,254,266,178	2,371,790,263	2,265,353,199	2,123,137,889
Repairs & maintenance	no.	347,096	348,669	332,926	327,044	317,212	309,532	301,136	285,829	268,359
	€	1,802,170,320	1,846,534,731	1,917,717,616	1,919,283,627	1,905,507,236	2,019,821,897	2,092,913,526	2,066,761,772	2,288,120,139
Other expenses	no.	503,252	506,219	495,548	478,077	458,537	449,782	442,601	420,627	394,577
	₩	24,562,177,743	27,295,155,509	30,311,037,766	31,972,418,148	43,527,827,289	45,165,653,784	49,360,757,351	51,849,516,949	52,063,057,071
Total expenses	no.	510,532	513,946	503,504	486,234	466,503	457,554	450,236	428,233	401,646
	↔	73,365,447,247	77,917,987,050	81,026,745,200	81,059,867,963	93,110,870,839	97,524,450,790	106,293,877,311	107,980,176,138	111,053,705,921

TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998-99	1999-2000²	2000-012	2001-023
Drought investment	no.	34,112	5,621	2,705	2,581	2,443	1,599	924	198	133
allowance⁴	↔	142,239,832	58,945,277	15,887,326	15,608,521	20,154,696	6,209,473	71,404,952	1,786,201	3,974,323
Income reconciliation	no.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,171	19,592	17,912	22,147
adjustments	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	- 203,863,303	-257,538,392	307,064,552	396,331,571
Expense reconciliation	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55,713	57,224	52,592	58,316
adjustments	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	- 739,153,986	-809,000,195	-417,248,252	-1,374,320,243
Net business income – PP	.00	83,883	79,135	78,361	75,836	73,001	71,130	66,975	73,426	74,807
– profit	\$	2,889,486,519	2,980,439,432	3,555,317,918	3,106,997,065	3,043,022,542	2,731,321,813	2,603,530,033	3,877,824,437	5,125,533,975
Net business income – PP	no.	77,137	82,436	79,387	77,804	76,687	74,856	75,171	60,132	52,450
- IOSS	↔	- 1,215,391,397	- 1,459,058,556	- 1,456,160,017	- 1,471,634,287	- 1,547,958,396	- 1,556,327,762	-1,962,026,389	-1,517,107,366	-1,316,953,544
Net business income or	no.	161,020	161,571	158,900	153,640	149,688	145,986	142,146	133,558	127,257
10ss – PP	↔	1,674,095,121	1,521,380,875	2,099,157,900	1,635,362,777	1,495,064,145	1,174,994,051	641,503,644	2,360,717,071	3,808,580,431
Net business income	no.	300,092	302,860	295,218	287,800	276,892	272,888	269,753	256,353	241,614
– NPP – profit	↔	12,346,281,289	13,409,245,637	13,233,044,918	13,716,072,610	15,291,305,055	15,256,466,786	16,980,701,580	15,799,790,542	17,933,717,372
Net business income	no.	84,637	83,661	82,454	75,330	69,197	66,839	66,078	63,464	56,534
- NPP - loss	↔	- 1,564,011,498	- 1,821,774,550	- 2,351,525,725	- 2,465,558,700	- 2,684,209,708	- 3,312,833,524	-3,788,367,023	-2,888,579,321	-3,099,714,528
Net business income or	no.	384,729	386,521	377,672	363,130	346,089	339,727	335,831	319,817	298,148
Ioss – NPP	\$	10,782,269,790	11,587,471,086	10,881,519,192	11,250,513,909	12,607,095,346	11,943,633,262	13,192,334,557	12,911,211,221	14,834,002,844
Net business income or	no.	486,544	513,444	491,090	484,596	464,894	455,962	448,978	425,682	399,449
SSO	↔	12,456,364,911	13,105,985,687	12,980,677,092	12,885,876,686	14,102,159,491	13,118,613,947	13,833,434,063	15,271,570,904	18,642,583,275
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,588	1,569	1,489	1,431	1,488	1,487
partnerships – PP – profit	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53,977,615	68,257,573	85,236,833	60,015,772	68,484,184	82,614,329
Distribution from	.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	899	895	812	782	631	486
partnersnips – PP – Ioss	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	- 13,404,074	- 14,013,804	- 16,026,631	-15,746,163	-15,214,015	-11,917,691
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,487	2,464	2,301	2,213	2,119	1,973
partnerships – PP	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40,575,641	54,243,768	69,210,202	44,269,609	53,270,169	70,696,638
Distribution from trusts	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	221	849	206	197	2,551	4,282
- PP - profit	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,049,340	5,776,993	7,126,713	5,719,657	10,210,014	30,145,717
Distribution from trusts	0U	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	∞	∞	10	Ŋ	Ŋ
- 77 – 10ss	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	- 370,178	- 30,790	- 68,324	-238,496	-197,130	-35,255
Distribution from trusts	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238	857	214	207	2,554	4,287
<u>L</u> L	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,679,162	5,746,202	7,058,389	5,481,161	10,012,884	30,110,462

TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20002	2000-012	2001-023
	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,894	4,727	4,540	4,299	3,961
partnerships – NPP – profit	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	188,836,751	238,377,249	295,980,573	268,753,309	342,158,184
	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	933	915	952	898	733
partnerships – NPP – loss	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	- 40,225,213	- 150,383,583	-388,250,663	-49,479,503	-25,723,895
	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,827	5,642	5,492	5,167	4,694
partnerships – NPP	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148,611,537	87,993,666	-92,270,090	219,273,806	316,434,289
m trusts	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,603	10,845	11,012	10,455	12,611	11,652
- NPP - profit	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	133,151,369	116,424,517	167,075,225	389,157,105	377,589,587	424,569,374
om trusts	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	S	2	Ŋ	n.a.	n.a.
- NPP - loss	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	- 171,060	- 17,309	- 1,583	-2,512	n.a.	n.a.
ution from trusts	no. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,623	10,849	11,016	10,457	12,611	11,652
	\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132,980,308	116,407,207	167,073,642	389,154,593	377,589,587	424,569,374
relating to	no. n.a.	692	799	777	792	741	694	672	646
distribution – PP	\$ n.a.	7,958,989	9,257,960	9,715,888	9,893,488	9,424,939	9,388,556	9,960,627	11,393,688
lating to	no. n.a.	2,358	2,565	2,612	2,860	3,028	3,025	3,125	2,938
distribution – NPP	n.a.	28,049,312	25,646,780	30,369,031	34,438,090	31,847,955	32,132,088	32,617,834	39,070,940
	no. n.a.	3,047	3,327	3,355	3,611	3,731	3,719	3,797	3,584
relating to distribution	\$ n.a.	36,008,301	34,904,740	40,084,919	44,331,578	41,272,894	41,520,644	42,578,461	50,464,628
Gross rent	no. 109,082	111,775	108,343	107,977	103,209	99,817	98,250	82,390	78,980
<del>oj</del>	\$ 3,117,218,663	3,252,754,349	3,271,671,465	3,372,016,039	3,356,128,917	3,344,949,385	3,525,752,461	3,436,844,042	3,539,404,521
Net rent – profit	no. 78,803	79,035	76,232	77,067	76,046	74,297	72,697	60,214	59,152
OJ.	1,307,589,261	1,379,201,717	1,373,108,029	1,450,546,176	1,489,152,373	1,489,831,194	1,544,324,566	1,517,949,090	1,601,481,587
Net rent – loss	no. 30,580	33,165	33,883	31,027	27,427	25,932	26,185	22,491	20,402
9	\$ - 307,812,777	- 314,212,459	- 334,399,591	- 281,997,373	- 240,216,999	- 214,585,188	-241,049,157	-233,712,880	-216,383,760
Net rent	no. 109,383	112,200	110,115	108,095	103,473	100,229	98,882	82,705	79,554
93	\$ 999,776,483	1,064,989,557	1,038,708,437	1,168,548,802	1,248,935,373	1,274,846,006	1,303,275,409	1,284,236,210	1,385,097,827
Rental interest deductions	no. 51,796	53,163	52,089	51,830	49,326	48,064	48,049	42,250	40,727
93	\$ 969,383,923	972,883,257	1,023,517,058	957,961,006	827,550,427	785,687,413	836,754,671	853,399,810	816,468,200
Other rental deductions	no. 98,324	100,592	98,460	98,256	94,191	91,539	90,490	79,263	76,110
	\$ 1,150,063,729	1,214,910,668	1,208,255,087	1,245,185,843	1,182,417,848	1,168,730,423	1,255,302,490	1,171,002,049	1,197,455,258
Dividends franked	no. 18,482	20,557	21,104	22,813	32,159	31,994	35,442	44,897	43,688
37	\$ 49,276,778	90,919,893	103,664,322	119,824,307	132,714,531	130,068,986	111,738,557	185,686,154	185,195,608

TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20002	2000-012	2001-023
Dividends unfranked	no.	20,485	21,633	21,730	21,870	21,464	22,745	30,754	27,576	22,307
	\$	26,395,949	26,168,582	26,415,319	24,726,279	27,390,714	31,979,384	36,202,820	40,323,527	38,248,917
Total dividends	no.	30,633	33,408	34,317	34,765	43,418	43,179	66,196	72,473	65,995
	\$	75,672,727	117,088,475	130,079,641	144,550,586	160,105,245	162,048,370	147,941,377	226,009,681	223,444,525
Gross interest	no.	199,625	211,107	209,760	204,527	183,403	171,433	164,630	164,344	147,324
	↔	585,041,666	547,146,367	706,108,475	679,195,389	562,462,901	554,887,543	618,756,079	812,808,418	721,826,818
Imputation credit primary	no.	18,369	20,416	20,983	22,727	32,057	31,907	35,374	44,877	43,662
	\$	30,966,109	41,918,193	56,655,042	66,721,954	73,294,862	72,679,299	62,145,637	95,101,375	79,152,613
Imputation credit	ю.	5,320	5,581	5,470	5,898	6,332	6,652	6,118	6,638	6,435
subsidiary	↔	3,062,055	3,423,325	3,973,575	4,330,227	5,464,095	5,801,481	5,377,514	6,065,193	4,728,804
TFN amounts withheld	no.	n.a.	10,961	11,145	9,418	7,328	6,871	6,798	6,253	4,478
from gross interest	\$	n.a.	2,406,462	2,770,089	2,479,972	1,994,829	2,134,703	3,237,056	2,182,202	1,804,341
TFN amounts withheld	no.	n.a.	1,072	901	1,067	933	1,233	1,833	1,459	1,206
from dividends	\$	n.a.	101,051	112,023	102,472	119,107	181,191	280,334	235,036	163,824
Oredit for TFN amounts	no.	n.a.	902	299	794	732	755	614	629	573
dividends	↔	n.a.	137,569	260,434	172,493	228,183	261,030	278,546	425,754	466,293
Credit for tax withheld	no.	n.a.	72	37						
where ABN not quoted	\$	n.a.	319,362	127,925						
Other Australian income	no.	10,670	9,411	8,687	8,358	7,225	6,582	6,581	7,305	6,857
	\$	167,533,076	280,530,364	113,321,703	114,314,869	93,837,503	99,136,529	155,585,891	127,045,120	116,087,696
Investment income	no.	15,157	14,630	14,883	14,588	13,963	12,599	11,330	10,878	8,996
deductions – Australia	↔	89,343,750	57,243,607	97,451,518	95,400,364	65,339,651	53,720,177	61,192,870	70,046,344	59,399,816
Other deductions	no.	17,709	17,701	16,752	16,473	16,127	15,547	14,577	14,664	14,180
	\$	177,325,760	172,306,204	145,022,498	398,923,223	290,858,556	123,202,139	273,137,233	193,212,663	110,933,519
Net Australian income or	no.	900'529	576,916	563,568	544,654	522,514	511,816	505,024	478,970	451,156
SSOI	↔	14,415,600,564	15,121,200,985	15,019,556,603	14,892,502,881	16,165,274,304	15,395,236,211	16,090,905,048	18,171,116,355	21,789,205,554
AFI – Listed country	no.	37	35	21	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	€	54,295,318	36,384,062	42,038	114,907	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AFI - Broad-exemption	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	18	27	25	24
listed county	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,531	213,324	131,062	38,610	3,044
AFI – Limited-exemption	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	Ŋ	9	5	5
Ilsted country	€	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	0	102	380,838	459,186	140,955

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TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-023
AFI – Unlisted country	no.	13	7	10	S	S	9	5	Ŋ	Ŋ
	\$	1,762,254	464,746	3,169,022	6,749,338	9,081,425	15,131,241	18,204,640	30,906,02	23,207,225
AFI – FIF/FLP income	no.	21	10	12	5	5	9	5	80	Φ
	↔	66,211	20,094	14,870	620,269	866,441	890,919	905,276	1,313,190	946,925
Net other assessable foreign source income	no.	3,177	n.a.	3,037	2,919	3,387	3,446	3,353	3,757	4,063
	↔	128,455,150	n.a.	61,433,852	50,413,225	53,234,548	44,169,593	31,578,630	231,027,205	307,298,977
Foreign tax credits	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,023	2,927	2,620	3,111	3,373
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,529,588	2,979,669	2,586,286	38,407,953	73,700,437
Total net income or loss	no.	575,017	576,926	563,694	544,667	522,528	511,824	505,027	478,985	451,172
	↔	14,600,179,497	15,250,282,179	15,084,196,325	14,950,450,920	16,228,504,249	15,455,641,390	16,142,105,494	18,434,860,625	22,120,802,680
Opening stock	no.	224,955	228,832	219,746	214,425	207,562	197,752	188,759	175,002	162,568
	↔	6,645,765,935	7,105,054,837	7,088,745,164	6,755,290,099	7,228,051,030	8,481,515,728	8,431,393,700	10,036,057,626	8,912,721,232
Closing stock	no.	229,929	231,695	225,104	214,109	205,046	195,495	185,803	174,427	161,699
	\$	6,925,228,227	7,093,002,498	7,120,502,367	6,714,198,482	7,299,229,811	8,251,927,471	9,455,739,245	11,946,296,543	9,638,957,548
Trade debtors	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102,224	98,514	93,515	95,411	91,571	66,797
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,432,831,057	3,803,158,973	4,060,819,708	5,301,795,341	6,006,953,808	5,323,002,515
Current assets	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	320,395	313,022	301,287	290,975	287,190	268,327
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,699,852,178	24,846,492,499	25,670,488,533	30,111,444,007	34,163,333,101	35,150,675,485
Total assets	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	354,548	349,748	338,592	326,353	322,296	301,746
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86,287,248,796	98,057,511,934	101,449,333,870	118,970,497,682	128,743,372,854	132,362,538,775
Trade creditors	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156,538	150,540	144,044	137,940	132,423	93,988
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,328,526,296	3,571,371,464	3,800,306,835	4,471,712,600	4,606,826,890	4,354,168,755
Current liabilities	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	242,957	234,210	225,009	218,153	242,498	225,700
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,470,867,276	21,403,971,442	22,703,084,613	26,164,965,032	29,497,563,477	28,810,912,722
Total liabilities	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276,931	267,847	258,682	250,662	264,703	246,546
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,723,607,633	55,013,157,698	56,901,037,487	72,630,193,330	76,708,414,448	78,359,109,284
Proprietors' funds	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	349,463	343,565	332,148	319,386	314,578	295,548
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,331,492,277	40,742,032,572	42,706,637,511	47,931,273,484	58,927,128,959	56,403,613,094
Total salary & wage	no.	190,862	189,116	180,423	174,956	167,132	161,638	153,109	141,300	130,323
expenses	\$	6,815,143,461	7,181,057,566	7,189,507,767	7,120,413,201	7,253,241,651	8,550,900,652	9,041,534,787	11,209,766,012	9,354,376,839
Payments to related	no.	60,549	59,426	56,929	55,718	53,606	44,152	40,777	33,584	31,123
entities	\$	1,207,066,141	1,217,099,734	1,415,767,760	1,297,866,330	1,320,828,798	1,839,538,617	1,993,408,450	2,442,260,950	1,696,331,219

TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

252,836 2 5,101,439,307 5,340,2 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 145,6 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	252,836 242,  5,101,439,307 5,340,206,  n.a.  n.a.  94,768 88,  1,514,738,182 15,219,943,  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  110,053  n.a.  n.a.  145,600,  n.a.   915 218,680 335 7,927,390,583  n.a. n.a. n.a.  n.a. n.a.  579 82,651  004 1,453,405,653  n.a. n.a.  n.a. n.a.  n.a. n.a.  n.a. n.a.  n.a. n.a.  161 102,124  939 6,368,347,441  572 2,327  874 242,449,133  n.a. n.a.	212,802 10,087,614,673	200,442 8,121,767,611 n.a. n.a. 71,540 4,231,127,106	196,499 6,734,488,617 n.a. n.a.	169,993 7,271,206,977 n.a.	n.a. n.a. 2.641	
\$ 5,187,395,067 5,101,439,307 5,340,2  \$	6,101,439,307 5,340,2  n.a.  n.a.  94,768  1,514,738,182 15,219,9  n.a.	1,453	10,087,614,673	8,121,767,611 n.a. n.a. n.a. 71,540 4,231,127,106	6,734,488,617 n.a. n.a.	7,271,206,977 n.a.	n.a. 2.641
\$	n.a. n.a. 94,768 1,514,738,182 15,219,9 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 110,053 7,154,679,168 6,552,1 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a	6,368	n.a. n.a. 78,967 2,329,927,737 n.a. n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a. 71,540 4,231,127,106	п.а. п.а.	n.a.	2.641
\$	n.a. n.a. 94,768 1,514,738,182 1,519,9 n.a. n.a. n.a. 110,063 7,154,679,168 6,552,1 n.a. n.a. n.a. 145,6	6,368	n.a. n.a. 78,967 2,329,927,737 n.a. n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. 71,540 4,231,127,106	n.a.		) (Î
\$	n.a. 94,768 1,514,738,182 15,219,9 n.a. n.a. n.a. 110,063 7,154,679,168 6,552,1 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a	6,368	n.a. 78,967 2,329,927,737 n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. 71,540 4,231,127,106		n.a.	89,531,112
\$	n.a. 94,768 1,514,738,182 15,219,9 n.a. n.a. 110,053 7,154,679,168 6,552,1 n.a. 145,6 n.a. n.a.	6,368	78,967 2,329,927,737 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	n.a. 71,540 4,231,127,106	n.a.	n.a.	120,847
1,495,097,301 1,514,738,182 15,219,9  no.	94,768 1,514,738,182 1,519,9  n.a.  n.a.  110,063 7,154,679,168 6,552,1  n.a.  n.a.  145,6  n.a.	1,453	78,967 2,329,927,737 n.a. n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	71,540	n.a.	n.a.	4,555,932,011
\$ 1,495,097,301 1,514,738,182 15,219,94  \text{No.} \text{Diag.} \text{Diag.} \text{Ni.219,92} \text{Ars.} \text{Ni.219,92} \text{No.} \text{Ni.219,92} \text{Ni.219,92} \text{Ni.219,92} \text{No.} \text{Ni.219,92} \text{Ni.219,92,92} \text{Ni.219,92,92} \text{Ni.219,92,92} \tex	1,514,738,182 15,219,94 n.a. n.a. 110,053 10 7,154,679,168 6,552,15 n.a. 145,60 n.a. 145,60	6,368	2,329,927,737 n.a. n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	4,231,127,106	66,838	53,831	n.a.
10.	n.a. n.a. n.a. 110,053 7,154,679,168 6,552,113 n.a. 145,60 n.a. 145,60 n.a. n.a.	6,368	n.a. n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a.		4,294,633,347	1,714,017,229	n.a.
\$	n.a. n.a. 110,053 1(7,154,679,168 6,552,13 n.a. 145,60 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	6,368	n.a. n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,001
10.	n.a. n.a. 110,053 7,154,679,168 6,552,13 n.a. n.a. 145,60 n.a.	6,368	n.a. 09,046 7,629,938,318 n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82,854,746
\$	n.a. 110,053 7,154,679,168 6,552,13 n.a. 145,60 n.a. 145,60 n.a. n.a.	6,368,	n.a. 99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72,953
100,053 110,053 110,053 110  \$ 6,475,925,999 7,154,679,168 6,552,15  no.	110,053 10 7,154,679,168 6,552,13 n.a. 145,60 n.a. n.a. n.a.	6,368,	99,046 7,629,938,318 n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,697,378,523
\$ 6,475,925,999 7,154,679,168 6,552,115  no.	7,154,679,168 6,552,113 n.a. 145,60 n.a. n.a. n.a.	9	7,629,938,318 n.a. n.a.	96,488	93,409	n.a.	n.a.
\$	n.a. n.a. 145,60 n.a. n.a.		n.a. n.a.	7,280,543,234	8,063,269,998	n.a.	n.a.
\$	n.a. 145 n.a. n.a. n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
### 10.0	n.a. n.a. n.a.			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
\$	n.a. n.a.		6,579	062'9	6,118	n.a.	n.a.
6	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	817,712,456	876,574,733	814,016,323	n.a.	n.a.
## D.		n.a. n.a.	2,738	2,690	2,410	n.a.	n.a.
# Do. D.a. D.a. D.a. D.a. D.a. D.a. D.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	305,905,151	367,078,459	322,761,528	n.a.	n.a.
\$	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148	87
то. п.а. п.а. п.а. п.а. п.а. п.а. п.а. п.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,072,095	4,299,592
\$ n.a.  no.  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  n.a.  1.a.  1.a.  1.a.  1.a.  1.a.  1.a.  1.a.  1.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,036	202
10.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79,013,406	32,247,184
\$ n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	26,124	27,416	30,503	34,495	34,172
no. n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	148,800,052	156,322,440	190,223,339	294,674,882	307,097,339
n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	4,889	3,965	3,996	12,542	12,484
00	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	84,185,505	81,772,213	114,706,950	431,549,406	376,708,361
	462 478 5	513 505	588	544	534	620	571
\$ 13,088,363 5,480,323 7	5,480,323	1,388,724	5,823,525	18,327,010	8,110,011	23,006,193	14,595,647
Royalty expenses no. 57 61	61	51 55	09	59	92	55	52
\$ 6,562,751 10,957,819 18,	10,957,819	36 24,844,399	30,169,517	5,236,484	38,510,157	50,908,693	52,565,874
Environmental protection no. n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a. 731	832	722	545	409	418
expenses \$ n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a. 3,212,160	5,007,317	5,055,481	2,476,736	1,830,445	1,370,125

# TABLE 5.41: Selected items for income years 1993-94 to 2001-02

# Notes

- \* Please refer to the 'Partnership tax' chapter and the Taxation statistics 2001-02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation statistics 2001-02 on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the Taxation statistics 2001–02 CD-ROM.
- \* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available

In order to meet privacy regulations, the following measures have been applied.

(a) Number indicators showing values of 1 to 4 have been replaced by 5. Hence, in the detailed tables, any cell containing a number indicator (that is, number of returns or taxpayers) of 5 is indicative only and may represent any number between 1 and 5. Number (no.) totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Number indicators and totals may vary between tables.

(b) Amount totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Amounts and totals may vary between tables.

(c) Statistics for some items may not be included in some tables.

1. This table is the same as partnership tax detailed table 3 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

2. The 1999–2000 and 2000–01 income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in this addition. 3. The statistics for the 2001-02 income year were sourced from 2002 partnership income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001-02 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of partnership statistics' section in the 'Partnership tax' chapter of Taxation statistics 2001-02.

4. The drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001. However, this expense can be claimed restrospectively. That is, expenses relating to the drought investment allowance can be claimed in the 2001-02 income year for expenditure incurred in prior income years.

5. In the 2001-02 income year 'Depreciable assets purchased' was replaced by 'Intangible depreciating assets first deducted' and 'Other depreciating assets first deducted'

6. In the 2001-02 income year 'Depreciable assets sold' was replaced by 'Termination value - intangible depreciating assets' and 'Termination value - other depreciating assets'

government industry payments labels on the 2001 and the 2002 partnership income tax returns, assessable government industry payments in 2000-01 and 2001-02 are significantly higher compared to assessable government industry 7. In 2000-01 the diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) was extended to provide the full rebate to rail transport and marine transport and to cover the use of other like fuels. The diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DAFGS) was also introduced. Under DAFGS (or on-road scheme) grants are provided for the on-road use of fuel by businesses and other entities. As both diesel fuel rebates and diesel and alternative fuel grants are provided for the on-road payments in income years before 2000–01.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02, 455,980 trusts lodged returns and reported total business income of \$173.7 billion.
- Investment income recipients accounted for the largest share (39%) of trust taxpayers.
- Trusts reported \$159.8 billion in expenses, with the main type of expense being cost of sales, which accounted for \$83.2 billion.

A trust exists where a person, the 'trustee', is under an obligation to hold property or income for the benefit of other people, known as 'beneficiaries'. This obligation usually arises under the express terms of a trust, but may also be imposed by court order or declaration, or by the operation of law. Although the trustee holds the legal title to the property, they must deal with it in accordance with the terms of the trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries can include public and charitable institutions, and the potential beneficiaries of a discretionary trust can include people not yet born.

A trust is not a separate taxable entity and a trust does not pay tax in its own right. In general terms, it is the beneficiaries (presently entitled to receive and retain trust income) who are subject to tax. The trustee is generally taxed only in respect of certain kinds of beneficiaries (such as non-residents and those under a legal disability) and where some part of the net income of the trust for tax purposes is not assessable to a beneficiary. The net income of the trust is generally assessable to the trustee or the beneficiaries in the income year it is derived by the trust.

An annual tax return must be lodged for a trust, regardless of the amount of income derived by the trust, and even if the trust makes a loss for tax purposes.

## **SOURCE OF TRUST STATISTICS**

The data for Taxation statistics 2001-02 was compiled before all processing for the 2001–02 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2002 trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the trust tax time series table (chapter table 6.4 and trust tax detailed table 3). The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001-02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when Taxation statistics 2002-03 is published. In that edition,

the 2001–02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Trust return forms were lodged either electronically or in paper form. A copy of the return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

Statistics for most items shown on the return form are included in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM. The detailed tables are also included in the online version of this publication, which can be viewed on our website.

Some statistics in the detailed tables were also sourced from 2002 capital gains tax (CGT) schedules processed by 31 October 2003. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 schedules processed after 31 October 2003 is included. In addition, not all trust taxpayers are required to complete this schedule. The trust tax statistics sourced from this schedule would therefore not represent or refer to all trust taxpayers.

A copy of the CGT schedule is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website.

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2001-02 income year affected certain statistics for trust items reported in this chapter and in the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- The simplified tax system, which offers optional reporting and accounting methods for small business taxpayers, took effect from 1 July 2001.
- The uniform capital allowance system consolidates a range of former capital allowance provisions from 1 July 2001.
- Thin capitalisation provisions, effective from 1 July 2001, apply to reduce debt deductions and ensure that taxpayers fund their Australian operations with an appropriate amount of equity.
- New rules have been introduced for the tax treatment of hire purchase agreements entered into after 27 February 1998. Certain deductions relating to hire purchase agreements can be claimed from 30 June 2001.
- New debt and equity rules relating to non-share equity interests are effective from 1 July 2001. Certain interests, which are not shares in legal form, are treated in a similar way to shares for some tax law purposes.

New rules apply from 30 June 2001 for the tax treatment of limited recourse debt arrangements that terminate after 27 February 1998.

Several new labels were introduced in the 2002 trust income tax return and some are included in the trust tax detailed tables. Definitions of these labels are in the trust tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website at www.ato.gov.au

- Intangible depreciating assets first deducted (item 42, label N)
- Other depreciating assets first deducted (item 43, label U)
- Termination value of intangible depreciating assets (item 44, label O)
- Termination value of other depreciating assets (item 45, label W)
- Deduction for project pool (item 46, label P)
- Section 40-880 deduction (item 47, label X)

- STS depreciation deduction Low cost assets (less than \$1000) (item 54, label A)
- STS depreciation deduction General pool assets (less than 25 years) (item 54, label B)
- STS depreciation deduction Long life pool assets (25 years or more) (item 54, label C)

Several labels were also removed from the 2002 trust return but statistics for previous years for these items are still available in the trust tax time series table (chapter table 6.4 and trust tax detailed table 3). Definitions of these labels are in the trust tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website.

- Depreciable assets purchased
- Depreciable assets sold

A new terminology box (box 6.1) has also been included in this chapter.

## BOX 6.1: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**Uniform capital allowance system (UCA)**: introduced 1 July 2001, the UCA system applies to most depreciating assets, including those acquired before that date. The UCA provisions in Division 40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) consolidate a range of former capital allowance provisions, including those relating to plant and equipment. The UCA system does this by providing a set of general rules that apply across a variety of depreciating assets and certain other capital expenditure. It maintains some concessional tax treatments, such as those applying to primary production depreciating assets. It also introduces new deductions for some business-related capital expenditure and for certain project costs that did not previously attract a deduction.

Taxpayers now calculate deductions for the decline in value of their depreciating assets using these new rules.

Eligible taxpayers who elect to enter the simplified tax system (STS) will generally calculate deductions for their depreciating assets under the special STS rules. However, the provisions of the UCA system relating to deductions for certain capital expenditure, such as project amounts and business-related costs, apply to STS taxpayers.

**Simplified tax system (STS)**: introduced 1 July 2001, the STS applies to assessments for income years starting on or after that date. The STS is an alternative method of determining taxable income for eligible small businesses with straightforward financial affairs. The STS provisions can be found in Division 328 of the ITAA 1997.

The STS has three main elements:

- STS cash accounting
- simplified trading stock rules, and
- simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules.

In addition, STS entities can claim a full deduction for certain prepaid business expenses.

Participation in the STS is optional.

If a taxpayer chooses to participate in the STS, they must use all three elements where they apply. The STS accounting and the simplified depreciation (capital allowance) rules apply to non-business income and deductions, as well as to business income and deductions.

A taxpayer is eligible to be an STS taxpayer for an income year if:

- they carry on a business
- they have an STS average turnover of less than \$1 million. The STS average turnover includes the turnover of any entities the taxpayer is 'grouped with', and
- they, together with any entities they are 'grouped with', have depreciating assets with a total adjustable value of less than \$3 million at the end of the year (includes depreciating assets for which a deduction has been allowed or is allowable under the STS or the UCA provisions).
- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

## TRUST TAXPAYERS

In 2001–02 a total of 455,980 trusts lodged returns in Australia (table 6.1).

Figure 6.1 shows that the greatest proportion of trusts was in Victoria (32%) and New South Wales (23%). The relatively high number of trusts in Victoria reflects a long-standing preference of that state for choosing trusts over other entities for commercial activities. Victoria reported the highest proportion of trusts across all industries (except for mining) for 2001–02 (trust tax detailed table 4).

FIGURE 6.1: Number of trusts, by state/territory, 2001-02 income year



## TRUST TAXPAYERS, BY INDUSTRY

In 2001–02 the largest proportion of trusts (whose industry was stated) were classified as 'investment income recipients' (39%) followed by those in the property and business services industry (17%) (table 6.1).

TABLE 6.1: Trusts, by industry, 2001-02 income year

Industry <sup>1</sup>		Trusts
	No.	%²
Investment income recipients <sup>3</sup>	154,968	39.1
Property & business services <sup>4</sup>	66,017	16.6
Finance & insurance	48,358	12.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing <sup>5</sup>	26,567	6.7
Retail trade	23,715	6.0
Construction	20,757	5.2
Manufacturing	12,370	3.1
Wholesale trade	8,296	2.1
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	7,787	2.0
Transport & storage	7,597	1.9
Health & community services	7,588	1.9
Personal & other services	6,795	1.7
Cultural & recreational services <sup>6</sup>	2,992	0.8
Communication	1,097	0.3
Education	859	0.2
Mining	593	0.1
Electricity, gas & water supply	172	0.0
Total industry stated	396,528	100.0
Other <sup>7</sup>	59,452	
Total industries	455.980	

- 1. With the exception of the 'Investment income recipients' category, the industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. Fine industries included under these broad industry groupings are listed in trust tax detailed table 5. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication, *Business industry codes 2002*.
- 2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
- 3. This category refers to trust taxpayers who reported direct income from investment (for example, rental income, interest and dividends) and did not report income or loss from a business or another trust or partnership on their returns. In past editions of *Taxation statistics* this category was referred to as 'Property' or 'Property income recipients'.
- 4. This industry group includes services such as property operators and developers, real estate, non-financial asset investors, machinery and equipment hiring and leasing, technical, computer, scientific research, legal and accounting, marketing and business management and other business services listed in our publication, *Business industry codes 2002*. This industry group should not be confused with the 'Property' or 'Property income recipients' category that appeared in the tables of past editions of *Taxation statistics*.
- Includes trusts that lodged a subsidiary return with income from primary production partnerships and trusts.
- 6. Includes sports.
- 7. Includes trusts that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

## TRUST INCOME

## BOX 6.2: Trust size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

- loss/nil trusts have a total business income equal to or less than \$0
- micro trusts have a total business income equal to or greater than \$1 but less than \$2 million
- small trusts have a total business income equal to or greater than \$2 million but less than \$10 million
- **medium trusts** have a total business income between \$10 million and \$100 million (inclusive), and
- large trusts have a total business income greater than \$100 million.

In 2001–02 more than half (58% or 264,915) of the total number of trusts had a total business income equal to or less than \$0 (table 6.2). Micro trusts accounted for 39% of the total number of trusts, small trusts accounted for 3%, while medium and large trusts each accounted for less than 1% of total trusts.

Micro trusts accounted for the largest share (32% or \$55.6 billion) of total business income. Despite their small shares in the total number of trusts, small, medium and large trusts accounted for a significant share of total business income. Small trusts accounted for 28% (\$48.8 billion), medium trusts accounted for 30% (\$51.4 billion), while large trusts accounted for 10% (\$17.8 billion) of total business income (table 6.2)

Overall, trusts had a total business income of \$173.7 billion.

TABLE 6.2: Number of trusts and selected income items, by trust size, 2001-02 income year

Items <sup>1</sup>		Loss/nil	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Number of trusts	No.	264,915	176,625	12,191	2,165	84	455,980
Net rent	\$m	4,117	359	49	40	7	4,573
Gross interest	\$m	9,361	524	204	126	23	10,237
Gross (or total) dividends	\$m	5,495	586	138	28	1	6,248
Net business income	\$m	-402	5,623	3,418	3,267	1,357	13,263
Total business income	\$m	-49	55,657	48,853	51,401	17,870	173,732

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the trust tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

## TRUST EXPENSES

In 2001–02 total expenses for trusts equalled \$159.8 billion. Over half (\$83.2 billion) of all trust expenses were related to cost of sales. This was followed by interest paid (3%) and external labour (3%) (table 6.3).

Micro trusts accounted for 31% (\$49.8 billion) of total expenses, small trusts accounted for 28% (\$45.2 billion),

medium trusts accounted for 30% (\$47.8 billion), while large trusts accounted for 10% (\$16.5 billion) of total expenses.

Cost of sales accounted for the largest share of the expenses of micro (32%), small (54%), medium (65%) and large (71%) trusts.

TABLE 6.3: Trust expenses, by expense and trust size, 2001-02 income year

Expense <sup>1</sup>	Loss/nil \$m²	Micro \$m	Small \$m	Medium \$m	Large \$m	Total \$m
Cost of sales	5	16,014	24,378	31,175	11,646	83,217
Interest	145	1,747	970	1,887	527	5,274
External labour <sup>3</sup>	12	1,710	1,463	1,184	273	4,642
Rent	6	1,854	1,130	868	286	4,143
Depreciation	17	1,927	839	538	262	3,582
Superannuation	14	1,808	775	405	107	3,109
Repairs & maintenance	3	904	474	321	132	1,835
Motor vehicle	4	1,052	368	217	33	1,674
Lease expenses	1	409	251	171	60	892
Bad debts	0	56	74	100	57	288
Royalty expenses	2	89	86	47	28	252
Other expenses	270	22,221	14,418	10,853	3,094	50,856
Total <sup>4</sup>	478	49,791	45,225	47,766	16,504	159,764

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the trust tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

## **DETAILED TABLES**

The following trust tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared in the 2002 trust return. A copy of the return is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table refer to the **trust tax detailed tables index** included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. (The index can be viewed or downloaded only in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) and Microsoft Excel (XLS) file formats.) The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies in which tables they appear.

<sup>2.</sup> An expense amount equal to \$0 may refer to an amount less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> Also referred to as 'Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses'

<sup>4.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

# Table 1: All items, by net Australian income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows number of records and amounts for all items from the trust return form, ranged by net Australian income.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust tax return.
- Part B: Other income and expense items
   contains labels from items 6 to 12 on page 3 of the trust return.
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income contains labels from items 14 to 25 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains', 'Foreign income' and 'Tax offsets' sections on page 4 of the trust tax return.
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items contains items 28 to 32 from the 'Key financial information' section and items 35 to 55 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the trust tax return.

# Table 2: All items, by broad industry, 2001–02 income year

This table shows number of records and amounts for all items from the trust tax return. Trust taxpayers (and the data) are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust tax return.
- Part B: Other income and expense items
   contains labels from items 6 to 12 on page 3 of the trust return.
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income contains labels from items 14 to 25 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains', 'Foreign income' and 'Tax offsets' sections on page 4 of the trust tax return.
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items contains items 28 to 32 from the 'Key financial information' section and items 35 to 55 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the trust tax return.

# Table 3: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

This table shows selected items from the trust tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2001–02. Most items display number and amount indicators.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 6.4).

# Table 4: Total business income, by broad industry and state/territory, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of trusts and number of records and amounts for trusts with total business income, by state and territory. Trust taxpayers (and the data) are classified into broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC system.

# Table 5: Selected items, by fine industry (amounts only), 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of trust taxpayers and amounts for most items from the trust tax return. Trust taxpayers and the amounts are classified into fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust tax return.
- Part B: Other income and expense items
   contains labels from items 6 to 12 on page 3 of the trust return.
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income contains labels from items 14 to 25 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains', 'Foreign income', 'Tax offsets' sections on page 4 of the trust tax return.
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items contains items 28 to 32 from the 'Key financial information' section and items 35 to 55 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the trust tax return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

## **TIME SERIES TABLE**

Table 6.4 shows selected items from trust returns for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au as trust tax detailed table 4. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000–012	2001–02°
Number of trusts	Ю.	372,904	396,656	425,136	450,403	464,557	489,973	494,161	479,800	455,980
Total business	no.	16,237	16,990	17,690	19,634	20,786	21,361	21,587	20,978	20,354
	€	4,260,746,448	4,668,754,188	5,573,748,797	6,063,299,488	6,818,390,294	7,194,635,349	7,760,025,477	8,780,389,990	9,914,947,528
Total business	no.	147,421	153,974	156,534	175,119	181,238	193,008	195,128	189,071	176,537
	↔	102,396,331,029	111,098,788,318	122,514,729,446	131,449,217,655	140,653,720,628	156,310,170,487	170,468,950,864	163,392,798,344	163,817,284,741
Total business	9.	n.a.	166,347	169,028	189,472	196,297	208,662	210,854	204,245	191,498
Incorne	↔	106,657,077,477	115,767,542,506	128,086,755,423	137,512,517,143	147,472,110,922	163,504,805,836	178,228,976,341	172,173,188,334	173,732,232,269
Contractor/	no.	38,077	38,363	37,270	38,486	40,736	45,840	47,825	45,269	43,152
& commission expenses	↔	3,783,915,492	3,971,504,322	4,141,801,406	3,557,288,986	4,308,413,080	5,132,524,706	5,494,752,149	4,784,719,425	4,641,904,748
Superannuation	по.	89,721	95,166	98,055	107,386	113,336	119,033	119,170	112,219	105,833
experises	↔	1,418,246,589	1,601,618,606	2,186,818,139	2,176,249,690	2,399,889,012	2,850,316,596	3,052,553,523	3,114,846,109	3,109,082,651
Cost of sales	no.	73,818	77,451	82,446	85,984	88,325	91,916	92,442	87,769	82,398
	↔	55,490,480,523	60,269,356,110	64,146,850,662	66,537,443,793	73,034,412,254	78,532,862,625	86,223,296,326	79,618,763,673	83,217,249,937
Bad debts	no.	9,072	9,664	9,847	11,063	11,973	12,841	13,485	13,587	12,983
	↔	168,523,864	176,490,929	175,551,033	206,156,744	177,958,572	193,230,068	218,570,978	266,606,914	251,966,649
Lease expenses	no.	34,223	33,622	33,112	36,888	39,117	41,833	40,677	36,733	32,124
	↔	809,725,428	814,721,332	805,632,915	900,180,930	954,591,273	1,111,687,886	1,136,530,694	1,080,838,988	892,272,483
Rent expenses	no.	64,622	68,180	669'69	77,281	79,963	83,489	83,053	77,926	72,657
	↔	2,600,209,522	2,766,091,101	3,102,884,642	3,274,079,793	3,597,028,977	3,974,486,091	4,151,238,426	4,271,831,582	4,143,317,708
Total interest	no.	102,264	107,191	108,288	119,759	123,864	129,419	129,935	128,115	119,364
פאלים	8	2,678,666,347	2,838,922,790	3,336,769,569	3,785,028,440	3,560,964,855	4,603,690,171	5,177,814,493	6,166,884,389	5,274,348,078
Total royalty	no.	1,738	1,888	1,998	2,354	2,402	2,512	2,532	2,440	2,200
axhallsas	↔	104,366,346	103,906,676	148,115,212	187,291,225	217,786,161	286,090,024	303,994,370	281,692,249	287,596,538
Depreciation	no.	129,142	137,398	140,121	155,773	163,235	172,501	174,358	167,240	155,526
20010000	↔	1,792,746,539	2,158,493,968	2,471,693,433	2,737,383,478	3,049,665,777	3,377,618,261	3,951,858,057	3,728,745,073	3,582,492,943
Motor vehicle	no.	97,632	101,361	101,796	109,270	116,148	122,648	124,688	120,610	114,150
expellses	↔	1,238,344,813	1,310,059,792	1,394,563,065	1,444,804,025	1,523,279,854	1,644,070,017	1,804,366,639	1,787,684,013	1,673,631,983
Repairs &	no.	102,238	108,311	110,176	121,432	126,520	132,709	132,571	128,000	120,398
ו מו ונפן ומו וכפן	8	1,071,987,774	1,199,401,849	1,309,447,495	1,413,321,609	1,522,508,774	1,727,071,844	1,796,035,842	1,794,989,411	1,834,670,494
Other expenses	no.	160,613	170,123	184,110	196,087	202,783	215,290	217,132	210,126	197,821
	8	28,099,995,685	30,511,538,818	36,547,222,747	42,436,430,197	42,500,468,399	48,352,601,643	51,853,501,930	53,247,183,806	50,855,582,470
Total expenses	no.	163,640	173,219	187,532	199,793	206,530	219,355	221,335	214,594	201,931
	↔	99,257,208,922	107,722,106,293	119,767,350,318	128,655,658,910	136,846,966,988	151,786,249,932	165,164,512,070	160,144,785,704	159,764,116,744

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

### 1993-94 1994-95 1996 ### 100.					:					
timent no. 16,527 2,582  \$ 125,055,234 75,370,380 21,5  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. 10,076 10,290  10,076 10,2	sted items	1993-94	1994-95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998-99	1999-2000²	2000-012	2001-02
\$ 125,055,234 75,370,380 21,5  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. 10,076 10,290  10,290 84,67,110 673,279,597 840,6  loss \$ -274,573,991 -302,981,416 -335,5  no. 10,753 112,166 7,640  s \$ 313,893,118 370,298,180 505,7  no. 107,553 112,166 7,664,3  no. 107,553 112,166 7,664,3  no. 107,553 112,166 70,644  s \$ 313,893,118 370,298,180 505,7  no. 14,944 49,639  no. 16,705 112,166 7,335,6  no. 162,497 161,705 17,335,6  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 11,472,9  nn no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  nn no. n.a. n.a.  nn no. n.a. n.a.  nn no. n.a. n.a.  nn no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a.  no			2,582	735	847	797	602	320	69	35
Doc   D.a.   D.a.   D.a.			75,370,380	21,971,214	23,166,494	20,762,283	16,266,007	4,865,877	2,305,445	8,882,634
\$ n.a. n.a. n.a.    no.			n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	16,543	16,164	14,494	14,930
## Decidit ## Beside	_		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-146,973,859	-485,055,405	-1,160,416,066	-223,678,891
## Profit ## 588,467,110 673,279,597 840,6     10,076	;; ;;		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39,872	41,942	39,666	41,194
Profit \$ 588,467,110 673,279,597 840,6 6,956 7,640 -1088 \$ -274,573,991 -302,981,416 -335,5 7			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-436,954,884	-409,802,316	-335,100,358	-472,803,989
Profit			10,290	11,429	12,126	12,798	12,799	12,208	13,531	14,187
hoss \$ -274,573,991 -302,981,416 -335,5 hoo in the control of the			673,279,597	840,673,848	808,977,813	921,899,686	864,329,166	924,451,402	1,320,279,233	1,737,309,073
## 17,032	0		7,640	8,082	8,699	9,364	10,161	11,012	8,783	7,509
\$ 313,893,118 370,298,180 505,1  no. 107,553 112,166 1  no. 44,944 49,539  no. 44,944 49,539  no. 152,497 161,705 1  no. 152,497 161,705 1  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 11,472,9  nn. n.a. n.a. n.a.  nn.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a.		·	-302,981,416	-335,536,740	-373,534,782	-435,456,129	-536,878,659	-681,131,448	-540,973,794	-422,942,402
\$ 313,893,118 370,298,180 505,7  \$ 8,388,611,463 9,242,710,487 9,664,5  \$ -2,390,760,758 -1,990,781,565 -2,328,7  no. 152,497 161,705 1  no. 152,497 161,705 1  no. n.a. 7,621,928,921 7,335,6  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 11,472,9  nn.a. n.a. n.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a.  nn.a. n.a.  nn.a.			17,930	19,649	20,825	22,162	22,960	23,220	22,314	21,696
\$ 8,388,611,463 9,242,710,487 9,664,3 no. 44,944 49,539 no. 152,497 161,705 1 \$ 5,997,850,704 7,251,928,921 7,335,6 no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 11,472,9 no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 11,472,9 no. n.a. n.a. n.a. \$ n.a. n.a. n.a. no. n.a. n.a. no. n.a. n.a. \$ n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. \$ n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. \$ n.a. no. n.a.			370,298,180	505,137,107	435,443,030	486,443,556	327,450,507	243,319,954	779,305,439	1,314,366,671
\$ 8,388,611,463 9,242,710,487 9,664,3 no. 44,944 49,539 no. 152,497 161,705 \$ 5,997,850,704 7,251,928,921 7,335,6 no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 11,472,9 no. n.a. n.a. n.a. no. n.a. n.a. no. n.a. n.a. no. n.a. n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. \$ n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. \$ n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. no. n.a. \$ n.a. no. n.a.			112,166	118,819	127,338	133,149	142,122	145,357	133,151	129,206
\$ -2,330,760,758 -1,990,781,565 -2,328,7  no.	-		9,242,710,487	9,664,367,240	10,917,873,033	12,065,958,943	13,850,533,822	14,984,002,370	13,630,537,447	14,705,410,080
\$ -2,390,760,758 -1,990,781,565  \$ 5,997,850,704 7,251,928,921  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 7  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226 7  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a.  no. n.a.  no. n.a.  no. n.a.  \$ n.a.  no. n.a.  no. n.a.  \$ n.a.  no. n.a.	n		49,539	55,472	58,092	58,187	61,496	60,034	65,374	57,120
\$ 5,997,850,704 7,251,928,921  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226  no. n.a. 7,621,510,226  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  \$ n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  \$ n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.	-		-1,990,781,565	-2,328,706,128	-2,622,890,230	-2,729,783,634	-3,052,929,267	-2,949,419,631	-3,879,257,675	-2,757,026,752
\$ 5,997,850,704 7,251,928,921  no.			161,705	164,240	185,430	191,336	203,618	205,391	198,525	186,326
\$ 174,475  \$ 0.a. 7,621,510,226  0.a. 0.a. 0.a. 0.a.  \$ 0.a. 0.a. 0.a.  \$ 0.a. 0.a.			7,251,928,921	7,335,661,111	8,294,982,802	9,336,175,308	10,797,604,555	12,034,582,739	9,751,279,772	11,948,383,328
\$ n.a. 7,621,510,226  no. n.a. n.a. n.a.  no. n.a. n.a.	ç		174,475	201,559	200,316	207,032	219,959	221,831	214,306	201,898
\$			7,621,510,226	11,472,982,136	8,730,425,832	9,822,618,864	11,125,055,062	12,277,883,333	10,530,580,771	13,262,749,999
\$ n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. h.a. h.a. h.a.			n.a.	n.a.	4,000	4,291	3,906	3,400	3,844	4,146
\$			n.a.	n.a.	191,723,159	227,349,382	175,247,676	168,435,571	248,772,207	329,261,836
\$ n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a	Λ		n.a.	n.a.	1,771	1,964	2,342	2,716	1,962	1,607
\$ no. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. fit no. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	-		n.a.	n.a.	-48,866,934	-55,395,496	-78,865,737	-131,817,209	-83,614,647	-75,886,503
## n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.			n.a.	n.a.	5,771	6,255	6,248	6,116	5,806	5,753
fft 6 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.			n.a.	n.a.	142,856,224	171,953,885	96,381,939	36,618,362	165,157,560	253,375,333
n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	ŧ		n.a.	n.a.	3,281	4,115	2,914	2,735	2,921	3,064
no. n.a. n.a.			n.a.	n.a.	269,911,324	378,865,664	340,015,724	367,474,876	289,579,455	353,460,167
. В п.а. п.а.			n.a.	n.a.	290	318	341	327	285	261
			n.a.	n.a.	-9,315,199	-8,920,609	-12,246,919	-14,727,244	-15,950,892	-9,614,081
no. n.a.	from	o. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,571	4,433	3,255	3,062	3,206	3,325
ilusta – r.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.			n.a.	n.a.	260,596,124	369,945,054	327,768,805	352,747,632	273,628,563	343,846,086

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001–02³
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,470	21,026	22,647	23,540	23,311	23,842
– profit	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,734,802	1,102,419,751	1,250,831,617	1,707,266,570	1,329,783,733	1,664,728,813
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	5,122	5,294	5,859	2,907	5,876	5,701
- loss	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-284,602,016	-444,337,712	-314,147,138	-493,019,367	-309,158,244
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,592	26,320	28,506	29,447	29,187	29,543
parmersnips – NPP	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	817,817,734	806,493,905	1,393,119,432	836,764,366	1,355,570,569
Distribution from	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84,596	93,044	101,664	105,736	107,830	105,578
	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,936,973,988	7,134,430,089	9,287,263,250	10,954,881,254	12,103,798,385	13,419,643,840
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	197	266	315	335	352	386
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-9,357,955	-6,399,095	-20,828,990	-27,855,208	-18,760,473	-17,097,907
Distribution from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84,793	93,310	101,979	106,071	108,182	105,964
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,927,616,032	7,128,030,993	9,266,434,260	10,927,026,046	12,085,037,912	13,402,545,933
P&T deductions	ло.	n.a.	1,377	1,671	1,949	2,349	2,136	2,081	1,869	1,859
distribution – PP	↔	n.a.	15,003,737	21,483,862	33,129,526	42,870,516	28,530,247	34,329,127	28,420,399	28,804,878
P&T deductions	0	n.a.	11,827	14,662	19,312	22,894	26,343	28,313	30,826	30,916
distribution – NPP	↔	n.a.	216,312,659	303,953,786	343,509,443	378,430,426	450,244,597	535,108,617	531,342,051	526,247,461
Total P&T	9.	n.a.	12,310	16,969	21,121	25,092	28,331	30,394	32,695	32,775
to distribution	↔	n.a.	231,316,396	325,437,648	376,638,969	421,300,942	478,774,844	569,437,744	559,762,450	555,052,339
Gross rent	ло.	70,196	77,076	82,117	95,690	102,545	110,652	112,122	900'96	92,296
	↔	4,735,267,376	5,471,663,361	6,290,602,084	6,946,249,201	7,365,911,692	9,408,480,481	10,829,786,156	10,986,397,228	11,061,340,467
Net rent – profit	0	54,533	58,551	64,193	72,014	78,269	84,511	84,707	71,349	70,601
	↔	2,201,856,087	2,513,443,614	2,769,985,919	3,182,045,061	3,436,155,838	4,188,409,113	4,760,301,032	4,789,622,419	5,011,191,651
Net rent – loss	0	16,226	19,024	22,672	24,205	24,944	26,813	27,880	24,833	22,313
	8	-428,950,586	-345,431,206	-464,839,069	-398,939,471	-385,563,455	-491,914,191	-519,189,645	-502,395,262	-438,271,112
Net rent	0	70,759	77,575	86,865	96,219	103,213	111,324	112,587	96,182	92,914
	↔	1,772,905,501	2,168,012,407	2,305,146,849	2,783,105,589	3,050,592,382	3,696,494,922	4,241,111,387	4,287,227,157	4,572,920,539
Rental interest	0	29,595	33,003	36,489	43,845	48,224	53,244	54,332	48,370	46,227
מפממטוס	\$	1,227,920,230	1,289,628,632	1,553,479,877	1,565,190,332	1,539,713,238	1,836,644,347	2,014,454,507	2,081,874,479	1,832,846,232
Other rental	9.	60,548	66,442	71,841	84,567	686'06	98,463	100,119	90,987	87,931
	↔	1,734,956,005	2,013,128,924	2,421,032,272	2,591,909,555	2,497,383,396	3,395,229,034	3,994,459,305	3,938,745,639	3,929,089,877
Dividends franked	90.	46,363	51,650	52,075	63,789	83,686	92,494	100,718	106,079	102,081
	€	1,158,319,600	1,893,896,102	2,442,229,475	2,463,300,971	2,810,409,613	3,475,845,375	5,008,378,541	6,035,314,020	5,558,191,266

continued from previous page

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

1992-94   1994-95	1994-95	2005	7996-	20-700 F				
29,726 190,656,414 253,4 50,736 1,348,976,014 2,147,3 176,506 3,533,9 46,185 716,671,239 1,111,7 15,319 73,857,389 166,6  n.a. n.a. 6,C n.a. n.a. 1,6 n.a. 1,6 00,580 1,251,976,173 1,095,8 98,347 5,878,468,274 1,851,2 335,323 3 11,999,794,730 13,676,6		06-066-		06-7661	66-0661	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-02
\$ 190,656,414 253,4 \$ no. 50,736 \$ 1,348,976,014 2,147,3 \$ 1,348,976,014 2,147,3 \$ 1,348,976,014 2,147,3 \$ 1,76,506 11 \$ 716,671,239 1,111,7 \$ dit no. 46,185 \$ 716,671,239 1,111,7 \$ dit no. 15,319 \$ no. n.a. 6,C \$ n.a. 6,C \$ n.a. 13,834 \$ no. n.a. 13,834 \$ no. 13,834 \$ 1,251,976,173 1,095,8 \$ 0ns no. 98,347 \$ 5,878,468,274 1,851,2 \$ 5,878,468,274 1,851,2 \$ 0untry no. 183 \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,6	31,650	31,933	36,620	37,819	44,678	75,401	51,492	43,556
s no. 50,736  \$ 1,348,976,014 2,147,3  no. 176,506 11  \$ 2,995,276,309 3,533,9  odit no. 46,185  \$ 716,671,239 1,111,7  odit no. 15,319  no. n.a. 6,0  no. n.a. 6,0  and no. 13,834  some no. 60,580  \$ 533,060,514 477,5  come no. 60,580  some no. 335,323 3  s \$ 1,251,976,173 1,095,8  ons no. 335,323 3  s \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,6  ountry no. 183	253,445,035	267,710,647	464,281,714	423,877,785	468,725,893	769,072,449	844,196,570	689,755,431
## 1,348,976,014 2,147,3    no.	56,651	62,624	69,033	88,360	97,196	176,119	157,571	145,637
odit no. 176,506 3,533,9  solit no. 46,185  \$ 716,671,239 1,111,7  edit no. 15,319  gross \$ 73,857,389 166,6  no. n.a. 6,00  no. n.a. 6,00  eABN \$ n.a. 1,66  some no. 60,580  some no. 60,580  some no. 60,580  some no. 833,323  some no. 335,323  sountry no. 13,834  sountry no. 13,874  sountry no. 13,874,730  sountry no. 13,874,730  sountry no. 183	2,147,341,137	2,709,940,122	2,927,582,685	3,234,287,398	3,944,571,268	5,777,450,990	6,879,510,590	6,247,946,697
## 2,995,276,309 3,533,97 stedit	195,999	224,818	230,913	235,451	242,378	241,889	237,549	217,692
redit no. 46,185 sredit no. 15,319 sredit no. 15,319 sredit no. 15,319 to no. 15,319 to no. 13,857,389 166,6 to no. 13,857,389 166,6 to no. 13,834 theld no. 13,834 theld no. 13,834 ncome no. 60,580 crome no. 60,580 stions no. 98,347 the no. 98,347 the no. 335,323 srs \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,6 country no. 183	3,533,909,939	4,675,298,340	4,582,561,254	4,837,692,795	6,381,632,780	7,680,781,802	11,276,002,686	10,237,059,204
x redit no. 15,319 1,111,7  sredit no. 15,319 166,6  ts no. n.a. 6,C  ts no. n.a. 6,C  ts no. n.a. 1,6  ts x no. no. 13,834  trions no. 98,347  trions no. 335,323  ss x 11,999,794,730 13,676,6  country no. 183  ts x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	51,469	54,833	63,450	83,439	92,211	100,462	106,057	102,037
tredif no. 15,319  tredif no. 15,319  tredif no. 15,319  tredictions	1,111,794,909	1,332,524,825	1,365,189,262	1,550,303,613	1,940,175,736	2,505,208,227	3,094,175,707	2,375,080,611
ts no. n.a. 6,0  ts no. n.a. 6,0  ts no. n.a. 6,0  ts no. n.a. 1,6  ts \$ 533,060,514 477,5  ncome no. 60,580  tions no. 98,347  stions no. 98,347  stions no. 335,323  ss \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,6  country no. 183	17,943	19,810	25,254	31,076	35,686	39,573	45,779	46,545
ts no. n.a. 6,C  ts no. n.a. 6,C  ts sno. n.a. 1,6  to state ABN	166,608,191	274,308,395	501,571,007	316,648,268	433,462,038	450,244,997	594,505,937	573,593,904
ts no. n.a. 6,C  ts no. n.a. n.a. 8  The no. n.a. n.a. 1,6  t & \$ n.a. 1,6  t & \$ n.a. 1,6  t & \$ 1,251,976,173 1,095,8  stions no. 98,347  stions no. 335,323 3  ss \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,6  country no. n.a. 335,415  so on the no. 13,874  so on the no. 13,874  so on the no. 13,874  so on the no. 14,251,976,173  so on the no. 15,878,468,274  so on the no. 15,878,468,274  so on the no. 15,878,686  country no. 183	11,875	12,942	14,142	13,981	14,045	14,612	12,703	6,983
ts no. n.a. 8  Ina. h.a. h.a. h.a. h.a. h.a. h.a. h.a. h	6,023,053	8,079,975	8,168,669	7,388,950	9,595,216	10,324,131	10,731,983	7,075,674
Theld no. n.a. n.a. 1,6  The ABN	3,550	3,370	4,301	4,275	5,737	9,195	5,664	4,524
t & \$ 1,6	893,532	913,298	1,057,231	1,142,850	1,482,334	2,689,922	2,030,814	1,391,552
t & \$ 1,6  tree ABN	4,426	4,810	5,934	6,722	7,134	6,839	6,153	5,662
rere ABN	1,678,950	2.425.489	2,977,037	4.256.726	4,448,384	5,405,000	5.277,832	3,606,590
ere Abin	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	141	119
alian no. 13,834 477,5 ncome no. 60,580 1,095,8 1,251,976,173 1,095,8 1,251,976,173 1,095,8 1,251,976,173 1,095,8 2,347 1,851,2 3,35,323 3	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,289	216,071
## 533,060,514 477,5 ncome no. 60,580	13,216	13,798	14,545	12,926	12,817	14,916	16,687	16,194
## 1,251,976,173 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,8 1,095,323 1,095,325,325 1,095,325 1,0	477,517,546	1,423,554,366	1,221,705,738	1,351,250,676	10,279,619,346	2,554,940,729	4,887,182,747	4,165,831,201
tions no. 98,347 72,9 sn no. 98,347 72,9 an no. 335,323 360,8 ss \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,699,2 country no. 183	63,096	64,124	828'69	76,488	76,401	74,283	74,260	66,397
tions no. 98,347 72,9  \$ 5,878,468,274 1,851,202,0  an no. 335,323 360,8  iss \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,699,2  country no. 183  \$ 352,415 941,4	1,095,850,219	1,129,969,804	991,593,855	1,083,230,156	1,785,157,357	2,342,892,156	3,262,307,052	3,453,285,270
san no. 335,323 360,8 ss \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,699,2 country no. 183 352,415 941,4	72,974	70,335	78,489	82,772	87,370	89,285	94,711	91,190
an no. 335,323 360,8 ass \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,699,2 country no. 183 \$ 352,415 941,4	1,851,202,032	1,673,575,678	1,204,196,032	1,490,807,414	10,531,156,487	3,286,342,657	5,466,676,127	4,353,526,172
country no. 13,676,699,2 \$ 11,999,794,730 13,676,699,2 183 183 941,4	360,865	399,657	420,957	437,620	459,334	462,792	450,592	429,090
country no. 183 941,4 \$ 352,415 941,4		15,736,706,979	18,834,497,705	22,232,040,718	35,063,277,553	41,544,829,155	45,027,085,881	47,855,062,391
\$ 352,415	68	31	195	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
000	941,495	1,790,887	384,647	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
stad IIO.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	105	102	73	113
country \$ n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,629,198	4,264,456	81,048	2,838,911	366,977

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-2000²	2000-01 <sup>2</sup>	2001-02
AFI – Limited- exemption listed	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	12	2	17	15
country	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	250,882	985,809	5,448,875	1,773,903	2,974,975
AFI – Unlisted	0	18	14	16	80	15	21	23	22	17
Codinay	↔	205,736	197,370	543,319	210,650	214,446	155,909	130,166	662,618	1,179,480
AFI – FIF/FLP	no.	77	64	57	47	39	38	09	64	63
е СО СО СО	↔	1,371,382	774,489	2,814,732	4,928,007	4,453,402	115,352,148	274,051,452	68,135,153	65,540,485
Net other	0	11,294	10,276	14,925	17,870	20,985	23,954	27,877	32,401	34,428
source income	↔	790,567,471	345,728,048	1,010,080,795	1,264,159,468	2,332,431,877	2,214,314,462	2,916,178,322	3,038,934,441	3,738,488,829
Foreign tax credits	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,430	18,775	20,390	22,412	27,318	29,594
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48,598,014	64,502,425	96,521,927	98,487,188	158,146,491	221,075,969
Total net income	no.	335,417	360,970	412,573	421,099	437,798	459,519	462,988	450,847	429,311
OI IOSS	↔	12,792,291,734 14	14,224,609,930	16,752,177,712	20,104,180,477	24,573,020,213	37,398,350,337	44,740,719,018	48,139,430,907	51,663,613,137
Opening stock	no.	56,980	59,497	59,645	64,670	66,442	69,529	69,649	66,568	60,787
	↔	10,628,448,195 12	12,416,772,560	14,059,435,548	14,048,832,339	12,026,350,079	14,223,922,384	15,537,955,616	18,037,211,075	19,482,403,903
Closing stock	no.	58,814	61,996	65,317	67,661	866'89	70,648	69,061	65,519	90,709
	€	11,432,998,398	11,948,783,143	14,856,643,452	16,508,433,956	16,536,364,882	14,940,182,670	17,385,626,832	16,654,696,485	22,978,155,744
Trade debtors	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70,273	73,286	75,545	77,563	75,503	62,691
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,863,177,853	9,737,851,391	10,084,469,281	12,325,609,971	12,291,695,168	10,724,067,091
Current assets	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220,203	231,253	246,650	249,062	238,321	254,899
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62,502,842,711	70,938,552,887	81,607,243,190	102,095,869,761	110,773,429,075	229,591,300,976
Total assets	00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	228,055	239,757	256,076	258,470	247,350	265,550
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	191,975,896,557	200,897,780,212	259,525,524,881	324,674,210,549	332,585,380,608	692,682,454,280
Trade creditors	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100,369	103,832	108,088	109,509	103,998	80,268
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,795,815,760	8,895,442,500	9,325,470,613	10,943,817,836	10,282,029,098	9,542,670,426
Current liabilities	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	201,113	210,188	224,460	226,975	221,988	234,966
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,454,125,080	79,213,874,314	94,922,710,397	112,068,984,981	118,320,069,949	151,718,958,626
Total liabilities	00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	219,676	229,679	245,413	247,783	238,408	253,996
	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	130,077,898,200	144,713,670,876	182,103,602,907	217,799,270,787	225,808,459,210	299,578,269,125
Proprietors' funds	O	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	219,233	229,558	245,009	247,333	235,438	257,215
	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61,287,888,460	52,187,439,006	73,749,719,796	111,271,850,115	108,744,384,370	397,217,661,039
Total salary & wage	00	100,777	107,051	109,743	120,289	125,302	131,537	130,711	122,001	112,320
999	↔	14,020,297,976 15	15,529,938,063	17,259,638,563	19,528,009,550	19,928,075,569	24,006,236,085	26,014,376,225	26,623,158,561	23,882,398,314

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993-94 to 2001-02

		70007	1000	1001	7000	00 1007	7	4000 0000		500
Selected Items		1993-94	- 884-80 CB-480	98-981	/6-0661	26-7661	88-881 8881	-000Z-8881	-10-000Z	2001-02
Payments to related	no.	64,000	67,743	69,374	75,618	79,467	66,727	65,214	57,233	55,732
ernines	\$	2,904,416,582	3,138,315,981	3,442,267,833	3,621,964,184	3,862,281,750	3,887,106,806	4,584,444,250	5,544,130,413	3,466,634,380
Depreciable assets	по.	80,623	85,427	84,935	91,821	95,057	94,342	92,501	83,181	n.a.
purcriased	↔	3,451,683,986	4,097,198,121	4,638,768,433	5,067,799,115	5,393,059,959	6,733,520,159	6,766,401,554	6,337,113,592	n.a.
Intangible depreciation assets	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,480
1st deducted <sup>5</sup>	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64,377,900
Other depreciating	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60,899
deducted <sup>5</sup>	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,791,406,683
Depreciable assets	no.	31,133	31,207	29,857	31,413	32,144	31,398	31,804	27,733	n.a.
Sold	↔	932,690,849	1,064,103,334	1,173,075,070	1,229,515,175	1,431,388,959	2,733,873,656	2,220,421,194	1,782,906,628	n.a.
Termination value-	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,127
assets <sup>6</sup>	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76,398,800
Termination value-	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,982
oli ier dep assets"	\$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,090,221,869
Gross PPS income	ПО.	n.a.	n.a.	14,103	15,382	18,622	18,733	18,230	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	2,865,885,351	3,039,987,049	5,390,499,381	4,406,484,401	4,556,492,788	n.a.	n.a.
Total gross RPS	no.	n.a.	n.a.	325	510	n.a.	1,697	1,567	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	140,996,476	233,967,263	n.a.	1,121,720,597	1,007,704,455	n.a.	n.a.
Gross payments	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	7
quoted – PP	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,297,598	435,167
Gross payments	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	295	122
quoted – NPP	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,961,334	20,309,076
Assessable	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,416	5,048	5,612	6,511	962'9
government industry payments – PP <sup>7</sup>	↔	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.	53,388,049	59,674,743	74,802,507	144,263,821	137,699,514
Assessable	по.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,911	2,648	2,625	6,063	6,133
governments industry payments – NPP <sup>7</sup>	↔	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.	143,633,987	199,792,340	236,056,415	944,334,062	932,166,300
Interest expenses	no.	380	416	437	478	565	511	501	538	491
Overseds	&	41,456,663	52,576,190	69,005,504	35,640,782	45,726,908	116,988,743	102,153,499	51,745,741	48,635,520
Royalty expenses	no.	83	63	53	51	64	63	59	22	70
Overseas	↔	10,466,237	11,754,133	11,385,062	12,579,014	10,709,209	14,196,335	20,231,625	20,929,799	21,607,467

TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

					!				;	
Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-01	2001-023
Environment		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	133	165	180	136	123	112
protection expenses	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	596,294	768,310	1,030,348	1,140,268	1,703,322	1,064,536
Credit for interest on no	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	27	26	24	45	27
earry payments	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,190	12,660	1,100	9,743	15,364	77,519
Total prior year	no.	n.a.	4,937	6,110	6,555	6,904	6,882	6,911	n.a.	n.a.
LL - SASSOI	↔	n.a.	574,817,278	739,715,869	798,604,765	793,369,240	682,267,991	582,711,601	n.a.	n.a.
Total prior year	O	n.a.	44,328	54,065	63,556	64,172	60,020	57,838	n.a.	n.a.
IOSSES – INFF	↔	n.a.	6,032,053,685	7,984,765,976	7,698,066,087	6,314,119,880	4,386,605,369	3,384,918,371	n.a.	n.a.
Capital losses	no.	7,326	8,030	11,035	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
applied	↔	247,030,195	279,442,184	316,179,677	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net capital losses	no.	n.a.	8,620	15,424	21,515	25,966	32,014	30,977	35,364	40,527
carried for ward	↔	n.a.	1,105,647,725	2,107,846,524	3,425,591,804	3,954,083,376	5,368,887,848	5,569,861,467	6,194,181,308	12,741,239,975
Net capital gains	9.	25,488	23,507	31,591	41,411	50,807	53,009	62,074	64,329	59,349
	↔	1,664,667,672	1,222,528,652	2,646,872,194	3,408,579,841	6,757,953,617	5,463,290,302	11,005,468,065	7,103,797,559	5,234,607,274
Tax losses	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41,896	44,953
מפתמכופת	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,863,753,487	1,960,164,777
Tax losses carried	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69,818	72,154
מאמת	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,714,047,727	9,907,799,780
Land degradation	no.	489	447	470	555	1,194	1,106	832	292	716
axballsas	↔	4,825,077	4,739,087	7,027,655	5,177,952	20,531,827	24,090,369	18,207,468	21,040,950	15,450,736
SCHEDULE ITEMS	လွ									
Total capital gains	10.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,057	61,978	67,118	74,576	30,550	32,218
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,148,018,962	9,695,822,408	10,783,961,367	18,177,054,894	20,923,619,316	22,042,241,456
Total capital losses	no.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	11,936	14,575	18,466	23,537	13,327	12,926
applied	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	474,573,824	642,319,469	2,220,719,402	3,384,621,185	8,230,109,920	10,208,542,166
Net capital losses of	ر ان	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,289	7,659	8,529	11,160	4,733	5,694
pnor years applied	↔	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	254,498,030	224,420,265	267,067,756	661,437,713	371,350,505	436,307,120

# TABLE 6.41: Selected items for income years 1993-94 to 2001-02

# Notes

- Please refer to the 'Trust tax' chapter and the Taxation statistics 2001-02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation statistics 2001-02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. included on the Taxation statistics 2001-02 CD-ROM.
- \* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available

In order to meet privacy regulations, the following measures have been applied.

(a) Number indicators showing values of 1 to 4 have been replaced by 5. Hence, in the detailed tables, any cell containing a number indicator (that is, number of returns or taxpayers) of 5 is indicative only and may represent any number between 1 and 5. Number (no.) totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Number indicators and totals may vary between tables.

(b) Amount totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Amounts and totals may vary between tables.

(c) Statistics for some items may not be included in some tables.

1. This table is the same as trust tax detailed table 3 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

3. The statistics for the 2001-02 income year were sourced from 2002 trust income tax returns and 2002 capital gains tax schedules processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be 2. The 1999–2000 and 2000–01 income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in this edition. exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001-02, and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of trust statistics' section in the 'Trust tax' chapter of Taxation statistics 2001-02. 4. The drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001. However, this expense can be claimed restrospectively. That is, expenses relating to the drought investment allowance can be claimed in the 2001-02 income year for expenditure incurred in prior income years

5. In the 2001-02 income year 'Depreciable assets purchased' was replaced by 'Intangible depreciating assets first deducted' and 'Other depreciating assets first deducted'

6. In the 2001-02 income year 'Depreciable assets sold' was replaced by 'Termination value - intangible depreciating assets' and 'Termination value - other depreciating assets'

7. In 2000-01 the diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) was extended to provide the full rebate to rail transport and marine transport and to cover the use of other like fuels. The diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DAFGS) was also introduced. payments labels on the 2001 and the 2002 trust income tax returns, assessable government industry payments in 2000-01 and 2001-02 are significantly higher compared to assessable government industry payments in income years before Under DAFGS (or on-road scheme) grants are provided for the on-road use of fuel by businesses and other entities. As both diesel fuel rebates and diesel and alternative fuel grants are declared under the assessable government industry

Statistics for the schedule items for income years before 2000-01 were sourced from past trust tax returns. From 2000-01 onwards, the statistics are sourced from the capital gains tax (OGT) schedule. Not all trusts are required to complete and submit this schedule along with their return. Hence, the schedule item statistics for 2000-01 and 2001-02 only refer to/represent trusts that completed these schedules and whose schedules were processed by 31 October 2003



## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02, 210,608 funds lodged tax returns and reported total income of \$48.8 billion.
- Funds were liable for \$4.4 billion in net tax.
- Self-managed superannuation funds accounted for 94% of the total number of funds.

The superannuation and life insurance industries play an important part in the Australian Government's retirement income policy. Superannuation funds hold contributions in trust for members and invest these contributions to provide retirement benefits for members.

Funds are run by trustees who act on behalf of fund members. Trustees are authorised to deposit accumulated members' funds into a broad range of investments such as shares, property, government bonds and cash deposits. While trustees can use the services of professional fund managers, they remain fully responsible for a fund's operations and ensuring that it follows government rules.

The funds industry is regulated through numerous Acts. and supervision by such bodies as the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Tax Office. Superannuation funds that comply with conditions specified in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SISA) and its regulations are eligible for concessional tax treatment. Non-regulated or otherwise non-complying funds are not eligible for these tax concessions.

Funds self-assess their final tax liability for an income year and specify their taxable income and the amount of tax payable on the annual fund income tax return.

Under the pay as you go (PAYG) instalments system, funds are also required to lodge activity statements (Business activity statement or Instalment activity statement) to report their PAYG instalment obligations and pay instalments of their tax liability based on either a rate or amount determined from the last return lodged. PAYG instalments for the year are credited against the calculated tax payable on a fund's annual income tax return to determine whether the fund owes more tax or is owed a refund. This is the final balance for the income year.

## **BOX 7.1: PAYG instalments for superannuation funds**

The PAYG instalments system is a system for paying instalments towards the expected tax liability on a fund's business and investment income for the current income year. This system became effective for most taxpayers from the 2000-01 income year. For funds, the PAYG instalments system replaced the superannuation fund tax instalment system.

For the 2001-02 income year, 104,247 (nearly 50% of the total number of funds) paid \$3.6 billion in instalment payments (which included paid or payable PAYG instalments and other interim payments). Statistics on instalments paid by funds for the 2001-02 income year are reported in funds detailed table 2, part A, table 4, part A and table 6, part A.

## **SOURCE OF FUND STATISTICS**

The data for Taxation statistics 2001-02 was compiled before all processing for the 2001-02 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from the 2002 fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the fund tax time series table (chapter table 7.8 and fund tax detailed table 3) included at the end of the chapter. The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001-02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when Taxation statistics 2002-03 is published. In that edition, the 2001-02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Superannuation fund tax returns were lodged either electronically or in paper form. A copy of the return is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

Statistics for most of the items shown on the return are included in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM. The detailed tables are also included in the online version of this publication, which can be viewed on our website.

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2001–02 income year affected the statistics for certain fund items reported in this chapter and in the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- The uniform capital allowance system consolidates a range of former capital allowance provisions from 1 July 2001.
- Thin capitalisation provisions, effective from 1 July 2001, apply to reduce debt deductions and ensure that taxpayers fund their Australian operations with an appropriate amount of equity.

Several new labels were introduced in the 2002 fund income tax return and some are included in the fund tax detailed tables. Definitions of these labels are in the fund tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM. The glossary is also available on our website at www.ato.gov.au

- Intangible depreciating assets first deducted (item 11, label A)
- Other depreciating assets first deducted (item 11, label U)
- Termination value of intangible depreciating assets (item 11, label B)
- Termination value of other depreciating assets (item 11, label W)

Two labels were also removed from the 2002 fund return:

- Depreciable assets purchased.
- Depreciable assets sold.

A new terminology box (box 7.2) has also been included in this chapter.

## BOX 7.2: Uniform capital allowance system<sup>1</sup>

Uniform capital allowance system (UCA): introduced 1 July 2001, the UCA system applies to most depreciating assets, including those acquired before that date. The UCA provisions in Division 40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) consolidate a range of former capital allowance provisions, including those relating to plant and equipment. The UCA system does this by providing a set of general rules that apply across a variety of depreciating assets and certain other capital expenditure. It maintains some concessional tax treatments, such as those applying to primary production depreciating assets. It also introduces new deductions for some business-related capital expenditure and for certain project costs that did not previously attract a deduction.

Taxpayers now calculate deductions for the decline in value of their depreciating assets using these new rules.

 This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions. Fund tax rates applying for the 2001–02 income year are shown in table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1: Superannuation fund tax rates, 2001–02 income year

Type of fund	Tax rate
Complying superannuation fund	
Assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions	15%
Assessed on non-arm's length income, private company dividends and certain trust distributions	47%
Non-complying superannuation fund	41 70
Assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions	47%
Complying approved deposit fund	
Assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions	15%
Assessed on non-arm's length income, private company dividends and certain trust	
distributions	47%
Non-complying approved deposit fund	
Assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions	47%
Pooled superannuation trust	
Assessed on income, including realised capital gains and any taxable contributions transferred from investing funds	15%
Assessed on non-arm's length income, private company dividends and certain trust distributions	47%

## BOX 7.3: Fund types/status<sup>1</sup>

**Superannuation fund:** generally, a trust fund established primarily to provide benefits to members or their dependants on retirement, resignation, death or disablement. A superannuation fund is usually governed by a trust deed and administered by trustees. A fund that complies with SISA legislative requirements is said to be complying and is eligible for tax concessions.

Approved deposit fund: created as a rollover vehicle into which a member can roll over superannuation benefits to retain them in the superannuation system. An approved deposit fund can accept rollovers of eligible termination payments, the shortfall component of a superannuation guarantee charge redistributed by the Tax Office, or rollovers of benefits (other than a pension) of 'lost' superannuation fund members. An approved deposit fund cannot accept employer or member superannuation contributions and is taxed basically the same as a complying superannuation fund.

Complying superannuation fund: for a fund to be considered a complying superannuation fund for the purposes of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and receive concessional tax treatment, it must obtain a notice from either APRA or the Tax Office under SISA that it is a complying fund. To obtain a compliance notice under SISA, a fund must be a 'resident regulated superannuation fund' as defined during the income year it was in existence (or be a resident approved deposit fund for part of the year) and comply with the relevant regulatory provisions. To be a 'regulated superannuation fund', the fund trustee must elect for SISA to apply to the fund and provide the election in the approved form to the Tax Office. Further, the governing rules of the fund must require either an Australian corporate trustee or provide that the sole or primary purpose of the fund is to provide old age pensions.

A superannuation fund is taxed as a 'complying superannuation fund' if it has received a notice of compliance from APRA or the Tax Office. A complying fund's assessable income is determined as though the trustee were a taxpayer and a resident. Taxable income is divided into a standard component and a special component. The standard component is taxed at the concessional rate of 15%, while the special component, comprising the 'special income' of the fund (usually private company dividends, non-arm's length income and certain distributions from trusts), is taxed at 47%.

**Life insurance companies:** companies that are registered under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. Life companies (except for friendly societies) cannot offer superannuation directly, but can issue life insurance policies to the trustee of a complying superannuation fund, the trustee of a complying approved deposit fund, or the trustee of a pooled superannuation trust.

**Pooled superannuation trust:** a resident unit trust that operates as an investment vehicle for superannuation funds or approved deposit funds or other pooled superannuation trusts. A pooled superannuation trust can accept deposits only from a regulated superannuation fund, approved deposit fund or another pooled superannuation trust. The investment income of this trust is taxed at concessional rates.

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions.

## **FUND TAXPAYERS**

Broadly, the fund taxpayer population is divided into two categories: non-regulated funds and regulated funds. Only regulated funds (as defined under SISA) qualify as complying superannuation funds for tax purposes and receive tax concessions. Regulated funds can be one of six types: self-managed superannuation funds, small APRA funds, corporate or employer-sponsored funds, or industry, retail or public sector funds.

Most funds with fewer than five members are **self-managed superannuation funds**. Small APRA funds are those small funds (with less than five members) regulated by APRA. Corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds are superannuation funds with more than four members, and may be either public offer or non-public offer. They are generally established for the benefit of employees of a sponsoring employer. In this chapter they have been aggregated into a category called 'large fund types'.

There is little distinction between the different types of funds for tax purposes, although special tax rules may apply to public sector funds.

In 2001–02 a total of 210,608 funds lodged returns in Australia (table 7.2).

Self-managed superannuation funds were the most common type of fund in 2001–02, accounting for 94% (198,137) of total funds at 31 October 2003. The next most common type of funds were small APRA funds, accounting for 4%, with large fund types accounting for only 1% of funds.

TABLE 7.2: Funds<sup>1</sup>, by type, 2001-02 income year

Fund type		Funds
	No.	%
Self-managed fund	198,137	94.1
Small APRA fund	8,614	4.1
Large fund types <sup>2</sup>	2,372	1.1
Non-regulated fund	1,062	0.5
Other	423	0.2
Total	210,608	100.0

Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.

## **FUNDS, BY INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION**

The industry in which most members of a fund are employed determines the industry classification of the fund. Funds self-classify their industry each year on the fund tax return.

In 2001–02, 55% of funds classified themselves in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services industry, followed by 10% of funds in the wholesale and retail trade industry (table 7.3).

TABLE 7.3: Funds<sup>1</sup>, by industry classification, 2001–02 income year

Industry <sup>2</sup>		Funds
	No.	%
Finance, insurance, real		
estate & business services	116,314	55.2
Wholesale & retail trade	21,131	10.0
Health & education & welfare & community		
services	17,234	8.2
Building & construction	17,018	8.1
Primary production	13,380	6.4
Manufacturing	8,079	3.8
Entertainment, recreation, hotels, personal services &		
restaurants	7,509	3.6
Transport storage &		
communications	6,398	3.0
Mining	1,470	0.7
Electricity, gas & water	1,143	0.5
Government	624	0.3
Other <sup>3</sup>	308	0.1
Total	210,608	100.0

- 1. Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.
- Fund industry groupings are different from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) industry groupings used by other entities. Only superannuation funds need to specify their industry classification on the fund income tax return.
- 3. Includes those funds that nominate 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.

<sup>2.</sup> The term 'large fund types' refers to the aggregated category of funds which include corporate, industry, retail and public sector superannuation funds with more than four members generally established for the benefit of employees of a sponsoring employer. This term should not be confused with 'large funds' (discussed in a later section) which refers to funds with income greater than \$100 million

## **FUND INCOME**

## BOX 7.4: Fund size by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

- loss/nil funds have a total income equal to or less than \$0
- micro funds have a total income equal to or greater than \$1 but less than \$2 million
- small funds have a total income equal to or greater than \$2 million but less than \$10 million
- medium funds have a total income between \$10 million and \$100 million (inclusive), and
- large funds¹ have a total income greater than \$100 million.
- 1. The term 'large funds' should not be confused with the term 'large fund types' used in other parts of this chapter. 'Large fund types' refer to an aggregated category of superannuation funds that include corporate, industry, retail and public sector superannuation funds with more than four members generally established for the benefit of employees of a sponsoring employer. 'Large fund types' may be classified as 'loss/nil', 'micro', 'small', 'medium' or 'large' funds depending on their total income for the income year.

In 2001–02, 97% of funds were **micro funds** (table 7.4). **Small**, **medium** and **large funds** accounted for less than 1% of the total number of funds, while less than 3% were funds with total income equal to or less than \$0.

TABLE 7.4: Funds<sup>1</sup>, by size, 2001–02 income year

Fund size		Funds <sup>1</sup>
	No.	% <sup>2</sup>
Loss/nil	5,315	2.5
Micro	204,532	97.1
Small	414	0.2
Medium	266	0.1
Large	81	0.0
Total	210,608	100.0

- Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.
- 2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

Funds reported a total income of \$48.8 billion. Although medium and large funds accounted for less than 1% of funds, they accounted for 17% (\$8.4 billion) and 59% (\$28.7 billion) of total fund income respectively (table 7.5). Micro funds, which accounted for the majority of funds, accounted for 20% of total fund income.

Employer contributions were the main source of income for funds, accounting for 56% of total fund income. It was also the main source of income for micro, small, medium and large funds.

Distributions from trusts were the second main source of income, accounting for 9% of total fund income. It was also the second main source of income for micro, small, medium and large funds.

TABLE 7.5: Fund income, by source and fund size, 2001-02 income year

Source of income <sup>1</sup>	Loss/Nil \$m²	Micro \$m²	Small \$m²	Medium \$m²	Large \$m²	Total \$m²
Employer contributions	0	4,221	1,200	4,705	17,393	27,519
Distribution from trusts	0	1,037	193	978	2,030	4,237
Gross interest	0	871	100	426	1,526	2,923
Net capital gains	0	854	109	567	1,355	2,885
Dividends franked	0	798	45	340	1,274	2,457
Employee contributions	0	594	83	324	1,055	2,056
Net foreign income	0	99	55	454	1,037	1,646
Imputation credits	0	340	19	147	521	1,027
Gross rents	0	624	11	34	322	991
Dividends unfranked	0	92	8	82	227	408
Distribution from partnerships	0	22	0	39	53	114
Net non-arms length income	0	1	0	0	4	5
Gross payments where ABN						
not quoted	0	1	0	0	0	1
Net previous income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	0	259	70	310	1,883	2,523
Total <sup>3</sup>	0	9,812	1,892	8,405	28,681	48,790

<sup>1.</sup> Definitions of items are in the fund tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

## **FUND DEDUCTIONS**

In 2001–02 funds claimed total deductions of \$15.7 billion. Large funds accounted for 73% (\$11.4 billion) of total deductions, followed by medium (14%) and micro funds (11%).

Table 7.6 shows that 42% (\$6.6 billion) of deductions were related to the transfer of taxable contributions. (These amounts are included in the assessable income of life insurance companies.) A further 16% (\$2.6 billion) related to exempt current pension income.

For medium and large funds, deductions relating to the transfer of taxable contributions accounted for the largest share of their respective total expenses. This type of deduction accounted for 51% (\$5.9 billion) of total large fund deductions and 30% (\$644 million) of total medium fund deductions. For small funds, management/administration expenses accounted for the largest share (23% or \$78 million) of total small fund deductions, while for micro funds exempt current pension income accounted for the largest share (42% or \$746 million) of total micro fund deductions.

<sup>2.</sup> Zero amounts may indicate an amount of \$0 or amounts less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> Total amount may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 7.6: Fund deductions, by deduction and fund size, 2001-02 income year

Deductions <sup>1</sup>	Loss/nil	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
	\$m²	\$m²	\$m²	\$m²	\$m²	\$m <sup>2</sup>
Transfer of taxable contributions	0	7	50	644	5,880	6,581
Exempt current pension income	0	746	35	279	1,519	2,580
Group life & disability premiums	0	74	60	289	1,363	1,787
Management/administration						
expenses	1	343	78	369	674	1,465
Investment expenses	0	122	24	97	630	874
Depreciation deducted	0	51	1	2	40	93
Losses recouped <sup>3</sup>	0	29	17	6	0	52
Salary & wage expenses	0	3	0	8	36	47
Capital works deduction	0	16	0	1	10	27
Interest expenses – Australia	0	9	0	0	1	11
Exempt section S290A income	0	2	0	0	0	2
Interest expenses – overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other deductions	1	383	77	439	1,283	2,182
Total <sup>4</sup>	2	1,785	342	2,135	11,436	15,700

- 1. Definitions of items are in the fund tax glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
- 2. Zero amounts may indicate an amount of \$0 or amounts less than \$500,000.
- 3. Also referred to as 'tax losses deducted'.
- 4. Total amount may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

## FUND NET TAX (OR TAX PAYABLE)

## BOX 7.5: Calculating fund net tax payable<sup>1</sup>

For funds, **net tax payable** is calculated by subtracting foreign tax credits and rebates/tax offsets from gross tax.

Other credits (credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest, credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted and other credits) and fund instalments paid are subtracted from the sum of net tax payable and Section 102AAM interest to work out the **balance payable or refundable**<sup>2</sup>.

- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide full technical or legal definitions. More information on the items mentioned in this box is available in the glossary or the Fund income tax and regulatory return instructions 2002 booklet on the attached CD-ROM. There is more information on how net tax payable is calculated in the instructions booklet.
- Refers to the 'total amount of tax payable or refundable' item (label S) on the 'Calculation statement' section on page 2 of the 2002 fund tax return form. There is more information on how the balance payable or refundable is calculated in the fund return form (page 2) and the instructions booklet

In 2001–02, 86% (181,101) of funds were liable for \$4.4 billion in net tax (table 7.7).

Large fund types (corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds) accounted for 66% (\$2.9 billion) of net tax payable by funds with a tax liability, despite accounting for only 1% of such funds. Self-managed funds accounted for 95% (172,094) of these funds but were liable for only 25% (\$1.1 billion) of net tax.

TABLE 7.7: Net tax, by type of fund<sup>1</sup>, 2001–02 income year

Type of fund	Funds¹ li net		Net	tax
	No.	%	\$m	%
Large fund				
types <sup>2</sup>	2,060	1.1	2,867	65.9
Self-managed				
superannuation				
fund	172,094	95.0	1,069	24.6
Small APRA				
fund	6,006	3.3	155	3.6
Non-regulated				
fund	610	0.3	12	0.3
Other	331	0.2	250	5.7
Total <sup>3</sup>	181,101	100.0	4,353	100.0

- Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.
- 2. 'Large fund types' in this table refers to the aggregated category that includes corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds. In this table it does not refer to funds with total income greater than \$100 million as referred to in table 7.4, table 7.5 and table 7.6 in the previous two sections.
- 3. Total amount may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

## **DETAILED TABLES**

The following fund tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2002 fund tax return. A copy of the return is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table refer to the **fund tax detailed tables index** included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. (The index can be viewed or downloaded only in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) and Microsoft Excel (XLS) file formats.) The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies in which tables they appear.

# Table 1: Selected items, by net tax and fund status, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number, taxable income and net tax of different types of funds (superannuation fund, approved deposit fund and pooled superannuation trust) ranged by different grades of net tax. The number, taxable income and net tax of taxable and non-taxable funds are also reported.

# Table 2: Selected items, by fund status and membership industry classification, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds (and the data) are classified by status (superannuation fund, approved deposit fund and pooled superannuation trust). Superannuation funds (and the data referring to superannuation funds) are further classified by membership industry classification.

- Part A: Calculation statement items
   contains labels from item 8 'Calculation statement' on page 2 of the fund tax return.
- Part B: Income items contains income labels from item 9 on page 3 of the fund tax return.
- Part C: Expense items and losses information contains expense labels from item 9 and labels from item 10 'Losses information' on page 4 of the fund tax return.

■ Part D: Other information – contains labels from item 11 'Other information' on page 4 of the fund tax return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

# Table 3: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

This table shows selected items from the fund tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2001–02. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 7.8).

# Table 4: Selected items, by taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds (and the data) are ranged by different grades of taxable income.

- Part A: Calculation statement items

   contains labels from item 8 'Calculation statement' on page 2 of the fund tax return.
- Part B: Income items contains income labels from item 9 on page 3 of the fund tax return.
- Part C: Expense items and losses information contains expense labels from item 9 and labels from item 10 'Losses information' on page 4 of the fund tax return.
- Part D: Other information contains labels from item 11 'Other information' on page 4 of the fund tax return.

**Note**: In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

# Table 5: Number of funds and net tax, by balance date, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of funds, the number of funds with net tax payable and the amounts of their respective net tax by different balance dates.

# Table 6: Selected items, by total income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds (and the data) are ranged by different grades of total income.

- Part A: Calculation statement items

   contains labels from item 8 'Calculation statement' on page 2 of the fund tax return.
- Part B: Income items contains income labels from item 9 on page 3 of the fund tax return.
- Part C: Expense items and losses information contains expense labels from item 9 and labels from item 10 'Losses information' on page 4 of the fund tax return.
- Part D: Other information contains labels from item 11 'Other information' on page 4 of the fund tax return.

**Note:** In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

## **TIME SERIES TABLE**

Table 7.8 shows selected items from fund returns for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** as fund tax detailed table 3. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

TABLE 7.81: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

		,								
Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20002	2000-012	2001-023
Number of funds	0	98,392	110,166	127,537	147,481	162,935	186,102	203,245	211,907	210,608
Net capital gains	0	16,860	14,359	24,138	37,940	48,461	57,812	69,407	83,836	75,628
	↔	3,494,117,988	1,335,975,161	2,266,293,593	4,131,185,851	8,711,033,830	7,065,802,679	7,880,116,516	5,704,004,859	2,884,565,321
Gross rents	OU	13,069	14,741	16,390	19,069	23,515	27,243	29,567	30,581	30,144
	\$	500,123,817	696,610,559	770,734,226	855,500,595	829,439,906	815,605,102	859,158,981	914,838,327	991,402,179
Gross interest	no.	76,988	87,342	113,547	124,810	136,620	156,148	172,981	181,364	179,556
	↔	2,209,458,482	2,638,267,023	3,262,590,716	3,295,416,794	2,805,888,085	3,058,974,328	3,294,888,248	3,818,368,762	2,922,557,878
Dividends unfranked	no.	n.a.	90,319	85,626						
	↔	n.a.	738,428,682	408,310,279						
Dividends franked	no.	n.a.	134,896	135,414						
	↔	n.a.	2,889,427,742	2,456,755,178						
Gross dividends	no.	34,401	42,136	71,152	68,731	89,839	106,801	128,756	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	1,702,275,857	2,235,629,768	2,911,312,068	3,166,732,173	3,421,504,995	3,781,919,138	3,990,022,904	n.a.	n.a.
Imputation credit	9.	n.a.	134,962	135,458						
	↔	n.a.	1,437,172,786	1,026,575,624						
Net foreign income	no.	9,170	209'6	14,503	19,693	24,632	32,106	43,746	60,417	71,021
	↔	657,002,568	505,185,420	737,783,117	957,638,601	1,973,904,009	1,425,522,373	1,059,493,643	1,257,326,668	1,646,125,345
Gross taxable employer	no.	70,338	80,152	101,226	106,733	116,296	128,006	134,466	133,477	129,208
contributions	↔	10,762,562,439	11,480,951,606	15,156,537,391	16,412,194,771	17,197,950,497	20,072,459,660	22,955,354,124	24,942,431,317	27,518,511,952
Gross taxable employee	no.	7,108	8,828	11,904	13,491	15,494	17,506	18,040	17,930	18,690
contributions	↔	1,109,500,577	970,024,824	1,209,024,050	1,214,466,692	1,449,130,230	1,898,720,136	1,727,081,000	1,804,110,178	2,056,015,940
Net non-am's length income	no.	n.a.	n.a.	77	32	29	62	61	48	51
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	1,394,922	298,809	1,022,241	1,412,518	2,366,641	2,507,823	4,626,012
S288A & 288B net previous	O	n.a.	n.a.	164	16	O	39	12	9	10
Income	↔	n.a.	n.a.	1,235,803	153,303	14,356	6,881,308	78,146	45,702	132,770
Gross distributions from	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,337	1,229	1,446	1,695	1,849	1,997
partnerships	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,417,646	29,603,684	51,152,006	72,300,693	68,186,743	113,697,542
Gross distributions from trusts	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,229	57,332	74,182	89,153	102,993	106,302
	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,281,455,846	2,030,223,175	2,441,877,434	2,958,172,071	3,727,344,407	4,237,189,053
Other income	9.	11,615	9,120	18,835	21,916	19,206	22,987	28,023	29,300	35,407
	€	1,027,067,830	793,017,500	1,923,540,655	1,747,027,667	1,462,286,270	8,088,160,822	1,296,660,330	2,061,035,188	2,522,583,890
Total income	↔	21,551,361,747	20,852,992,058	28,580,955,386	33,945,895,490	41,689,037,779	50,944,759,054	49,944,575,425	49,365,852,526	48,789,631,969

TABLE 7.81: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02

Selected Items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996-97	1997–98	1998–99	1999-20002	2000-012	2001-023
Interest expenses within Australia	a no.	3,702	3,771	4,785	5,340	6,100	5,539	5,497	6,927	7,923
	↔	9,693,180	2,681,017	7,163,745	4,598,713	5,535,213	4,546,465	6,853,435	6,789,767	10,868,482
Interest expenses overseas	no.	111	119	77	35	81	103	168	86	18
	€	703,505	31,226,813	1,560,483	52,111	63,553	200,721	1,825,213	293,466	137,646
Total salary & wage expenses	no.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	362	156	150	163	154	155
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,453,562	17,050,821	18,877,438	24,858,632	25,411,867	46,609,868
Other deductions	0	80,543	93,985	109,031	134,134	150,538	173,030	190,476	122,417	99,160
	↔	2,575,346,446	3,911,420,282	3,625,870,999	3,530,907,212	3,961,916,100	10,942,588,509	4,991,593,844	3,009,762,596	2,182,354,865
Transfers of taxable contributions	<b>⇔</b>	2,357,326,179	2,079,133,365	2,687,042,420	3,850,412,000	4,299,299,200	5,286,979,839	5,582,747,778	5,742,337,302	6,581,266,338
Tax losses deducted	0	1,261	1,536	1,861	1,997	2,012	3,141	3,970	4,107	4,210
	↔	71,934,262	201,934,807	123,089,227	97,704,744	148,255,570	82,061,438	98,085,011	79,436,920	51,899,833
Exempt current pension income	no.	1,204	2,181	3,050	4,561	6,544	8,775	12,624	16,662	19,539
	↔	867,688,780	1,321,319,121	1,797,053,810	1,931,242,621	2,543,290,715	2,292,900,765	2,766,840,642	3,181,519,183	2,579,512,488
Exempt section 290A income	9.	184	166	133	162	133	144	157	195	141
	↔	24,175,299	11,235,936	9,492,659	7,996,781	2,022,640	2,443,199	3,505,923	4,615,792	1,998,519
Total deductions	↔	5,906,867,651	7,558,951,341	8,275,440,406	10,494,954,395	12,892,673,574	18,769,844,331	13,611,552,052	15,551,922,849	15,699,930,290
Taxable income⁴	↔	16,656,225,169	13,724,435,404	20,383,944,748	23,554,407,818	28,841,795,370	29,982,392,688	32,835,484,155	33,813,929,629	33,089,700,837
Tax losses carried forward	no.	n.a.	n.a.	8,417	5,211	6,585	8,835	9,744	11,198	13,423
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	483,420,490	413,173,051	468,792,548	383,681,708	419,899,085	440,450,860
Total investments	ло.	n.a.	n.a.	117,819	137,139	158,400	179,044	191,621	196,538	196,904
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	207,218,676,647	270,261,045,082	294,599,680,411	341,760,743,736	423,480,014,117	500,145,700,339	452,085,285,878
Exempt section 274(7)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	717	694	269	900	209	718	638
contributions	8	n.a.	n.a.	326,316,913	301,414,046	289,855,315	278,057,036	267,778,002	239,774,007	256,467,812
Exempt section 275B	0	n.a.	n.a.	117	107	78	88	88	83	25
contributions	8	n.a.	n.a.	1,619,603,076	1,672,712,345	1,992,798,066	7,922,332,125	698,397,479	1,206,521,899	14,746,366
AFI – Listed country	no.	n.a.	n.a.	123	196	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	166,684	8,488,858	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AFI - Broad-exemption listed	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	44	99	78	S
country	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,826,239	501,504	21,899,981	1,185,672	162,626
AFI – Limited-exemption listed	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	0	0	_	Ŋ
country	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,555	1,333	48,267	2,583	601
AFI – Unlisted country	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	O	S	19	34	5	2
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	149,744	14,892	82,663	1,048,655	13,945	41,508

TABLE 7.81: Selected items for income years 1993-94 to 2001-02

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-023
AFI – FIF/FLP income	no.	n.a.	n.a.	56	34	48	73	99	66	159
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	31,837,132	73,985,223	39,817,994	17,460,766	36,903,505	44,325,634	50,165,583
Tax spared foreign tax credits	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	215	583	1,065	1,750	2,260
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	729,957	215	1,796,399	90,396	1,033,359	233,953
Gross tax	\$	2,506,826,590	2,063,223,012	3,058,639,470	3,564,701,504	4,330,978,202	4,530,848,124	4,955,730,328	5,099,149,967	4,987,629,423
Total rebates & credits	ПО.	1,541	33,967	51,263	64,568	83,050	101,013	120,492	902'69	69,463
	↔	134,023,913	594,755,190	839,775,291	1,006,643,020	1,089,782,920	1,221,285,296	1,256,715,900	941,680,308	634,510,059
Net tax (or tax payable)⁵	↔	2,239,964,134	2,239,964,134 1,468,460,901 2,217	2,217,920,889	2,561,836,951	3,241,179,659	3,309,539,853	3,699,255,310	4,157,443,268	4,353,093,381

# Notes:

Please refer to the 'Fund tax' chapter and the Taxation statistics 2001–02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation statistics 2001–02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. included on the Taxation statistics 2001-02 CD-ROM.

The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available

In order to meet privacy regulations, the following measures have been applied.

(a) Number indicators showing values of 1 to 4 have been replaced by 5. Hence, in the detailed tables, any oell containing a number indicator (that is, number of returns or taxpayers) of 5 is indicative only and may represent any number between 1 and 5. Number (no.) totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Number indicators and totals may vary between tables.

(b) Amount totals are the sum of the indicated cell values in a table. Amounts and totals may vary between tables.

(c) Statistics for some items may not be included in some tables.

1. This table is the same as fund tax detailed table 3 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

3. The statistics for the 2001-02 income year were sourced from 2002 fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between 2. The 1999–2000 and 2000–01 income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income years have been updated in this edition.

The 'Taxable income' referred to here refers to the 'Taxable income' item found in the 'Calculation statement' section of the fund annual income tax return, (in the 2002 fund annual income tax return, it is item 8, label A on page 2.) For this item, the statistics for the 2001-02 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of fund statistics' section in the 'Fund tax' chapter of Taxation statistics 2001-02. \$0 is reported if the calculated taxable income is equal to or less than \$0.

5. 'Net tax' is referred to as 'Tax payable' in the fund tax return. The net tax (or tax payable) amount cannot be less than \$0.

THE SUPERANNUATION SYSTEM

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In August 2003, 90% of employees had some form of superannuation coverage.
- Superannuation contributions to the end of June 2003 totalled \$54.2 billion.
- The balance of the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve at 2 July 2003 was \$52 million.

Superannuation is a specially designed long-term investment vehicle for individuals' retirement savings. The retirement incomes policy of the Australian Government involves:

- the age pension and associated social security arrangements that provide an income safety net in retirement
- a voluntary level of superannuation encouraged by tax concessions, and
- a compulsory element of superannuation, achieved by the superannuation guarantee scheme, that ensures a minimum level of employer contributions to superannuation funds so that employees accumulate savings for a more comfortable retirement.

A superannuation provider pools small amounts saved regularly by its members into a large fund of money. This money is then put into a broad range of investments, including shares, property, government bonds and cash deposits, and the accumulated benefits provide a source of income for individuals in retirement. A superannuation provider generally:

- accepts contributions from members and/or their employers
- invests this money on behalf of members, and
- pays benefits on the retirement, resignation or death of the member.

In Australia, superannuation is managed in the private sector by superannuation funds, ranging from small family-run funds through to large industry schemes run jointly by unions and employers. Most superannuation funds are run by a board of trustees that has legal responsibility for managing members' contributions. In many cases they hire specialist investment managers.

Banks, building societies, credit unions, life insurance companies and prescribed financial institutions can also offer superannuation products called retirement savings accounts. These accounts must be capital guaranteed and fully portable. Capital guaranteed means that only fees and charges (not negative earnings) can reduce contributions and earnings on the account. Full portability means that the balance of the account can be transferred to a different superannuation provider at an individual's request.

The Tax Office administers:

- the taxation of superannuation
- the superannuation guarantee
- the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve
- the Lost Members' Register
- reasonable benefit limits
- the superannuation contributions surcharge
- the termination payments surcharge
- the Departing Australia Superannuation payment
- the co-contributions system, and
- the regulation of self-managed superannuation funds.

The statistics for this chapter are mainly sourced from information provided by entities to the Tax Office. Other statistics are sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics publications and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

## BOX 8.1: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**Accumulation fund:** where the benefit a member receives is the total of contributions to the fund, plus earnings on those contributions, less expenses and tax. In an accumulation fund, members carry the investment risk.

**Defined benefit fund:** where the retirement benefits paid out are calculated using a formula specified in terms of years of services with the employer and average salary level over the last few years before retirement. The employer-sponsor of a defined benefit fund carries the investment risk so the defined benefits the members receive do not depend on the investment performance of the fund.

Self-managed superannuation fund: a superannuation fund that also satisfies the following conditions:

- has two to four members
- if the trustees of the fund are individuals, each individual trustee is a member
- if the trustee of the fund is a body corporate, each director of the body corporate is a member
- each member is a trustee of the fund or a director of the corporate trustee of the fund
- no member is an employee of another member, unless the members concerned are relatives, and
- no trustee of the fund receives any remuneration from the fund, or from any person, for any duties or services performed by the trustee in relation to the fund.

A superannuation fund with only one member is a self-managed superannuation fund if it satisfies several other conditions.

Retirement savings account (RSA): an account offered by banks, building societies, credit unions, life insurance companies and prescribed financial institutions (RSA providers) as a simple, low-cost, low-risk savings product. Employers may use an RSA as an alternative to making contributions to superannuation funds for their employees, and individuals can use an RSA for their personal superannuation contributions. An RSA is used for retirement savings and is similar to a superannuation fund. It is capital guaranteed, so contributions and interest on the account can be reduced only by fees and charges. The individual owns and controls the RSA, which is fully portable, meaning that the account owner can transfer the balance of the account to another RSA or superannuation provider on request. An RSA is subject to the existing 15% contributions tax, and the surcharge on contributions for higher income earners.

Eligible termination payment (ETP): is a lump sum superannuation benefit or similar payment made to a person because they, or another person, were a member of a superannuation fund, approved deposit fund (ADF) or a depositor with a RSA. ETPs also include payments made to an employee, in consequence of termination of employment. ETPs can be rolled over into another superannuation fund, ADF or RSA. (A more detailed description of an ETP is in the 'Personal taxpayer' section of the glossary).

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the full technical or legal definitions.

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2002–03 financial year affected certain superannuation statistics reported in this chapter. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- The eligible termination payment (ETP) low rate threshold increased from \$105,843 in 2001–02 to \$112,405 in 2002–03 (see table 8.6 for ETP statistics).
- The pension reasonable benefit limit increased from \$1,058,742 in 2001–02 to \$1,124,384 in 2002–03. The lump sum reasonable benefit limit increased from \$529,373 in 2001–02 to \$562,195 in 2002–03 (see the section on reasonable benefit limits towards the end of this chapter).
- The tax-free amount of a bona fide redundancy payment or an approved early retirement scheme payment for 2001–02 was \$5,295, plus \$2,648 for each year of service with the employer. For 2002–03, the tax-free amount of a bona fide redundancy payment or an approved early retirement scheme payment was \$5,623, plus \$2,812 for each year of service with the employer.
- The adjusted taxable income threshold for liability to the superannuation contributions surcharge or termination payments surcharge increased from \$85,242 in 2001–02 to \$90,527 in 2002–03 (see the 'Superannuation contributions surcharge' section of this chapter).
- The thresholds and denominator amounts used to calculate the rate of superannuation contributions surcharge or rate of termination payments surcharge in 2001–02 and 2002–03 are listed in table 8.1. (The formula used to calculate the percentage surcharge rate is mentioned in the 'Superannuation contributions surcharge' section of this chapter.)
- The threshold for determining the superannuation contributions surcharge rate of certain fund members whose tax file number is not known increased from \$3,248 in 2001–02 to \$3,880 in 2002–03.
- The age-based limits for deductible superannuation guarantee contributions for employees that are made to complying superannuation funds or a retirement savings account in 2001–02 and 2002–03 are listed in table 8.2.

TABLE 8.1: Relevant amounts used to calculate the rate of superannuation contributions surcharge or rate of termination payments surcharge, 2001–02 and 2002–03

	Relevant	amounts
	2001–02	2002-03
	\$	\$
Minimum threshold	85,242	90,527
Maximum threshold	103,507	109,924
Denominator	1,219	1,295

TABLE 8.2: Age-based limits for deductible superannuation contributions for employees, 2001–02 and 2002–03

Age in years	Employee's o	leduction limits
	2001–02	2002-03
	\$	\$
Under 35	11,912	12,651
35 to 49	33,087	35,138
50 & over	82,054	87,141

- In 2002–03 an employer's superannuation guarantee charge was increased to 9% of each employee's earnings from 8% in 2001–02. The maximum contribution base for each quarterly contribution period increased from \$27,510 in 2001–02 to \$29,220 in 2002–03.
- From 1 July 2002, regulated superannuation funds may accept superannuation contributions of up to \$3,000 per three-year period made on behalf of a child under 18 (not being employer contributions).
- Regulated superannuation funds may accept personal contributions from working people over 70 but less than 75 years of age.
- The rules on preservation and payment of benefits in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994 have been prescribed as standards. Any payments from a fund in breach of these standards are not ETPs and will be taxed at marginal rates.
- Various tax consequences arise when superannuation interest is split between spouses on a marriage breakdown pursuant to the *Family Law Act 1975*. These new rules are effective from 28 December 2002.
- Scheduled international social security agreements which prevent double superannuation coverage for Australian employees working in foreign countries commenced from 1 October 2002.
- Employers are entitled to an *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936) section 82AAC deduction for superannuation contributions for employees aged 70 years or more, but only where the contributions are made within 28 days of the end of the month in which the employee turned 70.
- Self-employed persons who are 70 years or more are not entitled to an ITAA 1936 section 82AAT deduction, except where the contributions are made within 28 days of the end of the month in which the person turned 70.
- From 1 July 2002, the deductible limit for personal superannuation contributions made by eligible persons (mainly self-employed persons) has been increased to \$5,000, plus 75% of the amount over \$5,000 of the contributions made, subject to the contributor's age-based deduction limit.

# WHAT IS THE SUPERANNUATION GUARANTEE SCHEME?

The superannuation guarantee scheme was introduced on 1 July 1992 and is administered by the Tax Office. The scheme requires employers to provide a prescribed minimum level of superannuation support for each employee in each financial year to a complying superannuation fund or retirement savings account. Exemption from superannuation contributions applies only where an employee:

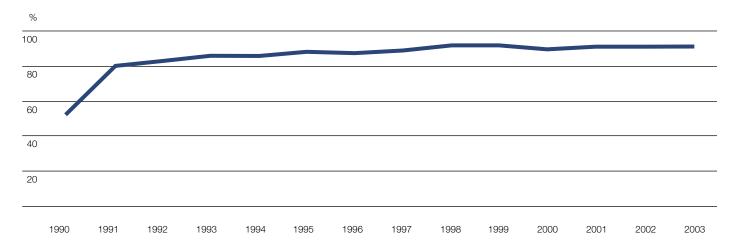
- earns less than \$450 a month
- is under 18 years and works less than 30 hours a week
- is aged between 65 and 70 and works less than 10 hours a week
- is aged 70 or older
- elects not to receive the superannuation guarantee support because their accumulated superannuation benefits exceed the pension reasonable benefit limit
- is a non-resident employee paid for work done outside Australia
- is a resident employee employed by non-resident employers for work done outside Australia
- is a non-resident employee and received salary or wages in connection with services related to the Olympics or Goodwill Games
- is working temporarily in Australia and paid salary or wages where a scheduled international social security agreement provides that the employer is not subject to the superannuation guarantee scheme in respect of the work for which the payment was made
- is a foreign executive who holds certain visas or entry permits, or
- receives salary or wages under the Commonwealth Government Community Development Employment Program.

In 2002–03 the minimum level of superannuation support was increased to 9% of each employee's earnings from 8% in 2001–02.

The guarantee was introduced because voluntary superannuation provisions supported by tax incentives were not increasing the coverage, value or growth rate of superannuation savings. The guarantee reflects the government's retirement income policy objective by providing greater coverage to employees. It is an efficient means of encouraging employers to comply and an orderly mechanism by which the level of support can increase over time.

In 1988, 41% of employees had superannuation. After the introduction of compulsory award-based superannuation in 1991, 79% of employees had superannuation. In August 2003, 90% of employees had some form of superannuation coverage (figure 8.1).

FIGURE 8.1: Employee superannuation coverage, 1990 to 2003



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Cat. No. 6310.0

For the 2002–03 year, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority reported that superannuation contributions up until the end of June 2003 were \$54.2 billion. Total superannuation assets were \$531.4 billion. This represents a decline of 4% for 2002–03 and overall growth of 245% since the introduction of the superannuation guarantee scheme in July 1992.

## SUPERANNUATION GUARANTEE CHARGE

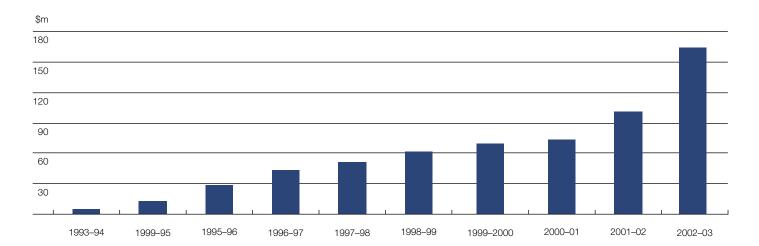
Employers who fail to provide a minimum level of superannuation support are liable to pay the superannuation guarantee charge. This charge is equal to:

■ the employer's total superannuation guarantee shortfalls

- an interest component of 10% per annum calculated from the beginning of the previous financial year (1 July) to 14 August or the date the superannuation guarantee statement is lodged (whichever is later), and
- an administrative fee of \$50, plus \$30 for each employee not fully covered.

Superannuation guarantee revenue totalled \$163.6 million in 2002–03, an increase of 62.5% from the previous financial year (figure 8.2). This substantial increase in revenue collections was attributed to the increase in the superannuation guarantee rate from 8% to 9% in 2002–03.

## FIGURE 8.2: Superannuation guarantee revenue received, 1993-94 to 2002-03 financial years



## SUPERANNUATION GUARANTEE VOUCHERS

The Tax Office collects the superannuation guarantee charge from employers and issues relevant employees with vouchers equal to the value of the shortfall component and interest penalty. Individuals can present vouchers to any complying superannuation fund or retirement savings account to credit their account.

At 2 July 2003 a total of 1,230,184 vouchers had been issued and were valued at \$503 million (this includes vouchers worth \$140 million issued during the 2002–03 financial year). Table 8.3 shows that 58%, valued at \$335 million, had been redeemed. In 2002–03 a total of \$99 million worth of vouchers were redeemed, compared to \$55 million in 2001–02.

TABLE 8.3: Total superannuation guarantee vouchers issued 2003<sup>1</sup>

	Vouchers No.	Value \$m
Vouchers issued & claimed	710,286	335
Vouchers issued & unclaimed	519,898	168
Total	1,230,184	503

1. As at 2 July 2003.

At 2 July 2003 there were 519,898 unclaimed superannuation vouchers. Almost half of these (45%) were valued between \$21 and \$100. Seven per cent of vouchers had a value of more than \$1,000, which represented 49% of the total value of unclaimed vouchers (table 8.4).

TABLE 8.4: Individual value of unclaimed superannuation guarantee vouchers, 2003<sup>1</sup>

Value of voucher	Vouc	chers	Va	lue
	No.	%	\$m <sup>2</sup>	%³
\$0-\$20	22,033	4.2	0	0.0
\$21-\$100	232,640	44.7	12	6.8
\$101–\$500	183,045	35.2	42	25.2
\$501-\$1,000	44,477	8.6	31	18.6
\$1,001 or more	37,703	7.3	83	49.4
Total	519,898	100.0	168	100.0

- 1. As at 2 July 2003.
- 2. A value of \$0 million indicates an amount less than \$500,000.
- 3. A share of 0.0% indicates a share less than 0.05%. Proportions are calculated from actual (not rounded) amounts.

# SUPERANNUATION HOLDING ACCOUNTS RESERVE

The Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve was established in 1995 to collect the small superannuation contributions from employers (on behalf of employees) that superannuation funds were rejecting. The Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve can also accept vouchers from the superannuation guarantee system.

The Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve is not a superannuation fund but a holding mechanism that allows individuals to consolidate small superannuation contributions from employers. Individuals can transfer the account balance to a superannuation fund or retirement savings account once it is large enough to avoid being eroded by administration costs. Withdrawals can be made by the individual or their legal representative in cases of disability, death or non-residency, or the account balance can be claimed on turning age 65. Account balances of less than \$200 can be withdrawn on request when ceasing employment.

At 2 July 2003 the balance of the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve was \$52 million. Fifty-four per cent (183,806) of individual accounts had balances greater than \$0 with an average value of \$285 per account. There were also 155,173 accounts with a \$0 balance, representing account balances transferred to a superannuation fund or paid to an individual (table 8.5).

Withdrawals from the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve in 2002–03 totalled \$21.4 million, consisting of account balances with a value of \$2.1 million paid to individuals, and account balances with a value of \$19.3 million paid to superannuation funds.

TABLE 8.5: Individual account balances held in Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve, 2003<sup>1</sup>

Value of individual account balance	Number	Value	Average value <sup>2</sup>
		\$m	\$
\$0	155,173	\$0	\$0
\$1-\$100	78,948	4	54
\$101–\$500	77,867	18	231
\$501-\$1,000	17,216	12	694
\$1,001 or more	9,775	18	1,864
Total of account balances greater	100 006	50	005
than \$0	183,806	52	285
Total	338,979	52	155

- 1. As at 2 July 2003.
- 2. Average values calculated from actual (not rounded) amounts.

## LOST MEMBERS REGISTER

The Lost Members Register is a central register of lost superannuation fund members and retirement savings account holders. When a member of a regulated superannuation fund (other than a self-managed superannuation fund), retirement savings account, approved deposit fund or other eligible rollover fund becomes 'lost', the fund must provide the details to the Tax Office. (Generally, a member is 'lost' when they cannot be contacted.) Superannuation funds report their lost members to the Tax Office every six months.

The register is a database with search facilities. We take enquiries from clients who think they may have a superannuation benefit, and search the database on the client's behalf. If we find a possible match, we provide the client with the account details and encourage them to contact the fund or retirement savings account provider directly.

During 2002–03 we answered 203,967 enquiries from individuals, with approximately 17% of these enquiries resulting in a possible match.

In addition, 4,075,211 record searches were undertaken using our SuperMatch database. SuperMatch is an electronic commerce interface designed to provide organisations with information from the Lost Members Register, unredeemed superannuation guarantee voucher data and the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve. Superannuation funds can search the database to determine whether individuals are lost members and to reunite them with any previous superannuation entitlements made on their behalf. As we do not conduct these searches, there is no reliable data on the number of possible matches returned.

## REASONABLE BENEFIT LIMITS

Reasonable benefit limits are the maximum amount of superannuation and similar benefits that a person can receive at concessional rates of tax. Benefits taken in excess of a person's reasonable benefit limit do not receive tax concessions.

There are two types of reasonable benefit limits – a lump sum limit and a pension limit. The limits are indexed annually according to movement in the average weekly ordinary time earnings published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For 2002–03, the lump sum limit was \$562,195 and the pension limit was \$1,124,384. Higher (transitional) limits may apply in some circumstances.

The reasonable benefit limits do not restrict the overall amount of benefits a taxpayer can receive. They ensure that superannuation pensions, annuities and eligible termination payments (ETPs) are taxed appropriately. If a lump sum benefit exceeds a person's limit, tax is payable on the amount of excess at the highest personal income tax rate (47% plus Medicare levy). If all or part of a superannuation pension or annuity exceeds the person's reasonable benefit limit, it is subject to a reduced pension rebate. Funds advise the Tax Office when members qualify for a reasonable benefit limits assessment. Funds report to the Tax Office only when benefits are paid out or, in the case of pensions or annuities, when payments start. Where necessary, we send a reasonable benefit limits assessment to the fund member to inform them that their superannuation entitlements have exceeded the limit and that the excess benefits will be taxed at the higher rates.

In 2002–03, 463,098 people received ETPs. These payments were worth \$13.3 billion – an average of \$28,708 per person. A further 72,997 people received benefits in the form of pensions or annuities (table 8.6).

The value of the excessive components of ETPs in 2002–03 was \$140.1 million (down from \$144.5 million in 2001-02).

The tax-free amount of a bona fide redundancy payment or an approved early retirement scheme payment for 2002–03 was \$5,623, plus \$2,812 for each year of service with the employer.

TABLE 8.6: Eligible termination payments received<sup>1</sup>, 1996-97 to 2002-03 financial years

Aspect		1996–97	1997-98 <sup>2</sup>	1998-99 <sup>2</sup>	1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>	2000-01 <sup>2</sup>	2001-022	2002-03
Individuals receiving eligible termination								
payments	No.	687,663	521,632	511,878	478,132	459,916	451,597	463,098
Payments paid	No.	920,046	735,838	711,356	685,686	640,647	624,629	637,668
Total value of payments <sup>3</sup>	\$m	9,798	10,728	11,328	12,083	11,965	12,794	13,294
Value per person <sup>4</sup>	\$	14,249	20,566	22,130	25,272	26,016	28,331	28,708
Clients receiving benefits in the form of pensions & annuities <sup>5</sup>	No.	42,181	64,067	63,877	69,580	81,432	89,468	72,997

- 1. Based on superannuation fund pension payments reported.
- 2. Previous years' figures were recalculated in April 2004 to include late benefits reported. For this reason, the figures vary from figures for the same years in previous editions.
- 3. Excludes ETPs of less than \$5,000.
- 4. Average values calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.
- 5. Includes purchased pensions and purchased annuities as well as superannuation pensions.

# SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS SURCHARGE

A superannuation contributions surcharge of up to 15% is levied on the contributions of members whose adjustable taxable income exceeds the surcharge threshold for the income year. For most individuals, the adjustable taxable income is generally their taxable income plus their total surchargeable contributions and reportable fringe benefits total. It may also include part or all of an eligible termination payment (ETP) received from the individual's employer (see box 8.2). However, it excludes lump sum payments for unused long service leave (relating to post-15 August 1978 service) and unused annual leave due to a bona fide redundancy, invalidity or approved early retirement scheme. We obtain an individual's taxable income and reportable fringe benefits from their income tax return, while the individual's superannuation provider reports their surchargeable contributions to us each year.

# BOX 8.2: Employer ETPs used to calculate adjustable taxable income

If an individual receives one or more employer eligible termination payments (ETPs) in a financial year and the total of these (in gross) was less than the maximum surcharge threshold for that year, only a portion, rather than the total, of all the ETPs will be used to calculate the individual's adjustable taxable income for superannuation contribution surcharge purposes.

To do this, we use only the ETP amounts the individual received for days of employment service after 20 August 1996 (the date superannuation surcharging commenced). We will:

- deduct the taxable portion of all cash ETP amounts the individual received (including any non-employer ETPs received)
- deduct the taxable portion of all post-20 August 1996 employer ETP amounts the individual rolled over to one or more superannuation providers, and
- $\hfill \blacksquare$  apply the following formula to the total of each ETP:

Days of service post-20 August 1996 (or 365 days, whichever is less) Total service days with employer

X Relevant employer ETP

If the individual received one or more employer ETPs in a financial year and the total of these (in gross) was at or above the maximum surcharge threshold for that year, all cash and post-20 August 1996 rolled over ETP amounts will be used to calculate the individual's adjustable taxable income.

The ETP low rate threshold was \$112,405 in 2002–03 (see table 8.6 for ETP statistics).

The surcharge is added to the existing 15% tax on superannuation contributions and is intended to limit the concessional treatment of employer and deductible personal superannuation contributions for high income earners.

The threshold for 2002–03 was \$90,527 and is indexed each year. The surcharge liability is assessed to the holder of the surchargeable contributions. The holder may be a superannuation provider, an individual or the trustee/beneficiary of a deceased estate.

The surcharge amount is determined by multiplying the applicable surcharge rate by the person's surchargeable contributions. The surcharge rate for 2002–03 increased by 1% on contributions for every \$1,295 of income greater than \$90,527, up to a maximum of 15% on contributions for incomes of \$109,924 or more. Hence, we calculate the percentage surcharge rate by using the formula:

## adjustable taxable income – minimum surcharge threshold denominator

In 2002–03 the minimum surcharge threshold was \$90,527 and the denominator was \$1,295.

If the individual's adjustable taxable income is at or below the minimum threshold, the individual does not need to pay the surcharge for the year as the calculated percentage surcharge rate will be 0%. If the individual's adjustable taxable income is at or above the maximum threshold, the maximum surcharge rate of 15% will apply. (For 2002–03, the maximum surcharge threshold was \$109,924.) If the individual's adjustable taxable income is between the minimum and maximum thresholds, a surcharge rate between 0% and 15% will apply.

A person's tax file number is used to link surchargeable contributions with their taxable income on their tax return. If a person's tax file number is unknown, the surcharge rate applied is 15%. However, a surcharge assessment can be amended if the tax file number is later provided.

In 2002–03, \$975 million was collected in superannuation contributions surcharge revenue.

## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02 there were 879,518 taxable individuals, 14,025 taxable companies and 67,058 taxable funds with net capital gains totalling \$12.3 billion.
- Capital gains tax payable on the net capital gains of taxable individuals, companies and funds was estimated to be \$3.9 billion.
- In 2001–02, 267,495 taxable individuals, companies and funds declared \$32.9 billion in total current year capital gains on their capital gains tax schedules. Sixtytwo per cent (\$20.5 billion) of these total capital gains were sourced from shares.

Capital gains tax (CGT) is the tax payable on any 'net capital gain' included with other assessable income on an entity's (individual, company, trust or fund) tax return. Normal rates of tax apply to a net capital gain.

A net capital gain is the total capital gains made by a taxpayer for an income year reduced by:

- the taxpayer's total capital losses for the income year and any net capital losses from previous years, and
- any CGT discount or small business CGT concessions to which the taxpayer is entitled.

If total capital gains are less than total capital losses for an income year, the taxpayer has a net capital loss for that income year. This loss cannot be deducted from assessable income; it can be applied only to reduce capital gains in subsequent income years.

A capital gain or capital loss may arise if a CGT event happens, with the most common CGT event being the sale of an asset. Some typical assets are:

- land and buildings, for example a holiday home
- shares
- units in a unit trust or managed investment fund
- collectables, for example iewellery, and
- personal use assets.

Examples of other CGT events include when:

- a CGT asset is lost or destroyed
- shares are cancelled, surrendered or redeemed
- an agreement not to work in a particular industry for a set period of time is entered into
- a trust is created over a CGT asset
- a trustee of a unit trust makes a non-assessable distribution to a unit holder
- a company makes a payment (not a dividend) to a shareholder
- a lease is granted, renewed or extended

- a deposit is forfeited because a sale or other transaction does not proceed, or
- a taxpayer stops being an Australian resident.

A unit holder or beneficiary can also receive a capital gain in a distribution from a managed fund or other trust.

## **SOURCE OF CGT STATISTICS**

The data for Taxation Statistics was compiled before all processing for the 2001-02 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from the 2002 individual, company and fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 tax returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years before the current year in the CGT time series table (chapter table 9.12 and CGT detailed table 1) included at the end of the chapter. The proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2001-02 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when Taxation statistics 2002-03 is published. In that edition, the 2001-02 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

Statistics reported in the 'Total capital gains, by source and entity' section of this chapter were sourced from 2002 CGT schedules (completed by individual, company and fund taxpayers) processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 schedules processed after 31 October 2003 is included. In addition, not all personal, company and fund taxpavers have to complete these schedules. The statistics sourced from these schedules therefore do not represent or refer to all personal, company and fund taxpayers.

Individual, company and fund income tax returns and CGT schedules were lodged either electronically or in paper form. Copies of the return forms and the schedule are in the appendix. They may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

## **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax reforms and laws implemented during the 2001-02 income year affected certain CGT statistics reported in this chapter and in the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- Changes to the treatment of depreciating assets (that is, the new uniform capital allowance system) will now result in a capital gain or capital loss arising to the extent that a depreciating asset has been used for a non-taxable purpose (for example, used privately) from 1 July 2001.
- New CGT event rules apply when a trustee makes a nonassessable payment to a beneficiary of the trust from 1 July 2001.
- A new concession for shareholders in listed investment companies has been introduced to ensure that investors in such companies are placed in a similar tax position to investors in managed funds from 1 July 2001.
- New CGT rules provide concessional treatment to land owners who enter into conservation covenants, effective from 15 June 2000.
- A new CGT rollover was introduced for fixed trusts that transfer their assets to a company, effective from 11 November 1999.
- From 1 July 2001, where beneficiaries have fixed interests in a trust, cost base adjustments are not required for distributions from the CGT discount.
- Changes that operate from 15 May 2001 ensure that there are no adverse tax consequences from the Australian Government HIH rescue package.

## TAXPAYERS WITH NET CAPITAL GAINS

In 2001–02 there were 1.1 million individual taxpayers, 21,579 companies and 75,628 funds with net capital gains (table 9.1, table 9.2 and table 9.3). Eighty-two per cent (879,518) of individuals with net capital gains were classified as being taxable (that is, have net tax payable greater than \$0). For companies with net capital gains, 65% (14,025) were classified as being taxable, while nearly 90% (67,058) of funds with net capital gains were classified as being taxable.

Overall, taxable individuals with net capital gains accounted for only a small proportion (10%) of the total population of taxable individuals (8.4 million) (table 9.1). Similarly, taxable companies with net capital gains accounted for only a small proportion (5%) of total taxable companies (260,903) (table 9.2). Taxable funds with net capital gains, however, accounted for 37% of total taxable funds (180,886) (table 9.3).

For both taxable individuals and taxable companies, the proportion of taxable taxpayers with net capital gains to the number of taxable taxpayers increases as taxable incomes increase. Table 9.1 shows that only 7% of taxable individuals with taxable income less than or equal to \$20,000 had net capital gains. Among taxable individuals with taxable income between \$100,001 and \$500,000, 24% had net capital gains, while among taxable individuals with taxable income greater than \$5 million, 64% had net capital gains.

Among taxable companies with taxable income equal to or less than \$20,000, only 3% had net capital gains (table 9.2). Among taxable companies with taxable income between \$100,001 and \$500,000, 9% had net capital gains, while among taxable companies with taxable income greater than \$5 million, 14% had net capital gains.

TABLE 9.1: Number of individual taxpayers with net capital gains, by taxable income, 2001-02 income year

Taxable income	Individuals				
	With net capital gains	All taxpayers	Proportion of individuals with net capital gains to individual taxpayers		
	No.	No.	%		
Taxables <sup>1</sup>					
Less than or equal to \$20,000 <sup>2</sup>	142,048	1,945,959	7.3		
\$20,001-\$50,000	441,723	4,654,217	9.5		
\$50,001-\$60,000	96,798	731,493	13.2		
\$60,001-\$100,000	133,216	798,168	16.7		
\$100,001-\$500,000	62,545	257,719	24.3		
\$500,001-\$1,000,000	2,268	6,187	36.7		
\$1,000,001-\$5,000,000	860	1,754	49.0		
\$5,000,001 or more	60	94	63.8		
Total	879,518	8,395,591	10.5		
Non-taxables <sup>3</sup>	199,299	1,948,086	10.2		
Total taxpayers	1,078,817	10,343,677	10.4		

- 1. Refers to individual (or personal) taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 2. Includes taxpayers with taxable income equal to or less than \$0.
- 3. Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable equal to \$0.

TABLE 9.2: Number of company taxpayers with net capital gains, by taxable income, 2001-02 income year

Taxable income <sup>1</sup>	Companies			
	With net capital gains	All taxpayers	Proportion of companies with net capital gains to company taxpayers	
	No.	No.	%	
Taxables <sup>2</sup>				
\$1-\$20,000	3,629	120,138	3.0	
\$20,001-\$50,000	2,582	47,126	5.5	
\$50,001-\$60,000	602	9,127	6.6	
\$60,001-\$100,000	1,653	23,330	7.1	
\$100,001-\$500,000	3,824	45,249	8.5	
\$500,001-\$1,000,000	789	7,738	10.2	
\$1,000,001-\$5,000,000	678	6,296	10.8	
\$5,000,001 or more	268	1,899	14.1	
Total	14,025	260,903	5.4	
Non-taxables <sup>3</sup>	7,554	387,601	1.9	
Total taxpayers	21,579	648,504	3.3	

<sup>1.</sup> Refers to the 'Taxable or net income' item (label A) in the 'Calculation statement' section of the 2002 annual company income tax return, page 4.

The proportion of taxable funds with net capital gains to the number of taxable funds showed a similar increasing trend (table 9.3). Among taxable funds with taxable income equal to or less than \$20,000, only 33% had net capital gains. Among taxable funds with taxable income between \$100,001 and \$1,000,000, 45% had net capital gains. However, the proportion of taxable funds with net capital gains decreases to 33% in the taxable income ranges between \$1,000,001 and \$5 million before increasing again to 54% for taxable funds with taxable income greater than \$5 million.

TABLE 9.3: Number of fund taxpayers with net capital gains, by taxable income, 2001-02 income year

Taxable income <sup>1</sup>		Funds	
	With net capital gains	All taxpayers	Proportion of funds with net capital gains to fund taxpayers
	No.	No.	%
Taxables <sup>2</sup>			
\$1–\$20,000	27,550	84,686	32.5
\$20,001-\$50,000	18,063	45,199	40.0
\$50,001–\$60,000	3,336	8,170	40.8
\$60,001-\$100,000	8,993	22,520	39.9
\$100,001-\$500,000	8,519	18,928	45.0
\$500,001-\$1,000,000	208	458	45.4
\$1,000,001-\$5,000,000	168	512	32.8
\$5,000,001 or more	221	413	53.5
Total	67,058	180,886	37.1
Non-taxables <sup>3</sup>	8,570	29,722	28.8
Total taxpayers	75,628	210,608	35.9

<sup>1.</sup> Refers to the 'Taxable income' item (label A) in the 'Calculation statement' section of the 2002 annual fund income tax return, page 2.

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to company taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) greater than \$0.

<sup>3.</sup> Refers to company taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) equal to \$0.

<sup>2.</sup> Refers to fund taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) greater than \$0.

<sup>3.</sup> Refers to fund taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) equal to \$0.

#### TAX PAYABLE ON NET CAPITAL GAINS

In 2001–02 an estimated \$3.9 billion in capital gains tax was payable by taxable individuals, companies and funds, on net capital gains totalling \$12.3 billion (table 9.4). Taxable individuals accounted for 62% (\$2.4 billion) of tax on net capital gains, followed by taxable companies, which accounted for 27% (\$1 billion).

Disposal or sale of an asset is still the most common CGT event. Asset disposal may be related to a range of economic and social factors as well as to specific events. The pool of taxpayers who disposed of an asset in 2001–02 is not necessarily the same pool of taxpayers who disposed of assets in previous years. These economic, social and behavioural factors make it difficult to forecast tax payable on capital gains.

Among taxable individuals with net capital gains, the majority (50%) had a taxable income between \$20,001 and \$50,000 (inclusive) (table 9.5). These individuals accounted for 22% (\$1.3 billion) of the total net capital gains of taxable individuals and were liable for 17% (\$407 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains of taxable individuals. Taxable individuals with taxable income of \$60,001 or more accounted for 23% of the total number of taxable individuals with net capital gains. These individuals accounted for 66% (\$3.8 billion) of the total net capital gains of taxable individuals and 74% (\$1.8 billion) of the total tax payable on net capital gains.

The majority (52%) of taxable individuals with net capital gains were male. They accounted for 60% (\$3.5 billion) of the total net capital gains of taxable individuals and were liable for 62% (\$1.5 billion) of the total tax payable on net capital gains (table 9.5).

Overall, male taxable taxpayers had higher average net capital gains (\$7,641) than female taxable taxpayers (\$5,452). However, female taxable taxpayers with taxable income of \$60,001 or more had higher average net capital gains (\$21,132) than male taxable taxpayers with the same taxable income range (\$18,185) (table 9.5).

Male taxable taxpayers also had a higher average tax payable on net capital gains (\$3,251) than female taxable taxpayers (\$2,150).

TABLE 9.4: Tax payable on capital gains, by taxable entity, 2001-02 income year

Entity	Taxable taxpayers <sup>1</sup>	Net capital gains	Tax on net capital gains (CGT) <sup>2</sup>	Average tax on net capital gains (Average CGT) <sup>3</sup>
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$
Individual	879,518	5,789	2,391	2,718
Company	14,025	3,713	1,042	74,278
Fund	67,058	2,775	418	6,240
Total <sup>4</sup>	960,601	12,276	3,851	4,009

- 1. Taxable taxpayers are taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 2. Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).
- 3. Average tax on net capital gains is calculated on actual (not rounded) figures.
- 4. Total amounts may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 9.5: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable individuals, by taxable income and sex, 2001-02 income year

Taxable income	Taxable individuals¹ with net capital gains	Net capital gains²	Average net capital gains <sup>3</sup>	Tax on net capital gains (CGT) <sup>4</sup>	Average CGT <sup>3</sup>
	No.	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
Male					
Loss/Nil	70	1	13,923	0	0
\$1–\$6,000	1,646	3	1,541	0	8
\$6,001-\$20,000	52,188	132	2,522	20	381
\$20,001-\$50,000	205,523	600	2,921	193	938
\$50,001-\$60,000	56,090	218	3,886	90	1,605
\$60,001 or more	138,228	2,514	18,185	1,173	8,483
Total	453,745	3,467	7,641	1,475	3,251
Female					
Loss/Nil	35	0	5,380	0	62
\$1–\$6,000	1,422	2	1,519	0	5
\$6,001-\$20,000	86,687	172	1,988	28	325
\$20,001-\$50,000	236,200	667	2,825	214	906
\$50,001-\$60,000	40,708	196	4,821	81	1,979
\$60,001 or more	60,721	1,283	21,132	593	9,760
Total	425,773	2,321	5,452	916	2,150
Total					
Loss/Nil	105	1	11,075	0	21
\$1-\$6,000	3,068	5	1,531	0	7
\$6,001-\$20,000	138,875	304	2,189	48	346
\$20,001-\$50,000	441,723	1,268	2,870	407	921
\$50,001-\$60,000	96,798	414	4,279	171	1,762
\$60,001 or more	198,949	3,797	19,085	1,765	8,873
Total	879,518	5,789	6,581	2,391	2,718

<sup>1.</sup> Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

Among taxable companies with net capital gains, 27% had a taxable income between \$100,001 and \$500,000 (inclusive) (table 9.6). However, these companies accounted for only 9% (\$330 million) of the total net capital gains of taxable companies and were liable for 9% (\$99 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains by taxable companies. Taxable companies with taxable income of more than \$5 million accounted for 2% of the total number of taxable companies with net capital gains, but they accounted for 64% (\$670 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains by taxable companies.

<sup>2.</sup> An amount of \$0 indicates an amount less than \$500,000.

<sup>3.</sup> Average amounts are calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.

<sup>4.</sup> Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

TABLE 9.6: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable companies, by taxable income, 2001-02 income year

Taxable income <sup>1</sup>	Taxable companies <sup>2</sup> with net capital gains No.	Net capital gains \$m	Average net capital gains <sup>3</sup> \$	Tax on net capital gains (CGT) <sup>4</sup> \$m	Average CGT <sup>3</sup> \$
\$1-\$20,000	3,629	69	19,032	21	5,703
\$20,001-\$50,000	2,582	64	24,671	19	7,411
\$50,001-\$60,000	602	19	31,157	6	9,354
\$60,001-\$100,000	1,653	67	40,552	20	12,167
\$100,001-\$500,000	3,824	330	86,197	99	25,862
\$500,001-\$1,000,000	789	217	274,836	65	82,323
\$1,000,001-\$5,000,000	678	478	704,359	143	210,439
\$5,000,001 or more	268	2,470	9,217,942	670	2,498,408
Total	14,025	3,713	264,758	1,042	74,278

- 1. Refers to the 'Taxable or net income' item (label A) in the 'Calculation statement' section of the 2002 annual company income tax return, page 4.
- 2. Refers to companies with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Average amounts are calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.
- 4. Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

Among taxable funds with net capital gains, the majority (41%) had a taxable income between \$1 and \$20,000 (inclusive) (table 9.7). However, these funds accounted for only 3% (\$86 million) of the total net capital gains of taxable funds and were liable for 3% (\$13 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains by taxable funds. Taxable funds with taxable income of more than \$5 million accounted for less than 1% of the total number of taxable funds with net capital gains, but they accounted for 71% (\$298 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains by taxable funds

TABLE 9.7: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable funds, by taxable income, 2001-02 income year

Taxable income <sup>1</sup>	Taxable funds <sup>2</sup> with net capital gains	Net capital gains	Average net capital gains <sup>3</sup>	Tax on net capital gains (CGT)4	Average CGT <sup>3</sup>
	No.	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
\$1-\$20,000	27,550	86	3,132	13	476
\$20,001-\$50,000	18,063	124	6,881	19	1,042
\$50,001-\$60,000	3,336	35	10,606	5	1,602
\$60,001-\$100,000	8,993	118	13,101	18	1,973
\$100,001-\$500,000	8,519	305	35,825	46	5,382
\$500,001-\$1,000,000	208	54	260,898	8	39,939
\$1,000,001-\$5,000,000	168	77	460,652	12	69,099
\$5,000,001 or more	221	1,974	8,933,835	298	1,346,897
Total	67,058	2,775	41,382	418	6,240

- $1. \ \ Refers to the \ 'Taxable income' item \ (label A) in the \ 'Calculation statement' section of the 2002 annual fund income tax return, page 2.$
- 2. Refers to funds with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Average amounts are calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.
- 4. Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

#### TOTAL CAPITAL GAINS, BY SOURCE AND ENTITY

In 2001–02, 267,495 taxable entities (individuals, companies and funds) declared \$32.9 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules (table 9.8).

In the CGT schedule, entities had to report capital gains from the following sources (see the 2002 CGT schedule in the appendix):

- shares and units (in unit trust)
- real estate
- other CGT assets and other CGT events, and
- collectables.

Sixty-two per cent (\$20.5 billion) of the total amount of total current year capital gains were sourced from shares. Real estate accounted for 18% (\$5.9 billion) of total current year capital gains, while other assets (including collectables) accounted for 20% (\$6.6 billion).

Taxable individuals (229,565) accounted for 86% of the total number of taxable entities with total capital gains. However, their total capital gains (\$11.6 billion) accounted for only 35% of the total capital gains declared by taxable entities on their schedules (table 9.9).

Fifty-six per cent of taxable individuals declared a total of \$4.6 billion in current year capital gains from shares, representing 39% of their total capital gains (table 9.9). Overall, taxable individuals' total capital gains from shares accounted for 22% of the total capital gains from shares declared by taxable entities (table 9.8 and table 9.9).

TABLE 9.8: Total current year capital gains, by source, 2001-02 income year

Source of gains <sup>1</sup>	Taxable entiti current year	es² with total capital gains	Total current year	capital gains
	No.	%	\$m	%
Shares	159,008	59.4	20,454	62.2
Real estate	96,977	36.3	5,867	17.8
Other assets <sup>3</sup>	54,224	20.3	6,566	20.0
Total <sup>4</sup>	267,495	n.a. <sup>5</sup>	32,887	100.0

- 1. Sources include both active and non-active assets.
- 2. Refers to taxable individuals, companies and funds only.
- 3. Includes other CGT assets, any other CGT events and non-active asset collectables.
- 4. Components do not add to total number of taxable entities claiming total capital gains as entities may claim total capital gains from more than one source. Total amounts claimed may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.
- 5. Percentage components do not add to 100% as entities may claim total capital gains from more than one source.

#### TABLE 9.9: Taxable individuals' total current year capital gains, by source, 2001-02 income year

Source of gains <sup>1</sup>	Taxable individuals² with year	n total current capital gains	Total current year	capital gains
	No.	%	\$m	%
Shares	127,766	55.7	4,553	39.4
Real estate	92,626	40.3	4,752	41.1
Other assets <sup>3</sup>	46,245	20.1	2,254	19.5
Total⁴	229,565	n.a. <sup>5</sup>	11,559	100.0

- 1. Sources include both active and non-active assets.
- 2. Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Includes other CGT assets, any other CGT events and non-active asset collectables.
- 4. Components do not add to total number of taxable individuals claiming total capital gains as individuals may claim total capital gains from more than one source. Total amounts claimed may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.
- 5. Percentage components do not add to 100% as individuals may claim total capital gains from more than one source.

Taxable companies (9,592) accounted for 4% of the total number of taxable entities with total capital gains, but their total capital gains (\$8.1 billion) accounted for 25% of the total capital gains declared by taxable entities on their schedules (table 9.10).

Fifty-five per cent (5,314) of these taxable companies declared a total of \$5.4 billion in current year capital gains from shares, representing 66% of the total capital gains of taxable companies (table 9.10). Overall, taxable companies' total capital gains from shares accounted for 26% of the total capital gains from shares declared by taxable entities (table 9.8 and table 9.10).

TABLE 9.10: Taxable companies' total current year capital gains, by source, 2001-02 income year

Source of gains <sup>1</sup>	Taxable companies <sup>2</sup> with year	total current capital gains	Total current year	capital gains
	No.	%	\$m	%
Shares	5,314	55.4	5,371	66.2
Real estate	2,514	26.2	964	11.9
Other assets <sup>3</sup>	2,750	28.7	1,780	21.9
Total⁴	9,592	n.a. <sup>5</sup>	8,115	100.0

- 1. Sources include both active and non-active assets.
- 2. Refers to company taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Includes other CGT assets, any other CGT events and non-active asset collectables.
- 4. Components do not add to total number of taxable companies claiming total capital gains as companies may claim total capital gains from more than one source. Total amounts claimed may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.
- 5. Percentage components do not add to 100% as companies may claim total capital gains from more than one source.

Taxable funds (28,338) accounted for 11% of the total number of taxable entities with total capital gains, but their total capital gains (\$13.2 billion) accounted for 40% of the total capital gains declared by taxable entities on their schedules (table 9.11).

The majority (92%) of these funds declared \$10.5 billion from shares, representing 80% of their total capital gains (table 9.11). Taxable funds' total capital gains from shares accounted for 51% of the total capital gains from shares declared by taxable entities (table 9.8 and 9.11).

TABLE 9.11: Taxable funds' total current year capital gains, by source, 2001-02 income year

Source of gains <sup>1</sup>	Taxable funds² with total capital gains		Total current year cap	ital gains
	No.	%	\$m	%
Shares	25,928	91.5	10,530	79.7
Real estate	1,837	6.5	151	1.1
Other assets <sup>3</sup>	5,229	18.5	2,532	19.2
Total⁴	28,338	n.a.⁵	13,214	100.0

- 1. Sources include both active and non-active assets.
- 2. Refers to fund taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- 3. Includes other CGT assets, any other CGT events and non-active asset collectables.
- 4. Components do not add to total number of taxable funds claiming total capital gains as funds may claim total capital gains from more than one source. Total amounts claimed may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.
- 5. Percentage components do not add to 100% as funds may claim total capital gains from more than one source.

#### **DETAILED TABLES**

The following CGT detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

## Table 1: Net capital gains subject to tax, 1993–94 to 2001–02 income years

This table shows the number of taxable entities with net capital gains, the amount of their net capital gains and the estimated tax payable on these net capital gains (CGT), for all income years between 1993–94 and 2001–02.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 9.12).

# Table 2: Net capital gains subject to tax, by entity and taxable income, 2001–02 income year

This table shows the number of individual, company and fund taxpayers with capital gains, the total number of individual, company and fund taxpayers (or total number of returns lodged by these entities), the proportion of taxpayers with capital gains to the total number of taxpayers, the net capital gains of these entities and the estimated tax payable (CGT) on these net capital gains. These items are ranged by taxable income.

#### **TIME SERIES TABLE**

Table 9.12 shows net capital gains subject to tax for income years 1993–94 to 2001–02. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au as CGT detailed table 1. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

TABLE 9.12": Net capital gains subject to tax, 1993-94 to 2001-02 income years

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000²	2000-012	2001-023
Taxable individuals⁴										
Number with net capital	0	747	070	070 670	000	000 107	707 000	067 460	1 0 0 0	070
gallis	2	040,417	100,072	6,6,6	100,000	704,407	003,800	004,700	200,40	0,0,0
Net capital gains	\$m	2,285	1,541	2,205	3,092	4,829	5,890	5,849	5,450	5,789
Tax payable on gains $^5$	\$m	711	476	632	881	1,387	2,063	2,332	2,269	2,391
Taxable companies <sup>6</sup>										
Number with net capital										
gains	ПО.	7,306	6,830	8,074	10,880	12,614	14,160	15,922	14,417	14,025
Net capital gains	\$m	1,970	1,544	2,095	3,222	4,129	7,068	7,569	5,304	3,713
Tax payable on gains $^5$	\$m	372	402	553	814	1,116	2,118	2,394	1,452	1,042
Taxable funds <sup>7</sup>										
Number with net capital										
gains	no.	14,988	11,398	20,292	32,172	40,326	47,263	56,781	75,356	67,058
Net capital gains	\$m	3,235	780	2,208	3,930	8,504	6,931	7,650	5,512	2,775
Tax payable on gains $^5$	\$m	493	117	331	591	1,276	1,043	1,158	833	418
Total <sup>8</sup>										
Number with net										
capital gains	no.	368,711	288,759	407,945	643,036	787,222	871,210	930,161	1,253,858	960,601
Net capital gains	\$m	7,490	3,865	6,508	10,244	17,462	19,889	21,068	16,266	12,277
Tax payable on gains <sup>5</sup>	\$m	1,576	995	1,516	2,286	3,779	5,224	5,884	4,554	3,851

## Notes:

- Please refer to the 'Capital gains tax' chapter and the Taxation statistics 2001-02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation statistics 2001-02 on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the Taxation statistics 2001–02 CD-ROM.
- 2. The 1999-2000 and 2000-01 income year statistics reported in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income years have been . This table is the same as capital gains tax detailed table 1 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website
- updated in this edition.
- 3. The statistics for the 2001-02 income year were sourced from 2002 individual, company and fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2001-02 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of CGT statistics' section in the 'Capital gains tax' chapter of Taxation statistics 2001-02
- Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.
- Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates)
  - 6. Refers to company taxpayers with net tax (or tax payable) greater than \$0.
    - 7. Refers to fund taxpayers with net tax (or tax payable) greater than \$0.
      - 8. Totals may slightly differ from sum of components due to rounding.

**FRINGE BENEFITS TAX** 

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- For the 2002–03 FBT year, FBT payable (excluding FBT payable by Australian Government departments) was \$3.1 billion.
- FBT rebates claimed reached \$79.6 million.
- Employee contributions (excluding those made by employees of Australian Government departments) for motor vehicle, expense payments, housing, living away from home allowance, airline transport, board, property, car parking and other (residual) benefits reached \$254.2 million for the 2002–03 FBT year.

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) is the tax paid by employers on non-salary benefits (fringe benefits) provided to employees or associates of employees. The benefit does not have to be provided directly by the employer for FBT to apply. FBT may still apply if the benefit is provided by an associate of the employer or by a third party under an arrangement with the employer.

Employees do not pay income tax on the fringe benefits they receive. FBT is paid by employers, irrespective of whether they are sole traders, partnerships, trusts, corporations, unincorporated associations or government bodies, and irrespective of whether they are liable to pay other taxes such as income tax. Employers, however, can generally claim an income tax deduction for the cost of providing fringe benefits. FBT paid by the employer may also be an allowable income tax deduction.

This chapter reports and discusses FBT statistics for the 2002–03 FBT year (1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003).

#### BOX 10.1: Fringe benefits<sup>1</sup>

Fringe benefit: in general, a benefit provided in respect of employment. It includes any right, privilege, service or facility. Fringe benefits are provided to employees (or associates of the employees) in place of or in addition to salary or wages, for example, the use of a car for private purposes.

FBT is payable on the following types of benefits:

- cars (owned or leased by the employer, or otherwise made available to the employer) made available for the private use of an employee
- waiver of a debt owed by an employee
- loans to an employee at low interest rates or free of interest
- expenses of employees reimbursed or paid by an employer
- residential accommodation provided to an employee
- living away from home allowance
- free or discounted air travel on a stand-by basis provided to employees of airlines or travel agents
- board meals
- meal entertainment
- entertainment provided to an employee of a tax-exempt body, arising from non-deductible entertainment expenditure
- car parking facilities provided by the employer to an employee
- free or discounted property provided to an employee,
- other residual benefits (benefits not falling under the types mentioned above).
- This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the full technical or legal definitions. For more information on the different types of taxable fringe benefits, see the our publication, Fringe benefits tax (FBT) A guide for employers.

#### **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

A new time series table (table 10.5) is included at the back of the chapter. This table contains selected FBT statistics from the 1992–93 to 2002–03 FBT years. This time series table is the same as FBT detailed table 5, which is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** It can be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

For this edition, selected FBT statistics for the 1996–97 to 2001–02 FBT years were also updated (see table 10.5, FBT detailed table 5 and figure 10.1). The statistics for these years would therefore not match statistics reported in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

#### SOURCE OF FBT STATISTICS

The data for *Taxation statistics 2001–02* was compiled before all processing for the 2002–03 FBT year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2003 FBT annual returns processed by 31 October 2003. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2003 FBT returns processed after 31 October 2003 is included. The proportion of tax returns processed each year by 31 October can vary. Caution should be exercised in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. Better comparisons between the 2002–03 FBT year and previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2002–03* is published. In that edition, the 2002–03 FBT year statistics will include data from FBT returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2004.

FBT returns were lodged electronically, in paper form, or through a tax agent. Returns lodged through a tax agent may have a different lodgment date. A copy of the 2003 FBT annual return is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

Because of changes to the annual FBT return introduced during the 2000–01 FBT year, some statistics reported in past editions of *Taxation statistics* are no longer available. Statistics no longer reported in this chapter include:

- statistics on FBT payable, by type of benefit, and
- statistics on the number of employees who received certain types of benefits for some industries.

#### REPORTING, CALCULATING AND PAYING FBT

FBT is treated as an annual tax and is collected through a self-assessment system. Employers assess their own FBT liability on an annual basis and must keep records that identify and explain all transactions and acts relevant to establishing this liability. A return covering the FBT year, which begins on 1 April and ends on 31 March of the following year, should be lodged by 21 May each year.

In the annual FBT return, employers declare the total taxable value of relevant fringe benefits provided to their employees and/or their employees' associates, in respect of their employment during each FBT year, and pay tax on that value.

An employer's FBT liability is calculated by applying the FBT rate of tax (48.5%) to the **fringe benefits taxable amount**. This is the sum of the **taxable value** of all fringe benefits provided to employees during an FBT year, increased by the applicable gross-up rate (box 10.2).

As an offset to the gross-up rules, employers are allowed an income tax deduction for FBT tax paid. Some tax-exempt employers who cannot claim an income tax deduction for FBT payments can reduce their FBT liability with a concessional rebate. (Rebates are discussed later in this chapter.)

#### **BOX 10.2: Gross-up rules**

Gross-up rules were introduced in April 1994 to ensure salary or wage income and fringe benefits provided to employees received similar tax treatment. Under the gross-up rules, the employer's fringe benefits amounts (taxable value) for the FBT year were multiplied by 1/(1–FBT rate).

The introduction of the goods and services tax (GST) on 1 July 2000 affected the calculation of an employer's FBT liability. Fringe benefits are now grossed up at one or two different rates, according to the employer's entitlement to input tax credits (or GST credits).

Type 1 benefits are benefits for which the employer is entitled to an **input tax credit** for GST paid on goods or services acquired to provide fringe benefits. Most registered employers are entitled to input tax credits on their business-related purchases, including benefits purchased for an employee's private use. The type 1 GST-inclusive gross-up rate effectively ensures that the employer's net cost of providing the fringe benefit remains neutral under GST – that is, the higher gross-up rate removes the tax advantage of taking remuneration as benefits instead of salary. For type 1 benefits, the gross-up formula is:

The FBT and GST rates applicable for the year ending 31 March 2002 (2001–02 FBT year) are 48.5% and 10% respectively. This formula results in a current gross-up rate of 2.1292.

**Type 2** benefits are benefits for which the employer is not entitled to input tax credits. Type 2 fringe benefits amounts are all other fringe benefits not included in type 1. For type 2 benefits, the gross-up formula is:

This formula results in a current gross-up rate of 1.9417.

An employer's **fringe benefits taxable amount** is the sum of type 1 and type 2 fringe benefits amounts, plus any aggregate non-exempt amount. The **aggregate non-exempt** amount applies only to benefits provided by **public benevolent institutions**, charities concerned with the prevention or control of human diseases and some hospitals.

#### BOX 10.3: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

Aggregate non-exempt amount: the employer's total exempt amount under section 57A of the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986*, less \$17,000 for each employee of some hospitals, or less \$30,000 for each employee of public benevolent institutions and charities concerned with the prevention or control of human diseases.

Input tax credit (or GST credit): an amount a registered entity is entitled to claim to offset the GST paid on inputs an entity acquires to use in its enterprise. (There is further discussion of input tax credits in chapter 12.)

#### Public benevolent institution: an entity that:

- is established and carried on for the relief of poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, destitution or helplessness
- makes its services available without discrimination to every member of the public the organisation aims to benefit
- is administered for the public good without purpose of private gain, and
- provides direct relief for the benefit of a disadvantaged section of the public (for example, the provision of food and/or shelter for homeless people).

**Taxable value:** generally, the value of the fringe benefit after deducting any employee contributions or other relevant reductions. The *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* contains a number of different valuation rules for calculating the taxable value of different categories of fringe benefit. Information on how to calculate different categories of fringe benefit are in our publication, *Fringe benefits tax (FBT) – A guide for employers*.

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the full technical or legal definitions.

If an employer is eligible to use the **record keeping exemption arrangements**, the amount of FBT payable may be determined using the employer's aggregate fringe benefits amount from an earlier year.

#### **BOX 10.4: Record keeping exemption arrangements**

An employer is required to keep records to identify and explain all transactions and acts relevant to determining their FBT liability. From 1 April 1998, certain employers are exempt from the record keeping requirements and can calculate FBT on the aggregate fringe benefits amount of an earlier year (base year) when such records were kept. The government introduced these arrangements to reduce the compliance costs of record keeping for small business.

An employer can elect to use the arrangements if they are not a government body or an income tax exempt organisation. FBT records must also have been kept in the base year, and the total taxable value of fringe benefits provided in the base year must not exceed the exemption threshold in a full year (table 10.1).

#### **TABLE 10.1: Exemption threshold**

FBT year	\$
1996–97	5,000
1997–98	5,130
1998–99	5,145
1999–2000	5,191
2000–01	5,268
2001–02	5,505
2002-03	5,747

The arrangements can not be used when the total taxable value of fringe benefits provided in the current year is more than 20% greater than the most recent base year amount. However, this 20% rule does not apply when the difference between the current year and most recent base year amount is \$100 or less.

If an employer's FBT liability for the previous year was less than \$3,000, they lodge and pay their FBT annually. The annual payment is due by 21 May following the FBT year. If an employer's FBT liability for the previous year was \$3,000 or more, they pay quarterly FBT instalments as notified on their quarterly activity statement. Instalments are payable on 21 July, 21 October, 21 January and 21 April through the activity statement. For deferred payers, the instalments are due on 28 July, 28 October, 28 February and 28 April.

Any balancing payment is made when the annual return is lodged (usually by 21 May). This is the tax on benefits provided during the full year (as disclosed in the return), less the amount of instalments paid. If the tax is less than the amount paid as instalments, and the employer has no other taxes outstanding, the Tax Office refunds the balance.

Apart from lodging and paying FBT, employers are required to keep track of fringe benefits provided to individual employees. If the total taxable value of fringe benefits provided to an employee in an FBT year exceeds \$1,000, the grossed-up taxable value must be reported on the employee's payment summary. This value is called the **reportable fringe benefits** 

**amount**. This amount also includes fringe benefits provided to an employee's associates, such as a spouse or child.

The amount reported on payment summaries is not included in employees' assessable (or taxable) income. However, it is used to determine liability for superannuation and Medicare levy surcharges, entitlement to various incometested government benefits and concessions (such as family tax benefit and/or child care benefits) and child support obligations.

Certain benefits are excluded from the reporting requirements, such as leasing entertainment facilities (for example, corporate boxes), meal entertainment, car parking and certain other benefits relating to employees living in remote areas. However, employers are still subject to FBT on these excluded benefits.

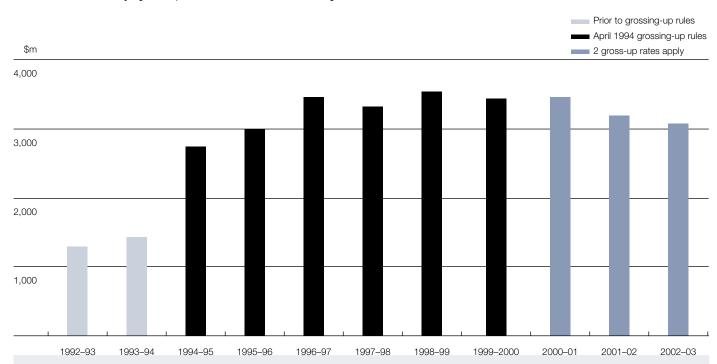
#### **FBT PAYABLE**

In 2002–03 there were 56,639 FBT payers. These taxpayers were liable for \$3.1 billion in FBT (figure 10.1 and table 10.2).

Excluding the 1998–99 FBT year, the number of FBT payers has declined yearly since 1992–93 (see table 10.5). This is partly due to an increased trend for employers to seek employee contributions to reduce their FBT liability to nil so they are not required to lodge FBT returns.

Despite the decreasing trend in the number of FBT payers, FBT payable has increased significantly during the past decade (from \$1.3 billion in 1992–93 to \$3.1 billion in 2002–03) mainly due to the introduction of the gross-up rules (figure 10.1).

#### FIGURE 10.1: FBT payable<sup>1</sup>, 1992-93 to 2002-03 FBT years



#### Notes:

1. Refers to FBT payable calculated before rebates were deducted. Excludes FBT payable by Australian Government departments. For the FBT years 1994–95 to 1999–2000, an employer's aggregate fringe benefits amount (taxable value) for the FBT year was increased by 1/(1–FBT rate). On 1 July 2000 the government introduced a second FBT gross-up rate. Hence for the 2000–01 and later FBT years, two FBT gross-up rates is applied.

#### FRINGE BENEFITS, BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY

The types of benefits provided vary across industries. In general, some industries are more likely to provide certain types of fringe benefits because businesses traditionally provide benefits related to their area of business. For example, employers in the finance, insurance, property and business services industries are more likely to provide benefits such as low-cost loans, debt waivers, expenses and property to their employees, while employers in the airline industry (classified under the transport and storage industry category) are more likely to provide airline transport as a fringe benefit to their employees. This is because this type of fringe benefit arises only when employees or associates of airlines or travel agents

are provided with free or discounted air travel – subject to the stand-by restrictions that customarily apply to employees in the airline industry.

For the 2002–03 FBT year, the property and business services industry accounted for the largest number of total FBT payers providing property benefits, while the transport and storage industry accounted for the largest number of total FBT payers providing airline transport benefits (see FBT detailed table 3).

In terms of FBT payable, the manufacturing industry (20%), property and business services industry (15%), and the wholesale trade industry (13%) accounted for the largest share of total FBT payable (table 10.2).

TABLE 10.2: FBT payable<sup>1</sup>, by industry, 2002-03 FBT year

Industry <sup>2</sup>	ı	BT payers	F	FBT payable <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	\$m	%	
Manufacturing	8,187	14.5	607	19.8	
Property & business services	13,436	23.7	458	15.0	
Wholesale trade	7,602	13.4	387	12.6	
Finance & insurance	3,514	6.2	369	12.0	
Retail trade	4,997	8.8	183	6.0	
Government administration & defence	1,156	2.0	170	5.6	
Transport & storage	1,811	3.2	131	4.3	
Mining	719	1.3	132	4.3	
Education	1,608	2.8	120	3.9	
Construction	3,401	6.0	92	3.0	
Communication	343	0.6	83	2.7	
Personal & other services	1,674	3.0	73	2.6	
Health & community services	3,282	5.8	73	2.4	
Cultural & recreational services	1,275	2.3	69	2.3	
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	1,518	2.7	41	1.3	
Electricity, gas & water supply	166	0.3	33	1.1	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,333	2.4	22	0.7	
Other <sup>3</sup>	617	1.1	22	0.7	
Total <sup>4</sup>	56,639	100.0	3,063	100.0	

<sup>1.</sup> Refers to FBT payable calculated before rebates were deducted. Excludes FBT payable by Australian Government departments.

<sup>2.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in the Tax Office publication, Business industry codes 2002.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes FBT payable by FBT payers who did not state their industry.

<sup>4.</sup> Total amounts may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

#### **FBT REBATES**

FBT is payable on the grossed-up taxable value of benefits, and an offsetting income tax deduction is allowed for FBT paid. However, certain non-profit employers (such as religious institutions, trade unions, scientific, charitable or public educational institutions) cannot claim the offsetting income tax deductions for FBT. To ensure these employers are not disadvantaged, they are eligible for a FBT rebate of 48%.

The amount of the rebate for the FBT years beginning on or after 1 April 2001 is calculated using the following formula:

0.48 x (gross tax – aggregate x rebatable days in year non-rebatable amount) total days in year

**Gross tax** refers to the amount of FBT that would be payable if the rebate did not exist. The **aggregate non-rebatable** 

**amount** is the portion of the taxable value of fringe benefits for which the employer cannot obtain a rebate. **Rebatable days** refers to the number of whole days in the year on which the employer qualified for the rebate. **Total days** refers to the number of days in the year of tax, excluding the days on which the employer did not engage in activities as an employer.

For the 2002–03 FBT year, 3,369 entities claimed the rebate (table 10.3). The majority of these entities were in the education services (35%), personal and other services (24%), and cultural and recreational services (10%) industries.

The total value of rebates claimed by eligible organisations in the 2003 FBT year was \$79.6 million. Rebates reduced the amount of FBT payable from \$3,063 million to \$2,983.5 million.

TABLE 10.3: FBT rebates claimed, by industry, 2002-03 FBT year

Industry <sup>1</sup>		Claims		laimed
	No.	%	\$'000	%
Education	1,181	35.1	36,605	46.0
Personal & other services	801	23.8	16,907	21.2
Cultural & recreational services	336	10.0	11,978	15.1
Property & business services	282	8.4	4,416	5.5
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	282	8.4	3,871	4.9
Health & community services	153	4.5	1,406	1.8
Manufacturing	29	0.9	1,042	1.3
Finance & insurance	33	1.0	666	0.8
Government administration & defence	44	1.3	611	0.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	40	1.2	413	0.5
Wholesale trade	19	0.6	384	0.5
Transport & storage	30	0.9	355	0.4
Retail trade	18	0.5	202	0.3
Construction	14	0.4	66	0.1
Other <sup>2</sup>	107	3.2	658	0.8
Total <sup>3</sup>	3,369	100.0	79,577	100.0

<sup>1.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in the Tax Office publication, Business industry codes 2002.

<sup>2.</sup> Includes mining, communication, electricity, gas and water supply industries and entities that did not state their industry.

<sup>3.</sup> Total amounts claimed may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

#### **EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS**

In some circumstances, an employee may make a payment to their employer as a contribution towards the cost of providing fringe benefits. These payments, referred to as 'employee contributions', are generally assessable income in the hands of the employer.

An employee contribution may be made only from an employee's after-tax income. Contributions in respect of a particular fringe benefit reduce the taxable value of that benefit, and therefore the amount of FBT payable. They may not be applied to reduce the taxable value of any other fringe benefit. Any operating expenses incurred by the employee in relation to a car supplied by the employer that are not reimbursed may also reduce the taxable value. Employers are not required to lodge FBT returns when the employee contributions reduce the total FBT liability to nil.

For the 2002–03 FBT year, employers had to report employee contributions for motor vehicle, expense payments, housing,

living away from home allowance, airline transport, board, property, car parking and other (residual) benefits (see the 2003 FBT annual return in the appendix). Total employee contributions for these benefits (excluding those made by employees of Australian Government departments) reached \$254.2 million for the 2002–03 FBT year.

A breakdown of employee contributions by broad industry and entity is presented in table 10.4. For companies, the greatest proportion of contributions was paid by employees in the manufacturing industry (20%). For partnerships and individuals (or sole traders), employees in the property and business services industry accounted for the largest share of contributions (37% and 32% respectively). For trusts, employees in the retail trade industry (31%) accounted for the largest share in contributions.

Overall, the government administration and defence industry accounted for the largest share of total employee contributions (15%).

TABLE 10.4: Employee contributions<sup>1</sup>, by industry and entity, 2002-03 FBT year

Industry <sup>2</sup>	Company	Partnership	Trust	Individual <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government administration & defence	65	0	34	0	38,110	38,210
Manufacturing	33,512	150	3,054	3	287	37,006
Transport & storage	32,456	0	343	0	2,254	35,053
Retail trade	17,997	501	7,285	20	487	26,289
Wholesale trade	21,328	292	3,833	1	291	25,744
Property & business services	18,578	673	5,298	49	708	25,307
Mining	12,274	4	25	0	82	12,385
Education	4,295	3	54	7	8,018	12,377
Finance & insurance	9,267	10	955	0	1,004	11,236
Personal & other services	1,717	0	195	1	5,434	7,347
Health & community services	2,752	29	421	22	3,355	6,579
Construction	3,934	13	1,173	3	159	5,282
Communication	2,558	0	123	0	1	2,681
Cultural & recreational services	1,704	17	91	32	339	2,183
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,464	85	490	12	116	2,168
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	1,598	4	346	0	150	2,098
Electricity, gas & water supply	718	14	4	0	444	1,180
Other <sup>5</sup>	445	10	141	4	493	1,093
Total	166,661	1,804	23,863	155	61,732	254,218

<sup>1.</sup> Excludes employee contributions made by employees of Australian Government departments. An employee contribution amount of \$0 may indicate an amount less than \$500.

<sup>2.</sup> The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. There is a complete listing of all fine industries listed under each broad industry group and the corresponding code in our publication, Business industry codes 2002.

<sup>3.</sup> Sole traders.

<sup>4.</sup> Includes local government, state government, state government statutory authorities, Australian Government-state statutory authorities, non-profit, strata title and co-operative organisations.

<sup>5.</sup> Includes entities that did not state their industry.

Employees from the government administration and defence industry accounted for the largest proportion (32%) of total housing contributions. Employees from the manufacturing industry accounted for the largest proportion (19%) of total motor vehicle contributions. There is a further breakdown of employee contributions, by type of benefit and industry, in FBT detailed table 4.

#### BOX 10.5: Employee contributions, 2001-02 income year

Fringe benefit employee contributions that companies, partnerships and trusts (employers) receive from their employees are also reported on the annual income tax returns of these entities (employers). There are statistics on fringe benefit employee contributions for the 2001–02 income year in some company, partnership and trust tax detailed tables (for example, see company tax detailed table 2 part A, partnership tax detailed table 1 part D and trust tax detailed table 1 part D).

#### **DETAILED TABLES**

## Table 1: FBT payers, by FBT payable, 2002–03 FBT year

This table shows the number of FBT payers ranged by FBT payable for the 2002–03 FBT year.

## Table 2: FBT payable and FBT rebate, by broad industry, 2002–03 FBT year

This table shows FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT payable by broad industry groupings for the 2002–03 FBT year.

# Table 3: Number of FBT payers, by type of benefit and broad industry, 2002–03 FBT year

This table shows the number of FBT payers in different broad industries that provided different types of benefits for the 2002–03 FBT year.

# Table 4: Employee contributions, by entity, type of benefit and broad industry, 2002–03 FBT year

This table shows amounts of employee contributions that entities (companies, partnerships, trusts, individuals and others), classified by broad industry groupings, received from their employees for different types of benefits (motor vehicle, expense payments, housing, living away from home allowance, airline transport, board, property, car parking and other (residual)) for the 2002–03 FBT year.

## Table 5: Selected items, 1992–93 to 2002–03 FBT years

This table shows the number of FBT payers, FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT from the 1992–93 to 2002–03 FBT years.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 10.5).

#### TIME SERIES TABLE

Table 10.5 shows the number of FBT payers, FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT from the 1992–93 to 2002–03 FBT years. This table is also available on the CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website as FBT detailed table 5. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

# TABLE 10.5: Selected FBT<sup>2</sup> items¹, 1992–93 to 2002–03 FBT years

Selected FBT items		1992–934	1993–94	1994–954	1995-964	1996–973,5	1997–983,5	1998–993, <sup>5</sup>	1998-993, <sup>5</sup> 1999-2000 <sup>3,5</sup>	2000-013,6	2001-023,6	2002-0336
Number of FBT												
payers	по.	79,738	76,899	73,115	70,406	69,367	68,527	69,963	66,902	63,214	60,594	56,639
FBT payable	↔	1,292,602,000	1,420,616,000	\$ 1,292,602,000 1,420,616,000 2,736,380,000 2,997	2,997,945,000	,945,000 3,452,694,991 3,316,582,534 3,531,995,061 3,431,637,146 3,453,067,219 3,185,410,821 3,063,047,989	3,316,582,534	3,531,995,061	3,431,637,146	3,453,067,219	3,185,410,821	3,063,047,989
FBT rebates	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,084	3,158	3,503	3,590	3,555	3,486	3,369
	↔	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. 51,536,000	66,558,000		104,039,576	131,044,119	84,904,810 104,039,576 131,044,119 153,916,222 144,527,317	144,527,317	78,698,579	79,577,312
Net FBT <sup>7</sup>	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. 2,684,844,000 2,931,	2,931,387,000	,387,000 3,367,790,181 3,212,542,958 3,400,950,942 3,277,720,924 3,308,539,902 3,106,712,242 2,983,470,677	3,212,542,958	3,400,950,942	3,277,720,924	3,308,539,902	3,106,712,242	2,983,470,677

## Notes:

Please refer to the 'Fringe benefits tax' chapter and the Taxation Statistics 2001-02 glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of Taxation Statistics 2001-02 on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the Taxation statistics 2001-02 CD-ROM

The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. This table is the same as fringe benefits tax detailed table 5 which can be viewed or downloaded from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

2. Statistics for all items exclude Australian Government department FBT statistics.

3. The statistics for the 2002-03 FBT year were sourced from 2003 FBT returns processed by 31 October 2003. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics are not necessarily complete. The statistics reported from 1996-97 to 2001-02 in this table for the 2002-03 and prior FBT years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of FBT statistics' section in the 'Fringe benefits tax' chapter of *Taxation statistics* reported from 1996-97 to 2001-02 in this table may not match the statistics reported in previous editions of Taxation statistics because the statistics for these income years have been updated.

4. Amounts (\$) reported for the 1992–93 to 1995–96 FBT years are rounded to thousands. Actual amount figures are not available.

5. The statistics for the 1996-97 to 1999-2000 FBT years only include FBT returns (or payers) with aggregate taxable amount greater than \$0.

6. The statistics for the 2000-01 to 2002-03 years only include FBT returns (or payers) with net FBT payable (referred to as the 'subtotal' label in the FBT return) greater than \$0.

7. Net FBT = FBT payable - FBT rebates

PAYG WITHHOLDING

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2002–03 the Tax Office collected \$84.9 billion of PAYG withholding revenue, accounting for 46% of total Tax Office revenue collections.
- Collections from PAYG withholders who sent \$1 million or more to the Tax Office reached \$56.4 billion, accounting for 66% of total PAYG withholding collections.

Pay as you go (PAYG) is a single, integrated system for reporting and paying amounts to meet expected tax liability. The PAYG system became effective from 1 July 2000 for most taxpayers. For most taxpayers this means one set of rules, one set of payment dates and one form to fill in - a Business activity statement or an Instalment activity statement.

#### PAYG affects:

- entities (such as individuals or sole traders, companies, partnerships, trusts and superannuation funds) operating businesses, non-profit organisations and government
- individuals with investment or business income, such as self-funded retirees, rental property owners, partners in a partnership, beneficiaries of a trust, and those with domestic employees, and
- some trustees.

#### PAYG has two components:

- PAYG withholding which replaced the pay as you earn (PAYE), prescribed payments system, reportable payments system and other withholding systems, and
- PAYG instalments which replaced provisional tax and the company and superannuation fund instalment system.

This chapter presents a description of the PAYG withholding system and PAYG withholding revenue collections for the 2002-03 financial year. These collections may include amounts reported or paid for years other than the year in which they are actually received or collected by the Tax Office. For example, PAYG withheld amounts reported on the June 2002 activity statement relate to the period ending 30 June 2002 (end of the 2001-02 financial year), but the Tax Office may have received or collected the PAYG withheld amount in July or August 2002 (part of the 2002-03 financial year).

#### SOURCE OF PAYG WITHHOLDING STATISTICS

Statistics in this chapter are mainly sourced from activity statements, payment summaries and annual payment summary statements (lodged electronically or in paper form) processed as at 30 June 2003.

Copies of the Business activity statement and Instalment activity statement are in the appendix. Alternatively, they may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

#### **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

Several tax policies and test cases occurred during the 2002-03 financial year which may have affected the statistics reported in this chapter and in the detailed tables.

- From 1 July 2002, the Commissioner required entities paying salary, wages, commission, bonus or allowances to bicycle couriers to withhold amounts from those payments where the circumstances are similar to those in the Hollis V Vabu case.
- A new withholding event applies to certain payments made to religious practitioners from 1 July 2002.
- A new withholding event applies from 1 July 2002 which requires an entity to withhold an amount from a departing Australia superannuation payment.
- Special administrative arrangements for PAYG withholding on alienated personal services income have been extended to the 2002-03 income year.
- A court decision clarified that an amount must be withheld from a liquidator's dividend paid to a former employee for wages owed.

Two new time series tables or detailed tables have been included in this chapter. The tables are:

- PAYG withholding collections, by amount sent to the Tax Office, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years (see chapter table 11.3 or PAYG withholding detailed table 1), and
- PAYG withholding collections, by industry, 2000–01 to 2002-03 financial years (see chapter table 11.4 or PAYG withholding detailed table 2).

#### THE PAYG WITHHOLDING SYSTEM

Withholding is the process by which entities withhold amounts from payments to others and send these amounts to the Tax Office. Before the introduction of the PAYG withholding system, many entities already sent withholding amounts in the form of PAYE tax instalment deductions withheld from their employees' salary or wages.

PAYG withholding applies generally to payments made, or non-cash benefits provided, on or after 1 July 2000. Payments and transactions subject to PAYG withholding are referred to as 'withholding payments'. Under the PAYG withholding system entities are required to withhold amounts from the following kinds of payments they make to others:

- salaries, wages, allowances, bonuses or commissions paid to an employee
- payments to company directors
- payments to office holders (for example, Members of Parliament)
- a payment to a religious practitioner
- payments to members of the defence forces or police forces
- return to work payments
- payments covered by a voluntary agreement (for example, a business and a contract worker who has an ABN can make a voluntary agreement to bring the worker's payments into the PAYG withholding system if the work payments are not subject to any other PAYG withholding)
- payments under a labour hire arrangement or payments specified by regulations
- pension or annuity payments
- eligible termination payments
- payments for unused leave on an individual's retirement or on termination of employment
- social security or similar payments
- Commonwealth education or training payments
- compensation, sickness or accident payments
- payments arising from an investment where the payee does not quote their tax file number (TFN) or, in some cases, their ARN
- an investor becoming presently entitled to the income of a unit trust
- payments for a supply where the payee does not quote their ABN
- dividends, interest or royalties paid to an overseas person or received for a foreign resident
- interest payments derived by a lender in carrying on business through an overseas permanent establishment
- mining payments
- natural resource payments
- alienated personal services payments or attributed personal services income
- non-cash benefits, excluding fringe benefits, any exempt benefit under the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* or a benefit comprising the acquisition of a share or right under an employee share scheme within the meaning of Division 13A of Part III of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, and
- superannuation payments to temporary residents departing Australia permanently.

#### BOX 11.1: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

Alienated personal services payment: a payment of personal services income that is received by a personal services entity and assessed to an individual under the rules in Division 86 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. Income is personal services income if it is mainly a reward for an individual's personal efforts or skills. This applies regardless of whether the income is received directly by the individual or by a company, trust or partnership (personal services entity).

Statistics on personal services income for the 2001–02 income year are in the personal tax chapter and in some of the personal tax detailed tables.

**Non-cash benefit:** property or services in any form except money, for example, a barter transaction. A benefit is taken to have been provided to an entity if it is dealt with on the entity's behalf or as the entity directs.

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the *full* technical or legal definitions.

In general, the amount required to be withheld from a withholding payment is worked out using the PAYG withholding tax tables. However, other specific rules and regulations prescribing how much to withhold may apply to certain types of withholding payments (see table 11.1). The Commissioner may also vary the amount to be withheld due to the special circumstances of a payee or class of payees.

TABLE 11.1: PAYG withholding rates and regulations

Withholding payments	Amount withheld
Salaries, wages, allowances, bonuses or commissions paid to an employee	Calculated by using the Commissioner of Taxation's PAYG withholding tables. If the payee has not provided a tax file number (TFN) declaration,
Payments to company directors	48.5% of the payment will be withheld.
Payments to a religious practitioner	
Return to work payments	
Payments covered by a voluntary agreement	
Payments under a labour hire arrangement or specified by regulations	
Pension or annuity payments	
Eligible termination payments	
Payments for unused leave on an individual's retirement or on termination of employment	
Social security or similar payments	
Commonwealth education or training payments	
Compensation, sickness or accident payments	
Attributed personal services income	Under administrative arrangements, a personal services entity with a PAYG obligation may calculate the amount to withhold based on either:  70% of the gross personal services income, or  a percentage based on the entity's net personal services income for the previous year.  Otherwise, the amount withheld must equal the amount the withholder would have withheld had the attributed personal services income been paid in full as salary or wages to the individual performing the personal services.
Payments arising from an investment where the payee does not quote their TFN or, in some cases, their ABN	48.5% of the payment, unless it is a partly franked dividend, in which case the 48.5% rate applies only to the unfranked portion.
Payments for a supply where the payee does not quote their ABN	48.5% of the payment
Dividends paid to an overseas person; dividends received for a foreign resident	Either at the 30% rate or as provided in a double taxation agreement with other countries
Royalties paid to an overseas person; royalties received for a foreign resident	
Interest paid to an overseas person; interest received for a foreign resident	10% of interest payments
Interest derived through an overseas permanent establishment	
Departing Australia superannuation payment	For undeducted contributions or post-June 1994 invalidity component – nil For untaxed post-June 83 component – 40% Remainder – 30%
Mining payments	4% of payments
Natural resource payments	Rate set by the Commissioner
Non-cash benefits	The amount the PAYG withholder would have been required to withhold if the payment had been money. The amount is calculated according to the market value of the non-cash benefit when the benefit is provided.

#### PAYG WITHHOLDERS

The obligation to withhold amounts from payments to others and send the amounts to the Tax Office is the responsibility of the entity making the withholding payment. The entity can be any of the following:

- an individual
- a body corporate
- a body politic
- a partnership
- any unincorporated association or body of persons
- a trustee of a trust, or
- a trustee of a superannuation fund.

PAYG withholding entities may be classified into three types:

- small withholders generally have total annual withholdings of up to \$25,000 and are required to report and send the amount withheld quarterly through their activity statements
- medium withholders generally have total annual withholdings of \$25,001 to \$1 million and are required to report and send the amount withheld monthly through their activity statements, and
- large withholders generally have total annual withholdings exceeding \$1 million. For these withholders, an amount withheld in any period commencing Saturday and ending Tuesday is payable on the Monday following the period, and an amount withheld in any period commencing Wednesday and ending Friday is payable on the Thursday following the period. Large withholders do not report or send the amounts withheld through their activity statements. Instead the Tax Office provides them with separate arrangements for notifying and sending amounts withheld.

Entities are required to register for PAYG withholding before they can withhold from any payments. (Entities that were already registered for PAYE had their registrations carried over to PAYG withholding automatically.)

Entities can register for PAYG withholding by either completing a form (which can be sent to the Tax Office in paper or electronic form) or contacting the Tax Office. Entities applying for an ABN can use the same form to register for PAYG withholding. The ABN is used as the registration number for PAYG withholding. Entities that do not wish to obtain an ABN or are not entitled to an ABN are issued with a withholding payer number.

#### PAYG WITHHOLDING REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Before the introduction of the PAYG withholding system in 2000–01, tax collected through the PAYE system, prescribed payments system (PPS), reportable payments system (RPS), non-resident interest withholding tax, non-resident dividend withholding tax, non-resident royalty withholding tax, mining withholding tax and tax file number (TFN) withholding tax collection systems accounted for more than half of the total Tax Office revenue collected in each financial year. (In figure 11.1, estimated PAYG withholding collections before 2000–01 – which is the sum of PAYE, PPS and RPS and other withholding collections – accounted for half of total revenue collections).

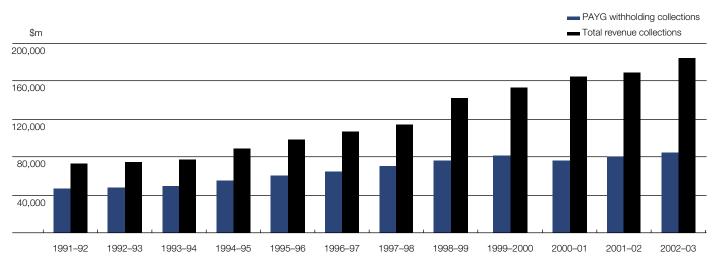
As shown in figure 11.1, from 1991–92 to 1999–2000, estimated PAYG withholding collections increased annually due to significant yearly increases in PAYE, prescribed payments system and non-resident withholding tax collections. The upward trend in PAYE and prescribed payments system collections reflected generally steady increases in employment and average weekly earnings, as well as a range of initiatives undertaken by the Tax Office, which aimed to identify, establish and collect PAYE from non-compliant taxpayers. These initiatives included the debt management improvement strategy, a project on PAYE erosion, and the introduction of the Cash Economy Taskforce.

In 2000–01 the Tax Office collected \$75.7 billion in PAYG withholding revenue (the sum of PAYG withholding collections, including TFN and ABN withholding collections, mining withholding tax and non-resident withholding tax collections), a decrease of 7% from the previous year. As a result of the decline, the proportion of PAYG withholding collections to total revenue fell from 63% in 1992–93 to 46% in 2000–01. The significant decline in PAYG withholding revenue in 2000–01 was mainly due to the lower personal tax rates introduced as part of the new tax system.

In 2001-02 the Tax Office collected \$79.6 billion in PAYG withholding revenue, an increase of \$3.9 billion (or 5%) from the previous year. In 2002-03 PAYG withholding revenue further increased by 7% to \$84.9 billion (figure 11.1 and table 11.4). For both years, the increase can be attributed to growth in employment, salary and wages. However, for the 2002-03 financial year, there were two new withholding events introduced (see the 'New features and information' section in this chapter). This means that the PAYG withholding revenue for the 2000-03 financial year includes withheld amounts from these events. For example, withheld amounts from payments to religious practitioners and/or from superannuation payments to temporary residents departing Australia permanently, which were not previously included, are now included in the PAYG withholding revenue from 2002–03 onwards.

Despite the significant increase in PAYG withholding revenue in 2001–02 and 2002–03, the proportion of PAYG withholding collections to total Tax Office revenue remained relatively steady. In 2001–02 PAYG withholding collections accounted for 47% of total Tax Office revenue collections. In 2002–03 the proportion of PAYG withholding collections fell back to 46% (figure 11.1).

FIGURE 11.1: PAYG withholding revenue collected1 and total revenue collected2 1992-93 to 2002-03 financial years3



- 1. The PAYG withholding system was only introduced on 1 July 2000 as part of government tax reforms. PAYG withholding revenue collected before 2000–01 is calculated to be the sum of PAYE withholding, prescribed payments system, reportable payments system, non-resident interest withholding tax, non-resident dividend withholding tax, non-resident royalty withholding tax, mining withholding tax and TFN withholding tax collections. For 2000–01, PAYG withholding revenue is the sum of PAYG withholding collections (including TFN and ABN withholding tax collections), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax collections (which were reported and paid separately from PAYG withholding). From 2001–02 onwards, mining withholding tax and non-resident withholding tax collections are included in PAYG withholding collections. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme collections.
- 2. Includes collections of PAYG withholding, income tax and contributions from superannuation funds, companies, individuals (which includes PAYG instalments and other payments), fringe benefits tax, excise, superannuation surcharge, GST, wine equalisation tax, luxury car tax, sales tax, petroleum resource rent tax and other minor taxes or collections from other systems.
- 3. Annual collections are from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (for example, 1992–93 collections include all collections from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993).

#### BOX 11.2: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

Pay as you earn (PAYE) system: introduced in 1941. Before the introduction of the PAYG system, it was the main tax collection system affecting individuals. Under PAYE, most salary and wage earners had instalments deducted from their pay to pay their tax, Medicare levy and Higher Education Contribution Scheme repayments. Employers were required to make tax instalment deductions at prescribed rates to cover their employee's anticipated tax liability at the end of the year, and pay them directly to the Tax Office.

**Prescribed payments system:** introduced in 1983. It was an income reporting and tax collection system designed to ensure that people in certain prescribed industries (construction, joinery and cabinet making, architectural services, cleaning, engineering services, motor vehicle repair, surveying services and road transport) paid their tax as they earned income. It also applied to certain payments (including payments under the introduced voluntary agreements) made from outside prescribed industries.

**Reportable payments system:** introduced in 1994. It was linked to the TFN and was designed to ensure people paid the correct amount of tax. Because it was an income reporting system based on the TFN, payers were required to deduct tax only when a payee did not quote a TFN. Accordingly, remittances for reportable payments system deductions represented only a very small proportion of total tax revenue. It was initially introduced into the fishing and clothing industries, and subsequently into the smash repairs, and fruit and vegetable industries.

Tax file number (TFN) withholding tax: tax instalments deducted from a resident taxpayer's account where:

- no TFN has been quoted, or
- an exemption from quoting a TFN hasn't been claimed.

TFN withholding tax is generally withheld when the interest is paid and is calculated at the highest marginal tax rate (47%) plus Medicare levy (1.5%), currently 48.5%.

Any TFN withholding tax deducted by an investment body is shown on the statement or in the passbook, and the withheld amount is forwarded to the Tax Office.

Before 2 July 2000 an investor could quote a TFN to an investment body in relation to certain investments to avoid having 48.5% withheld from income on the investment. The requirement to withhold in the absence of a TFN generally continues under the PAYG withholding system but, as investments can be held in a business capacity, a business may quote either an ABN or a TFN to avoid withholding at the top rate. Non-resident investors are exempt from quoting a TFN but are subject to non-resident withholding tax rules (table 11.1).

**Australian business number (ABN) withholding:** a withholding event introduced by the PAYG withholding system for business-to-business transactions. From 1 July 2000 anyone carrying on a business is required to quote their ABN in relation to goods or services they supply to another business. Businesses must withhold 48.5% of the total payment if a supplier does not quote their ABN, or if the business is not satisfied that the supply is excluded from the ABN rule.

**Mining withholding tax:** mining payments made to Aboriginal people and Aboriginal distributing groups relating to the use of Aboriginal land for mining and exploration are subject to mining withholding tax. The rate of this withholding tax is 4%. The responsibility for paying the tax rests with the mining company, government or other person who makes the payment, and these bodies are therefore required to withhold an amount from a mining payment in accordance with the PAYG withholding rules. The mining payments to which the withholding system applies include:

- royalties received by the Commonwealth for the mining of Aboriginal land
- certain payments made to Aboriginal land councils, and
- payments made in relation to Aboriginal land for the issue of a miner's right or mining interest, for permission to enter or remain on the land to mine or explore, and payments of mining royalties in relation to Aboriginal land.

Non-resident withholding tax on interest, dividends and royalties: A final withholding tax that applies to non-residents (may be individuals, companies, funds, partners or trustees) who are liable for Australian tax on certain income earned in Australia. Amounts are generally withheld by the payers of interest, unfranked dividends or royalties to non-residents and sent to the Tax Office. The amount of tax payable depends on whether the recipient is a resident of a country covered by a tax agreement that has been given the force of law in Australia. Payers of interest, dividends or royalties to non-residents are required to withhold an amount from payments (when applicable) at the following rates:

- 10% for interest in all cases
- 30% for dividends unless an international agreement applies
- 30% for royalties unless an international agreement applies

**Non-resident individual:** generally a person who maintains a home outside Australia and who does not intend to live here permanently will be a non-resident for Australian income tax purposes.

Non-resident company: generally a company incorporated outside Australia is a non-resident for Australian tax purposes.

Non-resident partnership, trust or superannuation fund: a partnership, trust or superannuation fund that is based overseas and receives Australian-sourced interest or dividend income.

**Double taxation agreement:** agreement between Australia and another country concerning the taxing of entities that may be taxed on the same income in both countries.

Interest: generally regarded as an amount paid as compensation to a lender for not having the use of its capital.

Dividend: generally regarded as an amount paid by a company to its shareholders.

**Royalty:** a payment made by one person for the use of rights owned by another person. The payment may be periodic, irregular or one-off. Australian income tax legislation extends the normal definition of royalties to include payments or credits of any kind in return for items listed in subsection 6(1) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936.

1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the full technical or legal definition.

In 2002–03, 5% (\$4 billion) of total PAYG withholding was collected from withholders who sent less than \$25,000 to the Tax Office; 29% (\$24.5 billion) was collected from withholders who sent \$25,000 to less than \$1 million; and 66% (\$56.4 billion) was collected from withholders who sent \$1 million or more (table 11.2).

While PAYG withholders who sent less than \$25,000 to the Tax Office consistently accounted for 5% of total PAYG withholding collections from 2000–01 to 2002–03; the share of PAYG withholders who sent \$25,000 to less than \$1 million have increased from 26% to 29% of total PAYG withholding collections (table 11.4). PAYG withholders who sent more than \$1 million or more consistently accounted for the majority of total PAYG withholding since the introduction of PAYG withholding in 2000–01, but their share of total PAYG withholding collections have declined from 69% in 2000–01 to 66% in 2002–03 (table 11.4).

TABLE 11.2: PAYG withholding collections, by amount sent to the Tax Office, 2002–03 financial year

Amount sent	Amount o	ollected
	\$m	% <sup>1</sup>
\$1-\$999	37	0.0
\$1,000–\$4,999	465	0.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	867	1.0
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,639	3.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	3,377	4.0
\$50,000-\$99,999	4,476	5.3
\$100,000-\$499,999	11,603	13.7
\$500,000-\$999,999	4,999	5.9
\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999	5,428	6.4
\$2,000,000-\$2,999,999	3,539	4.2
\$3,000,000-\$3,999,999	2,499	2.9
\$4,000,000-\$4,999,999	2,021	2.4
\$5,000,000 or more	42,972	50.6
Total <sup>2</sup>	84,922	100.0

- 1. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
- 2. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

The amount of PAYG withholding revenue raised varied considerably according to the type of industry (table 11.3 and table 11.5). The amount collected can depend on factors such as the number of employees in each industry and income levels. For example, industries containing a large number of professional people may provide more PAYG withholding revenue because of their higher average salaries.

In 2002–03 the government administration and defence industry accounted for the largest share of total PAYG withholding revenue collected (11.9%) (table 11.3).

Since the introduction of the PAYG withholding system, the government administration and defence industry, the property and business services industry and the manufacturing industry were the top three remitters of PAYG withholding amounts (table 11.5).

TABLE 11.3: PAYG withholding collections, by industry, 2002–03 financial year

Industry	Amount collected				
	\$m	%			
Government administration & defence	10,148	11.9			
Property & business services	9,893	11.6			
Manufacturing	9,861	11.6			
Health & community services	7,159	8.4			
Finance	7,082	8.3			
Retail	6,131	7.2			
Education	5,241	6.2			
Construction	4,747	5.6			
Personal & other services	4,595	5.4			
Wholesale	4,553	5.4			
Transport & storage	3,985	4.7			
Communication	3,413	4.0			
Mining	2,439	2.9			
Cultural & recreational services	1,566	1.8			
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	1,466	1.7			
Electricity, gas & water supply	1,130	1.3			
Agriculture	1,060	1.2			
Forestry	137	0.2			
Fishing	117	0.1			
Other & not stated <sup>1</sup>	198	0.2			
Total <sup>2</sup>	84,922	100.0			

Includes withholders that did not state their industry and/or stated multiple industries

#### **DETAILED TABLES**

The following detailed tables on PAYG withholding collections are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

# Table 1: PAYG withholding collections, by amount sent to the Tax Office, 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years

This table reports PAYG withholding amounts collected by the Tax Office (or amount sent by PAYG withholders to the Tax Office) ranged by amount sent during the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 11.4).

# Table 2: PAYG withholding collections, by industry, 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years

This table reports PAYG withholding amounts collected by the Tax Office from different industry groups (or amounts sent by different industries to the Tax Office) during the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 11.5).

#### **TIME SERIES TABLES**

The following tables show PAYG withholding collections from 2000–01 to 2002–03. These tables are also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of the publication on the Tax Office website. They may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

<sup>2.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 11.41: PAYG withholding collections, by amount sent to the Tax Office, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Amount sent		2000-012		2001-02		2002-03
	Amount	collected	Amoun	collected	Amoun	t collected
	\$m	%	\$m	%³	\$m	%³
\$1–\$999	48	0.1	36	0.0	37	0.0
\$1,000-\$4,999	591	0.8	460	0.6	465	0.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	972	1.3	846	1.1	867	1.0
\$10,000–\$24,999	2,322	3.1	2,526	3.2	2,639	3.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,756	3.7	3,223	4.0	3,377	4.0
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,549	4.8	4,190	5.3	4,476	5.3
\$100,000-\$499,999	8,768	11.8	10,497	13.2	11,603	13.7
\$500,000-\$999,999	4,028	5.4	4,618	5.8	4,999	5.9
\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999	4,667	6.3	5,103	6.4	5,428	6.4
\$2,000,000-\$2,999,999	3,017	4.1	3,244	4.1	3,539	4.2
\$3,000,000-\$3,999,999	2,476	3.3	2,311	2.9	2,499	2.9
\$4,000,000-\$4,999,999	1,871	2.5	1,834	2.3	2,021	2.4
\$5,000,000 or more	39,409	52.9	40,710	51.1	42,972	50.6
Total⁴	74,474	100.0	79,599	100.0	84,922	100.0

<sup>1.</sup> This table is the same as PAYG withholding detailed table 1 which can be viewed/downloaded from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website.

<sup>2.</sup> PAYG withholding amounts reported for 2000–01 excludes mining withholding tax collections and non-resident interest, dividends and royalty withholding tax collections.

<sup>3.</sup> A share of 0.0% indicates a share less than 0.05%.

<sup>4.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 11.51: PAYG withholding collections, by industry, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Industry	2	2000 <b>–</b> 01²		2001–02	:	2002–03
	Amount o	collected	Amount o	collected	Amount c	ollected
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Government administration &						
defence	9,099	12.2	9,353	11.8	10,148	11.9
Property & business services	7,403	9.9	8,686	10.9	9,893	11.6
Manufacturing	9,124	12.3	9,236	11.6	9,861	11.6
Health & community services	6,031	8.1	6,705	8.4	7,159	8.4
Finance	6,445	8.7	6,712	8.4	7,082	8.3
Retail	5,226	7.0	5,672	7.1	6,131	7.2
Education	4,608	6.2	4,865	6.1	5,241	6.2
Construction	3,867	5.2	4,192	5.3	4,747	5.6
Personal & other services	4,269	5.7	4,496	5.6	4,595	5.4
Wholesale	4,015	5.4	4,284	5.4	4,553	5.4
Transport & storage	3,539	4.8	3,681	4.6	3,985	4.7
Communication	3,749	5.0	4,089	5.1	3,413	4.0
Mining	2,129	2.9	2,269	2.9	2,439	2.9
Cultural & recreational services	1,278	1.7	1,433	1.8	1,566	1.8
Accommodation, cafes &						
restaurants	1,250	1.7	1,382	1.7	1,466	1.7
Electricity, gas & water supply	1,045	1.4	1,050	1.3	1,130	1.3
Agriculture	885	1.2	1,023	1.3	1,060	1.2
Forestry	126	0.2	131	0.2	137	0.2
Fishing	100	0.1	116	0.1	117	0.1
Other & not stated <sup>3</sup>	288	0.4	224	0.3	198	0.2
Total <sup>4</sup>	74,474	100.0	79,599	100.0	84,922	100.0

<sup>1.</sup> This table is the same as PAYG withholding detailed table 2 which can be viewed/downloaded from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website.

<sup>2.</sup> PAYG withholding amounts reported for 2000–01 excludes mining withholding tax collections and non-resident interest, dividends and royalty withholding tax collections.

 $<sup>3. \ \ \</sup>text{Includes withholders that did not state their industry and/or stated multiple industries}.$ 

<sup>4.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

GST AND OTHER TAXES

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2002–03 total net GST collections (including Customs collections, penalties and interest on overpayments) increased by 14% from the previous year to \$30.7 billion.
- Wine equalisation tax collections (including Customs collections) increased by 4% from the previous year to \$668.7 million.
- Luxury car tax collections (including Customs collections) increased by 19% from the previous year to \$262.7 million.
- As of 30 June 2003 the Tax Office had registered around 4.1 million entities for an ABN.

Under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth–State Financial Relations, the goods and services tax (GST) is administered by the Tax Office, and the states and territories pay agreed GST administration costs to the Australian Government. The Australian Government funds the Tax Office to administer GST, the cost of which is reimbursed by the states and territories. GST is collected by the Tax Office on behalf of the Australian Government, as an agent for the states and territories, and is appropriated to the states and territories.

This chapter provides a general description of GST, wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax and reports the collections for these taxes for the 2002–03 financial year. These collections may include amounts reported or paid for in years other than those in which they are actually received or collected by the Tax Office. For example, GST amounts reported on the June 2002 Business activity statement relate to the period ending 30 June 2002 (end of the 2001–02 financial year), but the Tax Office may have received or collected the GST in July or August 2002 (part of the 2002–03 financial year).

#### **SOURCE OF GST STATISTICS**

The GST, wine equalisation and luxury car tax collections (for the 2002–03 financial year) reported in this chapter are sourced from *Business activity statements*, annual GST returns and annual GST information reports as at 30 June 2003. Samples of the Business activity statement, GST annual return and annual information report are in the appendix. They may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** 

#### **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

For this chapter, most of the chapter tables were expanded to include data from the first year GST, wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax were introduced (2000–01) to 2002–03. In addition, a new time series table (table 12.8) is included at the back of the chapter. This time series table is the same as GST detailed table 1, which can be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

#### **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX**

The GST is similar to 'value-added taxes' applying in other countries. It is a tax of 10% on the supply of most goods and services and other taxable supplies (for example, real property and rights) in Australia, including things that are imported. In most cases it does not apply to exports of goods or services, and other things consumed outside Australia.

The GST is a multi-stage tax, with GST paid at each stage of the supply chain.

Liability for this tax rests with the supplier. Usually the supplier adjusts the price of a taxable supply to reflect the GST payable on the supply. However, if the supplier does not adjust the price to include the GST, they are still liable to pay the GST to the Tax Office.

Most registered entities (or businesses) are entitled to claim an **input tax credit** for the GST payable on goods, services and imports they acquired and used in their enterprise or business (such as purchases of raw materials and machinery). The entity needs to hold a tax invoice for the goods and/or services (for acquisitions greater than \$50 GST exclusive) at the time they claim the input tax credit. When calculating the amount they have to pay to the Tax Office, an entity offsets their input tax credits against their total GST amount payable. In this way, GST is collected only on the value added by each business in the production and distribution chain, with the tax being ultimately borne by the final consumer.

#### BOX 12.1: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**Entity:** may be an individual (sole trader), a body corporate, a corporation sole, a body politic, a partnership, an unincorporated association or body of persons, a trust or a superannuation fund.

**Enterprise:** covers various business or trade activities but does not include hobbies or private recreational pursuits. It does include the activities of entities such as charities, deductible gift recipients, and religious and government organisations. Activities that constitute an enterprise are those done:

- in the form of a business
- in the form of an adventure or concern in the nature of trade
- on a regular or continuous basis, in the form of a lease, licence or other grant of an interest in property
- by a trustee of a fund or by an authority or institution to which deductible gifts can be made
- by a trustee or manager of a complying superannuation fund
- by a charitable institution or by a trustee of a charitable fund
- by a religious institution, or
- by the Commonwealth, a state or a territory, or by a body corporate or corporation sole established for a public purpose by or under a law of the Commonwealth, a state or a territory.

However an enterprise does not include activities done:

- as an employee, or in connection with earning payment as a company director, office holder or under a labour hire arrangement
- as a private recreational pursuit or hobby
- by an individual or partnership (all or most of the members of which are individuals) without a reasonable expectation of profit or gain, or
- as a member of a local governing body established by or under a law of a state or territory, for example, a member of a shire council or a member of a state board or authority.
- 1. This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the full technical or legal definitions.

#### WHO CAN REGISTER FOR GST?

Any entity carrying on an enterprise and whose annual turnover is at or above the registration turnover threshold of \$50,000 (\$100,000 if the entity is a non-profit organisation) has to register for GST. Entities supplying taxi travel services in carrying on their enterprise also have to register for GST, regardless of their annual turnover.

An entity carrying on an enterprise with an annual turnover of less than \$50,000 (less than \$100,000 for a non-profit organisation) may choose to register for GST, but does not have to do so.

Entities registering for GST use the same application form they use to apply for an Australian business number (ABN).

#### Box 12.2: Australian business number

The Australian business number (ABN) is a unique identifier that allows businesses to deal with the Tax Office and with other government departments and agencies. It is available to other Australian Government, state, territory and local government regulatory bodies to streamline registration and reporting requirements. It is used by businesses and other entities for business-to-business transactions as well as business-to-government transactions.

### For tax purposes, entities register for an ABN to enable them to:

- register for GST and claim input tax credits
- register for pay as you go (PAYG)
- deal with investment bodies
- apply to the Tax Office for endorsement as a deductible gift recipient or income tax exempt charity
- interact with the Tax Office on other taxes and the fuel rebate and grant schemes, and
- have a unique identifying number which they will eventually use for their business dealings with government at all levels.

In addition, where a business entity supplies goods or services to the value of \$50 or more to another business entity, it is required to quote its ABN on an invoice. If the ABN is not quoted the entity making the payment must withhold tax at the top marginal rate of tax plus Medicare levy (at present 48.5%) from their payment to the entity supplying the goods or services.

At 30 June 2003 there were 4,177,622 active ABNs on the Australian Business Register.

During 2002–03 the Tax Office received a total of 546,514 ABN applications as follows:

- 74,140 were received through paper applications and imaging/optical character recognition
- 117,480 were received through the electronic lodgement service used by tax agents, and
- 354,894 were received through the Australian Business Register using the internet

#### REPORTING AND PAYING GST

Registered businesses and other entities can report and pay their GST (or claim input tax credits and/or refundable amounts) either monthly or quarterly through their Business activity statement (or activity statement).

If a registered entity has an annual turnover of more than \$20 million or intends to participate in the deferred GST scheme, it is compulsory for that entity to report and pay its GST obligations monthly and electronically.

If it has an annual turnover of less than \$20 million and the entity does not intend to participate in the deferred GST scheme, it can report and pay its GST obligations quarterly or monthly.

Entities that report and pay quarterly have three reporting options.

- Option 1: Report and pay/claim actual GST amounts quarterly through their activity statement.
- Option 2: Report and pay/claim actual GST amounts quarterly but report less information/items on their activity statement, and lodge a GST annual information report.
- Option 3: Report and pay a quarterly GST instalment amount and lodge a GST annual return. This option involves:
  - paying a quarterly GST instalment amount worked out by the Tax Office (or varied by the entity), and
  - accounting for any difference between the entity's actual GST liability and its total GST instalments for the year on a GST annual return.

If an entity has income from a primary production business or special professional income (for example, the entity is an author or an artist), it pays only two instalments for the year, rather than four.

If an entity uses the third option, net refunds are paid only after it lodges its GST annual return, not each quarter. However, the GST instalment amount worked out by the Tax Office takes into account input tax credits.

We advise businesses and other entities when they are eligible to use option 3 through their activity statement. The activity statement will also have the GST instalment amount preprinted on it.

In general, businesses and other entities are eligible to pay quarterly GST instalments, if they:

- have an annual turnover of \$2 million or less
- pay GST quarterly
- have lodged an activity statement for at least two quarters (or four months if they previously lodged their activity statement monthly)
- have lodged all their previous activity statements, and
- were not in an overall GST net refund position in the previous year, disregarding the first activity statement they lodged.

#### SUPPLIES SUBJECT AND NOT SUBJECT TO GST

Goods, services or anything else supplied by an entity that are subject to GST are referred to as **taxable supplies**. An entity makes a taxable supply if it:

- is registered or required to be registered for GST
- makes a supply for consideration
- makes a supply in the course or furtherance of an enterprise the entity carries on, and
- makes a supply connected with Australia.

There are other types of supplies that are not subject to GST – **GST-free supplies** and **input taxed supplies**.

If a supply is **GST-free**, a GST registered entity is not liable to pay GST on that supply, but is entitled to claim input tax credits for anything acquired or imported for use in its business or enterprise. GST-free supplies include most food, exports, sewerage and water, eligible childcare, non-commercial activities of charitable institutions, most education and health services, and government and administration services (except those government and administration services which are exempt under the *Treasurer's Determination* – refer to Division 81 of the *GST Act*).

If a **supply is input taxed**, the GST registered entity is not liable for GST on the supply, but neither is it entitled to claim input tax credits for anything acquired or imported to make that supply. Input taxed supplies include some financial services, supplies of residential rents, supplies of residential premises (except for the sale of new residential premises which is considered a taxable supply), most supplies of precious metals, and supplies of food by school tuckshops and canteens (if they choose to treat the supplies of food as input taxed and supply only food).

#### BOX 12.3: Terminology<sup>1</sup>

Consideration: for GST purposes includes any payment, or something done or not done in connection with a supply, in response to a supply, or to get someone to make a supply. This means that consideration need not be a monetary payment. Goods could be received as consideration, for example, in a barter transaction.

**Deferred GST scheme:** provides for the deferral of GST payments on imported goods. Generally, GST on taxable importations is payable when imported goods 'are entered for home consumption'. The scheme allows for GST payments on taxable importations to be deferred to coincide with payments of net amounts of GST on the activity statement. Only eligible businesses or other entities can defer payments of GST on imported goods.

#### Supply includes:

- a supply of goods
- a supply of services
- provision of advice or information
- a creation, grant, transfer, assignment or surrender of any right
- a grant, assignment or surrender of real property
- a financial supply
- an entry into or release from an obligation
  - to do anything, or
  - to refrain from an act, or
  - to tolerate an act or situation, or
- a combination of any two or more of the above.

#### A supply of goods is connected with Australia if:

- the goods are delivered or made available in Australia to the recipient of the supply
- the supply involves the goods being removed from Australia
- the goods are brought to Australia and the supplier imports the goods, or
- the goods are brought to Australia and the supplier installs or assembles goods in Australia.

A supply of real property is connected with Australia if the real property, or the land to which the real property relates, is in Australia.

A supply of anything other than goods or real property, such as services, is connected with Australia if either:

- the supply is made in Australia, or
- the supplier makes the supply through an enterprise the supplier carries on in Australia.

An enterprise is carried on in Australia if it is carried on through a permanent establishment.

Sales tax credits: credit for the wholesale sales tax (or sales tax) registered entities paid on the stock of trading goods held for sale or exchange at the start of 1 July 2000.

 This box presents only general descriptions of the above terms. It does not provide the full technical or legal definitions.

#### **GST COLLECTIONS**

#### **BOX 12.4: Calculating net GST collections**

For the 2000–01 financial year net GST collections were calculated using the formula:

Net GST = (gross GST payable + deferred GST payments on imports) – input tax credits – sales tax credits

From the 2001–02 financial year onwards net GST collections were calculated using the formula:

Net GST = (gross GST payable + deferred GST payments on imports) – input tax credits

Sales tax credits could no longer be claimed from 7 January 2001.

If the sum of gross GST payable and deferred GST payments on imports is more than input tax credits (and sales tax credits in 2000–01) (that is, net GST is positive), then the net difference is payable to the Tax Office. If the sum of gross GST payable and deferred GST payments on imports is less than input tax credits (and sales tax credits in 2000–01) (that is, net GST is negative), then the net difference can be claimed as a refund.

Since the introduction of GST in 2000–01, GST collections (including Australian Customs Service collections) have increased by 29% – from \$23.8 billion in 2000–01 to \$30.7 billion in 2002–03 (table 12.1). As a proportion of total Tax Office revenue, GST collections (Tax Office and Customs) increased from 14% in 2000–01 to 17% in 2002–03 (table 12.8).

In the 2001–02 financial year, net GST collections (including Customs collections, penalties and interest on overpayments) reached \$26.9 billion, an increase of 13% from the previous year (table 12.1). Out of all industries, the retail industry recorded the largest increase in net GST collections from the previous year (nearly tripling in value). However, this significant increase was mainly because GST collections from the retail industry in 2000–01 were significantly reduced by sales tax credits (the industry claimed \$1.5 billion sales tax credits in 2000–01). In 2001–02 sales tax credits could no longer be claimed to reduce GST payable.

In 2002–03 financial year, net GST collections increased by 14% from the previous year to \$30.7 billion mainly due to strong growth in private dwelling investment construction, together with continued solid household expenditure. Compared to the previous year GST collected from the construction industry increased by 28% while GST collected from the property and business services industry increased by 21%. GST collections from the finance and insurance, manufacturing, wholesale, and retail industries also recorded strong growth compared to the previous year, increasing by 17%, 14%, 12%, and 8% respectively.

Since 2000–01 the wholesale, property and business services and manufacturing industries have accounted for the largest share of GST collections. On average, GST collections from these industries have accounted for 60% of total GST collections each year (table 12.1).

Since the introduction of the GST, the government administration and defence, mining, education and health and community services industries recorded net GST refunds. This can be explained by the fact that these industries mainly

provide GST-free supplies (table 12.1). For example, most education and health services are considered GST-free, and the mining industry produces large quantities of export goods, which are also GST-free.

TABLE 12.1: Net GST collections<sup>1</sup>, by industry, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Industry <sup>2</sup>		2000-013		2001-024		2002-035
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Property & business services	4,022	18.2	5,363	21.3	6,495	22.6
Wholesale	5,591	25.3	5,608	22.3	6,266	21.8
Manufacturing	3,778	17.1	3,896	15.5	4,441	15.4
Finance & insurance	3,655	16.5	2,936	11.7	3,439	12.0
Retail	1,006	4.6	2,983	11.9	3,224	11.2
Construction	1,121	5.1	2,161	8.6	2,761	9.6
Communication	1,994	9.0	2,171	8.6	2,459	8.6
Personal & other services	1,805	8.2	2,038	8.1	2,187	7.6
Accommodation, cafes &						
restaurants	1,145	5.2	1,325	5.3	1,417	4.9
Transport & storage	1,184	5.4	1,210	4.8	1,223	4.3
Cultural & recreational services	779	3.5	851	3.4	908	3.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	587	2.7	715	2.8	727	2.5
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-92	-0.4	126	0.5	87	0.3
Education	-213	-1.0	-349	-1.4	-356	-1.2
Health & community services	-310	-1.4	-399	-1.6	-437	-1.5
Mining	-253	-1.1	-801	-3.2	-891	-3.1
Government administration &						
defence	-3,712	-16.8	-4,718	-18.8	-5,228	-18.2
Other <sup>6</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	37	0.1	35	0.1
Tax Office net GST collections	22,086	100.0	25,153	100.0	28,757	100.0
Customs collections <sup>7</sup>	1,702		1,745		1,942	
Total net GST collections <sup>1</sup>	23,788		26,898		30,699	

<sup>1.</sup> Includes penalties and interest on overpayments.

<sup>2.</sup> Industry classifications are those provided by taxpayers on their ABN application. Some taxpayers operate in multiple industries, but they are included in only one broad industry group as chosen by the taxpayer on their ABN application.

<sup>3.</sup> Estimated collections as at 30 June 2001. For the 2000–01 financial year, sales tax credits, along with input tax credits, may be deducted from gross GST payable to calculate net GST collections. The net GST collection figure also includes deferred GST payments on imports.

<sup>4.</sup> Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002. For the 2001–02 financial year, sales tax credits may no longer be deducted from gross GST payable to calculate net GST collections.

<sup>5.</sup> Estimated collections as at 30 June 2003. For the 2002–03 financial year, sales tax credits may no longer be deducted from gross GST payable to calculate net GST collections.

<sup>6.</sup> Includes entities that stated other industries and entities that did not state their industry.

<sup>7.</sup> Customs collects GST on taxable importations, where the imports are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

#### **INPUT TAX CREDITS**

In 2002–03 entities claimed a total of \$133 billion in input tax credits (table 12.2). In value terms, the retail (16%), manufacturing (14%) and wholesale (13%) industries claimed the largest respective shares of input tax credits. However, in aggregate, these industries recorded net GST payable amounts (positive net GST) (table 12.2).

An input tax credit (or GST credit) is an amount a registered entity is entitled to claim to offset the GST paid on inputs the entity acquires to use in its enterprise. However, if a registered entity acquires a supply for private use and/or to make input taxed supplies, it cannot claim an input tax credit.

TABLE 12.2: GST, input tax credits and deferred GST payments on imports, by industry, 2002-03 financial year

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Gross GST payable	Input tax credits	Deferred GST payments on imports	Net GST <sup>2</sup>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Property & business services	17,923	11,871	443	6,495
Wholesale	19,159	17,887	4,994	6,266
Manufacturing	19,461	18,347	3,327	4,441
Finance	14,228	11,283	494	3,439
Retail	23,233	20,776	767	3,224
Construction	12,106	9,483	138	2,761
Communication	5,965	3,773	267	2,459
Personal & other services	5,812	3,745	120	2,187
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	2,968	1,552	1	1,417
Transport & storage	5,841	5,447	829	1,223
Cultural & recreational services	2,700	1,812	20	908
Electricity, gas & water supply	4,702	4,009	34	727
Agriculture	4,761	4,775	142	128
Forestry	290	242	2	50
Fishing	111	209	7	-91
Education	1,206	1,569	7	-356
Health & community services	2,809	3,449	203	-437
Mining	3,950	5,546	705	-891
Government administration & defence	1,769	7,163	166	-5,228
Other	74	39	0	35
Tax Office net GST collections	149,068	132,977	12,666	28,757
Customs collections				1,942
Total net GST collections <sup>2</sup>				30,699

<sup>1.</sup> Industry classifications are those provided by taxpayers on their ABN application. Some taxpayers operate in multiple industries, but they are included in only one broad industry group as chosen by the taxpayer on their ABN application.

In general, if the calculated ratio of input tax credits to the sum of gross GST payable and deferred GST payments on imports for an industry is less than one, the industry is more likely to pay net GST to the Tax Office. This is the case for the retail, wholesale, manufacturing and other industries, which have recorded ratios of less than one since the 2000–01 financial year (table 12.3). If the calculated ratio for an industry

is greater than one, the industry is more likely to collect net GST refunds and mainly supply GST-free supplies. This is the case for the government administration and defence, mining, fishing, education and health and community services industries, which have recorded ratios greater than one since 2000–01 (table 12.3).

<sup>2.</sup> Includes penalties and interest on overpayments.

TABLE 12.3: Ratio of input tax credits to gross GST1, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Industry <sup>2</sup>	Ratio 2000-01	Ratio 2001-02	Ratio 2002-03
Government administration & defence	3.40	3.83	3.70
Fishing <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	1.88	1.77
Education	1.23	1.32	1.29
Mining	1.06	1.19	1.19
Health & community services	1.14	1.15	1.15
Agriculture <sup>3</sup>	n.a	0.97	0.97
Retail	0.86	0.86	0.87
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.86	0.83	0.85
Manufacturing	0.79	0.81	0.81
Forestry <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	0.80	0.83
Transport & storage	0.74	0.80	0.82
Construction	0.84	0.78	0.77
Finance and insurance	0.72	0.77	0.77
Wholesale	0.71	0.74	0.74
Cultural & recreational services	0.63	0.65	0.67
Property & business services	0.65	0.65	0.65
Personal & other services	0.61	0.64	0.63
Communication	0.64	0.63	0.61
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	0.47	0.51	0.52

<sup>1.</sup> Includes deferred GST payments on imports.

#### WINE EQUALISATION TAX

From 1 July 2000, the sales tax on wine and certain other alcoholic beverages was replaced with GST, wine equalisation tax and an increase in excise and customs duty on beer, spirits, liqueurs and other beverages containing alcohol. Wine equalisation tax was designed to maintain the price relativities between cask wine and full strength packaged beer purchased for consumption away from licensed premises.

The wine equalisation tax rate is 29% and applies to the following beverages:

- grape wine, including sparkling wine and fortified wine
- grape wine products such as marsala, vermouth, wine cocktails and creams
- other fruit wines and vegetable wines, including fortified fruit wines and vegetable wines
- cider or perry, and
- mead and sake, including fortified mead.

Exports of wine, however, are not subject to wine equalisation tax.

Wine manufacturers, wine wholesalers and wine importers usually have the liability for this tax and are required to collect and remit wine equalisation tax to the Tax Office or Customs.

In general, wine equalisation tax is included in the price for which retailers (including bottle shops, hotels, restaurants and cafes) purchase the wine. The retailer is not entitled to a GST credit for wine equalisation tax. Wine equalisation tax forms part of a retailer's cost base and is passed on in the retail price of the wine to the end consumer. However, if retailers make their own wholesale sales of wine (that is, to a reseller) they may have a wine equalisation tax liability.

#### **REBATES AND CREDITS**

The Australian Government and state governments operate separate rebate and subsidy schemes for winemakers. The states provide a 15% subsidy of the wholesale value of cellar door and mail order sales to unlicensed people.

To further assist small winemakers, the Australian Government supports the state schemes by providing a rebate for eligible cellar door, mail order and internet sales. The Australian Government provides:

- an additional 14% rebate on cellar door and mail order sales up to a wholesale value of \$300,000 a year, and
- a rebate reducing from 14% to 0% for sales with a wholesale value between \$300,000 and \$580,000 a year. Sales with a wholesale value above \$580,000 attract only the 15% state subsidy.

<sup>2.</sup> Industry classifications are those provided by taxpayers on their ABN application. Some taxpayers operate in multiple industries, but they are included in only one broad industry group as chosen by the taxpayer on their ABN application.

<sup>3.</sup> Ratios for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries were not calculated independently in 2000–01. However, as a group, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had a calculated ratio of 1.03 in that year (see table 11.4 in Taxation statistics 1999–2000).

The combination of the state subsidy and Australian Government rebate means that cellar door and mail order sales up to a wholesale value of \$300,000 a year are effectively free of wine equalisation tax.

To qualify for the Australian Government rebate a business must:

- be the producer of the wine
- hold a producers licence, a vignerons licence or an equivalent licence, and
- sell the wine from premises to which the licence relates.

The Australian Government rebate does not apply to:

- wine sold in the course of providing food in a winery restaurant, or
- wine sold by mail order or via the internet where a commission is payable to a third party.

Apart from rebates, entities liable for wine equalisation tax may be able to claim credits if they:

- overpaid wine equalisation tax
- paid wine equalisation twice
- did not quote their ABN when they purchased wine
- sold wine that was subject to wine equalisation tax, for a price that excluded the tax, to persons who quoted an ABN for the dealing
- exported wine that was subject to wine equalisation tax
- sold wine that was subject to wine equalisation tax, for a price that excluded the tax, to an eligible traveller in accordance with the prescribed rules for export sales

wrote off bad debts that included wine equalisation tax they had paid.

There are other specialised wine equalisation tax credit grounds relating to imported wine, replacement of defective wine and ensuring there is no double taxation of containers.

#### WINE EQUALISATION TAX COLLECTIONS

Since the introduction of the wine equalisation tax in 2000–01, wine equalisation tax collections (including Customs collections) have increased by 28% – from \$523 million in 2000–01 to \$668.7 million in 2002–03 (table 12.4). Revenue collected from wine equalisation tax accounted for less than 1% of total Tax Office revenue from 2000–01 to 2002–03 (table 12.8).

During these past financial years, the most significant increase in wine equalisation tax collections occurred in 2001–02 when wine equalisation tax collections reached \$640.2 million – an increase of 22% from the previous financial year. However, this increase was mainly due to the addition of an activity statement payment during the 2001–02 financial year. In 2002–03 wine equalisation tax collections only increased by 4% compared to the 2001–02 collection.

Companies consistently accounted for the largest share of wine equalisation tax collections since 2000–01. On average, they have accounted for 95% of total wine equalisation tax collections each year (table 12.4).

TABLE 12.4: Wine equalisation tax collections, by entity, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Entity	2000-01 <sup>1</sup>		2001-022		2002-03 <sup>3</sup>	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Company	501,423,357	96.4	607,471,807	95.3	630,167,107	94.6
Trust	16,650,034	3.2	25,522,035	4.0	27,116,104	4.1
Partnership	5,424,320	1.0	8,199,469	1.3	11,523,518	1.7
Individual	823,168	0.2	1,643,978	0.3	2,254,668	0.3
Government <sup>4</sup>	-4,092,481	-0.8	-5,299,840	-0.8	-5,257,537	-0.8
Tax Office collections	520,228,398	100.0	637,537,450	100.0	665,803,859	100.0
Customs collections <sup>5</sup>	2,833,068		2,679,451		2,896,141	
Total	523,061,466		640,216,901		668,700,000	

- 1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2001.
- 2. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
- 3. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2003.
- 4. Negative figures indicate wine equalisation tax credits or refunds claimed.
- 5. Customs collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

In 2002–03, 14% (\$90.7 million) of total Tax Office wine equalisation tax collections were from entities that sent less than \$1 million wine equalisation tax to the Tax Office; 17% (\$110.3 million) were from entities that sent \$1 million to less than \$5 million; and 70% (\$464.7 million) were from entities

that sent \$5 million or more. Compared to the previous year, entities that sent \$100,000 to less than \$500,000 wine equalisation tax in 2002–03 showed the greatest increase in collections (table 12.5).

TABLE 12.5: Wine equalisation tax collections, by amount sent to the Tax Office, 2001-02 to 2002-03 financial years

Amount sent	Amount collected	2001-021	Amount collected 2002-03 <sup>2</sup>		
	\$	%	\$	%	
Less than \$99,999	16,969,173	2.7	20,316,762	3.1	
\$100,000-\$499,999	36,307,142	5.7	44,846,458	6.7	
\$500,000-\$999,999	22,080,078	3.5	25,576,474	3.8	
\$1,000,000-\$4,999,999	103,291,899	16.2	110,346,133	16.6	
\$5,000,000 or more	458,889,157	72.0	464,718,031	69.8	
Tax Office collections	637,537,450	100.0	665,803,858	100.0	
Customs collections <sup>3</sup>	2,679,451		2,896,141		
Total	640,216,901		668,700,000		

<sup>1.</sup> Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.

#### **LUXURY CAR TAX**

From 1 July 2000, sales tax on luxury cars was replaced by GST and luxury car tax. Like wine equalisation tax, luxury car tax was designed to maintain price relativities, that is, ensure the price of luxury cars fell by about the same amount as the price of cars just under the luxury car tax threshold following the removal of sales tax and the introduction of GST. In effect, luxury car tax ensures that buyers of luxury cars continue to pay more tax than buyers of cars priced under the luxury car tax threshold.

Cars with a GST-inclusive value exceeding the luxury car tax threshold are subject to luxury car tax. Luxury car tax is payable only on the GST-exclusive value that exceeds the threshold. The following formula is used to calculate luxury car tax (LCT) payable:

$$LCT = \underline{25}_{100} \times \underline{10}_{11} \times (LCT \text{ tax value - LCT threshold})$$

The luxury car tax threshold for the 2002–03 financial year was increased from \$55,134 to \$57,009, and the luxury car tax rate is 25%.

Entities registered (or required to register) for GST, including retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers that make a taxable supply of a luxury car, are liable to pay luxury car tax. Importers (including private buyers) that make a taxable importation of a luxury car are also liable to pay the tax. Entities that make a taxable supply of a luxury car must report the amount of luxury car tax payable on their activity statement and remit the amount, together with the GST payable.

#### **LUXURY CAR TAX ADJUSTMENTS**

Unlike GST, no input tax credit is available for luxury car tax, regardless of whether the luxury car is used within a business or for private purposes.

However, circumstances may occur in a period after the supply or importation of a luxury car that alter the amount of luxury car tax previously paid and mean luxury car tax becomes refundable, or an amount becomes payable in a later tax period. The registered entity then needs to make a decreasing or increasing adjustment on its activity statement.

An entity has a **decreasing** luxury car tax adjustment if any of the following circumstances occur after the taxable supply or importation:

- There is a decrease in the price of the car. This may happen if luxury car tax was calculated on the price in a past tax period and the amount was included on the activity statement for that tax period. During a later tax period the supplier and the purchaser agreed that the price paid should decrease. The supplier needs to calculate the luxury car tax on the new price and then work out the difference between the luxury car tax previously paid and what would be payable using the new value.
- The supplier has written off a bad debt or a debt has been overdue for 12 months in respect of the supply of a luxury car.
- An entity did not quote its ABN at the time of the purchase or importation and the car is now used for a quotable purpose. For example, a dealership did not quote its ABN when purchasing a luxury car because the car was to be used by an executive of the dealership. However, when the car was delivered the executive did not use the car but instead it was held as trading stock.

<sup>2.</sup> Estimated collections as at 30 June 2003.

<sup>3.</sup> Customs collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

■ The sale is cancelled.

An entity has an increasing luxury car tax adjustment if:

- There is an increase in the price of the car.
- An entity quoted its ABN at the time of the purchase or importation and now uses the car for a purpose other than a quotable purpose. For example, a dealership quoted its ABN when purchasing a luxury car because the car was to be held as trading stock. However, when the car was delivered, it was used by an executive of the dealership.
- The supplier previously claimed a decreasing adjustment in respect of a bad debt or a debt overdue for 12 months or more and has now recovered all or part of the debt.
- An entity had a decreasing adjustment and now uses the car for a purpose other than a quotable purpose.

### **LUXURY CAR TAX COLLECTED**

Since the introduction of the luxury car tax in 2000–01, luxury car tax collections (including Customs collections) have increased by 54% – from \$170.8 million in 2000–01 to \$262.7 million in 2002–03 (table 12.6). Revenue collected from luxury car tax accounted for less than 1% of total Tax Office revenue from 2000–01 to 2002–03 (table 12.8).

During these past financial years, the most significant increase in luxury car tax collections occurred in 2001–02 when luxury car tax collections reached \$219.9 million – an increase of 29% from the previous financial year. However, this increase was mainly due to the addition of an activity statement payment during the 2001–02 financial year. In 2002–03 luxury car tax collections increased by 19% compared to the 2001–02 collection due to a significant increase in luxury car sales driven by low interest rates, combined with numerous new model releases.

Companies have consistently accounted for the largest share of luxury car tax collections since 2000–01. On average, they accounted for 77% of total luxury car tax collections each year (table 12.6).

TABLE 12.6: Luxury car tax collections, by entity, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Entity		2000–01¹		2001-022		2002-03 <sup>3</sup>
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Company	131,802,801	77.7	167,101,488	76.4	199,122,460	76.1
Trusts & individual	36,760,380	21.7	49,515,745	22.6	60,006,427	22.9
Partnership	1,173,568	0.7	2,159,412	1.0	2,502,635	1.0
Tax Office collections	169,736,749	100.0	218,776,645	100.0	261,631,522	100.0
Customs collections <sup>4</sup>	1,086,399		1,121,285		1,079,665	
Total	170,823,148		219,897,930		262,711,187	

- 1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2001.
- 2. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
- 3. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2003.
- 4. Customs collects luxury car tax on taxable importations.

In 2002–03, 25% (\$65.2 million) of total Tax Office luxury car tax collections were from entities that sent less than \$1 million luxury car tax to the Tax Office; 49% (\$128.4 million) were from entities that sent \$1 million to less than \$5 million; and 26% (\$67.9 million) were from entities that sent \$5 million or more. Compared to the previous year, entities that sent \$5 million

or more luxury car tax in 2002–03 significantly increased their share of Tax Office luxury car tax collections while entities that sent \$1 million or less than \$5 million showed a significant decrease in their share of luxury car tax collections (table 12.7).

TABLE 12.7: Luxury car tax collections, by amount sent to the Tax Office, 2001-02 to 2002-03 financial years

Amount sent	Amount collected 2001–021		Amount collected 200	
	\$	%	\$	%
Less than \$99,999	11,658,285	5.3	10,144,865	3.9
\$100,000-\$499,99	25,689,417	11.7	29,633,599	11.3
\$500,000-\$999,999	18,439,951	8.4	25,485,234	9.7
\$1,000,000-\$4,999,999	123,870,657	56.6	128,416,223	49.1
\$5,000,000 or more	39,118,335	17.9	67,951,601	26.0
Tax Office collections	218,776,645	100.0	261,631,522	100.0
Customs collections <sup>3</sup>	1,121,285		1,079,665	
Total	219,897,930		262,711,187	

- 1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
- 2. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2003.
- 3. Customs collects luxury car tax on taxable importations.

### **DETAILED TABLE**

The following detailed table on selected GST, wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax items for the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at <a href="https://www.ato.gov.au">www.ato.gov.au</a> The table may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format.

## Table 1: Selected GST, wine equalization tax and luxury car tax items, 2000–01 top 2002–03 financial years

This table shows selected GST, wine equalization tax and luxury car tax items for the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 12.8).

### **TIME SERIES TABLE**

Table 12.8 shows selected GST, wine equalization tax and luxury car tax items for the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) formats.

TABLE 12.81: Selected GST, wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax items, 2000-01 to 2002-03

Item <sup>2</sup>		2000-01 <sup>3</sup>	2001-024	2002-035
Gross GST payable (Tax Office collections) <sup>6</sup>	\$m	123,112	132,145	149,068
Input tax credits	\$m	98,936	118,183	132,977
Sales tax credits <sup>7</sup>	\$m	2,089	n.a.	n.a.
Deferred GST payments on imports <sup>6</sup>	\$m	n.a.	11,190	12,666
Net GST collections (Tax Office collections) <sup>8</sup>	\$m	22,086	25,153	28,757
Customs GST collections	\$m	1,702	1,745	1,942
Total net GST collections (Tax Office and Customs)	\$m	23,788	26,898	30,699
Share of total GST collections to total Tax Office revenue	%	14.4	15.9	16.6
Wine equalisation tax				
- Tax Office collections	\$m	520	638	666
- Customs collections	\$m	3	3	3
- Total	\$m	523	640	669
Share of total wine equalisation tax collections to total Tax Office revenue <sup>9</sup>	%	0.3	0.4	0.4
Luxury car tax				
- Tax Office collections	\$m	170	219	262
- Customs collections	\$m	1	1	1
- Total	\$m	171	220	263
Share of total luxury car tax collections to total Tax Office revenue <sup>9</sup>	%	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Tax Office revenue	\$m	165,426	168,660	185,044

### Notes:

n.a. not applicable or not available

- 1. This table is the same as GST and other taxes detailed table 1 which can be viewed or downloaded from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.
- 2. Description of items are in the GST chapter (chapter 12).
- 3. Statistics refer to estimated collection as at 30 June 2001.
- 4. Statistics refer to estimated collection as at 30 June 2002.
- 5. Statistics refer to estimated collection as at 30 June 2003.
- 6. For the 2000-01 financial year, deferred GST payments on imports amounts were included in gross GST payable amounts.
- 7. From 2001–02 onwards, sales tax credits could no longer be claimed.
- 8. For the 2000–01 financial year, Tax Office net GST collections was equal to gross GST payable (including deferred GST payments on imports) minus input tax credits and sales tax credits. From 2001–02 onwards, Tax Office net GST collections was equal to the sum of gross GST payable and deferred GST payments on imports minus input tax credits.
- 9. Percentage shares are calculated from unrounded amounts.

EXCISE 13

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Total excise collections (including surcharge, but excluding diesel fuel rebates and grants) increased from \$19.6 billion in 2001–02 to \$20.7 billion in 2002–03. This was mainly due to strong domestic demand for excisable products.
- Excise collected from tobacco increased by 8% from the previous year to \$5.2 billion due to the Tax Office's implementation of an active compliance strategy in tobacco growing areas, which reduced the diversion of legally grown tobacco to the illicit market.
- Excise collected from alcohol products increased by 12% from the previous year to \$2.2 billion mainly driven by a record 65% increase in excise collected from spirits.
- Excise collected from crude oil increased by 6% from the previous year to \$417 million due to a 15% increase in the volume weighted average realised (VOLWARE) price of crude oil.

Excise duty is levied on certain commodities or goods which are manufactured or produced in Australia, irrespective of whether the components used to produce the goods are of foreign or domestic origin. Commodities subject to excise are petroleum, alcohol (spirits and beer, but not wine), tobacco and crude oil.

The Tax Office assumed responsibility for collecting excise duty in February 1999. Because of existing legislation, the Australian Customs Service (Customs) collects customs duty on equivalent imported goods.

The Tax Office does not calculate excise duty liability but provides advice and assistance to manufacturers and dealers in excisable goods to meet their excise obligations.

Under the indexation provisions of the *Excise Tariff Act 1921*, the rates of excise duty on spirits, beer (except home brew) and tobacco products may be increased in February and August each year, in line with movements in the consumer price index (CPI). The indexation provisions no longer apply to petroleum, other types of fuel and petroleum based oils and lubricants (not for use as fuel).

Statistics on excise collections for the 2002–03 financial year (the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003) are discussed in the following sections of this chapter. Excise statistics for the 2002–03 financial year and past financial years are sourced from Tax Office and Customs databases.

### **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

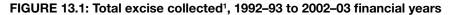
For this edition, two new subsections ('Beer' and 'Spirits') were added in the alcohol section. A new box (box 13.1) describing the Concessional spirits scheme was also added in the spirits subsection.

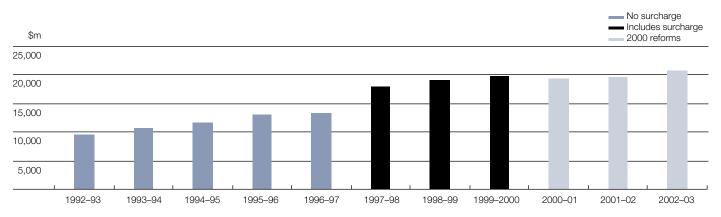
### **EXCISE COLLECTIONS**

From August 1997 until the implementation of tax changes on 1 July 2000 there was an excise surcharge on petroleum and tobacco products. It replaced the various state business franchise fees previously levied on these products. The surcharge amounts collected by the Australian Government were reimbursed to the states and territories under agreed repayment schemes.

These funding arrangements were no longer required with the introduction of a goods and services tax (GST) on 1 July 2000. Some surcharge amounts were collected in 2000–01, but they relate to clearances made in June 2000.

Figure 13.1 highlights how these legislative changes (and other factors) affected excise collections for the past decade. For example, a large increase of \$4.5 billion occurred in 1997–98, mostly due to the introduction of the excise surcharge.





An excise surcharge on tobacco and petroleum was introduced in 1997 to replace the various state business franchise fees previously levied on these products.
 Surcharges were no longer payable following the introduction of GST on 1 July 2000. Although excise collections for 2000–01 still include some surcharge payments, they relate to clearances made in June 2000.

In 2002–03, \$20.7 billion in excise was collected, an increase of approximately \$1.1 billion from the previous year. Most excise was collected from petroleum products, which accounted for 62% (\$12.9 billion) of total excise collections (table 13.1). Tobacco was the next major contributor, with 25% (\$5.2 billion) of total collections.

TABLE 13.1: Excise collected, by type, 2002–03 financial year

Туре	Amount collected			
	\$m	%		
Petroleum	12,865	62.0		
Tobacco	5,212	25.1		
Beer	1,679	8.1		
Spirits	560	2.7		
Crude oil	417	2.0		
Total <sup>1</sup>	20,734	100.0		
Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.				

The total quantity of petroleum products, tobacco, cigarettes and spirits subject to excise increased in 2002–03 compared to 2001–02, while quantities of beer subject to excise decreased slightly (table 13.2).

TABLE 13.2: Quantities of products subject to excise, 2001–02 to 2002–03 financial years

Product	Unit	2001–02	2002–03	Percentage change over previous year <sup>1</sup>
Petroleum				
Petrol – unleaded, leaded and lead replacement fuel	Megalitres	18,501.11	19,112.92	3.3%
Diesel	Megalitres	13,777.72	14,442.83	4.8%
Other petroleum products				
- fuel oil	Megalitres	343.78	433.96	26.2%
- heating oil <sup>2</sup>	Megalitres	75.04	63.79	-15.0%
<ul> <li>aviation gasoline</li> </ul>	Megalitres	95.53	94.32	-1.3%
<ul> <li>aviation kerosene<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	Megalitres	2,084.51	2,023.59	-2.9%
- kerosene <sup>2,3</sup>	Megalitres	101.04	46.24	-54.2%
<ul><li>oils and greases</li></ul>	Megalitres	445.42	466.11	4.6%
Total petroleum products (excluding greases)	Megalitres	35,424.15	36,683.75	3.6%
Alcohol				
Beer	Megalitres of alcohol	52.99	52.65	-0.6%
Spirits				
- other spirits	Megalitres of alcohol	2.57	2.63	2.3%
- brandy	Megalitres of alcohol	0.69	0.67	-4.0%
<ul><li>designer drinks</li></ul>	Megalitres of alcohol	4.81	12.57	161.1%
Total spirits	Megalitres of alcohol	8.08	15.86	96.4%
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	Million sticks	22,612.81	23,557.34	4.2%
Tobacco	Million kilograms	0.65	0.80	23.9%

<sup>1.</sup> Percentage change between the two years was calculated from actual (not rounded) data.

<sup>2.</sup> Kerosene and heating oil items include some entries that are free of duty or subject to duty at the full fuel rate.

<sup>3.</sup> Significant decrease in the quantity of kerosene subject to excise is attributed to the switch to gas for burner use by a number of large power generation companies.

### **PETROLEUM**

Petroleum excise is levied on a variety of petroleum products including gasoline, diesel, kerosene, heating oil, fuel oil, condensate and stabilised crude used as fuel, topped crude petroleum oil, other refined or partly refined products, petroleum-based oils not used for fuel and fuel ethanol.

There are a variety of excise rates levied on petroleum products depending on their end use. Products used for fuel and in aviation will attract different rates to those used in burner, solvent or industrial applications.

Before 1 March 2001 excise rates on petroleum products had been adjusted in February and August each year, in line with movements in the consumer price index (CPI). However, since 1 August 2001, biannual indexation of excise rates no longer applied to refined petroleum products, other than oils and greases. (The change was introduced in March 2001, with effect from 1 August 2001.)

Excise rates applying to certain petroleum products during the 2002–03 financial year are shown in table 13.3.

TABLE 13.3: Excise rates on selected<sup>1</sup> petroleum products, 2002–03 financial year

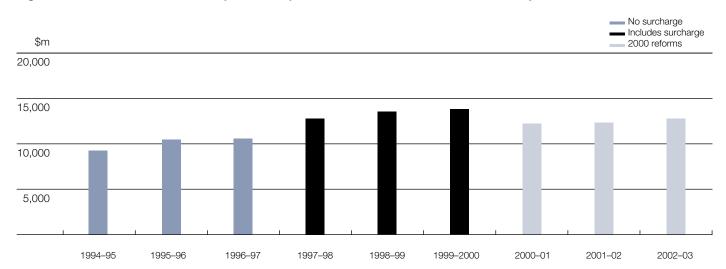
Product	Rates \$/litre
Leaded petrol	0.40516
Unleaded petrol	0.38143
Diesel fuel	0.38143
Fuel oil	0.07557
Aviation kerosene	0.02845
Aviation gasoline	0.02808

 Excise duty rates on these and other petroleum products are reported and updated on the Tax Office website (see the online document, Excise duty rates).

In 2002–03 around \$12.9 billion in excise was collected from refined petroleum products, an increase of 4% from the previous year (figure 13.2).

While there has been an overall increase in excise collected from refined petroleum, duty collections on leaded petrol decreased from \$1.2 million in 2001–02 to just \$1.0 million in 2002–03. The sale and use of leaded petrol is being phased out, and is being replaced at the bowser by lead replacement fuel.

Figure 13.2: Excise collected from petroleum products<sup>1</sup>, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years



 An excise surcharge on tobacco and petroleum was introduced in 1997 to replace the various state business franchise fees previously levied on these products. Surcharges were no longer payable following the introduction of GST on 1 July 2000. Although excise collections for 2000–01 still include some surcharge payments, they relate to clearances made in June 2000.

### **TOBACCO**

Tobacco manufacturers in Australia pay excise duty on locally manufactured cigarettes and tobacco products. Customs duty applies to imported tobacco products.

Both manufacturers and importers include the amount of the excise or customs duty in their products' sale price. This means the cost of the excise or customs duty is passed on to the consumer.

Since 1 November 1999 excise duty on tobacco products containing 0.8 grams of tobacco or less has been calculated on a 'per stick' rate. These products include most cigarettes,

very small cigars and bidis. The excise duty that applies to other tobacco and cigars or cigarettes that exceed 0.8 grams (actual tobacco content) is calculated on a per kilogram tobacco content rate (table 13.4).

Excise rates are increased where there are upward movements in the consumer price index. These increases occur in February and August each year. When introduced on 1 November 1999, the per stick rate, including surcharge, was \$0.18872. It has since increased by 14% to \$0.21524 as at 1 February 2003 (table 13.5).

TABLE 13.4: Excise rates on tobacco products, 2002-03 financial year

Item	Excise rates applying from 1 February to 31 July 2002	Excise rates applying from 1 August 2002 to 31 January 2003	Excise rates applying from 1 February to 31 July 2003
Cigarettes, cigars & tobacco in stick form not exceeding 0.8 grams per stick of tobacco	0.20893 per stick	0.21227 per stick	0.21524 per stick
Snuff	2.13 per kg	2.16 per kg	2.19 per kg
Other tobacco products	261.16 per kg	265.34 per kg	269.05 per kg
Cigarettes – indicative excise:			
– pack of 20	4.18 per pack	4.25 per pack	4.30 per pack
– pack of 25	5.22 per pack	5.31 per pack	5.38 per pack
– pack of 30	6.27 per pack	6.37 per pack	6.46 per pack
- pack of 40	8.36 per pack	8.49 per pack	8.61 per pack
- pack of 50	10.45 per pack	10.61 per pack	10.76 per pack
Tobacco			
– 50-gram pack	13.06 per pack	13.27 per pack	13.45 per pack

TABLE 13.5: Excise rates on tobacco products

Date of effect	Excise rate	
	Per stick	Tobacco
	rate (\$)1	content rate(\$/kg) <sup>2</sup>
From 1 August 1999	na	235.90
From 1 November 1999	0.18872	235.90
From 2 February 2000	0.19155	239.44
From 1 August 2000	0.19481	243.51
From 1 February 2001	0.20260	253.25
From 1 August 2001	0.20645	258.06
From 1 February 2002	0.20893	261.16
From 1 August 2002	0.21227	265.34
From 1 February 2003	0.21524	269.05

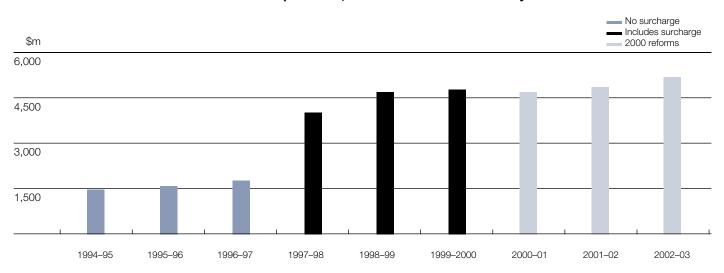
<sup>1.</sup> Applies to tobacco, cigars and cigarettes that are in stick form and do not exceed 0.8 grams in weight per stick of actual tobacco content.

<sup>2.</sup> Applies to other tobacco, cigars or cigarettes that exceed 0.8 grams in weight per stick of actual tobacco content.

In 2002–03, the quantities of cigarettes subject to excise duty increased by 4% from the previous year, while quantities of tobacco products increased by 24% (table 13.2). Overall, excise collected from tobacco products increased by 8% from the previous year to \$5.2 billion (figure 13.3 and table 13.8). The significant increase in the total quantity of tobacco products subject to excise and tobacco excise collections is mainly due to the Tax Office's implementation of an active compliance strategy in the tobacco growing areas of Queensland and Victoria which reduced the diversion of legally grown tobacco to the illicit market.

From 1994–95 to 2002–03 the amount of excise collected from tobacco products has more than tripled (figure 13.3). Most of the increase occurred in 1997–98 and was due to the introduction of the excise surcharge in 1997 to replace various state franchise fees previously levied on these products.

### FIGURE 13.3: Excise collected from tobacco products<sup>1</sup>,1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years



An excise surcharge on tobacco and petroleum was introduced in 1997 to replace the various state business franchise fees previously levied on these products.
 Surcharges were no longer payable following the introduction of GST on 1 July 2000. Although excise collections for 2000–01 still include some surcharge payments, they relate to clearances made in June 2000.

### **ALCOHOL**

Australian manufacturers, distillers, brewers and distributors of alcoholic beverages not subject to wine equalisation tax have a responsibility under the *Excise Tariff Act 1921* to pay excise duty.

Excise duty applies to:

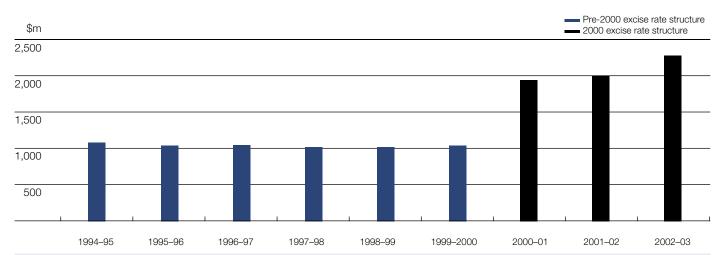
- beer
- spirits such as brandy, rum and vodka (unless the spirit is purchased for an approved purpose under the Concessional spirits scheme – see box 13.1)
- liqueurs, and
- other alcoholic beverages not subject to wine equalisation tax.

Customs duty applies to imported alcoholic beverages.

In 2002–03 excise collected from alcohol products (beer and spirits) increased by 12% from the previous year to \$2.2 billion (figure 13.4) driven mainly by a record 65% increase in excise collected from spirits (see 'Spirits' section below and table 13.7).

From 1994–95 to 2002–03 the amount of excise collected from alcohol products nearly doubled (figure 13.3). Most of the increase occurred in 2000–01 when higher excise rates were set to offset the abolition of wholesale sales tax on beer.

FIGURE 13.4: Excise collected from alcohol products<sup>1</sup>, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years



1. Excise rates on beer, spirits, liqueurs and other alcoholic drinks not subject to wine equalisation tax were increased on 1 July 2000 to offset the removal of wholesale sales tax

### **BEER**

Rates of excise duty applicable to beer can be broken down into several categories (table 13.6). The duty free threshold for beer is 1.15% alcohol content.

A rate of duty equivalent to the full strength beer rate (but without its duty free threshold) applies to alcoholic beverages not exceeding 10% alcohol content by volume (table 13.6).

TABLE 13.6: Excise rates on beer and other excisable beverages, of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 10%, 2002–03 financial year

Item	Excise rates applying from 1 July to 31 July 2002	Excise rates applying from 1 August 2002 to 31 January 2003	Excise rates applying from 1 February to 31 July 2003
Beer, in individual containers not exceeding 48 litres	\$ per litre of alcohol	\$ per litre of alcohol	\$ per litre of alcohol
- not exceeding 3% by volume of alcohol	28.49	28.95	29.36
<ul> <li>exceeding 3% but not exceeding 3.5% by volume of alcohol</li> </ul>	33.22	33.75	34.22
- exceeding 3.5% by volume of alcohol	33.22	33.75	34.22
Beer, in individual containers exceeding 48 litres			
- not exceeding 3% by volume of alcohol	5.69	5.78	5.86
<ul> <li>exceeding 3% but not exceeding 3.5% by volume of alcohol</li> </ul>	17.87	18.16	18.41
- exceeding 3.5% by volume of alcohol	23.39	23.76	24.09
Other excisable beverages, of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 10%	33.22	33.75	34.22

Beer accounted for 75% of excise collected from alcohol products (beer and spirits) in 2002–03.

In 2002–03 the quantity of beer subject to excise decreased by less than 1% from the previous year (table 13.2). However, excise revenue from beer increased by 1% to \$1.7 billion (table 13.8).

### **SPIRITS**

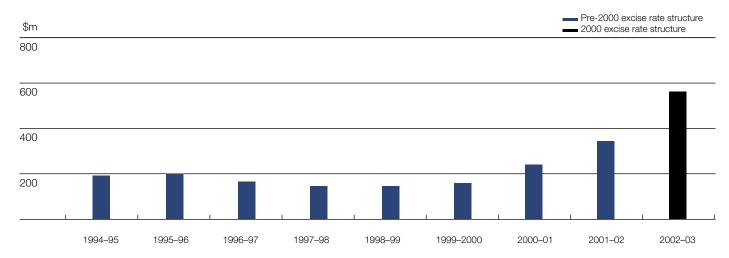
In most cases, spirits manufactured in Australia is subject to excise duty (see box 13.1 for circumstances where the duty may be waived). From 1 February 2002, imported spirits used to make ready to drink beverages by mixing with Australian-manufactured soft drinks and other ingredients have also been subject to excise duty, rather than customs duty (excise duty rates are listed in table 13.6). During the 2001–02 financial year, this change resulted in a 60% increase in the total quantity of spirits subject to excise over the previous year (from 5 megalitres of alcohol in 2000–01 to 8.1 megalitres in 2001–02). Consequently, the total quantity of excise collected from spirits increased by 43% to \$339.1 million in 2001–02 compared to the previous year (table 13.8).

The policy continued to have a significant influence in the total quantity of spirits subject to excise and excise collection in 2002–03. Total quantity of spirits subject to excise further increased by 96% over the previous year (table 13.2), while excise collections from spirits increased by a record 65% to \$560 million (table 13.8 and figure 13.5). The share of excise collected from spirits to total alcohol excise collection increased from 17% in 2001–02 to 25% in 2002–03.

TABLE 13.7: Excise duty rates applying to spirits and other excisable beverages, of an alcoholic strength exceeding 10%, 2002–03 income year

Item	Units	Excise rates applying from 1 July to 31 July 2002	Excise rates applying from 1 August 2002 to 31 January 2003	Excise rates applying from 1 February to 31 July 2003
Spirit categories		\$	\$	\$
Brandy	Litre of alcohol	52.54	53.38	54.13
Fruit brandy	Litre of alcohol	56.27	57.17	57.97
Whisky	Litre of alcohol	56.27	57.17	57.97
Rum	Litre of alcohol	56.27	57.17	57.97
Liqueurs	Litre of alcohol	56.27	57.17	57.97
Spirits not elsewhere included	Litre of alcohol	56.27	57.17	57.97
Other excisable beverages, of an alcoholic strength exceeding 10%	Litre of alcohol	56.27	57.17	57.97

### FIGURE 13.5: Excise collected from spirits<sup>1</sup>, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years



1. Excise rates on beer, spirits, liqueurs and other alcoholic drinks not subject to wine equalisation tax were increased on 1 July 2000 to offset the removal of wholesale sales tax. In addition, from 1 February 2001 imported spirits used to make ready to drink beverages by mixing with Australian-manufactured soft drinks and other ingredients have also been subject to excise duty, (rather than customs duty).

### **BOX 13.1: Concessional spirits scheme**

While in most cases alcohol of any kind manufactured in Australia is subject to excise duty, under specific circumstances that duty may be waived on spirit purchased for an approved purpose. In most cases entities who want to purchase spirit duty free must obtain a permit and meet and meet certain requirements.

There are three types of spirit that may be purchased at the duty free rate - some require permits, while others do not.

- Undenatured spirit, or ethyl alcohol (ethanol), requires a permit.
- Partially denatured spirit, or specially methylated spirit, requires a permit.
- Fully denatured spirit, or industrial methylated spirit, does not require a permit.

Similarly, isopropyl, or isopropynol alcohol, does not require a permit.

For undenatured spirits to qualify for the concessional rate, the following uses are approved:

- essences
- medicines
- products labelled as mouth washes or gargles (even if other uses are indicated)
- vinegar and articles of food and drink (excluding spirituous beverages)
- fortification of non grape wine
- for use in chemical or biological laboratories
- for use in hospitals, educational or similar institutions, or
- other manufacturing purposes approved by the Tax Office.

For partially denatured spirit to qualify for the concessional rate, the denatured spirit should be used for industrial, scientific, educational or therapeutic purposes where it can be demonstrated that industrial spirit can not be used as a suitable medium or material.

Anyone who intends to use spirit for an approved purpose as outlined above may apply to the Tax Office for a permit. However, there are some groups who do not need a permit to purchase concessional spirits. These include:

- traditional health care practitioners such as doctors, chiropractors, dentists, osteopaths, physiotherapists, registered nurses and veterinary surgeons (up to 60 litres each year)
- **alternative health care practitioners** such as acupuncturists, herbalists, homeopaths and naturopaths with a current Therapeutic Goods Act certificate (up to 60 litres each year)
- pharmacists with a current practitioner's certificate number (up to 120 litres each year), and
- educational institutions such as universities, schools and colleges, agricultural institutes and technical colleges (up to five litres each year).

### **CRUDE OIL**

The vast majority of crude oil produced in Australia is subject to royalties, rather than excise duty. Royalties become payable once commercial production begins. However, offshore fields in the North-west Shelf are eligible for an excise duty exemption and onshore fields producing stabilised crude oil and condensate may produce 30 million barrels of product excise-free. Each commercially productive field must be prescribed by excise by-law to be eligible for either the 30-million barrel exemption or excise-free production, and its operators must maintain production records. These records are monitored by the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources until the 30-million barrel threshold is reached. Once the threshold is breached, all production becomes excisable and administration transfers to the Tax Office. Excise administrative arrangements apply a marginal tax rate regime to the excisable production.

Where a field produces more than the threshold amount in a financial year, the first 500 megalitres are free of duty. The next 100 megalitres (501–600) are subject to 10% duty, and the following 100 megalitres (601–700) to 15% duty. The next 100 megalitres (701–800) are subject to 20% duty, with production above 800 megalitres subject to 30% duty, calculated on the VOLWARE (volume weighted average realised) price determined each month by the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources.

Excise collections from crude oil increased by 6% to \$417.5 million in 2002–03 (figure 13.6). The increase was driven by a 15% increase in the VOLWARE price of crude oil. (The excise calculation is based on volume (production) multiplied by VOLWARE price of the crude oil. The value using the VOLWARE is based on the actual price the crude is sold at US dollars converted to Australian dollars. Therefore, the factors affecting excise collection are volume, price on the open market and the exchange rate. The VOLWARE increased from an average of \$A265.68 in 2001–02 to \$A304.98 in 2002–03.)

### **DETAILED TABLE**

The following detailed table on excise collections is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website. The table may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

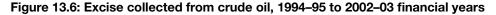
## Table 1: Excise collections, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years

This table shows excise collected from beer, spirits, tobacco, petroleum and crude oil for the 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years.

It is also at the end of this chapter (see table 13.8).

### **TIME SERIES TABLE**

Table 13.8 shows excise collected from beer, spirits, tobacco, petroleum and crude oil for the 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.



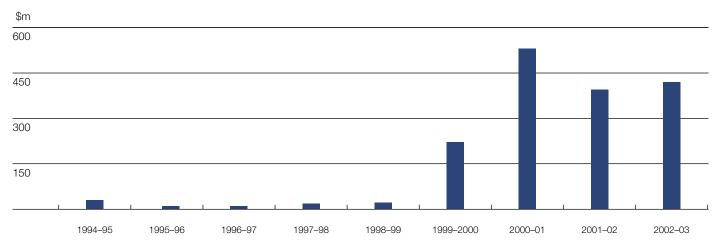


Table 13.81: Excise collections, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years

Product	1994–954	1995–964	1996–97 <sup>5</sup>	1997–98 <sup>5</sup>	1998–99 <sup>6</sup>	1999–20007	2000-017	2001-027	2002-037
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Beer	819,104,730	844,788,300	875,421,681	876,420,742	873,858,570	883,345,228	1,696,852,167	1,656,952,110	\$1,679,000,687
Spirits	189,666,295	200,608,116	164,283,255	141,510,329	144,469,858	155,240,920	237,571,457	339,139,895	\$560,442,695
Tobacco - base	1,499,525,627	1,614,386,251	1,713,085,043	1,648,740,024	1,633,735,774	1,658,905,895	4,637,484,401	4,840,582,580	\$5,212,262,281
Tobacco - surcharge <sup>2</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,384,086,448	3,060,739,346	3,139,369,801	61,236,050	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum - base <sup>3</sup>	9,242,620,392	10,426,684,522	10,638,989,612	10,893,067,416	10,939,585,831	11,192,156,172	11,916,088,279	12,385,674,832	\$12,865,062,253
Petroleum – surcharge <sup>2</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,948,454,014	2,545,207,153	2,561,010,591	254,205,349	n.a.	n.a.
Crude	29,872,035	7,342,309	9,397,535	15,361,411	20,596,390	218,669,876	526,439,080	393,113,491	\$417,476,469
Total excise (includes surcharge) <sup>2</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,907,640,383	19,218,192,923	19,808,698,483	19,329,876,783	n.a.	n.a.
Total excise (excludes surcharge)	11,780,789,079	13,093,809,497	13,401,177,127	13,575,099,921	13,612,246,424	14,108,318,091	19,014,435,384	19,615,462,908	20,734,244,385

## Notes:

The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available

<sup>1.</sup> This table is the same as excise detailed table 1 which can be viewed/downloaded from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

<sup>2.</sup> Surcharge excise on tobacco and petroleum was introduced in 1997 following a High Court case involving state business franchise fees. Surcharge data does not include administrative costs. Surcharges were ceased with the introduction of GST on 1 July 2000. Although excise collections for 2000–01 still include surcharge amounts, they relate to clearances that were made in June 2000.

<sup>3.</sup> For 2000-01, excise collected from petroleum includes a total of \$33.1 million GST special petroleum credit.

<sup>4.</sup> Data for 1994-95 to 1995-96 is extracted from the Customs Commercial Database (CCDB). Prior to 1994-95 data is based on Treasury Budget figures. Data from the CCDB may be slightly different to Treasury Budget paper data due to timing differences between the two systems.

<sup>5.</sup> Data for 1996-97 and 1997-98 is from the QSP financial system data but does not include refunds.

Data for 1998–99 is from the Customs' QSP financial system. Data includes refunds.

<sup>7.</sup> Data is based on information from the Customs' QSP financial system and from the Tax Office SAP system and includes refunds.

# FUEL REBATE AND GRANT SCHEMES

### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2002–03 total diesel fuel rebates paid under the diesel fuel rebate scheme increased by 9% from the previous year to around \$2.3 billion.
- Grants totalling \$808.2 million were paid under the diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme. This is an increase of 7% from the previous year.
- Grants totalling \$223.1 million were paid under the fuel sales grants scheme.
- A total of \$9.7 million was paid under the product stewardship (oil) scheme.

Excise duty is levied on fuel produced in Australia and an equivalent rate of customs duty is levied on petroleum products imported into Australia. The government, however, provides a rebate of excise or customs duty paid on diesel fuel and like fuels under the diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS or off-road scheme). It also provides a grant to businesses and other enterprises for the on-road use of diesel and alternative fuels through the diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DAFGS or on-road scheme).

Apart from DFRS and DAFGS, the government also implemented the fuel sales grants scheme (FSGS) to provide a grant to fuel retailers for the sale of petrol and diesel to consumers in regional and remote areas where fuel prices are generally higher, and the product stewardship (oil) scheme (PSO) to encourage environmental and economically sustainable reuse of waste oils.

This chapter contains statistics on rebates and grants paid under these four fuel rebate and grant schemes for the 2002-03 financial year.

### SOURCE OF THE REBATE/GRANT STATISTICS

Statistics for this chapter are sourced from various registration and claim forms (DFRS claim form, DAFGS claim form, FSGS claim form and PSO claim form). Most claims are lodged through paper forms, but some are lodged electronically through the Tax Office's electronic commerce interface or through the electronic lodgment system.

For the first time, DAFGS statistics are also sourced from eGrant, the new electronic claim process introduced in July 2002 (see next section for more information).

### **NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION**

A new reform was introduced during the 2002-03 financial year which has affected the statistics in this chapter and the detailed tables. From 1 July 2002, eligibility for the DFRS or off-road scheme was extended to diesel fuel purchased for the generation of electricity at retail and hospitality businesses where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity. Claims associated with this extension to the off road scheme have been combined with claims related to the existing activity of electricity generation at residential premises, and reported together in this chapter under the single heading of 'electricity generation' - that is, the category 'residential' which appeared in chapter table 14.2, chapter table 14.12 and fuel rebate and grant scheme (FRGS) detailed table 1 has been renamed as 'electricity generation'.

In July 2002 the Tax Office introduced a new claim process, eGrant, to eliminate the need for some clients to lodge paper forms to claim DAFGS grants. Under eGrant the information on fuel transactions is captured at the point of sale by a fuel card and forwarded to the Tax Office to authorise payment of the claim.

For this edition, two new time series tables (table 14.14 and table 14.15) were added at the back of this chapter. These time series tables are the same as FRGS detailed table 1 and FRGS detailed table 2, which can be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of the publication on the Tax Office website.

### **DIESEL FUEL REBATE SCHEME**

Under DFRS (or off-road scheme) the government provided a rebate of the excise and customs duty paid on diesel and like fuels purchased for specific off-road uses - mainly in the mining, agriculture and other primary production industries as well as for certain eligible residential uses. The primary purpose of the scheme is to maintain competitiveness in key export industries, such as mining and agriculture, in a manner consistent with the government's broader fiscal objectives.

The rebate is generally payable on diesel fuel and like fuels used in the following activities:

- mining operations (use of any vehicle on a public road is not eligible)
- primary production forestry, agriculture and fishing (use of a road vehicle on a public road is not eligible)
- electricity generation at certain residential premises including retail and hospitality businesses where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity
- hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged and any other institution providing medical or nursing care
- rail transport, and
- marine transport.

The off-road categories of marine transport and rail transport and the inclusion of like fuels in all categories were introduced as an extension to the scheme from 1 July 2000. Further legislative changes to DFRS which extended the rebate to power generation at retail and hospitality businesses where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity became effective from 1 July 2002.

The rebate for all activities at 30 June 2003 was 38.143 cents per litre. The rate payable for like fuels, which attract the lower rate of excise duty, is 7.557 cents per litre. The rebate rate is no longer adjusted in line with consumer price index changes since the abolition of biannual indexation of petroleum excise rates.

### **TOTAL DFRS REBATES PAID**

In 2002–03 around \$2.3 billion was paid in DFRS rebates, an increase of 9% from the previous year (figure 14.1 or table 14.12). Around 93,000 claimants lodged claims in 2002–03.

In 2002–03 the majority of the rebate was paid to companies (73%), followed by partnerships (15%) (table 14.1). This split is consistent with previous years.

TABLE 14.1: DFRS rebates paid estimates, by entity, 2002–03 financial year

Entity	Amount paid		
	\$'000	%	
Company	1,660,647	72.4	
Partnership	335,306	14.6	
Government	112,023	4.9	
Individual	68,769	3.0	
Other	115,732	5.0	
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,292,477	100.0	

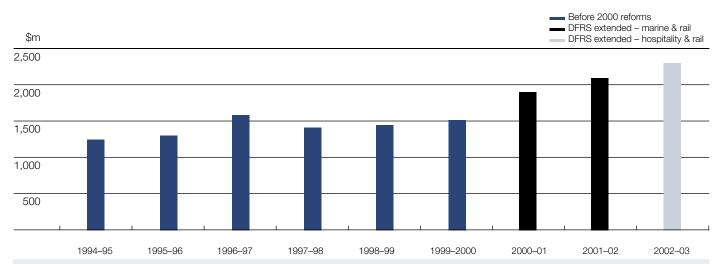
<sup>1.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

## DFRS REBATES PAID TO INDUSTRY SECTORS AND OPERATIONS

In 2002–03 a total of \$1.1 billion in DFRS rebates was paid to the mining industry (table 14.2). This was followed by agriculture, which received \$579.6 million in rebates.

While the mining industry accounted for 49% of the total rebates in dollar terms, it accounted for 4% of claims. Agriculture accounted for 25% of total rebates in dollar terms, but accounted for 86% of all claims. These figures are linked to business size. The mining industry is dominated by a few large companies making large claims, while the agricultural industry consists primarily of individuals and partnerships making smaller value claims (an average of \$3,291 in agriculture compared to \$151,264 in the mining industry). Rail transport has a high average claim (\$593,887) due to the heavy fuel use by a small number of claimants.

FIGURE 14.1: Total DFRS rebates paid<sup>1</sup>, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years



<sup>1.</sup> From 2000–01 onwards, total rebates paid include rebates payable to diesel fuel and like fuels used for marine and rail transport, and like fuels used for other specific off-road uses. From 2001–02 onwards, total rebates paid include rebates payable to diesel fuel purchased for the generation of electricity at retail and hospitality businesses where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity.

TABLE 14.2: DFRS rebates paid estimates, by industry/operation<sup>1</sup>, 2002-03 financial year

Industry/ operation	Number of cla	aims paid	Total a	amount paid	Average amount paid <sup>2</sup>
	No.	%³	\$'000	%³	\$
Mining	7,362	3.6	1,113,605	48.6	151,264
Agriculture	176,084	85.8	579,570	25.3	3,291
Rail	444	0.2	263,686	11.5	593,887
Marine	4,793	2.3	123,682	5.4	25,805
Fishing	7,613	3.7	97,988	4.3	12,871
Forestry	6,071	3.0	46,108	2.0	7,595
Electricity generation <sup>4</sup>	2,407	1.2	14,146	0.6	5,877
Hospitals	130	0.1	1,466	0.1	11,279
Aged homes	91	0.0	296	0.0	3,257
Nursing homes	40	0.0	77	0.0	1,923
Other medical	29	0.0	38	0.0	1,308
Like fuels use – all industries/activities <sup>5</sup>	230	0.1	51,813	2.3	225,275
Total <sup>6</sup>	205,294	100.0	2,292,477	100.0	11,167

<sup>1.</sup> Rebates paid to the different industries and operations show rebates paid for diesel fuel use only.

 $<sup>2. \ \, \</sup>text{Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts}.$ 

<sup>3.</sup> A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

<sup>4.</sup> From 1 July 2002, DFRS rebates categorised in this table as 'electricity generation' include those paid for diesel fuel purchased for the generation of electricity at retail and hospitality businesses where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity. This category was formerly referred to as 'residential' in past editions of *Taxation statistics*.

<sup>5.</sup> Shows the number of claims of all industries/activities that used like fuels and the sum of all rebates paid to these industries/activities.

<sup>6.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 14.3: DFRS rebates paid estimates, by state/territory<sup>1</sup>, 2002-03 financial year

State/ Territory	Number o	of claims	Total amo	unt paid	Average amount paid <sup>2</sup>
	No.	%	\$'000	%	\$
WA	20,660	10.0	671,696	29.3	32,512
NSW (includes ACT)	57,057	27.8	589,166	25.7	10,326
QLD	51,979	25.3	584,582	25.5	11,246
VIC	38,373	18.7	185,691	8.1	4,839
SA	21,633	10.5	107,746	4.7	4,981
TAS	6,250	3.0	48,142	2.1	7,703
NT	1,487	0.7	82,529	3.6	55,500
Not indicated	7,855	3.8	22,925	1	2,918
Total <sup>3</sup>	205,294	100.0	2,292,477	100	11,167

- 1. State/territory is based on the claimant's business address and does not necessarily reflect where the fuel was actually used.
- 2. Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts.
- 3. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

### DFRS REBATES PAID TO STATE/TERRITORY CLAIMANTS

The greatest proportion of the rebate was paid to claimants with business addresses located in Western Australia (table 14.3). Those with business addresses in the Northern Territory received the highest average amount of rebate of \$55,500 per claim.

In 2002–03 the average rebate paid per claimant was \$11.167, an increase of 10% from the previous year.

## DIESEL AND ALTERNATIVE FUELS GRANTS SCHEME

Under DAFGS (or on-road scheme) grants are provided for the on-road use of fuel by businesses and other entities. The scheme started on 1 July 2000 and is designed to cut fuel costs for a range of businesses. It is designed to help regional and rural Australia, in particular, but the benefits of lower transport and production costs are expected to flow on to all Australians.

The grant is available for the use of diesel and specified alternative fuels (compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, recycled waste oil, ethanol and canola oil) based on a flat rate per litre of fuel, except for compressed natural gas, which is calculated on a per cubic metre basis. The grant rates for DAFGS are no longer automatically indexed in line with movements in the consumer price index. This is a result of the government's decision to abolish indexation of the excise duty rates on petroleum and other types of fuel from 1 March 2001.

The grant rates for DAFGS are listed in table 14.4.

TABLE 14.4: DAFGS grant rates as at 30 June 2003

Type of fuel	Rates
Diesel fuel	18.510 cents per litre
Compressed natural gas	12.617 cents per cubic metre
Liquefied petroleum gas	11.925 cents per litre
Ethanol	20.809 cents per litre

Generally, the grant is available to businesses and other enterprises for the on-road use of diesel and alternative fuels in vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) of 4.5 tonnes or more that are registered for use on public roads. However, eligibility requirements differ for primary producers and other enterprises. Only trips on public roads are eligible.

In September 2001 legislation was introduced to extend the eligibility of DAFGS for emergency services vehicles. This was effective from 1 October 2001.

### **DAFGS GRANTS PAID TO INDUSTRY SECTORS**

In 2002–03 around \$808.2 million in grants was paid under DAFGS, an increase of 7% from the previous year (table 14.5). There has been a general increase in the amount claimed across industries (see time series table 14.13 at the back of this chapter). This is partly due to the continued strength of the economy in both the domestic and export areas.

There were approximately 80,000 businesses registered for DAFGS at the end of its third year. Over 55% of grants were paid to businesses in the transport and storage sector.

TABLE 14.5: DAFGS grants paid, by industry, 2002-03 financial year

Industry	Number o	f claims paid	Total an	nount paid	Average amount paid <sup>1</sup>
	No.	%	\$'000	% <sup>2</sup>	\$
Transport & storage	111,995	43.9	445,523	55.1	3,978
Wholesale trade	25,848	10.1	101,955	12.6	3,944
Construction	17,954	7.0	33,978	4.2	1,893
Manufacturing	5,229	2.0	22,347	2.8	4,274
Agriculture	21,851	8.6	20,036	2.5	917
Government administration & defence	2,840	1.1	13,297	1.6	4,682
Retail trade	8,395	3.3	10,807	1.3	1,287
Personal & other services	5,410	2.1	9,274	1.1	1,714
Forestry	1,862	0.7	7,672	0.9	4,120
Property & business services	3,236	1.3	6,404	0.8	1,979
Mining	1,386	0.5	4,642	0.6	3,349
Communication services	459	0.2	3,533	0.4	7,697
Electricity, gas & water supply	525	0.2	2,475	0.3	4,714
Cultural & recreational services	840	0.3	1,477	0.2	1,758
Health & community services	661	0.3	972	0.1	1,471
Education	606	0.2	471	0.1	776
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	375	0.1	462	0.1	1,233
Fishing	388	0.2	422	0.1	1,089
Finance & insurance	189	0.1	324	0.0	1,712
Other <sup>3</sup>	45,348	17.8	122,109	15.1	2,693
Total <sup>4</sup>	255,397	100.0	808,179	100.0	3,164

<sup>1.</sup> A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

## DAFGS GRANTS PAID TO STATE/TERRITORY CLAIMANTS

The greatest proportion of DAFGS grants were paid to claimants with business addresses located in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (table 14.6). Those with business addresses in the Northern Territory received the highest average grant of \$4,562 per claim.

<sup>2.</sup> Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes entities that did not state their industry.

<sup>4.</sup> Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 14.6: DAFGS grants paid, by state/territory<sup>1</sup>, 2002–03 financial year

State/ territory	Nur	mber of claims	Total amo	ount paid	Average amount paid <sup>2</sup>
	No.	%	\$'000	%	\$
NSW (includes ACT)	75,762	29.7	237,881	29.4	3,140
VIC	60,172	23.6	208,282	25.8	3,461
QLD	61,480	24.1	176,389	21.8	2,869
WA	27,136	10.6	78,230	9.7	2,883
SA	21,302	8.3	78,638	9.7	3,692
TAS	7,328	2.9	19,189	2.4	2,619
NT	2,005	0.8	9,146	1.1	4,562
State/territory not stated	212	0.1	426	0.1	2,009
Total <sup>3</sup>	255,397	100.0	808,179	100.0	3,164

- 1. State/territory is based on the claimant's business address and does not necessarily reflect where the fuel was actually used.
- 2. Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts.
- 3. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

### **FUEL SALES GRANTS SCHEME**

The FSGS was introduced to provide a grant to fuel retailers for the sale of petrol and diesel to consumers in regional and remote areas where fuel prices are generally higher. The scheme is designed so that, combined with the cut in excise rates on petrol and diesel (implemented under the tax system to offset the effects of the goods and services tax), the price of fuel in non-metropolitan areas need not change relative to metropolitan areas.

The grant is paid to fuel retailers for sales of fuel to final consumers in defined non-metropolitan zones after 30 June 2000. This includes sales by distributors of bulk fuel to end users such as farms and mines where the sale occurs in a defined non-metropolitan zone.

The grant is paid at 1 cent per litre for non-metropolitan zones and 2 cents per litre for remote zones. If fuel has been sold consistently in a remote area at more than \$1.20 per litre, fuel retailers may apply for an additional grant.

Eligible fuels for the grant include leaded and unleaded petrol, diesel, light fuel oil, two-stroke, and premium grade petrol.

There were around 3,956 registered claimants for the FSGS at 30 June 2003. In 2002-03 grants totalling \$223.1 million were paid, an increase of 7% from the previous year (table 14.14).

Total grant and number of claims paid to entities and claimants in different states and territories are given in tables 14.7 and 14.8 respectively. Companies received 78% of the total grants paid, while trusts received 16%.

TABLE 14.7: FSGS grants paid, by entity, 2002-03 financial year

Entity	Number of o	claims paid	Total ar	nount paid	Average amount paid
	No.	% <sup>1</sup>	\$'000	% <sup>1</sup>	\$
Company	10,958	37.4	173,134	77.6	15,800
Trust	5,909	20.2	34,974	15.7	5,919
Partnership	9,990	34.1	12,583	5.6	1,260
Individual	2,330	8.0	2,325	1.0	998
Government organisation	81	0.3	70	0.0	864
Superannuation fund	4	0.0	22	0.0	5,538
Total <sup>2</sup>	29,272	100.0	223,109	100.0	7,622

- 1. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
- 2. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

TABLE 14.8: FSGS grants paid, by state/territory<sup>1</sup>, 2002–03 financial year

State/territory	Number of cla	ims paid	Total am	ount paid	Average amount paid	Litres claimed
	No.	% <sup>2</sup>	\$'000	% <sup>2</sup>	\$	Litres
VIC	3,901	13.3	85,111	38.1	21,818	6,487,555,832
NSW (includes ACT)	7,933	27.1	62,805	28.2	7,917	5,929,218,636
QLD	9,120	31.2	37,485	16.8	4,110	3,013,601,767
WA	2,963	10.1	15,717	7.0	5,304	1,154,167,312
SA	2,624	9.0	13,985	6.3	5,330	1,147,878,252
TAS	2,014	6.9	4,612	2.1	2,290	463,826,328
NT	711	2.4	3,391	1.5	4,769	230,101,377
Not stated	6	0.0	3	0.0	446	178,304
Total <sup>3</sup>	29,272	100.0	223,109	100.0	7,622	18,426,527,808

- 1. State/territory is based on the claimant's business address and does not necessarily reflect where the fuel was actually sold to the motorist or end user.
- 2. A proportion of 0.0% may indicate a proportion less than 0.05%.
- 3. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

Victorian fuel retailers received 38% of the grants, followed by New South Wales fuel retailers, who received 28% of the grants (table 14.8). Because the statistics are based on the client's business address, these figures do not reflect where the fuel was actually sold to the end user or motorist. Many fuel retailers lodge a consolidated claim for total national sales.

### PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP (OIL) SCHEME

The PSO was introduced as part of the *Measures for a better environment* package, announced by the Australian Government on 31 May 1999. The scheme was introduced to encourage environmental and economically sustainable reuse of waste oils. The Department of Environment and Heritage has primary responsibility for developing policy direction, while the Tax Office is responsible for administering the scheme.

The scheme initially involves a levy-benefit arrangement. Producers and importers of virgin oils and lubricants pay an excise levy, which is then used to fund benefit payments to recyclers who are treating waste oil in an environmentally appropriate manner. The fund payments provide incentives to recyclers to collect and recycle more oil. Recyclers can claim benefits at various rates for waste oil recycled, depending on the final product and end use.

As at 30 June 2003, an excise levy of 5.449 cents per litre (adjusted in accordance with the consumer price index every six months) was levied on the following oils and lubricants:

- petroleum-based oils including lubricant base oils, prepared lubricant additives containing carrier oils, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, brake fluids, transmission oils and transformer and heat transfer oils
- petroleum-based greases, and
- synthetic equivalents of the above products.

For the 2002–03 financial year a total of \$25 million in excise was collected.

The PSO benefit, however, has a small client base, with 49 recyclers currently registered and claiming benefits. A total of \$9.7 million in benefits was paid for the 2002–03 financial year (table 14.10), an increase of 18% from the previous year.

While there are seven categories of recycled oil products recognized under the scheme, only six categories attract benefit payments (table 14.9). The amount of benefit paid for each of these categories depends on the level of processing and the end product of the recycling activities. The different categories of recycled products attract different benefits.

TABLE 14.9: Categories and benefit rates for recycled oil products<sup>1</sup> as at 30 June 2003

Category number	Category description	Benefit rate \$/litre
1	Re-refined base oils (for use as a lubricant or a hydraulic transformer oil) <sup>2</sup>	0.50
2	Other re-refined base oils (for example, chain bar oil)	0.10
3	Diesel fuels to which the Excise Tariff Act 1921 applies	0.07
4	Diesel extenders (filtered, de-watered and de-mineralised)	0.05
5	High-grade industrial burner oils (filtered, de-watered and de-mineralised)	0.05
6	Low-grade industrial burner oils (filtered and de-watered)	0.03
7	Industrial process oils and lubricants, including hydraulic and transformer oils (re-processed or filtered, but not re-refined)	Nil

<sup>1.</sup> Category descriptions and benefit rates are subject to change.

Companies received the highest proportion of benefits (91%), further increasing its share of benefits from the previous year (in 2001–02 companies accounted for 86% of benefits). However, like the previous year trusts received the highest average amount of benefit (\$23,155 per claim) (table 14.10).

TABLE 14.10: PSO benefit payments, by entity, 2002-03 financial year

Entity	Number of c	laims paid¹	Total amo	ount paid	Average amount paid
	No.	%	\$	%	\$
Company	390	90.5	8,781,606	90.9	22,517
Partnership	4	0.9	21,471	0.2	5,368
Trust	37	8.6	856,739	8.9	23,155
Total	431	100.0	9,659,816	100.0	22,413

<sup>1.</sup> Recyclers can lodge more than one claim per year.

The highest proportion of benefits (43%) was paid to Queensland-based entities, followed by entities based in New South Wales (table 14.11).

TABLE 14.11: PSO benefit payments, by state/territory<sup>1</sup>, 2002-03 financial year

State/ territory	Number of	f claims <sup>2</sup>	Total am	ount paid	Average amount paid	Litres claimed
	No.	%	\$	%	\$	Litres
QLD	68	15.8	4,102,898	42.5	60,337	78,378,899
NSW (includes ACT)	172	39.9	3,198,542	33.1	18,596	47,347,503
VIC	88	20.4	1,213,852	12.6	13,794	33,379,107
WA	43	10.0	642,048	6.6	14,931	14,967,784
SA & NT	23	5.3	289,706	3.0	12,596	9,422,570
TAS	37	8.6	212,770	2.2	5,751	6,920,292
Total	431	100.0	9,659,816	100.0	22,412	190,416,155

<sup>1.</sup> State/territory is based on the claimant's business address and does not necessarily reflect where the fuel was actually recycled or processed.

If the recycled oil for which a benefit is claimed attracts an excise liability once it has been recycled, the duty for this product must be paid to the Tax Office.

<sup>2.</sup> The regulations specify a health, safety and environment standard for re-refined lubricants that is consistent with the current requirements for 'virgin' products. The basic requirement of this standard is to produce a non-carcinogenic product.

 $<sup>2. \ \</sup>mbox{Recyclers}$  can lodge more than one claim per year.

## FUTURE FUEL REBATE AND GRANT SCHEME STATISTICS

From 1 July 2003, both DFRS and DAFGS were replaced with the Energy Grants (Credits) Scheme (EGCS). Those claiming under the off or on-road schemes were automatically registered for the new scheme. The EGCS provides similar benefits, but also actively encourages conversion to cleaner fuels

In the next and future editions of *Taxation statistics*, DFRS and DAFGS statistics may be replaced by ECGS statistics.

### **DETAILED TABLES**

The following detailed tables on fuel rebate and grant schemes are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

## Table 1: Diesel fuel and rebate scheme (DFRS) – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of DFRS rebates claimed by the mining, agriculture, forestry, fishing, marine transport and rail transport industry sectors, as well as those claimed by residential (including retail and hospitality businesses that purchased diesel fuel for the generation of electricity where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity), nursing homes, aged homes, hospitals and other medical operations. The statistics are for the 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 14.12).

# Table 2: Diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DAFGS) – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of DAFGS grants claimed by different broad industry groups. The statistics are for the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 14.13).

# Table 3: Fuel sales grants scheme (FSGS) – quantity and value of claims paid by state/territory, 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of FSGS grants claimed by clients/entities in different states/territories. The state/territory is based on the client's business address and does not reflect where the fuel was actually sold to the motorist or end user. The statistics are for the 2000–01 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 14.14).

# Table 4: Product stewardship oil scheme (PSO) – quantity and value of benefits paid by state/territory, 2001–02 to 2002–03 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of PSO benefits claimed by clients/entities in different states/territories. The state/territory is based on the client's business address and does not reflect where the fuel was actually recycled or processed. The statistics are for the 2001–02 to 2002–03 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 14.15).

### **TIME SERIES TABLES**

The following tables show rebates, grants or benefit payments claimed/paid under the four fuel rebate and grant schemes over different financial years. These tables are also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website. They may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

TABLE 14.12¹: Diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) – quantity and estimated value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years

		1994–95			1995–96			1996–97	
Industry/operation <sup>2</sup>	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount
	no.	litres	€9	no.	litres	€9	no.	litres	€9
Mining	7,960	2,417,520,373	709,143,623	7,781	2,441,960,745	754,459,564	8,524	2,763,256,852	892,349,990
Electricity generation <sup>3</sup>	12,458	45,915,614	11,097,317	5,884	34,814,565	8,778,957	2,429	33,074,030	8,655,543
Aged homes	128	1,642,046	396,569	116	1,087,978	273,630	86	600,029	175,407
Nursing homes	115	733,224	176,308	86	729,623	183,227	87	521,801	136,593
Hospitals	428	8,908,845	2,152,298	401	7,999,808	2,029,047	406	7,004,780	1,851,535
Other medical	35	449,460	108,232	38	472,450	119,249	25	169,293	44,320
Agriculture	190,973	1,288,123,787	408,479,958	190,861	1,264,846,318	420,946,819	217,115	1,563,433,122	539,406,245
Fishing	9,044	277,931,170	87,853,471	9,512	273,395,725	91,671,278	10,539	310,791,670	107,042,911
Forestry	5,223	108,069,856	34,093,523	5,551	109,746,522	36,415,469	6,125	110,187,475	37,977,282
Rail transport <sup>4</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Marine transport <sup>4</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Like fuels <sup>5</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	226,364	4,149,294,375	1,253,501,298	220,242	4,135,053,734	1,314,877,239	245,336	4,789,109,032	1,587,639,827

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TABLE 14.12': Diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) – quantity and estimated value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2002–03 financial years

		1997–98			1998–99			1999–2000	
Industry/operation <sup>2</sup>	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount
	no.	litres	s	no.	litres	S	no.	litres	49
Mining	7,189	2,386,000,205	772,568,926	6,956	2,419,917,510	804,838,140	6,828	2,282,891,374	753,590,026
Electricity generation <sup>3</sup>	1,935	29,999,111	7,949,457	1,884	30,421,659	8,053,084	1,784	29,428,169	7,805,650
Aged homes	74	474,805	125,425	61	416,758	110,460	61	483,057	131,239
Nursing homes	58	335,493	88,612	61	518,317	137,541	46	476,624	127,850
Hospitals	288	6,393,987	1,688,929	251	5,210,585	1,381,958	212	4,384,788	1,176,882
Other medical	22	257,446	68,124	16	126,343	33,527	20	159,189	40,730
Agriculture	185,746	1,430,564,766	496,947,297	177,868	1,446,674,595	504,910,542	205,142	1,725,537,786	609,712,021
Fishing	8,748	274,923,062	95,367,788	8,238	280,513,982	98,112,489	8,070	274,994,070	97,241,711
Forestry	5,169	95,134,260	33,097,769	5,272	111,175,342	38,946,500	5,338	118,205,565	41,664,679
Rail transport <sup>4</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Marine transport <sup>4</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Like fuels <sup>5</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	209,229	4,224,083,135	1,407,902,327	200,607	4,294,975,091	1,456,524,240	227,501	4,436,560,622	1,511,490,786

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 TABLE 14.12: Diesel fuel rebate scheme (DFRS) – quantity and estimated value of claims paid, by industry/operation,
 1994-95 to 2002-03 financial years

		2000-01			2001-02			2002-03	
Industry/operation <sup>2</sup>	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount
	no.	litres	S	no.	litres	S	no.	litres	S
Mining	6,856	2,491,469,105	922,239,506	7,256	2,577,258,486	979,992,265	7,362	2,905,670,618	1,113,605,175
Electricity generation <sup>3</sup>	1,959	30,483,460	10,567,571	2,115	29,426,857	10,806,312	2,407	36,908,956	14,145,938
Aged homes	09	581,140	203,700	86	512,389	196,076	91	773,214	296,346
Nursing homes	51	342,901	115,237	61	343,261	130,493	40	200,661	76,906
Hospitals	164	4,270,599	1,411,346	154	4,440,350	1,691,158	130	3,825,824	1,466,307
Other medical	0	74,959	25,055	19	88,351	33,854	29	086'86	37,936
Agriculture	189,151	1,470,582,599	549,180,749	175,956	1,529,873,461	550,721,376	176,084	1,512,174,341	579,570,304
Fishing	7,606	257,885,743	96,390,570	8,638	267,735,979	101,481,043	7,613	255,666,175	97,988,083
Forestry	6,465	136,557,726	50,840,712	6,285	120,392,176	45,326,007	6,071	120,302,990	46,108,014
Rail transport <sup>4</sup>	317	469,998,482	177,654,066	453	580,291,651	221,522,966	444	687,997,687	263,685,936
Marine transport⁴	3,520	189,888,908	72,381,854	4,664	350,862,096	133,692,597	4,793	322,706,649	123,682,400
Like fuels <sup>5</sup>	99	379,243,066	28,659,473	194	654,859,038	49,609,316	230	682,347,720	51,813,188
Total	216,223	5,431,378,688	1,909,669,838	205,881	6,116,084,095	2,095,203,463	205,294	6,528,673,815	2,292,476,533
Notes:									

Notes:

\* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available

1. This table is the same as FRGS detailed table 1 which can be viewed/downloaded in PDF, XLS and CSV format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

2. Rebates paid to the different industries and operations show rebates paid for diesel fuel use only.

3. From 1 July 2002, DFRS rebates categorised in this table as 'electricity generation' include those paid for diesel fuel purchased for the generation of electricity at retail and hospitality businesses where there is no ready access to a commercial supply of electricity. This category was formerly referred to as 'residential' in past editions of Taxation statistics

The DFRS was amended on 1 July 2000. It was extended to provide a rebate for diesel and like fuels purchased and used by eligible businesses in the rail and marine transport industries.

5. As part of the diesel fuel rebate scheme extension, all businesses undertaking eligible activities can receive a full rebate of the customs and excise duty paid on like fuels, aside from diesel. The rebate paid to the 'like fuels' category is the sum of all rebates paid to all industries/operations that used like fuels.

TABLE 14.13': Diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme (DAFGS) - quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

Interespoint by the paid of protest paid of protestry         Utrees paid of protestry         Intrees paid of pr	2001-02			2002-03	
Restorage         Intense         \$         no.           R. storage         104,012         1,697,469,511         313,018,707         130,293         2.           le trade         28,691         478,542,213         87,716,218         31,782         31,782           ston         4,526         77,515,676         14,581,729         6,303         8.           refind         4,526         77,515,676         14,581,729         6,303         8.           refind         21,389         59,546,122         10,732,390         30,865         8.           refind         2,599         45,223,394         8,020,822         3,565         3,565           ation &         2,796         32,083,029         4,016,519         6,719         6,719           de         7,663         35,627,701         6,420,241         1,678         6,719           de         7,663         35,627,701         6,420,241         1,678           de         7,663         35,627,701         6,420,241         1,678           de         7,563         31,236,673         5,781,561         1,689           de         7,521         21,346,673         5,781,582         1,689           de	Claims paid Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount
t & storage         104,012         1,697,469,511         313,018,707         130,293         2.           et trade         28,691         478,542,213         87,716,218         31,762           storage         28,691         478,542,213         87,716,218         31,762           storage         21,389         59,546,122         10,732,390         30,865           rent         21,389         59,546,122         10,732,390         30,865           rent         2,599         45,223,394         8,020,822         3,565           ation &         2,796         32,083,029         4,016,519         6,719           de         7,663         35,627,701         6,420,241         10,678           & other         2,796         32,083,029         4,016,519         6,719           & business         5,521         21,946,673         5,760,443         2,432           & business         5,521         21,34,769         2,228,509         459           & business         5,521         21,34,769         2,228,509         459           & recreational         938         5,408,202         32,65,627         100,148         671           n         631         1,100,148         1,1	no. litres	\$	no.	litres	\$
tenade 28,691 478,542,213 87,716,218 31,762  tuning 4,526 77,515,676 14,581,729 6,303  ten 21,389 59,546,122 10,732,390 30,865  tent 2,599 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565  ation 8  a other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719  & other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719  a business 5,521 21,946,673 5,781,561 3,799  a tecreational 398 5,408,202 975,820 1,096  community 790 3,236,627 596,504 899  oodation, cafés 347 1,601,820 262,042 899  oodation, cafés 347 1,601,820 288,394 521  ants 1,856,555 336,228 795,447 58,485  Insurance 89 991,343 7799,447 75,795,447 58,485  Insurance 89 991,343 7799,547 58,485  Insurance 89 991,343 75,795,447 58,485  Industries² 14,44,948,963 799,640 n.a.	130,293 2,232,036,594	411,733,423	111,995	2,414,789,991	445,522,828
turing 4,526 77,515,676 14,581,729 6,303 11  refer 21,389 59,546,122 10,732,390 30,865 reint 2,589 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 retion & 32,683 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 retion & 32,083 029 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 retion & 32,083 029 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 retion & 32,083 029 4,016,519 6,719 refer 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719 refer 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719 retion & 2,796 31,298,487 5,760,443 2,432 retion & 2,521 21,34,769 2,228,509 459 retion & 2,521 1,415 15,468,413 2,797,282 1,829 retional & 938 5,408,202 975,820 1,096 retion & 631 1,454,900 262,042 899 redistion caries 347 1,601,820 288,394 521 ants retion & 891,343 1,856,555 336,228 583 retion & 89 991,343 178,928 205 retion of stated 39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 68,485 6 retion of stated 39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 68,485 6 retion of stated 414 4,349,603 799,640 n.a.	31,762 553,356,018	102,343,250	25,848	550,980,901	101,955,086
turing 4,526 77,515,676 14,581,729 6,303 1  re 21,389 59,549,122 10,732,390 30,865 relation & 21,389 59,549,122 10,732,390 30,865 relation & 2,599 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 relation & 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719  & other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719  & business 5,521 21,946,673 5,760,443 2,432 relation 252 12,134,769 2,228,509 459 relation 252 12,134,769 2,228,509 1,096  & recreational 938 5,408,202 975,820 1,096 odation, cafés 347 1,601,820 262,042 889 odation cafés 347 1,601,820 288,394 521 ants	23,015 140,274,458	25,875,914	17,954	183,702,762	33,978,234
ret 21,389 59,546,122 10,732,390 30,865 atton 8 atton 8 atton 8 atton 8 atton 8  & other 2,599 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 atton 8 atton 8 atton 8 & other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719  & other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719  & business 5,521 21,946,673 5,760,443 2,432  atton 252 12,1946,673 5,781,561 3,799  ication 252 12,194,769 2,228,509 459  community 790 3,236,627 596,504 918  and 631 1,454,900 262,042 899  odation, carlés 347 1,601,820 288,394 521  antis 437 1,866,555 336,228 583  & insurance 89 991,343 178,928 205  not stated 39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 58,485 6  not stated 39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 58,485 6  not stated 78,898 789 799,640 n.a.	6,303 115,984,754	21,418,364	5,229	120,838,876	22,347,114
retion & 2,599 45,223,394 8,020,822 3,565 7  attion & 2,693 35,627,701 6,420,241 10,678 5 8 8 other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719 4 4  & other 2,796 32,083,029 4,016,519 6,719 4 4 2,328,108 2,034 31,298,487 5,760,443 2,432 4 4 2,379,282 1,829 2 1,4145 15,466,413 2,797,282 1,829 2 1,1415 15,466,413 2,797,282 1,829 2 1,1415 15,466,413 2,797,282 1,829 2 1,141,639 1,1100,148 671 1 1 4,415 15,466,413 2,797,282 1,096 1 1,096 2,228,509 459 1 1,100,148 671 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30,865 97,309,208	17,935,431	21,851	108,384,902	20,036,369
de         7,663         35,627,701         6,420,241         10,678         5           & other         2,796         32,083,029         4,016,519         6,719         4           & business         5,521         21,946,673         5,760,443         2,432         4           & business         5,521         21,946,673         5,781,561         3,799         3           & business         1,415         15,466,413         2,797,282         1,829         2           ication         252         12,134,769         2,228,509         459         1           & gas & water         555         6,141,639         1,100,148         671         1           & recreational         938         5,408,202         975,820         1,096         1           odation, cafés         347         1,601,820         262,042         899         1           mts         437         1,856,556         336,228         583         1           & insurance         89         991,343         178,928         205           not stated         39,565         415,013,844         75,795,447         58,485         63	3,565 70,685,590	12,722,404	2,840	74,237,958	13,296,994
& other         2,796         32,083,029         4,016,519         6,719         4           & other         2,796         32,083,029         4,016,519         6,719         4           & business         5,521         21,986,487         5,781,561         3,799         3           & business         5,521         21,946,673         5,781,561         3,799         3           I,415         15,466,413         2,797,282         1,829         2           I, eas & water         555         6,141,639         1,100,148         671         1           A recreational         938         5,408,202         975,820         1,096         1           N recreational         938         5,408,202         975,820         1,096         1           A recreational         938         5,408,202         975,820         1,096         1           A recreational         938         5,408,202         262,042         899         1           A recreational         937         1,601,820         262,042         899         1           A recreational         89         991,343         178,928         583           A risurance         89         991,343         178,0528	10 678 53 119 508	0 803 670	8 305	58 763 718	10 806 717
& other       2,796       32,083,029       4,016,519       6,719       4         & business       2,034       31,298,487       5,760,443       2,432       4         & business       5,521       21,946,673       5,781,561       3,799       3         ication       252       12,134,769       2,228,509       459       1         i, gas & water       555       6,141,639       1,100,148       671       1         x recreational       938       5,408,202       975,820       1,096         n       631       1,454,900       262,042       899         nodation, cafés       347       1,601,820       288,394       521         ants       437       1,856,555       336,228       583         s insurance       89       991,343       178,928       583         not stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         not stated       39,566       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63		9,803,070	0,030	00,403,710	10,806,714
& business       5,521       21,946,673       5,760,443       2,432       4         & business       5,521       21,946,673       5,781,561       3,799       3         & business       5,521       21,946,673       5,781,561       3,799       3         ication       262       12,134,769       2,797,282       1,829       2         ication       265       6,141,639       1,100,148       671       1         k recreational       938       5,408,202       975,820       1,096       7         community       790       3,236,627       596,504       918       918         nodation, cafés       347       1,454,900       262,042       899       98         ants       437       1,856,555       336,228       583       83         k insurance       89       991,343       178,928       583       83         not stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         not stated       39,565       415,013,843       759,6447       n.a.	6,719 43,611,162	8,052,176	5,410	50,156,179	9,273,580
y & business         5,521         21,946,673         5,781,561         3,799         3           striction         1,415         15,466,413         2,797,282         1,829         2           inication         252         12,134,769         2,228,509         459         1           by, gas & water         556         6,141,639         1,100,148         671         1           & recreational         938         5,408,202         975,820         1,096         1,096           community         790         3,236,627         596,504         918           on         631         1,454,900         262,042         899           on         631         1,454,900         262,042         899           modation, carfés         347         1,856,555         336,228         583           & insurance         89         991,343         178,928         205           not stated         39,565         415,013,844         75,795,447         58,485         63           industries²         414         4,348,963         799,640         n.a.	2,432 40,487,853	7,482,028	1,862	41,453,968	7,671,675
Inication       262       15,466,413       2,797,282       1,829       2         Inication       262       12,134,769       2,228,509       459       1         Iv, gas & water       555       6,141,639       1,100,148       671       1         8 recreational       938       5,408,202       975,820       1,096       1         8 community       790       3,236,627       596,504       918         9 nodation, cafés       347       1,601,820       262,042       899         Nodation, cafés       347       1,856,555       336,228       583         8 insurance       89       991,343       178,928       205         Inot stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         Industries²       414       4,348,963       799,640       n.a.	3,799 30,262,900	5,578,237	3,236	34,624,420	6,403,713
Inication 252 12,134,769 2,228,509 459 1  Strect ational 938 5,408,202 975,820 1,096  Strect ational 938 1,454,900 262,042 899  Incordation, cafés 347 1,601,820 205  Incordation, cafés 991,343 178,928 205  Incordation 39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 58,485 63  Inclustries? 414 4,348,963 799,640 n.a.	1,829 20,469,293	3,783,530	1,386	25,081,381	4,641,935
by, gas & water       555       6,141,639       1,100,148       671       1         & recreational       938       5,408,202       975,820       1,096         & community       790       3,236,627       596,504       918         on       631       1,454,900       262,042       899         on modation, cafés       347       1,601,820       288,394       521         inants       437       1,856,555       336,228       583         & insurance       89       991,343       178,928       205         not stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         industries²       414       4,348,963       799,640       n.a.	459 16,037,937	2,967,544	459	19,088,249	3,532,823
by, gas & water       555       6,141,639       1,100,148       671       1         8 recreational       938       5,408,202       975,820       1,096         8 community       790       3,236,627       596,504       918         9 n       631       1,454,900       262,042       899         9 n       631       1,601,820       288,394       521         9 nrants       437       1,856,555       336,228       583         8 insurance       89       991,343       178,928       205         not stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         industries²       414       4,348,963       799,640       n.a.					
& recreational       938       5,408,202       975,820       1,096         & community       790       3,236,627       596,504       918         on       631       1,454,900       262,042       899         nodation, cafés       347       1,601,820       288,394       521         irants       437       1,856,555       336,228       583         & insurance       89       991,343       178,928       205         not stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         industries²       414       4,348,963       799,640       n.a.	671 10,009,463	1,839,660	525	13,406,866	2,474,662
& community         790         3,236,627         596,504         918           on         631         1,454,900         262,042         899           on         347         1,601,820         288,394         521           rants         437         1,856,555         336,228         583           & insurance         89         991,343         178,928         205           not stated         39,565         415,013,844         75,795,447         58,485         63           industries²         414         4,348,963         799,640         n.a.	1,096 7,327,139	1,352,936	840	7,984,288	1,476,802
on         631         1,454,900         262,042         899           modation, cafés         347         1,601,820         288,394         521           rannts         437         1,856,555         336,228         583           & insurance         89         991,343         178,928         205           not stated         39,565         415,013,844         75,795,447         58,485         63           industries²         414         4,348,963         799,640         n.a.	918 4,280,766	791,904	661	5,252,874	972,307
modation, cariés         347         1,601,820         288,394         521           rants         437         1,856,555         336,228         583           & insurance         89         991,343         178,928         205           not stated         39,565         415,013,844         75,795,447         58,485         63           industries²         414         4,348,963         799,640         n.a.	899 2,459,104	452,709	909	2,542,220	470,556
& insurance       437       1,856,555       336,228       583       2         not stated       89       991,343       178,928       205       7         not stated       39,565       415,013,844       75,795,447       58,485       63         industries²       414       4,348,963       799,640       n.a.	521 2,674,249	494,557	375	2,498,571	462,372
89 991,343 178,928 205 39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 58,485 634 414 4,348,963 799,640 n.a.	583 2,114,808	390,453	388	2,282,763	422,437
39,565 415,013,844 75,795,447 58,485 14,348,963 799,640 n.a.	205 1,833,920	338,682	189	1,748,304	323,611
414 4,348,963 799,640	58,485 635,696,662	117,459,316	45,348	660,132,620	122,109,471
	n.a. n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total 241,082 3,039,915,685 558,326,249 315,097 4,080,0	315,097 4,080,031,476	752,816,188	255,397	4,377,651,811	808,179,283

The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. This table is the same as FRGS detailed table 2 which can be viewed/downloaded in PDF, XLS and CSV format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

2. Refers to claimants (entities) who ticked more than one industry in their Australian business number application form.

Table 14.14": Fuel rebate and grant schemes (FSGS) - quantity and value of claims paid by state/territory, 2000-01 to 2002-03 financial years

		2000-01			2001-02			2002-03	
State/Territory <sup>2</sup>	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount4	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid	Litres paid	Total amount
	O	Litres	\$,000	No.	Litres	\$,000	ó	Litres	\$,000
VIC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,730	6,334,672,283	89,452	3,901	6,487,555,832	85,111
NSW (includes ACT)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,472	4,725,814,165	54,165	7,933	5,929,218,636	62,805
QLD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,017	2,457,847,860	30,774	9,120	3,013,601,767	37,485
WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,903	1,032,145,175	14,315	2,963	1,154,167,312	15,717
SA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,612	818,289,469	11,809	2,624	1,147,878,252	13,985
TAS	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,749	424,316,729	4,532	2,014	463,826,328	4,612
Ł	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	815	204,941,388	3,426	711	230,101,377	3,391
Not stated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	178,304	8
Total³	n.a.	n.a.	221,000	27,299	15,998,027,069	208,472	29,272	18,426,527,808	223,109
Notes:									

1. This table is the same as FRGS detailed table 3 which can be viewed/downloaded in PDF, XLS and CSV format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

<sup>2.</sup> State/ferritory is based on the claimant's business address and does not necessarily reflect where the fuel was actually sold to the motorist or end user.

3. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

<sup>4.</sup> Amount reported for the 2000-01 financial year is rounded to millions. An unrounded figure is not available.

TABLE 14.15: Product stewardship oil scheme (PSO) – quantity and value of benefits paid by state/territory, 2001–02 to 2002–03 financial years<sup>1</sup>

	20	2001–02		20	2002-03	
State/Territory <sup>2</sup>	Claims paid <sup>3</sup>	Litres paid	Total amount	Claims paid <sup>2</sup>	Litres paid	Total amount
	No.	Litres	\$	No.	Litres	\$
QLD	88	84,738,436	4,325,485	89	78,378,899	4,102,898
NSW (including ACT)	142	43,205,443	1,462,419	172	47,347,503	3,198,542
VIC	85	27,392,193	930,088	88	33,379,107	1,213,852
WA	41	24,723,391	1,010,382	43	14,967,784	642,048
SA & NT	23	5,959,219	182,714	23	9,422,570	289,706
TAS	39	8,736,931	262,039	37	6,920,292	212,770
Total	418	194,755,613	8,173,127	431	190,416,155	9,659,816

The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

<sup>1.</sup> This table is the same as FRGS detailed table 4 which can be viewed/downloaded in PDF, XLS and CSV format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

2. State/ferritory is based on the claimant's business and does not necessarily reflect where the fuel was actually recycled or processed.

3. While there were only 40 registered recylers in 2001–02, and 49 registered in 2002–03, recyclers can lodge more than one claim per year.

## INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS

In recent years the Tax Office has worked in conjunction with community groups, industry representatives and tax practitioners on a range of activities. These activities are aimed at maintaining the integrity of the tax system, encouraging and improving record keeping practices among businesses, and reducing (as much as possible) compliance costs for business, particularly small business. Providing financial ratios or 'benchmarks' is one such activity.

Financial ratio data related to gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover provides useful indicators of business activity and performance for tax practitioners, the business community and the Tax Office. The data is widely used in external publications and can be calculated from income tax return data.

The industry benchmark detailed tables contain financial ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities (see box 15.2). The ratios calculated for each business activity have been used to produce two sets of mean average ratio values. The first set includes both profit-making and loss-making entities. It provides a benchmark figure for an entire business activity/industry division or group (box 15.2). The second set of ratios excludes businesses that return a loss, providing an industry average for 'profitable' businesses only.

### **BOX 15.1: Ratios calculated**

**Gross profit ratio:** total business income minus cost of sales, divided by total business income.

**Net profit ratio:** total business income minus total expenses, divided by total business income.

Wages to turnover ratio: salary and wages paid, divided by total business income.

## SOURCE OF INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS/INDUSTRY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The data for *Taxation statistics 2001–02* was compiled before all processing for the 2001–02 income year was completed. The data used to calculate the ratios for the business activities and entities was sourced from statistics collected from 2002 individual, company, partnership and trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003.

The names of the business activity groups used in the tables are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system. The numerical codes corresponding to these business activity names are referred to as business activity codes. For this edition of *Taxation statistics*, the industry benchmark tables show ratios for business activities at the ANZSIC division and group (three-digit) levels (see box 15.2).

### **BOX 15.2: Business activity codes**

A complete list of the activities and the corresponding codes for the 2001–02 income year are in our publication *Business industry codes 2002*. There is a copy of this publication on the attached CD-ROM and on our website at **www.ato.gov.au** 

The publication lists industries under ANZSIC¹ divisions and groups. For example, under the ANZSIC division 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', the following groups of business activities are listed:

- Horticulture, forestry and fishing
- Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming
- Dairy cattle farming
- Poultry farming
- Other livestock farming
- Other crop growing
- Services to agriculture
- Hunting and trapping
- Forestry and logging
- Marine fishing, and
- Aquaculture.

Under these groups, more specific business activities are listed with their corresponding Tax Office–ANZSIC five-digit code. The first three digits of this code is the ANZSIC group code. For example, under poultry farming, 10 activities are listed with the corresponding codes:

- chicken farming for meat (01410)
- duck farming (01410)
- game bird farming (01410)
- goose farming (01410)
- poultry farming for meat (01410)
- poultry hatchery operation meat breeds (01410)
- turkey farming (01410)
- egg farm operation (01420)
- poultry farming for eggs (01420), and
- poultry hatchery operation egg breeds (01420).

All 10 activities have '014' as the first three digits of their business activity/industry code. This is their ANZSIC group code.

In this edition of *Taxation statistics*, the industry benchmark tables show ratios for business activities at the ANZSIC division and group (three-digit) levels. That is, a mean ratio is calculated for each ANZSIC division and for each ANZSIC group within a division. For example, a mean ratio will be calculated and presented for all business activities classified under 'poultry farming' (all businesses with '014' as the first three digits of their business activity code). Ratios are **not** calculated/presented separately for the five-digit Tax Office–ANZSIC business activities: 'duck farming', 'goose farming', 'egg farm operation' and other activities listed under 'poultry farming'.

However, ratios may not be available for some ANZSIC groups (three-digit level) and/or entities because:

- there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios
- there are data quality problems, and/or
- the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.
- For more information on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system, division and group levels, see the Australian Bureau
  of Statistics (ABS) publication Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Cat. No. 1292.0. This publication can be viewed on the
  ABS website at www.abs.gov.au

### THE PURPOSE OF BENCHMARKS

Benchmarks help tax advisers identify averages for groups of activities and, therefore, businesses that vary significantly from those averages. Tax advisers can use this information to determine the reasons for any variation and identify action that should be taken to correct problems and improve business practices – in particular those related to record keeping.

The business community and business owners generally may use benchmarks to compare the performance of their business with industry averages.

For example, a low gross profit ratio may indicate to a business owner that:

- their job quotes or prices are lower than those of their competitors
- they are paying too much for their stock purchases
- there is wastage of materials due to overestimating job requirements
- they do not have enough sales in higher profit margin lines (poor sales mix)
- they need to improve merchandising or product displays, or
- their stock level is too high and it may be better to buy stock as needed to improve their cash flow.

A low net profit ratio may indicate that some operating expenses are high compared to industry averages. A business owner might need to look at:

- the location of their business and rent expenses
- the level of contractor and subcontractor expenses
- the number of employees and their effectiveness
- the cost of business motor vehicles, and
- the cost of other major overheads.

A high wages to turnover ratio for a business owner might suggest that quotes for jobs are too low. This ratio could also be an indicator of the efficiency of labour used in a business. In particular, an owner may consider:

- the rate at which employees produce income
- the time taken to complete jobs, and
- the pay rates of employees.

The business community may also use these ratios when evaluating job tenders. The gross profit and net profit ratios of a business compared to the industry average may be one factor that is taken into account in deciding whether a particular tender is successful.

For the Tax Office, providing access to benchmark information is part of a commitment to being more open and up-to-date in our operations and forms part of our industry-based project approach to compliance. In providing benchmarks for businesses, we aim to have a more direct impact on taxpayer behaviour before tax returns are prepared and lodged. Feedback from tax professionals indicates that the use of benchmarks in preparing tax returns is increasing.

Once tax returns are lodged, we use benchmarks – together with a range of other information – to identify any compliance issues and any clients that may require further assistance or monitoring. The wages to turnover ratio, in particular, provides a relevant measure in those industries where cash wages are common. We may also use benchmarks to compare

taxpayers and may seek further information from clients whose ratios vary substantially from their industry averages.

### **BOX 15.3: Terminology**

Cost of sales: for income tax purposes, cost of sales is defined as the cost of anything produced, manufactured, acquired or purchased for manufacture, sale or exchange in deriving the gross proceeds or earnings of the business. In some cases, other expenses such as salary and wages and rent are included in the cost of sales figure, which overstates the cost of sales amount.

**Industry:** income tax returns allow for only one business industry code to be shown. For entities involved in more than one business, it is not possible to separately identify the amount of income and expenses attributed to the major business activity.

**Salary and wage expenses:** this return label is not used in calculating taxable income. It is a non-compulsory information label and is therefore more likely to contain errors.

### **RATIOS**

The data shows that the net profit ratios of companies and trusts are generally lower than those of partnerships and individuals. This is because the salary and wages income returned is generally a business expense for the owners of a company or working beneficiaries of a trust. However, in a partnership the income returned to the partners comes in the form of a distribution of net income after business expenses are deducted. A similar situation occurs for individuals.

For the same reason, the wages to turnover ratios for individuals and partnerships are lower than those of companies and trusts.

### **EXCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS**

When analysing a large population, the inclusion of some cases can produce misleading results. For example, income tax return labels used in the calculations may not have been completed or not completed correctly, or the ratios for an individual entity are exceptional and would distort the calculation of a true industry average.

In an attempt to improve the quality of the end product, certain exclusion criteria have been developed and applied. (There is a list and explanation of these exclusion criteria in all the industry benchmark tables.)

Despite the application of these exclusion criteria, it is still important to recognise that the benchmarks developed are not definitive and should not be used in isolation. For example, there is a range of legitimate reasons as to why businesses vary from industry averages and, conversely, businesses with ratios close to the industry average may have compliance problems or other financial difficulties. Also, an average ratio calculated using a large population is generally more reliable than one calculated from a small population.

Benchmarks are most useful as a guide when considered over a period of time or in conjunction with other information. For example, the age of the business and its performance over a number of years should also be taken into account when considering the viability of a business.

### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Tax reforms introduced a range of measures aimed at improving compliance. Activity statements, for example, provide a source of up-to-date trading information.

Activity statement data helps us identify and address issues likely to have a negative impact on revenue as they emerge, rather than after they become ingrained business practice.

A current Tax Office project is using activity statement data to assess the performance of businesses against eight separate financial ratios in order to establish industry level benchmarks or norms. Businesses whose performance against those ratios suggests they may be operating outside their industry norms are identified for closer analysis and, if necessary, for follow-up.

We are continuing to refine this methodology and propose to include activity statement benchmark data as part of the industry benchmarks provided in future editions of *Taxation statistics*.

### **DETAILED TABLES**

### BOX 15.4: Using and finding industries/business activities in the detailed tables

Before viewing/downloading the industry benchmark tables from the CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au, we recommend that users first read the other parts of this chapter (particularly box 15.2) and the exclusion criteria explanatory notes included in all the industry benchmark tables. These explain what the ratios are, what items were used to calculate them, how the ratios were calculated and how to properly interpret the ratios.

In most cases, people who use the industry benchmark tables are after ratios for a specific industry/business activity. To find ratios for a particular industry, we recommend users to download our publication *Business industry codes 2002* before downloading the tables. By going through this document, users will have a better idea as to which industry a business, service or activity will be classified under, and the industry code assigned to the business, service or activity.

After downloading this booklet, users may download the detailed tables in their preferred format (XLS, PDF or CSV) and then follow the instructions included with the tables.

There are three main types of industry benchmark detailed tables. They all contain gross profit ratios, net profit ratios and wages to turnover ratios for business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions and groups listed in our publication *Business industry codes 2002*.

### The tables are:

### Table 1 (Parts A to I)

### Industry benchmarks, by business status, 2001-02 income year

This table calculates gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all entities falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions or groups. Each ANZSIC division or group is classified by business status – 'commenced business' (businesses that just started) and 'established business'. Industry ratios are therefore calculated for 'commenced' and 'established' business entities.

**Note:** Ratios may not be available for some business (ANZSIC) group codes and/or entities because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, there are data quality problems or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

## Table 2 (Parts A to I)

### Industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2001-02 income year

This table calculates gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all entities falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions or groups. Each ANZSIC division or group is classified by state/territory. Industry ratios are therefore calculated for business entities in different states/territories.

**Note:** Ratios may not be available for some business (ANZSIC) group codes and/or entities in certain states/territories because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, there are data quality problems or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

## Table 3 (Parts A to I)

### Industry benchmarks, by total business income/total income, 2001-02 income year

This table calculates gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all entities falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions or groups. Each ANZSIC division or group is ranged by total business income for individual, partnership and trust benchmark tables and ranged by total income for company benchmark tables. Industry ratios are therefore calculated for business entities falling under different ranges of total business income or total income, depending on the entity.

**Note:** Ratios may not be available for some business (ANZSIC) group codes and/or entities because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, there are data quality problems, or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

Tables 1 to 3 contain the benchmark data. Each of these tables is divided into a number of smaller sections to help locate specific information. **Part A** contains benchmark ratios calculated for broad industries (or ANZSIC division). The ratios for fine industries (or ANZSIC groups) are presented in **Parts B to H**, according to broad industry headings, as follows:

### Part B: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 021, 022, 030, 041 and 042.

### Part C: Manufacturing

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 231, 232, 233, 241, 242, 243, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 261, 262, 263, 264, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 291, 292 and 294.

### Part D: Wholesale trade

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 451, 452, 453, 461, 462, 471, 472, 473 and 479.

### Part E: Mining; electricity, gas and water supply

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 110, 120, 131, 141, 142, 151, 361, 362 and 370.

### Part F: Construction; transport and storage; communication

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 411, 412, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 611, 612, 620, 630, 640, 650, 661, 662, 663, 664, 670, 711 and 712.

### Part G: Finance and insurance; property and business services

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 731, 732, 733, 734, 741, 742, 751, 752, 771, 772, 773, 774, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785 and 786.

### Part H: Education; cultural and recreational services; personal and other services; health and community

services

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 841, 842, 843, 844, 911, 912, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 931, 932, 933, 951, 952, 961, 962, 963, 861, 862, 863, 864, 871 and 872.

### Part I: Retail trade; accommodation, cafes and restaurants

This part contains ratios for business activities with codes beginning with the digits: 511, 512, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 531, 532, 571, 572, 573 and 574.

Tables 1 to 3 also contain instructions on how to find industries and ratios in the tables and information on how the ratios were calculated, particularly the exclusion criteria used to calculate the ratios.

Each entity – individuals (or personal taxpayers), companies, partnerships and trusts – has its own respective tables 1 to 3, with each table having 9 parts (A to I).

A complete list of industry benchmark tables for all the entities is listed below. Overall, there are 108 industry benchmark tables (counting each part as a table).

#### **INDIVIDUALS**

Table IN1: Individual industry benchmarks, by business status, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table IN2: Individual industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table IN3: Individual industry benchmarks, by total business income, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

#### COMPANIES

Table CO1: Company industry benchmarks, by business status, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table CO2: Company industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table CO3: Company industry benchmarks, by total income, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

#### **PARTNERSHIPS**

Table PA1: Partnership industry benchmarks, by business status, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table PA2: Partnership industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table PA3: Partnership industry benchmarks, by total business income, 2001-02 income year (parts A to I)

#### **TRUSTS**

Table TR1: Trust industry benchmarks, by business status, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)
Table TR2: Trust industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

Table TR3: Trust industry benchmarks, by total business income, 2001–02 income year (parts A to I)

# APPENDIX: ANNUAL TAX RETURN FORMS

#### INDIVIDUAL (OR PERSONAL TAXPAYERS) TAX RETURN, 2001-02 INCOME YEAR

	Aividual tax return 2002 July 2001 to 30 June 2002  number (TFN)  See the Privacy note in the Taxpayer's declaration on page 12 of this tax return.  Are you an Australian resident?  Have you included any attachments —other than PAYG payment summaries?  Print Y for yo or N for no.
Your name  Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss  Surname or family name  Given names  Has any part of your name changed since completing your last tax return?  Print Y for yes or N for no.	in the relevant box Male Female
Your current postal address  Has your postal address changed since completing por N for no.	Suburb or town State Postcode Country—if not Australia
Your home address If the same as your current postal address, print AS ABOVE.	Suburb or town State Postcode , , Country—if not Australia
Your date of birth If you were under 18 years of age on 30 June 2002 you must complete item A1 on page 4 of this tax return.	Day Month Year  If you know this is your final tax return, print FINAL.
Your daytime telephone number Area code	
Your spouse's name Surname or family name Given names	
Electronic funds transfer (EFT)  If yes, complete the account details—do not provide details if they are the same as last year.	Do you want to use EFT this year for your tax refund or family tax benefit payment where applicable? Print Y for yes or N for no.  BSB number Account number Account name
IN	I-CONFIDENCE—when completed

	dividual tax return 2002	TFN	RN: 100
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	come		
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		.00	.00
		.00	.00
		.00	F .00
		.00	G .00
2	Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees etc.	.00	K .00
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5	Commonwealth of Australia government allowances		
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6	Commonwealth of Australia government pensions	.00	B .00
	and allowances		Veteran
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	Work related travel expenses					В	.00
D3	Work related uniform, occupa clothing, laundry and dry cle			ive		C	.00
D4	Work related self-education e	expenses				D	.00
D5	Other work related expenses					<b>3</b>	.00
D6	Deduction for project pool				Ī		.00
D7	Low value pool deduction					<b>(</b>	.00
D8	Interest and dividend deduct	ions					.00
D9	Gifts or donations					J	.00
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Only provide these details if you had a spouse—married or de facto—during 2001–02 and yo of the following items: 6 (Commonwealth of Australia pension or allowances), T1, T2, M1, M2 you printed N), T5 (supplementary section).  Spouse's date of birth  Did you have a spouse for the full year 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002?  If you did not have a spouse for the full year, write the dates you had a spouse between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002.  You only need to complete spouse's taxable income if any of the following conditions apply:  You had a spouse on 30 June 2002 AND you completed item M1 (label Y only).  You had a spouse for all of 2001–02 AND at label E Item M2 you printed N.  You had a spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed it income if it has not been included in spouse's taxable income  Spouse's share of trust income on which the trustee is assessed under section 98 and which has not been included in spouse's taxable income.  Spouse's share of trust income on which family trust distribution tax has been paid which your spouse would have had to show as assessable income if the tax rable income.  If you had a spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed N.  Show your spouse so total reportable fringe benefits amounts if you had a spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed N.  Show your spouse's total reportable fringe benefits amounts if you had a spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed N.  If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any Commonwealth of Australia government pensions and allowances—lested at item is the tax return instructions—hat your spouse received in 2001–02.  If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any commonwealth of Australia government pensions and allowances—lested at item is the tax return instructions—hat your spouse received in 2001–02.	
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Spouse's date of birth  Did you have a spouse for the full year 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002?  If you did not have a spouse for the full year write the dates you had a spouse between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002.  You only need to complete spouse's taxable income if any of the following conditions apply:  You had a spouse on 30 June 2002 AND you completed item M1 (abel Y only).  You had a spouse for all of 2001–02 AND at label E item M2 you printed N.  You had a spouse for any part of the year AND you completed one or more of items —6 —12 —15 —M1 (label V or W)  You only need to complete spouse's share of trust income if it has not been included in spouse's taxable income and you completed item 6, T2 or M2. Refer to the tax return instructions.  Spouse's share of trust income on which the trustee is assessed under section 98 and which has not been included in spouse's taxable income.  If you had a spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed N, show any distributions to your spouse on which family trust distribution tax has been paid which your spouse would have had to show as assessible income in the tax had not which your spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed N.  Show your spouse's total reportable fringe benefits amounts if you had a spouse for all of 2001–02 and at label E item M2 you printed N.  If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any Commonwealth N.  If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any exempt  If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any exempt	and at label
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Australia government pensions and allowances—listed at item 6 in the tax return instructions—that your spouse received in 2001–02.  If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any exempt	Ø
If you completed item 6 or T2, show the amount of any exempt	Ø
	_
	<u>N</u>
If you completed item <b>T1</b> , show your spouse's 2001–02 separate net income.	Q

Individual tax return 200 Taxpayer's signature	<b>.</b>		TFN	RN: 100
				1
Refer to the tax return instructions before y business losses from the prior year at either				
Supplementary section				
Income				
12 Partnerships and trusts Primary production	Distribution from partnerships	N	.00	<b>Note:</b> If you have a net los from a partnership busines
С	Distribution from trusts	L	.00	activity, complete items P3 and P9 in the Business and
	ons and deduction for value of water facility		.00	professional items section this tax return in addition to item 12.
Other deductions	relating to distribution	X	.00 / Type	
Non-primary production		Net primary	production distrib	ution .00
Distributi	on from partnerships, less foreign income	0	.00	Distributions of net capi gains (including net fore
	n from trusts, less net ns and foreign income	U	.00	capital gains) must be included at item <b>17</b> on page 7.  • Distributions of foreign
Landcare	operations expenses	J	.00	income must be include at item 18 or 19 on page
	er deductions relating tion in labels <b>O</b> and <b>U</b>	Υ	.00 / Type	
Share of credits from inco	me	Net non-primary	production distrib	ution .00
	for tax withheld where	В		
	ss Number not quoted	P		
Share of imputation credit fr	om franked dividends	Q		
Share of credit for TFN a interest, dividends and		R		
Share of credit	for tax paid by trustee	S		
13 Personal services income (I	PSI)			
Tax withheld—voluntary agreement	.00			
Tax withheld where Australian Business Number not quoted				
Tax withheld—labour hire or other specified payments	.00		I—transferred from item <b>P1</b> on page S	
14 Net income or loss from bus	siness		action—transferred em <b>P8</b> on page 10	
			mary production— om label <b>Z</b> item <b>P</b> 8	
Tax withheld—voluntary agreement	.00	7	on page 10	
Tax withheld where Australian Business Number not quoted	V			show a loss at label <b>B</b> or <b>C</b> complete item <b>P9</b> on page 1
Tax withheld—labour hire or other specified payments	.00			
ar amar aparmer payment				

Taxpay	vidual tax /er's signature				TFN		RN: 100
, .,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					1 .	, 1 .
45 5	\						
		commercial business loss  Your share of deferred losses			1		
must b	P9 on page 11 be completed	from partnership activities		.00			
this ite	you complete em.	Deferred losses from sole trader activities	G	.00			
				To	tal deferred losses	H	.00.
16 N	let farm mana	agement deposits or withd	rawals				800
							.00.
17 C	apital gains			Print <b>Y</b> for yes			
	Did you have	e a CGT event during the year?		or <b>N</b> for no.	Net capital gain	Α	.00.
	You must also prir	nt Y at label G if you received a distri	ibution of	a capital gain fro	m a trust.		
		Total current year capital gains	I	.00			
	Ne	et capital losses carried forward to later income years	V	.00			
40 <del>-</del>	'aualau	· -			J.		
18 F	oreign entiti Did vou have e	es ither a direct or indirect interest	<b>.</b> .	rint <b>Y</b> for yes	050:		
		trolled foreign company (CFC)?		N for no.	CFC income	K	.00.
На	the transfer of	ner directly or indirectly, caused property—including money—or to a non-resident trust estate?		rint <b>Y</b> for yes r <b>N</b> for no.	Transferor trust income		.00.
		interest in a foreign investment ign life assurance policy (FLP)?		rint <b>Y</b> for yes	FIF and		.00
iuii		gir ine assarance policy (i Er ):		N IOI IIO.	T El Illoomo		<u> </u>
40 E	Foreian sour	ce income and foreign ass	ets or p	property			
19 F	0.0.g 00u	_			.		
19 F	•	sessable foreign source income	Ε	.00.			
19 F	•	Net fore	eign empl	oyment and net	_ : foreign pension o		.00.
19 F	•	Net fore	eign empl ne WITHO Net	oyment and net UT an undeduc foreign pension	foreign pension of ted purchase price or annuity income	· 6/_	
19 F	•	Net fore	eign empl ne WITHO Net	oyment and net UT an undeduc foreign pension TH an undeduc	differign pension of ted purchase price n or annuity income ted purchase price		
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is r	As	Net fore annuity incom	eign empl ne WITHO Net WI	oyment and net IUT an undeduc foreign pension TH an undeduc Other net fore	I foreign pension of ted purchase price of annuity income ted purchase price eign source income		.00
	As Exer	Net fore annuity income mpt foreign employment income Foreign tax credits you own, or have an interest in,	eign emple WITHC Net WI	oyment and net UT an undeduc foreign pension TH an undeduc Other net fore	I foreign pension of ted purchase price of annuity income ted purchase price eign source income		.00
	Exer ring the year did assets loca	Net fore annuity income mpt foreign employment income Foreign tax credits you own, or have an interest in,	eign emplee WITHC	oyment and net IUT an undeduc foreign pension TH an undeduc Other net fore	I foreign pension of ted purchase price of annuity income ted purchase price eign source income		.00
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Taxpayer's signature	rn 2002	TFN	RN: 10
- Indiana and a second a second and a second a second and			1
22 Other income			
Type of Category 1		Y/	.00
income Category 2		V/	.00
Ta	x withheld—lump sum payments in arrears	.00	
Toyahl	le professional income		
	e professional income	.00	
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTA	ARY	Add up income amounts and deduct any loss amounts in the <b>V</b> boxes.	.00
SECTION INCOME OR	LOSS	Transfer this amount to page 2 at	
 Deductions			
D12 Australian film indu	stry incentives	G	.00
	•		.,,,
D13 Deductible amount price of a foreign pe		e Y	.00.
D14 Non-employer spon	isored superannuation	Contributions  Policy number	
i un name or iunu		H	.00
D45 Other deductions			
D15 Other deductions—	not claimable at items i	Election expenses	.00
Description of claim		Other deductions	
		Other deductions	.00
	12 to D15—add up the boxes	and transfer this amount to <b>D</b> on page 3	.00.
Tax offsets			
T5 Superannuation con	tributions on behalf of pouse details—married or de	•	
rou must also complete <b>o</b> r		tributions paid .00 A	.00
	3011	.00	
	rces	R	.00
T6 Zone or overseas for			
	et medical expenses ov		.00
T7 20% tax offset on ne	-	er \$1250	
T7 20% tax offset on no T8 Parent, spouse's pa	rent or invalid relative		
T7 20% tax offset on ne	rent or invalid relative	er \$1250	.00.
T7 20% tax offset on no T8 Parent, spouse's pa	rent or invalid relative	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset	.00
T7 20% tax offset on ne T8 Parent, spouse's pa T9 Landcare and water	rent or invalid relative	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset ught forward from earlier income years	.00.
T7 20% tax offset on no T8 Parent, spouse's pa	rent or invalid relative facility  brought from the facility from	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset	.00.
T7 20% tax offset on no T8 Parent, spouse's pa T9 Landcare and water T10 Other tax offsets	rent or invalid relative facility  brown  If you are entitled to a low in anywhere on your tax return. To	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset ught forward from earlier income years  come tax offset, do not write it	.00.
T7 20% tax offset on ne T8 Parent, spouse's pa T9 Landcare and water	rent or invalid relative facility  broad  If you are entitled to a low in anywhere on your tax return. T	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset ught forward from earlier income years  come tax offset, do not write it he ATO will calculate it for you.  Items T5 to T10—add up the boxes	.00.
T7 20% tax offset on no T8 Parent, spouse's pa T9 Landcare and water  T10 Other tax offsets  TOTAL SUPPLEMENT SECTION TAX OFFSE	rent or invalid relative facility  broad  If you are entitled to a low in anywhere on your tax return. T	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset ught forward from earlier income years  come tax offset, do not write it he ATO will calculate it for you.	.00.
T7 20% tax offset on not not not not not not not not not	rent or invalid relative facility  broad  If you are entitled to a low in anywhere on your tax return. T  TARY TTS  tax paid	Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset ught forward from earlier income years  come tax offset, do not write it he ATO will calculate it for you.  Items T5 to T10—add up the boxes  Transfer this amount to T on page 3	.00.

Тахр	payer's signature				TFN .	RN: 100
					1	1 .
<u>_</u>	atanana and the state of the state of					
	siness and professional ite Simplified tax system (STS) e		Are you eligible	to ente	er the STS? <b>G</b> YES	
	Complete all 3 labels in this item if you are eligible to enter the STS and are		Are you electing	to ente	r the STS?	
	electing to do so. Leave all 3 labels blank if you are not entering the STS.	Is your busine	ess grouped with a	nother	business? NO YES	
 Р1	Personal services income (PS				<del></del>	
	Only complete item <b>P1</b> if you earned P <b>Part A</b>	SI as a sole tra	ader.			
	Did you have a prescribed payments s the Commissioner as at 13 April 2000?			in for	ce and received by	
	B NO Read on.		YES		Go to item <b>P2</b> .	
	Did you satisfy the results test? Print X	in the approp	riate box.			
	P NO Read on.		YES		Go to item P2.	
	Have you received a personal services you earned PSI? Print <b>X</b> in the appropriate the property of the personal services are personal services.		ermination(s) that v	vas in t	force for the whole of the period	
	C NO Read on.		YES		Go to item <b>P2</b> .	
	Did you receive 80% or more of your	PSI from one				
	Read on.		YES		Go to Part B.	
	If you received less than 80% of you satisfied any of the following personal	services busin	ess tests, indicate	which	business test(s) you satisfied. Print )	<b>(</b> in
	the appropriate box(es). Refer to the tag  Unrelated clients test		loyment test	comple	Business premises test	
		-		L below,	otherwise go to part B.	
	Part B PSI—voluntary agr	eement M	_	00		
	PSI—where Au	stralian N		00		
	Business Number not PSI—labou	hisa as				
	other specified pa	yments		00		
		—other <b>J</b>		00		
	Total amount of deductions for pa to associates for princip			00		
	Total amount deductions aga			00		
	aoaaonono aga		Net PSI (M	 - N + 0	D + J) less (K + L) A	.00
				t at lab	pel A to label A item 13 on page 6.	
P2	Description of main business	or profess	ional activity			
					Industry code A	
	Number of business activities				В	
Р4	Status of your business—print	X in one box of cusiness C1	<b>_</b>	C	amanaad husinaas CO	
D.F					Number (ARN)	
гЭ	Business name of main busin	icoo allu Al	uəli aliali DUSI	1622	Number (ADN)	
				-		
<b>D</b> ^				Al	BN	
۲6	Business address of main bu	siness				
	Suburb or town			Sta		Orint V for
D7	Did you sell any goods or ser	vices using	n the Internet?	)		Print <b>Y</b> for y or <b>N</b> for no.

Taxpayer's signature			TFN	N	RN: 100
				1 1	
P8 Business income and e	xpenses				
Income	Primary production		Non-primary produc	tion To	otals
Gross payments where Australian Business Number not quoted	.00.	D	.00.		.00.
Gross payments —voluntary agreement	.00.	F	.00.		.00.
Gross payments—labour hire	.00	-	.00	-	.00
Assessable government		Туре		Type _	
industry payments G	.00.		.00.		.00.
Other business income	.00.	/ J	.00.		.00.
Total business income	.00.	]/	.00.		.00.
Expenses Opening stock	k	]	.00	K	.00.
Purchases and other cost	. <b>00</b> .		.00.	L	.00.
Closing stoc	, <b>00</b>	]	.00.	М	.00.
Cost of sale (label K + L - N		1/[	.00		.00.
Contractor, sub-contracto	r T		.00		.00
and commission expense: Superannuation expense:		-	.00		.00.
. Bad debt		╡	.00	† <b>=</b> =	.00.
Lease expense		_	.00.	- <b>-</b>	.00.
Rent expense:		=		† <b>=</b> :	.00.
Interest expense:	-	_	00.		
within Australia	.00.	-	.00.	- <b></b>	.00.
Interest expenses oversea		╡	.00	† <b>=</b> =	.00.
Depreciation expenses		-	.00.	М	.00.
Motor vehicle expenses	.00.		.00.	N	.00.
Repairs and maintenance	.00.		.00	0	.00
All other expense	.00		.00	Р	.00.
Total expenses—add up the boxes for each column	.00	]/[	.00.		.00.
Reconciliation items  Drought investment allowance	.00	1		U	.00.
Deduction for environmenta	) no	_	.00.	. =	.00.
protection expenses Section 40-880 deduction			.00	· <b>=</b> -	.00.
Business deduction	7				
for project poor Landcare operations and business		]	.00.		.00.
deduction for decline in value of water facility	.00		.00.	W	.00.
Income reconciliation adjustments			.00.	/ X	.00.
Expense reconciliation adjustments		]/	.00.	/ H	00.
Net income or loss from business this year	.00.	/ C	.00.	]/ [	.00.
Deferred non-commercial business losses from the prior year	.00.	Ε	.00.		.00.
Net income or loss from business	.00.	/ Z	.00.	]/[	.00.
	er the amounts at labels	Y and Z to ite	em <b>14</b> on page 6.		

Individual tax return 2002 Taxpayer's signature	TFN	RN: 10010
Taxpayer 5 Signature		1 , ,
P9 Business loss activity details		
Note: If you incurred a net loss from more than 3 business activities with the highest losses. If you print loss code 8 at labels <b>G</b> , losses.	es this year show the 3 activities  M or S you must complete item 15 on page	7.
Activity 1  Description of activity		
Industry code Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) Type of loss	Deferred non-commercial loss from the prior year	Net loss
Activity 2  Description of activity		
Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) Type of loss	Deferred non-commercial loss from the prior year	Net loss
	O 00.	),
Activity 3  Description of activity		
Partnership (P) or sole trader (S)  R  Partnership (P) or Type of loss  R  S	Deferred non-commercial loss from the prior year  T .00	Net loss
	axpayers only. STS taxpayers are not capital allowances schedule 2002.	
Low cost assets (less than \$1000)		ong life pool asse 25 years or more
STS depreciation deduction .00	B .00 C	í.
Other business and professional items		
P11 Trade debtors	E .00	
P12 Trade creditors	F .00	
P13 Total salary and wage expenses	G .00 / i	
P14 Payments to associated persons	H .00	
P15 Intangible depreciating assets first deducted	DO.	
P16 Other depreciating assets first deducted	J .00	
P17 Termination value of intangible depreciating ass	ets <b>D</b> .00	
P18 Termination value of other depreciating assets	K .00	
P19 Trading stock election Print Y for yes or leave blank.	Р	
Hours taken to prepare and complete the Business a	nd professional items section S	

Page 12 Consent to use part or all of your 2002 tax refund to repay your spouse's RN: 100102 family tax benefit (FTB) overpayment You must read the information on family tax benefit in the tax return instructions before completing FTB claimant's details. Only complete the details below if: · you were the spouse of an FTB claimant on 30 June 2002 and your income was taken into account in their claim—check with your spouse—AND · your spouse has given you authority to quote on your tax return their customer reference number (CRN). If your spouse does not know their CRN they can contact the Family Assistance Office AND your spouse expects to have an FTB overpayment for 2002 AND you expect to receive a tax refund for 2002 AND you consent to use part or all of your tax refund to repay your spouse's FTB overpayment. Note: An FTB overpayment can only be raised after reconciliation has been completed. If an FTB overpayment is raised after your refund has been sent to you the ATO will not be able to use your refund to repay the FTB overpayment. Spouse's CRN Spouse's sex—print X Male Female in the relevant box Spouse's name Surname or family name Print full name. Given names Spouse's date of birth Day Month I consent to the ATO using part or all of my 2001–02 tax refund to repay the 2002 FTB overpayment of my spouse, whose details I have provided above. I have obtained my spouse's permission to quote their CRN. Month Day Your Date signature Taxpayer's declaration Read and sign the declaration after completing your tax return, including the supplementary section, business and professional items section and other schedules if applicable. I declare that • the information provided to my registered tax agent for the preparation of this tax return is true and correct and • I understand the ATO has the right to review my tax return and, for a period of up to 6 years, to issue me with a revised assessment if a review shows any inaccuracies in income or entitlements that change my assessment · I authorise my registered tax agent to lodge this tax return. Day Date signature The tax law imposes heavy penalties for giving false or misleading information. Privacy: It is not an offence not to quote your tax file number (TFN). However, your assessment will be delayed if you do not quote your TFN. The ATO is authorised by the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 and the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 and the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 to ask for information on this tax return. We need this information to help us to administer the taxation laws. We may give this information to other government agencies authorised by law to receive it—for example, benefit payment agencies such as Centrelink, the Department of Education, Science and Training and the Department of Family and Community Services; law enforcement agencies such as the National Crime Authority; and other agencies such as the Child Support Agency, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Reserve Bank of Australia. Tax agent's certificate declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge the tax return. Client's reference Agent's signature Date Month Year Day Agent's reference number Contact name Agent's telephone number

210 TAXATION STATISTICS 2001–02

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

		RN: 100102	Page
	∕⊿∏∏∖}> 【 ∑ompar	ny tax return 2002 Is a payment due?	
<i>ا</i> ه		001 to 30 June 2002 Is a refund due?	
		art year or approved substitute period Tax file number	
	tes to assist in the preparation of this tax retu 02 instructions (the instructions) available fror		
	me of company and stralian Business Number (ABN)		
	. ,	ABN	_
If th as Aus	evious name of company ne company name has changed, print it exactly shown on the last tax return lodged and show stralian Company Number (ACN) or Australian gistered Business Number (ARBN).	ACN or ARBN*	
lf th	rrent postal address ne address has not changed, print it exactly as own on the last tax return lodged.		
0110	on the last tax return leaged.	Suburb or town State   Postcode	
lf th	stal address on previous tax return ne address has changed, print it exactly as own on the last tax return lodged.		
		Suburb or town State   Postcode	
Bu	siness address of main business		
		Suburb or town State   Postcode   _	
Fin	nal tax return		
_	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code	ABN or country code*	
_	Ultimate holding company name		
_	Ultimate holding company name	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.	1
1	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN		
1	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.  ABN  Percentage of foreign	
2	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.  ABN  Percentage of foreign shareholding  Corporate unit trust Public  Strata title  ABN  Multiple  Multiple	
	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN  Description of main business activity	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.    ABN   Percentage of foreign shareholding   A	
2	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN  Description of main business activity  Status of company—print X in a box if apple	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.  ABN  Percentage of foreign shareholding  Corporate unit trust Public trading frust  Pooled  Provide D8  Provide D9  Ceased  Ceased  Ceased  Ceased  Corporate unit grupt  Provide D8  Provide D9  Ceased  Ceased  Ceased  Ceased  Ceased	
1 2 3	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN  Description of main business activity  Status of company—print X in a box if apple to a box if a box if apple to a box if a	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.  ABN  Percentage of foreign shareholding  Corporate unit trust Public trading trust Pooled development fund Limited  D5 Private D9 business E2  Ceased business E2  Public D40 Commenced E2	
3 N	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN  Description of main business activity  Status of company—print X in a box if apple to a box if a box if apple to a box if a	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.    ABN   Percentage of foreign shareholding   A	
	Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code  Immediate holding company name and ABN  Description of main business activity  Status of company—print X in a box if appl  Resident C1 Cooperative Non-profit D3  Interposed entity election status If the company has made or is making one or mo an earlier income year, print the appropriate elections from a day in the 2001–02 income year.	* Cross out whichever is not applicable.    ABN   Percentage of foreign shareholding   A	

olic officer's signature				TFN		100. 1	10010
Information statement	o be completed by a	all compani	es				_
Calculation of total profi	t or loss		 7 Recon	ciliation to taxable inc	ome or	loss	
Income Gross payments where ABN not quoted	Α		Т	otal profit or loss amount shown at label <b>T</b> , item <b>6</b>			]/[_
Other sales of goods and services	C			Did you have a CGT event during the year?	G	Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.	
Gross distribution from partnerships			_	you need to complete a Coso answer yes at label G, i			٦
Gross distribution from trusts	E	CODE		stribution of a capital gain			
Gross interest	F		Add:	Net capital gain	Α		
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	G			Non-deductible exempt income expenditure			
Gross dividends	Н		(	Other assessable income	В		
Fringe benefit employee contributions		CODE		Non-deductible expenses  O accounting expenditure			
Assessable government industry payments	<u> </u>			d under R&D concession			] 기/
Other gross income	R		Less:	Subtotal Section 46FA deduction			]/L_ 7
Total income	S	/F	:	for flow-on dividends Deduction for decline in	C F		] ]
Expenses  Cost of sales	Α		valu	ue of depreciating assets Immediate deduction for			] ]
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	С			capital expenditure Deduction for			]
Employee superannuation	D		(	project pool Capital works deductions			] ]
Bad debts	E			Section 40-880	z		<u> </u>
Lease expenses within Australia	F			deduction Drought investment allowance	J		]
Lease expenses overseas				Development allowance	K		
Rent expenses			(100%, 12	R&D concession claim 25% <b>not</b> 50% increment)			]
Interest expenses within Australia				cremental concession— additional 50% increment	М		COD
Interest expenses overseas				perations and deduction in value of water facility	N		
Royalty expenses within Australia	W		Dec	luction for environmental protection expenses	0		
Royalty expenses overseas  Depreciation expenses			Offshore	banking unit adjustment	Р		]
Motor vehicle expenses	Y		Oth	Exempt income	V		
Repairs and maintenance	Z			er income not included in assessable income	Q		
All other expenses	S		Ot	her deductible expenses	X		
Total expenses			Do you complete	a Losses deducted	R		
Operating profit or loss	<u>.</u>		schedule	transferred in	S		
Subtract Total expenses Q from Total income S	R		S	ubtraction items subtotal			]/[_
Extraordinary revenue or expenses	N		Add:	Election to take R&D tax offset	Υ		
Total profit or loss	-		_	Taxable income or loss			Ī/I

DIIG	officer's signature			TFN	RN: 1	001	u
8	Financial and other informati	on		franked non-portfolio		]	
	Do the 21 September 1999 prepayment changes apply?	Print Y for yes or N for no.		d account at year end oans to shareholders			DE
	If you printed Y, complete labels	X and Y.		and their associates		<u> </u>	_
	Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses			tangible depreciating assets first deducted			
	Later year 13 month			Other depreciating assets first deducted		]	
	prepaid expenses			on value of intangible		]	
	Opening stock A		Term	depreciating assets		] ]	
	Purchases and other costs S		101111	depreciating assets		COL	DΕ
	Closing stock B		CODE	Total salary and wage expenses		J/L_	
	Trading stock election	Print <b>Y</b> for yes		Payments to associated persons			
	Trade debtors C	or leave blank.	Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2002?	Net foreign income R			
			a Losses scriedule 2002?	Tax spared S		]	
				foreign tax credits  Broad-exemption listed country		ر [	
	Total assets			listed country		]	
	Trade creditors		Attributed foreign	listed country		]	
	All current liabilities G		income  Do you need to complete	Unlisted country		]	
	Total liabilities		a Losses schedule 2002?	Transferor trust V		]	
	Total debt J			Foreign investment fund income			
	Commercial debt forgiveness			⊢ Foreign life policy X			
	Shareholders' funds R		Foreign curre or loss	ency exchange gains es of a capital nature			
	Franked dividends paid J			Section 128F exempt interest paid			
	Unfranked dividends paid K						
	Class C franking account balance						
9	STS depreciating assets		STS taxpayers only. STS t	axpayers are not required	to complete a		-
		Capital allowances Low cost assets		pool assets	Long life pool assets	s	
	CTC depresiation deducation	(less than \$1000)		an 25 years)	(25 years or more)	<b>.</b>	
_	STS depreciation deduction	.00.	В	.00		<u>)                                    </u>	_
10	Losses information	Т	ax losses carried forward	to later income years			
		Net capi	tal losses carried forward	to later income years V			_
	A Losses schedule 2002 must als transferred out or has transferred i				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•	
11	Personal services income D	oes vour income inc	lude an individual's perso	nal services income?	Print Y for yes or N for no.	_	_
	If you printed <b>Y</b> at label <b>N</b> and <b>N</b> at		<u> </u>				
		· · ·	N, were you a PPS entity		□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □		
 12	Licensed clubs only		Percentage of	non-member income A	<u> </u>		-
13	Life insurance companies an	d friendly societie	es only				-
	Virtual PST B		Gross	taxable contributions			
	Net capital gain— complying super class			Fees and charges		]	
						-	

	ompany tax return 2002		ILN				
_							
14	Pooled development funds						
	Small and medium sized enterprises income		Uni	regulated investment i	ncome H		
15	Retirement savings accounts (RSA	s) providers o	nly	Total deductions from	RSAs T		
	Gross income of RSAs R			Exempt income from	RSAs S		
	Gross taxable contributions of RSAs		Ne	t taxable income from	RSAs V		
16	Landcare and water facility tax offs	et	Wa	ater facility tax offset o	laimed L		CODE
17	Internet trading	Did you sell		<u> </u>			es
Οv	Retirement savings accounts (RSAs) providers only  Gross income of RSAs  Gross taxable  W  Net taxable income from RSAs  Landcare and water facility tax offset  Water facility tax offset claimed  Landcare and water facility tax offset  Landcare and water f						
						0.	
1Ω	International related party dealings	/Transfer pric	ing	rtios (irrospoctivo of			
10	whether they were on revenue or capital	account)? Such	transactions of	or dealings include the	X		es
19	Was the aggregate amount of the transa	ctions or dealing	gs with internat	tional related parties	Υ		es
	greater than \$1 million?	ed of the balanc	e outstanding	on any loans)		01 N 101 110.	
20	Did you have an overseas branch or a d				Z		es
21	Thin capitalisation	J				Drint V for vo	
^^	and the Guide to thin capitalisation? If You				O		es
22	•	aid or carried for	ward areater th	an \$100 000 OR		Print <b>Y</b> for ve	ıs.
				an \$100 000 <b>0</b> 10			
		•	ιαπ ψ500 000:			OI <b>IN</b> IOI 110.	
<u> </u>	alculation statement		1411 \$300 000:			Of N TOT 110.	
Ca	alculation statement  Foreign tax credits D \$		ian \$500 000:	Taxable or net in			.Ж
Ca	Foreign tax credits  \$	: ]			ncome A	\$	
Ca	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset			Gro	ncome A	\$	
C	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		Gro Rebates/tax	ncome A soss tax B soffsets C s	\$ :	M
C	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  T \$		Less:	Gre Rebates/tax Tax ass	ncome A soss tax B soffsets C sessed and F G	\$ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest  D \$  \$  \$  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest		Less: →Less:	Green Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p	ncome A pss tax B offsets c sessed and F ayable	\$ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest  Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted  \$\$\$\$ \$\$		Less: →Less:	Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p Sec102AAM i	ncome A poss tax B offsets C essed and F ayable nterest H	\$ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest  Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted  Tax withheld from interest/investments  Other interest/investments		Less:  →Less:  Add:  → Less:	Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p Sec102AAM i Total of labels	and F G ayable nterest H T, V, W, and Z	\$ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest  Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted  Tax withheld from interest/investments  Other refundable credits		Less:  →Less:  Add:  → Less:	Gro Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p Sec102AAM i Total of labels Y tal amount of tax paya	ncome A soss tax B soffsets C sessed and F G sayable should be formally and Z should be first table (+)	\$ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
pa <b>Tax</b>	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted Tax withheld from interest/investments Other refundable credits including R&D tax offset  agent's  I.		Less:  → Less:  Add:  → Less:  Tot  decla	Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p Sec102AAM i Total of labels Y tal amount of tax paya or refundare	ncome A soss tax B soffsets C sessed and F G sayable nterest H T, V, W, and Z ble (+) s seen prepared	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	i
pa <b>Tax</b>	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest  Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted  Tax withheld from interest/investments  Other refundable credits including R&D tax offset  Tax and the forest of the forest of the refundable credits including R&D tax offset  Tax and the forest of the forest of the refundable credits including R&D tax offset		Less:  → Less:  Add:  → Less:  Tot  decla inform a dec	Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p Sec102AAM i Total of labels Y tal amount of tax paye or refundare that this tax return ha nation supplied by the ta	and F G ayable thereof T, V, W, and Z able (+) ble (-) S speaker, that the information prov	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	vith en me
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Tax dec	Foreign tax credits  Franking deficit tax offset  Deficit deferral tax offset  Instalments paid  Credit for interest on early ayments—amount of interest  Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted  Tax withheld from interest/investments  Other refundable credits including R&D tax offset  Cagent's  Claration  I declare that the information in	: :	Less:  Add:  Less:  Tot  decla inform a deccorred  rea code  Telepho	Rebates/tax Tax ass Total of labels D, E Tax p Sec102AAM i Total of labels Y tal amount of tax paya or refundar re that this tax return ha nation supplied by the ta	ncome A poss tax  offsets  offsets  cessed  and F  ayable nterest  T, V, W, and Z  ble (+) ble (-)  s been prepare expayer, that the nformation prov has authorised	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	vith en me e and ax return.
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Australian	Day or sp	1 July 2 Month Y ecify period if	2001 to 30 June fear to Day M part year or approved	onth Year  d substitute period			you attached any attachments'?	(TEN)
Taxation Office V		st tax returi	on of this tax retur ns 2002 instruction exation Office.				Tax file fluffiber	(IFN)
Name of partnership Australian Business								
Previous name of pa f the partnership name hexactly as shown on the	as changed, print it	.		A	BN  <sub> </sub>			
Current postal addre i the address has not ch exactly as shown on the	anged, print it							
			uburb or town ountry—if not Australi	a		State	Postcode	
Postal address on previous tax return f the address has changed, print your previous address exactly as shown on the last tax return odged.				-				
			uburb or town ountry—if not Australi	a		State	Postcode	1 1 1
Full name of the partner to whom onotices should be sent	If the partner is a individual, print		e—for example, Mr, M	Mrs, Ms, Miss				
	details here.		name or family name			Given nam	es	
	If the partner is a company or trust, print details here including ABN.	Na	me	A	BN  <sub> </sub>	<u> </u>		
nterposed entity ele f the partners have ma ncome year, print the a he 2001–02 income ye	de or are making or appropriate <b>election</b>	status code	for the partnership	and, if making or	ne or more e		,	er
<b>FFN of former partne</b> f the partnership arose	•	stitution.				Final	tax return	
		ct of the tax re	eturn, place all the fact					
Declaration: I declare t	hat the information in	this tax return	n is true and correct.					
Hours taken to prep complete this ta		Signatu This de	ure	tached docume	nts must h		Date Day Mor	nth Year
Tax agent's declara	ntion	11110 00					epared in accorda	ince with
I,	-			information supplied a declaration sta	olied by the to	axpayer, th information	at the taxpayer han provided to me in trised me to lodge	as given me is true and the tax return.
Agent's signature				Day M	onth Yea	ır	Client's refere	nce
Contact name		Agent's teleph Area code	one number	Agent's	reference n	umber	ATO use only	1
	[							F

	nership tax return 20 ner's signature	-		TFN		RN: 10	0010
	<u> </u>			1 1			
D	escription of main business	activity					
	•	<u> </u>		Industry cod	le A		
S	tatus of business—print X in o	one box only					
	Multiple business B1	Ceased busin	ness B2	Commenced busin	ness B3		
Si	implified tax system (STS) e	ection					
	complete all 3 labels in this item it he STS and electing to do so. Le			jible to enter the S	TS? G	Print <b>Y</b> for y	
	you are not entering the STS.		Are you elec	ting to enter the S		or leave bla Print <b>Y</b> for y	es/es
		la	•	_	. =	or leave bla Print <b>Y</b> for y	
		is your bu	ousiness grouped v	vith another busine	ess?	or <b>N</b> for no.	
D	id you sell any goods or ser	vices using the Intern	net?		Q	Print <b>Y</b> for y or <b>N</b> for no.	
ncor	ne excluding foreign incom	<u> </u>					
	usiness income and expens						
	Gross payments where	Primary production		ary production	Totals		
	ABN not quoted	.00		.00 CODE		.00.	
	Assessable government industry payments	.00 /_	_ <b>F</b>			.00.	
	Other business income <b>C</b>	.00	Н			.00	′
_	Total business income	.00		.00		.00	
E	xpenses  Contractor, sub-contractor			5.7			
	and commission expenses	.00.		.00	С	.00.	
	Superannuation expenses	.00		.00	D	.00.	
	Cost of sales					.00.	
	Bad debts	.00.		.00	F	.00.	
	Lease expenses	.00		.00	G	.00.	
	Rent expenses	.00.		.00	Н	.00.	
	Total interest expenses	.00.		.00		.00.	
	Total royalty expenses	.00.		.00	J	.00.	
	Depreciation expenses	.00		.00	K	.00.	
	Motor vehicle expenses	.00.		.00		.00	CODE
	Repairs and maintenance	.00		.00	М	.00	
	All other expenses	.00		.00	N	.00	
T	otal expenses—labels C to N	.00		.00	0	.00	/
	-				<u> </u>		Ш
	econciliation items  Add: Income reconciliation	.00		.00	Α	.00	/
	adjustments <b>Add:</b> Expense reconciliation		_		В	/	
	adjustments  Less: Drought investment	.00				.00	
	allowance	.00.			U	.00.	
	Net income or loss from business	.00.	R	.00  /	S	.00	<u>/</u>

	tnership tax return 2002		TFN	RN: 100102
			1 1 1 1	
6	Tax withheld where ABN not quoted	Т	.00	
8	Partnerships and trusts		<u>-                                      </u>	
	Primary production			
	Distribution from partnerships	Α	.00	
	Distribution from trusts	Z	.00	
	Deductions relating to distribution in labels $\boldsymbol{A}$ and $\boldsymbol{Z}$	S	.00	
			Net primary production distribution	.00/
	Non-primary production  Distribution from partnerships,	В		
	less foreign income Distribution from trusts,		.00 /	
	less net capital gain and foreign income	R	.00 /	
	Deductions relating to distribution in labels ${\bf B}$ and ${\bf R}$	T	.00	
		Net	non-primary production distribution	.00
	Share of credits from income			
	Share of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted		.00	
	Share of imputation credit from franked dividends	D		
	Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest and dividends	Н		
9	Rent Gross rent	E	.00	
	Interest deductions	G	.00	
	Capital works deductions	Х	.00	
	Other rental deductions	Н	.00	
			Net rent	.00
10	Gross interest—including Commonwealth government lo	an in	terest	.00.
	TFN amounts withheld from gross interest	I		
11	Dividends		Unfranked amount K	.00
			Franked amount	.00
			Imputation credit M	
			imputation credit	.00.
	TFN amounts withheld from dividends	N		
12	Other Australian income—give details Type of income			
	Type of illiconic		0	.00.
 13	Total of items 5 to 12		Add the boxes	.00
			,	

Ded  4    5 (	uctions Deductions relating to Australian inves Other deductions—show only deductions relating to deductions	not claimable at any other i	TFN P	
15 (	Deductions relating to Australian inves Other deductions—show only deductions relating to Australian inves	not claimable at any other i	P	
15 (	Other deductions—show only deductions r	not claimable at any other i	Р	706
	•	ŕ		.00.
[	Name of each item of deduction	A	tem	
		Amo	unt	
L			.00 .00	.00
			.00	
16	Total of items 14 and 15			.00.
17 I	Net Australian income or loss	Subtrac	ct item 16 from item 13	.00
Fore	eign income			
	Attributed foreign income		Broad-exemption M	.00.
i	Did you have either a direct or indirect nterest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company, or transferor trust?	S Print Y for yes or N for no.	Limited-exemption	.00
			listed country	
	Did you have an interest in a foreign nestment fund (FIF) or a foreign life	Print <b>Y</b> for yes	Unlisted country X	.00.
	assurance policy (FLP)?	or <b>N</b> for no.	FIF/FLP income Y	.00.
	If you printed Y at either question, complete ar	nd attach a Schedule 25A 2	002.	
:0 C	Other assessable foreign source incom	ne—other than income show	vn at item <b>19</b>	
	-	Gross B	.00 Net V	.00.
		Foreign tax credits Z		
21 7	Total net income or loss	Total of items	<b>17</b> to <b>20</b> —add the boxes	.00
Ove	rseas transactions			
,	Overseas transactions Was the aggregate amount of your transaction (including the value of any property/service tra than \$1 million?			Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.
[	If you printed Y, complete and attach a Scheol	dule 25A 2002.		

						-	-EN		Page 5 <b>RN: 1001</b> 0	
	Partner's signature						<b>FN</b>	I I		
27	Personal services incom	ne Does you	r income includ	de an inc	lividua	l's personal se	rvices income	? N	Print <b>Y</b> for yes	
If v	you printed <b>Y</b> at label <b>N</b> and <b>N</b>					· .			or <b>N</b> for no.	
" )	you printed I at laber IN and IN		<u> </u>						Print <b>Y</b> for yes	
			Yes to label N	, were yo	ou a P	PS entity as at	13 April 2000	? 0	or <b>N</b> for no.	_
	ey financial informa	tion								
28	All current assets		.00		31	Total liabili	ties J		.00	
29	Total assets G	ı	.00		32	Proprietors	'funds K		.00]/	
0	All current liabilities		.00							
	siness and professi	ional items								_
	following information must b			carrying	on a	business.				
33	Business name of main	business								_
34	Business address of									٦
	main business									+
		Su	burb or town				State	Postcode	Α	+
35	Opening stock	C	.00	45	Tern	mination valu		W	.00	 []
36	Purchases and	В		40	•	reciating ass				
	other costs			46	Dea	uction for pr	oject pooi	Р	.00.	<u> </u>
37	Closing stock	D		47	Sect	ion 40-880 d	eduction	X	.00.	į
38	Trade debtors	Е	.00	48		ge benefit ei tributions	mployee	T	.00	ĺ
9	Trade creditors	Н	.DO	49	Inte	rest expense	es overseas	Q	.00.	Í
0	Total salary and wage expenses	L	.00	50	Rov	alty expense	s overseas	R	.00.	_ s
1	Payments to	М	.00	51	•	dcare operat				_
2	associated persons Intangible					uction for de le of water fa		S	.00.	i
_	depreciating assets first deducted	N	.00	52		luction for el		V	00.	ĺ
3	Other depreciating assets first deducted	U	.00	53	Trad	ing stock el	ection		Print Y for yes	
4	Termination value of								or leave blank.	
	intangible depreciating assets	0	.00							

<b>∠</b> ∟./		ust tax return 2002 RN: 100102
<b>∕</b> ⊿nn <b>\</b>	<b>\</b>	I July 2001 to 30 June 2002  Have you attached any other attachments'?
╱┐╙╙╱	Day Mon	to Day Month Year Tax file number (TFN)
Australian axation Office	Notes to assist in the prepartnership and trust tax	period if part year or approved substitute period eparation of this tax return are provided in the creturns 2002 instructions (the instructions)
lama of tweet and	available from the Austral	ılian Taxation Office.
Name of trust and Australian Busines	s Number (ABN)	
		ABN
	rust hanged, print it exactly as se of assessment or the last	
	ress changed, print it exactly as se of assessment or the last	
ax return lougeu.		Suburb or town State Postcode
		Country—if not Australia
Postal address on I	previous tax return	
	nged, print your previous own on the last notice of tax return lodged.	
		Suburb or town State Postcode
		Country—if not Australia
full name of the rustee to whom	If the trustee is an	Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss
otices should	individual, print details here.	Surname or family name Given names
e sent		
	If the trustee is a	Name
	company, print details here including ABN.	
	nore moduming / E. H.	ABN
Daytime contact tel	lephone number	Area Telephone code number
f the trustee(s) has/ha entity elections for the making one or more e	2001-02 income year or an ear lections or revoking a family trus	evoking a family trust election and/or made or making one or more interposed arlier income year, print the appropriate <b>election status code</b> for the trust and, if ist election for the 2001–02 income year, complete and attach a <b>Family trust</b> r each of the <b>Interposed entity election(s) 2002</b> .
ype of trust	Print the code representing	g Print <b>X</b> if also an item 1.5 charitable If code <b>D</b> , write Day Month Year
	the <b>type</b> of trust.	
s any tax payable l	the <b>type</b> of trust.	
	the type of trust.	trust in section 50–5 of ITAA 1997. the date of death.  Print Y for yes or N for no.  Final tax return  to use EFT for your refund this year?  Print Y for yes
Electronic funds tra	the type of trust.  by the trustee?  ansfer (EFT)—Do you want to applete the account details. Do	trust in section 50–5 of ITAA 1997. the date of death.  Print Y for yes or N for no.  Print Y for yes or N for no.  Print Y for yes or N for no.
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if you printed <b>Y</b> , comprovide details if the  mportant: Before madoubt about false or mi	the type of trust.  by the trustee?  ansfer (EFT)—Do you want to applete the account details. Do y are the same as last year.  king this declaration check to ensure the any aspect of the tax return, plasteading statements in tax returns.	Print Y for yes or N for no.  To use EFT for your refund this year?  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  Account number Account name  Sure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are lace all the facts before the Australian Taxation Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for its. This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee or public officer.
f you printed Y, comprovide details if the mportant: Before madoubt about abou	the type of trust.  by the trustee?  ansfer (EFT)—Do you want to applete the account details. Do y are the same as last year.  king this declaration check to ensut any aspect of the tax return, plassleading statements in tax returns a that the information in this tax represents and	Print Y for yes or N for no.  To use EFT for your refund this year?  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  The print Y for yes or N for no.  Account number Account name  Sure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are lace all the facts before the Australian Taxation Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for its. This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee or public officer.
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f you printed Y, comprovide details if the mportant: Before madoubt about false or microcolor the details if the more taken to complete the materials agent's declarity.	the type of trust.  by the trustee?  ansfer (EFT)—Do you want to applete the account details. Do y are the same as last year.  king this declaration check to ensure any aspect of the tax return, plasleading statements in tax returns at that the information in this tax reprepare and is tax return.	Print Y for yes or N for no.  To use EFT for your refund this year?  That all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are alace all the facts before the Australian Taxation Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for is. This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee or public officer. return is true and correct.  Signature  Date  Date  Date  Day Month  Year  declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me
f you printed Y, comprovide details if the mportant: Before madoubt about false or microcolor the details if the more taken to complete the materials agent's declarity.	the type of trust.  by the trustee?  ansfer (EFT)—Do you want to applete the account details. Do y are the same as last year.  king this declaration check to ensure any aspect of the tax return, plasleading statements in tax returns at that the information in this tax reprepare and is tax return.	Print Y for yes or N for no.  BSB number
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Electronic funds traif you printed Y, comprovide details if the mportant: Before madoubt about about about also raisons: I declared Hours taken to complete the lax agent's declared,	the type of trust.  by the trustee?  ansfer (EFT)—Do you want to applete the account details. Do you want the same as last year.  king this declaration check to ensure any aspect of the tax return, plasteading statements in tax returns that the information in this tax reprepare and is tax return.  S	Print Y for yes or N for no.  To use EFT for your refund this year?  Print Y for yes or N for no.  BSB number  Account name  Sure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are place all the facts before the Australian Taxation Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for is. This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee or public officer. return is true and correct.  Signature  Date  Date  Day Month  Year

stee	e's signature					TFN			RN: 10	
						1 1	1 т	ı	<u> </u>	
1	Description of main business acti	vity								
						Industry co	de 🔼		1 1	
2	Status of business—print X in one business B1	ox only Ceased b	usines	ss <b>B2</b>	Comm	enced busi	ness B	3		
3	Simplified tax system (STS) elect	ion							Drint V for ve	
	Complete all 3 labels in this item if you enter the STS and electing to do so. Loblank if you are not entering the STS.				you eligible to				Print <b>Y</b> for ye or leave blar Print <b>Y</b> for ye or leave blar	nk. es
		ls yo	ur bus	siness g	rouped with ar	nother busin	ness?		Print <b>Y</b> for ye or <b>N</b> for no.	es
4	Did you sell any goods or service	s using the Int	erne	t?			C		Print <b>Y</b> for ye or <b>N</b> for no.	es
	COME excluding foreign income									
5	Business income and expenses						Tata	.la		
	Gross payments where ABN not quoted	ary production		D	on-primary pro	.00	Tota	115	.00	
	Assessable government	.00	CODE			.00 / CODE			.00	
	industry payments  Other business income  G	.00.				.00 /			.00 /	
	Total business income	.00.				.00 /			.00	
	Expenses		/	L						
	Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	.00.				.00	С		.00	
	Superannuation expenses	.00				.00	D		.00	
	Cost of sales	.00.				.00	E		.00	
	Bad debts	.00.				.00	F		.00	
	Lease expenses	.00.				.00	G		.00	
	Rent expenses	.00.				.00	H		.00	
	Total interest expenses	.00.				.00			.00	
	Total royalty expenses	.00.				.00	J		.00.	
	Depreciation expenses	.00.				.00	K		.00	
	Motor vehicle expenses	.00.				.00.	L		.00.	
	Repairs and maintenance	.00.				.00.	М		.00.	
	All other expenses	.00				.00	N		.00	
	Total expenses—labels C to N  Reconciliation items	.00.				.00	0		.00	
	Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	.00	/ 🗀			.00.	Α		.00	
	Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	.00				.00 /	В		.00	
	Less: Drought investment allowance	.00.	, <u> </u>			/	U		.00	
	Net income or loss from business	.00.	/	R		.00 /	s		.00	

	ust tax return 2002			TFN		Pag <b>RN: 1</b> 0	
us	nee's signature			IFN		<u> </u>	
	Tax withheld where ABN not quoted			ī		.00	
	Credit for interest on early payments —amount of interest	W					- F
	Partnerships and trusts	_					
	Primary production Distribution from partnerships	Λ	.00.				
		=					
	Distribution from trusts		.00				
	Deductions relating to distribution in labels <b>A</b> and <b>Z</b>	S	.00.				_
	Non-primary production		Net primary production	n distributio	n	.00/	
	Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income		.00				
	Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income		.00.				
	Deductions relating to distribution in labels <b>B</b> and <b>R</b>	T	.00.				
		Net	non-primary production	n distributio	n	.00	1
	Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains Distributions of foreign income must be included at item 19 or 20.  Share of credits from income	s) mus	t be included at item 18.				_
	Share of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted		.00.				
	Share of imputation credit from franked dividends	_					
	Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest and dividends						
	Rent Cross sort	_					
	Gross rent		.00.				
	Interest deductions	G	.00.				
	Capital works deductions	X	.00.				
	Other rental deductions	Н	.00.				_
				Net rer	ıt	.00/	
0	Gross interest—including Commonwealth government lo	an in	terest		J	.00	
	TFN amounts withheld from gross interest						
1	Dividends		Unfranked	amount		.00	_
			Franked	amount	4/	.00	
			Imputatio			.00	
	TEN amounts withhold from dividende	N	imputatio	ii credit	<u> </u>	.90	
_	TFN amounts withheld from dividends	IN					_
2	Other Australian income—give details						
2	Type of income Excepted net inc	come	.00.	_			_
2	Type of income			(		.00 /	
_	Type of income				<u> </u>		╛

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				<u> </u>	1 1 1 1	
	ductions	]		Р	.00.	
14	Deductions relating to Australian inv				.00	_
15	Other deductions—show only deduction  Name of each item of deduction	is not claimable at any of	her item Amount			
			.00.			
			.00.	Q	.00	
16	Total of items 14 and 15				.00.	
17	Net Australian income or loss—other	than capital gains Su	btract item 16 from iten	n <b>13</b> \$	.00	ī
18	Capital gains Do yo	ou need to complete a CGT	schedule 2002?			_
D	id you have a CGT G Print Y for yes or N for no.	·	Net ca	apital A gain	.00.	
	Also answer yes at label <b>G</b> , if the trust re	ceived a distribution of a ca	pital gain from a trust.	gaiii <b></b>		
	reign income					
19	Attributed foreign income  Did you have either a direct or indirect		Broad-exemp		.00.	
	interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign	Print Y for ye or N for no.	s listed cou Limited-exemp	ation		
	company or transferor trust?  Did you have an interest in a foreign		listed cou		.00	
	investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)?	Print <b>Y</b> for ye or <b>N</b> for no.	s Unlisted cou	ntry X	.00	
	If you printed <b>Y</b> to either question, complete	e and attach a <i>Schedule 2</i>	25A 2002. FIF/FLP inco	ome Y	.00.	
	Do you need to complete a Losses schedu					
		Foreign tax credits Z				
21	Total of items 17 to 20		Add the box	xes	00.	_
22	Tax losses deducted		<b>-</b>	С	.00	=
	Total not income on loca				.50.	
23	Total net income or loss		Subtract item 22 from	n item <b>21</b>	.00	_
	Losses information	Ta	ax losses carried forwar	rd to	.00	
			ax losses carried forwar later income yo al losses carried forwar	rd to ears U		
		Net capit	ax losses carried forwar later income you al losses carried forwar later income you sum of labels <b>U</b> and <b>V</b> is	rd to ears U rd to ears V sgreater than	.00 / .00 .00 .00 \$100 000 or,	
24	Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be comp	Net capit leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru	ax losses carried forwar later income you al losses carried forwar later income you sum of labels U and V is st and failed the majori	rd to ears U rd to v ears s greater than ity ownership t	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE
24	Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be comp the trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if i	Net capit leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru t Wat Landcare	ax losses carried forwar later income ye al losses carried forwar later income ye sum of labels U and V is st and failed the majori er facility tax offset clai and water facility tax o	rd to ears V s greater than ity ownership t	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE
24 [ 25	Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be comp the trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if i	Net capit leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru t Wat Landcare	ax losses carried forwar later income you al losses carried forwar later income you sum of labels U and V is set and failed the majori er facility tax offset clai	rd to ears V s greater than ity ownership t	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE
24 [ 25	Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be comp the trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if i	Net capit leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru  t  Wat  Landcare broug  ions or dealings with inter	ax losses carried forwar later income ye al losses carried forwar later income ye sum of labels U and V is st and failed the majorier facility tax offset clai and water facility tax of the forward from prior ye national related parties	rd to ears U rd to V s greater than tity ownership t	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE
23 24 (25 (26)	A Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be compthe trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if it Landcare and water facility tax offset erseas transactions  Overseas transactions Was the aggregate amount of your transact (including the value of any property/service	Net capit leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru  t  Wat  Landcare broug  ions or dealings with inter transferred or the balance	ax losses carried forwar later income ye al losses carried forwar later income ye sum of labels U and V is st and failed the majorier facility tax offset clai and water facility tax of the forward from prior ye national related parties	rd to ears U rd to V s greater than tity ownership t	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE
24 [ 25	Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be compthe trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if in Landcare and water facility tax offset erseas transactions  Overseas transactions  Was the aggregate amount of your transact (including the value of any property/service than \$1 million?	Net capit leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru  t  Wat  Landcare broug  ions or dealings with inter transferred or the balance hedule 25A 2002.  t of Australia at any time of	ax losses carried forwar later income you all losses carried forwar later income you sum of labels <b>U</b> and <b>V</b> is stand failed the majorier facility tax offset clair and water facility tax of the forward from prior you national related parties a of any loans) greater	rd to ears V sears v search v sears v search v sea	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE
24 [ 25	A Losses information  A Losses schedule 2002 must also be compthe trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if in Landcare and water facility tax offset  Erseas transactions  Overseas transactions  Was the aggregate amount of your transact (including the value of any property/service than \$1 million?  If you printed Y, complete and attach a Sci.  Was any beneficiary who was not a residen	Net capit  leted and attached if the s t is a listed widely held tru  t  Wat  Landcare broug  ions or dealings with inter transferred or the balance hedule 25A 2002.  t of Australia at any time of the trust? the instructions.	ax losses carried forwar later income you all losses carried forwar later income you sum of labels <b>U</b> and <b>V</b> is stand failed the majorier facility tax offset clair and water facility tax of the forward from prior you national related parties a of any loans) greater	rd to ears  V ears s greater than thy ownership tears  G  W  A	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	DE

ust	ee's signature				TFN		RN: 1001	. u
					1 1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
7	Personal services income	Does your income in	nclude an ir	ndividua	l's personal services income	? <b>N</b>	Print Y for yes or N for no.	_
lf y	ou printed <b>Y</b> at label <b>N</b> and <b>N</b> at l	abel <b>O</b> , complete and a	attach a <i>Pe</i>	rsonal s	ervices income schedule 200	12.		
		If Yes to lab	el <b>N</b> , were	you a P	PS entity as at 13 April 2000	? <b>O</b>	Print Y for yes or N for no.	F
еу	financial information	<u> </u>					OF N TOF TIO.	-
3	All current assets F	.00.		31	Total liabilities J		.00	
9	Total assets G	.00.		32	Proprietors' funds K		.00	
	All current	.00						
	liabilities siness and profession							-
he f	ollowing information must be fil	led in for all trusts car	rying on a	busine	SS.			
3	Business name of main bus	siness						
4	Business address of main business							
		Suburb or town			State I I	Postcode	A	
5	Opening stock C	.00.	4		rmination value of other preciating assets	W	.00.	
6	Purchases and other costs	.00.	4		duction for project pool	Р	.00.	
7	Closing stock D	.00.	CODE		ction 40-880 deduction	X	.00	
8	Trade debtors	.00			nge benefit employee			
9	Trade creditors H	.00	_		ntributions		.00.	
)	Total calary and		CODE 4	9 Int	erest expenses overseas	Q	.00	
	wage expenses	.00.	/∐ 5	0 Ro	yalty expenses overseas	R	.00.	
	associated persons	.00	5		ndcare operations and duction for decline in	S	.00.	
	Intangible depreciating assets N	.00.		val	ue of water facility	<u> </u>	.00.	
	first deducted Other depreciating	) no	5		duction for vironmental protection	V	.00.	
4	assets first deducted  Termination value of	.00	_		penses			_
-	intangible depreciating	.00	5	3 Tra	ding stock election		or leave blank.	F
-	assets For completion by STS taxp	pavers only, STS taxpa	avers are r	not reau	ired to complete a Capital	allowances	schedule 2002.	_
5	4 STS depreciating assets		t assets	•	General pool assets (less than 25 years)	Lo	ong life pool assets 25 years or more)	
	STS depreciation dedu		.00		B .00	C	.00.	_
5	5 13 month prepaid expen	ses		Initial y	ear 13 month prepaid expens	ses X	.00.	0
	Do the 21 September		t <b>Y</b> for yes	If you	printed <b>Y</b> at label <b>T</b> , complete			
	prepayment changes ap	oply?  or N	for no.		ear 13 month prepaid expens		.00	ก
-	6 Medicare levy reduction	or exemption		y				<u></u>
J	Spouse's 2001–02 taxable	•	.00		Full 1.5% levy exemption		CODE	
	income—if nil show '0'  Number of dependent				number of d Half 1.5% levy exemptio	ays $\blacksquare$		
	children and students				number of d			

5 ح		turn •	1 21		_									<u> </u>	ഥ Page RN: 100102
beneficia formatior	13	s98(4) assessable	amonnt	₩	*		<b>*</b>		<del> </del>		<b>×</b>			*	
Non-resident beneficiary additional information	12	s98(3) assessable	amount	<del>\$</del>	7		7				7			7	
Z				છ									<u>ц</u>		
<u>s</u>	7	Foreign tax credits		\$	_		_		_		_		+	_	eturn. Print Y for yes or N for no. Print Y for yes or N for no.
out whether a	10	assessable foreign	source	₩	I		I		I		I		Ŧ	I	of this tax re
ions to find a	6	Attributed foreign	income	₩	ပ		9		၂		ဖ		g	ဖ	ox on page 1
If yes, refer to the instructions to find out whether an Ultimate beneficiary schedule needs to be lodged.	8	Net capital gain	ò	₩.	L		L		ш		L		4	L	iachments' bo
If yes, refer to Ultimate ben	7	TFN	withheid	₩ •	ш		ш		ш		ш		В	ш	the 'other att trust share of the NIL if applic.
Print Y for yes or N for no.	9	Imputation		ક ઇ	۵		۵				٥		<b>D</b>		s, print Yes in n another rentitled to a rentitled to antitled.
W or	2	Credit for tax withheld where ABN		€9	U U		 ပ		U		 ပ		<u>-</u> ၁	 ပ	• yes to any of these questions, print Yes in the 'other attachments' box on page 1 of this tax return.  • entitled to income from another trust  • 30 June 2002, also presently entitled to a share of the income of another trust?  • or N in the instructions.  • Print  • or N in the instructions or the income of another trust of the income of another trust or the income or the incom
neficiary?			ction	₩									В	<u> </u>	yes to any of these entitled to incc 30 June 2002, als in the instructions.
ustee benefi	4	5 -	production	\$	<u>m</u>		<u>a</u>		Δ		<u> </u>				. •
item <b>57</b> a tr	က	Assmt.			⋖		∢		⋖		⋖		4	Totals of A each column	usts—If your had be is bre er a legal dis normation religious side Australis
named at	2				>		>		>		>		tly <b>v</b>	Te each	ability wability wability was und
<b>ution</b> ɔeneficiary		y Birth		-		$\parallel$						$\parallel$	y is presen ciary has a	Т	answered legal dis s trust, who t known, fu t rust?
<b>57 Statement of distribution</b> •or closely held trusts: Is a beneficiary named at item <b>57</b> a trustee ber	-	Name in full of each beneficiary and TFN or postal address				-   -   -   -				-   -   -		-   -   -   -	ncome to which no beneficiary is presently entitled and in which no beneficiary has an ndefeasible vested interest. and the trustee's	hare of credit for tax deducted	tems 58 and 59 must be answered for all trusts—If you answer yes to any of these questions, print Yes in the 'other attach Wes any beneficiary under legal disability who is presently entitled to income from another trust was any beneficiary in this trust, who was under a legal disability on 30 June 2002, also presently entitled to a share of the income from answer is not known, furnish the information requested in the instructions.  19 Non-resident trust  18 the trust a non-resident trust?  19 If yes, state the amount of income derived outside Australia to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. Insert NIL if applicable.

<b>╱</b> ╗╙(\)/	1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002    Day   Month   Year   To   Day   Month   To   Day   Month   Year   To   Day   Month   Year   To   Day   Month   Year   To   Day   Month   To   Day   Month	
Australian Taxation Office	or specify period if part year or <b>approved</b> substitute period	
Notes to the state of the state	Tax file number (TFN)	
Notes to assist in the preparation of this return (the instructions) available from the Australia	rn are provided in the <i>Fund income tax and regulatory return 2002 instructions</i> n Taxation Office.	
Name of fund or trust		
Australian Business Number (ABN)		
Previous name of fund or trust		$\neg$
If the fund or trust name has changed, please print it exactly as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last return lodged.		+
		_
Current postal address If the address has not changed, please		
print it <b>exactly</b> as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last return lodged.		
	Suburb or town State Postcode III	
it <b>exactly</b> as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last return lodged.	Suburb or town State Postcode III	
	Suburb or town State , Postcode , , ,	
assessment or the last return lodged.  Contact email address	Suburb or town State , Postcode , , ,	
assessment or the last return lodged.	Suburb or town State , Postcode , , ,	
assessment or the last return lodged.  Contact email address If applicable.	Suburb or town State , Postcode , , ,	
assessment or the last return lodged.  Contact email address	Suburb or town State , Postcode , , ,	
Contact email address If applicable.  Name of trustee If the trustee is a company, print	Suburb or town State Postcode , , ,	
Contact email address  f applicable.  Name of trustee If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.  ABN  ABN	Suburb or town State Postcode , , ,	
Contact email address If applicable.  Name of trustee If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.  ABN	Suburb or town State Postcode III	
Contact email address If applicable.  Name of trustee If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.  ABN  ABN  If the trustee is an individual, print details here.  Title	Suburb or town State , Postcode , , ,	
Contact email address If applicable.  Name of trustee If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.  ABN If the trustee is an individual, print details here.  Family name	Suburb or town  State Postcode , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

	Trustee's signature			TFN	1	
_	Superenpution fund number	Α				
1	Superannuation fund number	_			ı	
2	Date of establishment of fund or t	rust	Day Month	Year		
3	Status of fund or trust—print X in the	applicable boxes.				
	Resident C1	Superannuation fund D1	Pooled superanr	nuation D3	Membership	
	Non-resident C2	Approved deposit fund	] fur	nd trust	industry classification	
4	Type of fund or trust—print X in the app	licable box.				
	Self-managed fund	Public offer or retail	Employer spor or cor	nsored porate H5	Non-regulated	H7
	Small APRA fund <b>H2</b>	Industry or award	sect	Public or fund H6	Other	H8
6	the 2001–02 income year or an earlier incorright of label I and, if making one or more el attach the <i>Family trust election 2002</i> and/old Is the fund or trust complying in <i>The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.</i> Income tax calculation and in	ections of revoking a family trust of Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section 4 pervision) Act 1993?	election for the 2001– and/or each of the <i>In</i>	02 income year, co	mplete and	F
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/ Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.	ections of revoking a family trust of Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section 4 pervision) Act 1993?	election for the 2001–and/or each of the In	02 income year, co	mplete and	F .00
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement	ections of revoking a family trust of Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section 4 pervision) Act 1993?	election for the 2001–and/or each of the <i>In</i> 45, 47 or 48 of  Taxable income	02 income year, co	mplete and	F .00
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No. Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement	ections of revoking a family trust of Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section 4 pervision) Act 1993?	Taxable income  Gross tax  Total of labels	02 income year, co	mplete and	·00
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement  Foreign tax credits  D	ections or revoking a family trust or Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section 4 pervision) Act 1993?  Iformation statement	Taxable income  Gross tax	02 income year, co	mplete and	·00
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement  Foreign tax credits  D  Rebates/tax offsets  C	ections or revoking a family trust or Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section 4 pervision) Act 1993?  Iformation statement  Less:	Taxable income Gross tax Total of labels D and C Tax payable  Section 102AAM	02 income year, co	mplete and	· 00
8	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement  Foreign tax credits  D  Rebates/tax offsets	accordance with section a family trust or Family trust revocation 2002  accordance with section apervision) Act 1993?  Iformation statement  Add:	Taxable income Gross tax Total of labels D and C Tax payable  Section 102AAM interest charge	02 income year, co	mplete and	·00
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in the Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement  Foreign tax credits  D  Rebates/tax offsets  C  Credit for interest on early payments—or V  Credit for tax withheld where ABN not get the state of the sta	accordance with section accord	Taxable income Gross tax Total of labels D and C Tax payable  Section 102AAM	02 income year, co	mplete and	-00
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in the Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement  Foreign tax credits  D  Rebates/tax offsets  C  Credit for interest on early payments—a	accordance with section accord	Taxable income Gross tax Total of labels D and C Tax payable  Section 102AAM interest charge  Total of labels	02 income year, co	mplete and	· 000
	right of label I and, if making one or more el attach the Family trust election 2002 and/or Is the fund or trust complying in The Superannuation Industry (Superint Y for Yes or N for No.  Income tax calculation and in Calculation statement  Foreign tax credits  D  Rebates/tax offsets  C  Credit for interest on early payments—or Credit for tax withheld where ABN not on the ABN not of the State Control of the ABN not of the ABN not of the State Control of the ABN not o	accordance with section accord	Taxable income  Gross tax  Total of labels D and C  Tax payable  Section 102AAM interest charge  Total of labels V, M and Q  Subtotal	02 income year, co	mplete and	-000

	and income tax and regulatory return 2002  Trustee's signature	TFN	RN: 100102
Did you have a CGT event during the year? Sor N for No.  Do you need to complete a CGT schedule 2002?  Also answer yes at label G, if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.  Unfranked amount Imputation credit Imputation	Trustee 3 signature		
Did you have a CGT event during the year? Sor N for No.  Do you need to complete a CGT schedule 2002?  Also answer yes at label G, if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.  Unfranked amount Imputation credit Imputation			
Did you have a CGT event during the year? G or N for No.  Do you need to complete a CGT schedule 2002?  Also answer yes at label G. if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.  Gross interest Unfranked amount Imputation credit Imputation cr	Information statement—to be completed by all entities		
Also answer yes at label G, if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.  Gross interest Unfranked amount Imputation credit  Gross foreign income  Gross foreign income  Gross taxable employer contributions  Gross taxable employer or depositor contributions  Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  Residue 20027  Other income  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  Other income  Corposition and there is a long of the fund received and bring income  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income			
Also answer yes at label G, if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.  Unfranked amount D D DO			
Unfranked amount  Franked amount  Imputation credit  Gross foreign income  Gross taxable employer contributions  Gross taxable employer or depositor contributions  Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross distribution from trusts  Gross distribution from trusts  All Did  Other income	leasing and hirin	and other ng income B	.00
Franked amount Imputation credit Imputation Imputat	Also answer yes at label <b>G</b> , if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.	ss interest <b>C</b>	.00
Imputation credit  Gross foreign income  Other income  Imputation credit  Imputation cred	Unfranke	ed amount D	.00
Gross foreign income  Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2002?  Net foreign income  Gross taxable employer contributions  Gross taxable employee or depositor contributions  Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  Other income	Franke	ed amount J	.00
Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2002?  Secretary Secreta	Imputa	ation credit K	.00
Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2002?  Secretary Secreta			
Gross taxable employer contributions  Office Staxable employee or depositor contributions  Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  Other income  Company dividends and H  Other income	Gross foreign income		
Gross taxable employer contributions  Office Staxable employee or depositor contributions  Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  Other income  Company dividends and H  Other income	De you pood to complete a Laccas catachula 20032	gn income.	
Gross taxable employee or depositor contributions  Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income			
Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income  Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  Other income  Other income			
Sections 288A and 288B net previous income  Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  R  Other			
Gross distribution from partnerships  Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  R  Other income			
Gross payments where ABN not quoted  Gross distribution from trusts  Other income  R  Other income			
Gross distribution from trusts X			
Other income R			
but a desire above conducting above.			
	iotal of above labors encluding	glubo	

Fund income tax and regulatory r	Cluiti 2002	RN: 10	00102
Trustee's signature			1 1
Information statement—to be comple	ted by all entities		
9 Less	Interest expenses within Australia	).DQ:	
	Interest expenses overseas B	.DØ	
	Total salary and wage expenses C	- DØ	
	Capital works deductions Q	.DØ	
Deduction for de	cline in value of depreciating assets <b>W</b>	-00	
	Group life and disability premiums <b>J</b>	.00	
Ma	anagement/administration expenses <b>K</b>	.00	
	Investment expenses	.00	
	Other deductions D	.00	Code
	Transfer of taxable contributions	-00	,
	Tax losses deducted	.DØ	
	Exempt current pension income G	DØ	
	Exempt section 290A income		
	Taxable income or loss	 	
	<del>_</del> -		<i>'</i>
10 Losses information	Tax losses carried forward to later income years	-00	
If the sum of labels <b>U</b> + <b>V</b> is greater than \$100 000 complete and attach a <i>Losses schedule 2002</i> .	Net capital losses carried forward to later income years	-00	
A Losses schedule 2002 must also be comp			
has a foreign loss or film loss. Refer to the in			
11 Other information	e depreciating assets first deducted A	-00	
-	er depreciating assets first deducted U		
	ue of intangible depreciating assets		
Terminatio	n value of other depreciating assets <b>W</b>	-00	
	Total investments Q	 	
	Number of members	R	
E	exempt section 274(7) contributions	.00	
	Exempt section 275B contributions N	.00	
	Broad-exemption listed country	.00	
Attributed foreign income —	Limited-exemption listed country	.00	
Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2002?	Unlisted country J	·00	
	FIF/FLP income P	)(i) Mo.	
	Tax spared foreign tax credits	.000	F

		ne tax and								TFN		KIN:	100102
	Truste	ee's signature											
12	Landcare	and water fa	cility ta	x offset									C-4-
					V	Nater facility	y tax offset	claimed	Α				-DQ / Code
						are and wate			В				-00
13		ansactions have dealings—	including	purchases	and sales	of assets of	r borrowing	gs—on the	Internet?				Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.
		sactions or i N for no at q											
Pilli	=	nal related p			-		n yes at i	tems 10	Ji 10, cc	inpicte une	attach a 5	cricuuic 2	2071 2002.
	Did you hav were on rev	e any transac enue or capita roperty and ar	tions or o	dealings nt)? Such	with inter transact	national retions or de	alings inc					Х	Print Y for yes or N for no.
15		gregate amou perty transfer									ng the	Υ	Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.
16		interests ve an oversea feror trust, for						foreign tr	ust, cont	rolled foreiç	jn	Z	Print Y for yes or N for no.
17		alisation capitalisation ide to thin cap									j	0	Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.
18	Was the am	ource income lount of foreign lount of asses	n tax cre						000 <b>OR</b>	<b>!</b>	ĺ	Р	Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.
19	If there is a actuary's co	urrent pension of amount of e ertificate or ce or question ON	xempt contribution	urrent pe required	by section	on 273A, 2	273B or 2	183 as a	condition				
20	Is the fund requires an	lisability dec or trust claimi actuary's cer ne fund or trus	ng a ded tificate to	be obta	ined?		nth or disa	ability cov	er unde	r section 27	9 that		
21		of taxable co			ora 00.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	Has the fur	nd or trust, wit	h conser	nt of the t				le contrib	utions to	o a life assu	irance		
		egistered orga							مسمئلينما		4h		
	Name	the names of	the trans	sieree or	liansiere	es and in	e amoun	l oi conti	DULIONS	liansierieu	to each.		
	Amount					].DQ							
	Name												
	Amount					]-DØ							
22	(a) Is the of its i (b) Is the determ	come claim fund or trust a ncome treated reckoning dat nined, at a da the reckoning	d as exe e at whic te other	npt unde th the co than the l	r section mponents	ixed intere 290A? s in the for	rmula in s	subsectio		-	nave part		
23	Has the fur	to contributed or trust mader section 8	de a pay				it that is ii	ncluded i	n the as	sessable in	come of the		

	Trustee's signature	TFN
	Regulatory information for self-managed superannuation fun	de
	y self-managed superannuation funds are to complete the re	
All (	other funds go to page 8 and complete the trustee declaration a	and the tax agent's certificate (if applicable).
24	Funds(s) auditor details	
	Name of auditor Title	
	Family name	
	First given name	
	Other given names	
	Name of organisaton	
	Postal address	
	Suburb or town State Postcode	e
	Suburb or town State Postcode	e , , , ,
	Suburb or town State Postcode  Telephone Area code Number	e
		e , , , , ,
	Telephone Area code Number	e
25		
25	Telephone Area code Number	
	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?	
	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?	
26	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.	
26	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?	
26	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?	
26 27 28	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Provide details of any audit qualification and/or other breaches of the state of th	Code
26 27 28	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.	Code
26 27 28	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Provide details of any audit qualification and/or other breaches of the state of th	Code
26 27 28	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Provide details of any audit qualification and/or other breaches of the state of th	Code
26 27 28	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Provide details of any audit qualification and/or other breaches of the state of th	Code
26 27 28	Telephone Area code Number  Which professional body does the auditor belong to?  Is the auditor's report qualified?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?  Print Y for Yes or N for No.  Provide details of any audit qualification and/or other breaches of the state of th	Code

	Trustee's signature		TFN	
F	inancial information	—all assets and earnings of the fund must be included in	question 29a or 29b	
29a	Managed investme	nts		
	including	Earnings realised gains/losses for the income year	Asset va	ilues
	Life insurance policies A	:00 / [	М	.00
	Other managed investments <b>B</b>	-00 /	N	· <b>0</b> Ø
29b	Direct investments			
	Overseas assets <b>C</b>	00 /	0	.00
	Real property <b>D</b>	:DØ / [	Р	.000
	Other property <b>E</b>	:DØ /	Q	·000
	Listed shares and equities	:DØ /	R	· <b>0</b> 0
	Unlisted shares and equities <b>G</b>	DØ /	S	·000
	Public trusts	:DØ /	T	·00
	Other trusts	:DØ /	U	· <b>0</b> 0
	Cash, debt securities and term deposits	.DØ / [	V	.000
	Loans <b>K</b>	DØ /	W	·000
	Other L	-00 /	X	-00
30	In-house and related p		٨٥	and values
	In-house	Earnings	C	sset values
			<u>D</u>	
31	Related party investment  Value of leased assets			!
٠.	Tuluo oi lousou ussolis		In-house E	.00
		Other rela	ated party	.00
		Non-rela	ated party <b>G</b>	· <b>D</b> Ø
	Has the fund acquired Print Y for Yes or N for No.	assets from its members or a related party?	Н	
33	Liability information			
		Members' entitlem	ents A	.000
			ings B	.00
		Other liabil	ities C	.000

# **FUND TAX RETURN, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR**

	d income tax and regulator	y return 2002	RN: 100102	
34 I	Fund expenditure	_		
		Benefit payments	)·DQ	
		Outward roll-overs and transfers	.00	
		Administration and investment expenses	-DQ	Code
		Other expenses C	-DØ ,	
35 (	Contribution information			
		Non-taxable contributions	.00	
		Inward roll-overs and transfers	-DQ	
	Trustee's telephone Area	a code Number		
	Trustee's telephone Area  gent's declaration  I,  declare that this tax return has been pre	epared in accordance with information suppl	lied by the trustee, that the trustee has given m t the trustee has authorised me to lodge the ta	ne x
	Trustee's telephone Area  gent's declaration  I,  declare that this tax return has been prea a declaration stating that the information	epared in accordance with information suppl	lied by the trustee, that the trustee has given me to lodge the ta	ne x
	Trustee's telephone Area  gent's declaration  I,  declare that this tax return has been properties a declaration stating that the information return.	epared in accordance with information suppl	t the trustee has authorised me to lodge the ta	ne x
	Trustee's telephone  Area  gent's declaration  I,  declare that this tax return has been properties a declaration stating that the information return.  Agent's signature  Agent's telephone  Client's	epared in accordance with information suppl n provided to me is true and correct and tha	t the trustee has authorised me to lodge the ta	ne x
	gent's declaration  I,  declare that this tax return has been prea a declaration stating that the information return.  Agent's signature  Agent's telephone	epared in accordance with information suppl n provided to me is true and correct and tha	t the trustee has authorised me to lodge the ta	ne x
	gent's declaration  I,  declare that this tax return has been prea a declaration stating that the information return.  Agent's signature  Agent's telephone  Client's reference	epared in accordance with information suppl n provided to me is true and correct and tha	t the trustee has authorised me to lodge the ta	ne x

# FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURN, 2002–03 FBT YEAR

	$\sim$ $\sim$ $\sim$					OFFICE	USE ONLY	4
	ustralian axation Office	ringe bene 1 April :	efit tax (FB 2002 to 31 M		003	20	03	)
_	T ("I	n.				www.a	to.gov.au	_
1	Tax file number (TFN It is not an offence not to qu		but not quoting it may	increase				_
	the risk of administrative ento the 2003 FBT return guid	ror and/or delay this retu						_   1
2	Australian Company or Australian Registe	Number (ACN)	(ARBN) (if applical	ACN or ARBN				-
3	Name of trustee or se	enior partner						=
	Individual	Title—for example,		]				
		Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss Surname or						
		family name						
	Non-individual	Given Names						
	(Company, Partnership, Tro	· .						╣
	Name of Corporate	e Trustee/Senior Partner						
4	Name of employer			7				
	Individual	Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss						
		Surname or						
		family name						$\exists$
		Given Names						
	Non-individual							
	Non-individual							
	(Company, Partnership, T	Frust etc.)						
		Frust etc.)						
5		frust etc.)						
5	(Company, Partnership, T	rust etc.)					Office use only	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
5	(Company, Partnership, T						Office use only	y
5	(Company, Partnership, T	Suburb or town					Office use only	y
5	(Company, Partnership, T	Suburb or town	Postcode		ountry		Office use only	y
5	(Company, Partnership, T	Suburb or	Postcode		ountry if not stralia		Office use only	y
5	(Company, Partnership, T	Suburb or town State  or postal address for postal address has of	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ırn lodged.	Office use only	y
_	Previous name and/o If the employer name and/o A CHANGE OF NAME MU	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has of JST BE SUPPORTED BY	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ırn lodged. I'DENCE.	Office use only	y
_	Previous name and/o	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address for postal address has outlined by the supported by the support of the	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ırn lodged. I/DENCE.	Office use only	y
_	Previous name and/o If the employer name and/o A CHANGE OF NAME MU	Suburb or town State  or postal address for postal address has our p	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ırn lodged.	Office use only	у
_	Previous name and/o If the employer name and/o A CHANGE OF NAME MU	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has of JST BE SUPPORTED BE SUPPORTED BE Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss Surname or family name	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ırn lodged. /IDENCE.	Office use only	y
_	Previous name and/o If the employer name and/o A CHANGE OF NAME MU	Suburb or town State  or postal address for postal address has of postal address has of postal address has of the supported by the support of	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	irn lodged.	Office use only	y
_	Previous name and/o If the employer name and/o A CHANGE OF NAME MU Individual	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has of JST BE SUPPORTED B  Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss Surname or family name  Given Names	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ırn lodged.	Office use only	yy
_	Previous name and/of the employer name and/A CHANGE OF NAME MUINDIVIDUAL	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has of JST BE SUPPORTED B  Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss Surname or family name  Given Names	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	irn lodged.	Office use only	
_	Previous name and/of the employer name and/A CHANGE OF NAME MUINDIVIDUAL	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has dust be supported by the suburbance of family name  Given Names  sust etc.)	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ern lodged.	Office use only	
_	Previous name and/of the employer name and/A CHANGE OF NAME MUINDIVIDUAL	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has of JST BE SUPPORTED B  Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss Surname or family name  Given Names	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	irn lodged.	Office use only	
_	Previous name and/of the employer name and/A CHANGE OF NAME MUINDIVIDUAL	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has dust be supported by the suburbance of family name  Given Names  sust etc.)	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	irn lodged.	Office use only	
_	Previous name and/of the employer name and/A CHANGE OF NAME MUINDIVIDUAL	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address /or postal address has dust be supported by the suburbance of family name  Given Names  sust etc.)	changed, print it exact	Au	if not stralia	ern lodged.	Office use only	
_	Previous name and/of the employer name and/A CHANGE OF NAME MUINDIVIDUAL	Suburb or town State  Dr postal address for postal address has a dress has substituted by the substit by the substituted by the substituted by the substituted by the	changed, print it exact	Au dy as shown on the la PY OF THE DOCUME	if not stralia	irn lodged.	Office use only	

# FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURN, 2002–03 FBT YEAR

11	Number of employees receiving frings the period 1 April 2002 to 31 March 20  Total reportable fringe benefits amour 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002. Refer to the 200  Hours taken to prepare and complete for more information. Do not include tax agent's Do you expect to lodge an FBT return	nts—for all en 03 FBT return this form— time.	Iuring  Inployees for the p  guide for more in  Refer to the 200	nformation. 03 FBT return gu	uide Yes	No	.96
11	Number of employees receiving fringe the period 1 April 2002 to 31 March 20  Total reportable fringe benefits amour 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002. Refer to the 200	e benefits d 03 nts—for all en 03 FBT return	luring  nployees for the p guide for more in	nformation.			.90
	Number of employees receiving fringe the period 1 April 2002 to 31 March 20	e benefits d 03	luring	period			Ŋ
10							
	Da		dalara a a				
	Day	time contact t	elephone numbe		F		
	Given Names			Area code	Telephone number		
	Surname or family name			10			
	Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss						
1	Name of the person to contact Provide the name, daytime contact telephone nu of the person we can contact, if needed, regardi						
	(Company, Partnership, Trust etc.)  Name of Corporate Trustee/Senior Partner						
	family name  Non-individual  Given Names						
	Individual Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss Surname or		:				
- 1	Previous name of trustee or senior particle or senior particle or senior partnership, and y senior partner of your organisation as shown on the Title—for example.	our details hav		the name of the	trustee or the		
				Austr			
	Suburb or town		Postcode	Cou	ntry		
	Business/trading address						
	Business/trading name						

# FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURN, 2002–03 FBT YEAR

and the second s		Whole dollars	only		
A Type 1 aggregate amount		.DØ X 2.1292 =	:	.00	A
B Type 2 aggregate amount		.00 X 1.9417 =	:[	.000	В
C Aggregate non-exempt amount	(Hospitals an	nd PBI's only)		.00	c
15 Fringe benefits taxable amount	(A + B) or C				.00.
16 Amount of tax payable (48.5% o	f item 15 amo	ount)			
17 Aggregate non-rebatable amour	nt—Refer to the	2003 FBT return quid	de for more in	formation.	
18 Amount of rebate: 48% of (item					1
•				L	- E
19 Sub-total (item 16 amount less it		85			i i
20 Less instalment amounts repor guide for more information.	ted on activi	ty statements—R	efer to the 2	003 FBT return	.00
21 Payment due—SEND THIS AMOUNT	WITH YOUR PAY	MENT ADVICE.			9
or 22 Credit due to you				Ī	
23 DETAILS OF FRINGE BENEFITS	S DROVIDED	Y			
1400 park 5760 5700 mil	PROVIDED		WHOLI	E DOLLARS ON	NI Y
Type of benefits provided (1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003)	Number		Employee ontribution (b)	Value of reductions (c)	Taxable value of benefits
ars using the statutory formula	Α		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		.00
cars using the operating cost method	В				.00
oans granted	С				.00
Debt waiver	D				,00
xpense payments	E				.00
lousing—units of accommodation provided	F				.00
mployees receiving living-away-from-home llowance	G				.00
Airline transport (airlines and travel agents only)	Н				.00
Board	J				.00
roperty	K				.00
ncome tax exempt body—entertainment	L				.00.
Other benefits (residual)	М				.00.
Car parking	N				.00.
Meal entertainment	Р				.00
		information declaration	supplied by stating that	my client, that me the information p	ed in accordance with ny client has given me a provided to me is true and d me to lodge the return.
ignature of agent			Day Month	Year	Registered no. of agent
ignature of agent  NOTE: Where the agent is a partnership or a comparation who is registered as a nominee of the second of the s	Benefits Tax (As	rtificate must be signe or company. That per sessment) Act 1986 and sessment. We need the	supplied by stating that if that my clie  Day Month  do in the name round is  Signature	my client, that me the information put has authorised Year e of the partners	ny client has given me provided to me is true a d me to lodge the return Registered no. of agent hip or company
ernment agencies authorised by law to Statistics and the Reserve Bank of Au 's declaration where the employer lode	receive it—for ustralia.		an (*propr		lic officer, trustee or, for s and authorities, the
	geo and return	000 <u>0000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	delega	ted officer)  Month Year	
eclare that the information in this return is true					

#### **GST ANNUAL RETURN, 2002-03 FINANCIAL YEAR**

P	
	Annual GST return
	Document ID
When completing this form, please	ABN
use a BLACK pen only (to help with processing) leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)	Contact person who completed the form
show whole dollars only (do not show cents)	
<ul> <li>do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$</li> </ul>	Contact phone number
Why have you received this annual GST return?	When is this form due?
You have chosen to pay GST instalments. Please complete this form to calculate and pay any further amount you owe the Tax Office, or to calculate any amount the Tax Office owes you.	You must return this form and make any payment by
	GST accounting method
How to complete this form	Total sales G1 S
Complete the boxes (G1, G2, G3, G10 & G11) that apply to your business for the period shown above, using information from your accounts or by using the GST calculation sheet	Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with <b>X</b> ) Yes No
Indicate whether the G1 amount includes GST by writing X in	Export sales G2 \$DQ
the appropriate box	Other GST-free sales G3 \$
	Capital purchases G10 \$
	Non-capital purchases G11 S .DQ
	Report GST and any wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax amounts for
	the period in the Summary section over the page
NAT 4646-4.2004	

#### How to pay



BPAY: contact your bank, credit union or building society to make this payment from your cheque or savings account.

Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the other side of this payment slip) as the customer reference number.



Direct credit: transfer funds directly to the Tax Office using computer based banking software.



Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your nominated bank account (excluding credit cards).



**Mail payments:** mail this payment slip together with your cheque / money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do NOT send cash.



Post Office: payments can be made at any Post Office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 cash limit applies. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

- . Cheques/money orders should be made payable to the 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation' and crossed 'Not Negotiable'.
- · All cheques must be tendered in Australian currency.

Payments cannot be made by credit card or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.

# **GST ANNUAL RETURN, 2002–03 FINANCIAL YEAR**

How to complete this section					
<ul> <li>Calculate your GST on sales (1A) and GST on purchases (1B) for the p the GST calculation sheet</li> <li>If you have a Wine equalisation tax obligation, complete 1C &amp; 1D (if ap</li> </ul>	3	g info	mation from your acco	unts or by u	ising
<ul> <li>If you have a Luxury car tax obligation, complete 1E &amp; 1F (if appropria</li> </ul>	te)		702024a		
<ul> <li>Add the amounts reported at 1A on your BAS form(s) for the period sh</li> <li>Complete 2A &amp; 2B</li> </ul>	own on the front. Write the ar	nount	at 1H		
Complete the 'Payment or refund' section					
Summary					
mounts you owe the Tax Office	Amounts the Tax Office	e owe	s you		_
GST on sales 1A \$DQ	GST on purchases	1B	s		00
Wine equalisation tax 1C \$	Wine equalisation tax refundable	1D	s		00.
Luxury car tax 1E \$	Luxury car tax refundable	1F	s		00.
	GST instalments (amounts reported at 1A in your BAS for the period shown on front)	1H	\$		00.
1A+1C+1E <b>2A</b> \$	1B + 1D + 1F + 1H	2B	s		00
Payment or refund?					
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1	This amount is		Your payment or	refund amo	
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No. then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1	This amount is	9	\$		00.
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.	This amount is	_			00.
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No. then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1	This amount is	_	\$		00.
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No. then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1	This amount is	_	\$		00.
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No. then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1	This amount is	_	\$		00.
Yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No. then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1	This amount is	_	\$		00.
then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  Then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 refundable to you (or offset against any of the Tax Office).  Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that	this amount is ner tax debt you have).		Do not use symbols		bd
yes, then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No, then write the result of 2B minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  No, refundable to you (or offset against any offset against against any offset against a	this amount is ner tax debt you have).		Do not use symbols	s such as +	
then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  Then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 refundable to you (or offset against any of the Tax Office).  Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that	this amount is ner tax debt you have).		Do not use symbols  The see est complete:	s such as +	NS laken to
then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  Then write the result of 2B minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  Then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 refundable to you (or offset against any of the total payable).  Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.	Please return this comp	oleted for	Do not use symbols  The price of taken to complete taken tak	RS MI mate the time to this form. Include oliect any informati	NS NS kken to the time ation.
then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  Then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 refundable to you (or offset against any of the Tax Office).  Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.  Signature  Date / /  Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by	Please return this comp	oleted for	Do not use symbols  The price of taken to complete taken tak	RS MI mate the time to this form. Include oliect any informati	NS NS ken to the time ation.
then write the result of 2A minus 2B at 9.1 payable to the Tax Office.  Then write the result of 2B minus 2A at 9.1 refundable to you (or offset against any of the Tax Office).  Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.  Signature  Date / /  Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by	Please return this comp	oleted for	Do not use symbols  The price of taken to complete taken tak	RS MI mate the time to this form. Include oliect any informati	NS NS ken to the time ation.

# **GST INFORMATION REPORT, 2002–03 FINANCIAL YEAR**

Q	Annual GST information report
When completing this form, please  use a BLACK pen only (to help with processing)  leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)  show whole dollars only (do not show cents)  do not use symbols such as +, -, /, S	Document ID  ABN  Contact person who completed the form  Contact phone number
Why have you received this annual GST information report? You chose to calculate GST quarterly and report annually (Option 2) in at least one quarter during the year. You now need to complete this form to report the following GST information for the period shown at the top of this form.	When is this form due? You must return this form by
How to complete this form     Complete the boxes (G2, G3, G10 & G11) that apply to your business using information from your accounts or by using the GST calculation sheet     You must report amounts for the entire period shown at the top of this form     See the <i>Instructions</i> for information about what to report at	Export sales G2 \$
Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.  Signature Date / /  The ATO is authorised by the taxation law to collect this information to admin Details are given on page if of the activity statement instructions. For a copy.	
NAT 4647-8-2001	



#### CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2001-02 INCOME YEAR

Tax file number (TFt)         Signature as prescribed in tax return           Faxrayer name         Australian Business           Australian Business         Australian Business           Non-active assets         Capital gains—indeation method           Shares and units         Amount uses)           Active assets         Active assets           Chest CGT assets         Active assets           Chest CGT assets         Active assets           Collectables         Active assets           Collectables         Active assets           Shares and units         Active assets           Active assets         Active assets           Active active and any other cost at II below.         Active assets           Active active at II below.         Active active at II below.	Australian Taxation Office  Taxation Office  August a conjunt of the conjunt of t	Use in conjunction with company, trust or fund income tax return.  For instructions on how to complete this schedule refer to the publication <i>Guide to capital gains tax</i> . This version is intended primarily for your or your client's record—not for lodgment. If you have to lodge this schedule with your clients tax return and that tax return is not being lodged via ELS, please use the preprinted schedule provided by the Australian Taxation Office for that purpose.	ne rerer to the public nt's record—not for lod at tax return is not bein ustralian Taxation Office	ation Guide to capital gains gment. If you have to g lodged via ELS, for that purpose.	s tax.	
gains from CGT assets and CGT events         Capital gains—discount method         Chrer capital gains           "apital gains—indexation method         Capital gains—discount method         C           "About Time tool         C         C           "About Time Time Time Time Time Time Time Time	Tax file number (TFN)					
gains from CGT assets and CGT events         Capital gains—discount method         Other capital gains           apital gains—indexation method         Capital gains—discount method         Other capital gains           400         E         300         F           60         H         300         I           61         C         C         C           62         C         C         C           63         C         C         C           64         C         C         C           65         C         C         C           64         C         C         C           65         C         C         C           64         C         C         C           65         C         C         C           66         C         C         C           67         C         C         C           68         C         C         C           60         C         C         C           60         C         C         C           60         C         C         C           60         C         C         C	Taxpayer name			Sign	nature as prescribed in tax return	
gains from CGT assets and CGT events           Applied gains—indexation method         Capital gains—discount method         Other capital gains             C	Australian Business	-				
	Part A Capital gains from					
Companies at A to B above and write the total at W below.   Companies at A b	- 1	on method	discount method		8	
	Real estate D		8	L	8	
	Other CGT assets Gand any other CGT		8		8	
Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.   W   Manounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.			8		8	
	Active assets					
d amounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.  Add amounts at B to T above and write the total at W below.  Add amounts at B to T above and write the total at W below.  Add amounts at B to T above and write the total at X below.  X				0		
d amounts at A to S above and write the total at W below.  The the total at V below.  Add amounts at E to T above and write the total at W below.  Write the total at X below.  Yet me total at X below.  Yet me total at X below.  Yet me total at X below.			<b>8</b>	8	8	
d amounts at A to S above and Add amounts at B to T above and Add amounts at C to U above an write the total at X below.  Add amounts at C to U above an write the total at X below.				Ð	00.	
<b>X</b> 00:	Add amounts at A write the total at V	above and		Add amounts at <b>G</b> to <b>U</b> above a write the total at <b>X</b> below.	pu	
	otal current year V		08	×	<b>.</b>	

# CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

Part B Current year canital losses	JAJ				
	5	Current year capital losses (CYCL) from CGT assets and CGT events—other than capital losses from collectables	n events—omerman capita	II losses mom conec	tables
			Shares and units (in unit trusts) A	nit trusts) A	00.
			Re	Real estate B	
			Other CGT assets and any other CGT events C	T events C	Ö
				Add amounts at A to G above and write the total at D below.	to <b>C</b> above and below.
			Total current year capital losses	ent year D	
Part D Applying capital losses against current year capital gains	nst c	urrent year capital gains			
_	pou	Capital gains—discount metho		-	
Current year capital E losses applied	8	<b>L</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>H</b>	8
Prior year net capital	8	<b>P</b>	\$\text{Q}\$	<b>1</b>	
Capital losses M	8	Z	0	<b>d</b>	
Add amounts at <b>E</b> to <b>M</b> above and write the total at <b>Q</b> below.	pu	Add amounts at <b>F</b> to <b>N</b> above and write the total at <b>R</b> below.	Add amounts at <b>G</b> to <b>O</b> above and write the total at <b>S</b> below.	For companies required to lodge a Losses schedule 2002, the amount at P must equal the corresponding	uired to lodge a 002, the amount e corresponding
Total capital Q	8	<b>X</b>	<b>S</b>	.00 amount on their losses schedule.	ses schedule.
Part E Current year capital gains (CYCG) after applying capital losses	YCG	) after applying capital loss	ses		
Capital gains—indexation method Non-active assets A	<i>po</i> (	Capital gains—discount method  B	Other capital gains	Š	
Active assets <b>D</b>	8		<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	
Add amounts at 🛕 and 🖸 above and write the total at 🗲 below.		Add amounts at <b>B</b> and <b>E</b> above and write the total at <b>H</b> below.	Add amounts at <b>G</b> and <b>F</b> above and write the total at <b>F</b> below.		
after applying G	8			<b>%</b>	

# CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

Signature as prescribed in tax return	Capital gains tax (	oital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2002	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Part F Applying the CGT discount on capital gains  Capital ga  From non-active assets J	discount on capital gains  Capital gains—discount method From non-active assets	ethod   30	
From ac	From active assets K	8	
Part G Applying the CGT concessions for	sions for small business		
Capital gains—indexation method Small business active	ethod Capital gains—discount method	ethod Other capital gains    \text{N} \text{N}	<b>00</b>
Small business or retirement exemption	<b>a</b>	<b>8</b>	900
Small business R roll-over	S	<b>L</b> 000:	J00
Part H Calculating net capital gain	U		
Add amounts at <b>L</b> to <b>R</b> above and write the total at <b>A</b> below.	and Add amounts at <b>J</b> to <b>S</b> above and write the total at <b>B</b> below.	re and Add amounts at <b>N</b> to <b>T</b> above and write the total at <b>G</b> below.	and
Totals—CGT A	<b>B</b>	<b>O</b>	900
small business concessions Deduct the amount at ▲ above from the amount at ਓ in part E on page 2 and write the result at Ď below.	e from Deduct the amount at B above from age 2 the amount at H in part E on page 2 and write the result at B below.	we from Deduct the amount at <b>G</b> above from page 2 the amount at <b>II</b> in part E on page 2 and write the result at <b>II</b> below.	from ige 2 Net capital gain <b>D + E + F</b>
Q	<b>B</b>	<b>L</b> 000	000 C
			Transfer the amount at <b>G</b> to <b>A</b> on your tax return.
Part I Unapplied net capital losses	Unapplied net capital losses (UNCL) carried forward to later income years	ater income years	
		UNCL from collectables	llectables <b>H</b>
		UNCL from all other CGT assets and CGT events	ther CGT I 300
			Add amounts at <b>H</b> and <b>L</b> and write the total at <b>V</b> on your tax return.
			Page 3

# CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

g	Capital gains tax	pital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2002	NHT NHT	
Part J Small business 15-year exempti	<b>cemption</b>	Exempt capital gains 1		
		CGT asset or CGT event code	<b>X</b>	
Part K Scrip-for-scrip roll-over for exchanging taxpayer	or exchanging taxpayer			
Roll-over A Print Y for yes, Original interests chosen? A or N for no.	<b>B</b>	Replacement interests Commarket value		
		Cash and other considerations	<b>Q</b>	
Part L Scrip-for-scrip roll-over for acqu		iring entity—to be completed by companies and trusts only		
Acquiring E Print Y for yes, Number of entity E or N for no.	L	Taxpayer TFN of Goriginal entity	G	
Number of shares/ units etc. issued	res/ H	Number of options/rights etc. issued		
Amount of other considerations	7	Sirst element of cost base of interests acquired	<b>%</b>	
Joint choice for roll-over	bice  Print Y for yes,	Cost base—significant common stakeholder interests acquired	Ø.	
Part M Did you have an Employee Shar		e Scheme in place at any time during the year?—to be completed by companies only	completed by companies only	
			N Print Y for yes, or N for no.	
Part N Same majority underlying owner	ownership and pre-CGT ass	rship and pre-CGT assets—Division 149—to be completed by companies only	d by companies only	
			O Print Y for yes, or N for no.	
Part O Cost base adjustments re	sulting from debt forgivenes	Cost base adjustments resulting from debt forgiveness—Division 139— <i>to be completed by companies</i> only	y companies only	
Interest in P Print Y for yes, Total cost ceditor or N for no. base reduction	00	Interest in R Print Y for yes, Total cost base S debtor adjustment S	ase S in	
Part P Cost base adjustments resultin	ssulting from loss transfers-	-Subdivision 170-C—to be completed by companies only	ed by companies only	
CGT event for interest or N for no. base reduction in transferor	).i	CGT event V Print Y for yes, Total cost base V for interest or N for no.	ase W Bent W	_
Tage 4				

#### **LOSSES SCHEDULE, 2001-02 INCOME YEAR**



# Losses schedule 2002

RN: 100102

Completed by companies, trusts or superannuation funds and attached to their 2002 tax return.

Notes to assist in the preparation of this schedule are provided in the *Losses schedule 2002 instructions* available from the Australian Taxation Office.

axation office ¥		
Tax file number		
Name of entity		
Australian Business Number		
Signature as prescribed in tax return		
	forward to the 2002–2003 income year—excludes foreign source	ce losses and film losses
Tax losses carried forwa	d to later income years  Year of loss	
	2001–2002 <b>B</b>	·00
	2000–2001 <b>C</b>	:00
	1999–2000 <b>D</b>	.00
	1998–1999 <b>E</b>	.00
	1997–1998 <b>F</b>	.00
	1996–1997 and earlier income years	.00
	TOTAL	.00
	Transfer the amount at label <b>U</b> to the corresponding	label on your tax return.
Net capital losses carrie	I forward to later income years	
	Year of loss	
	2001–2002 <b>H</b>	.00
		·00
	2001–2002 <b>H</b> 2000–2001 <b>I</b>	
	2001–2002 <b>H</b> 2000–2001 <b>I</b>	.00
	2001–2002 H 2000–2001 I 1999–2000 J	.00
	2001–2002 H 2000–2001 I 1999–2000 J 1998–1999 K	-00 -00

**IN-CONFIDENCE**—when completed

Page 1

# LOSSES SCHEDULE, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

	Losses schedule	2002		DN: 400	1
Part B Ownership and sam	e business test—Company and li	sted widely I	neld trust only	RN: 100	ıU
Item 3 of <b>Part B</b> must be completed if a lastisfied in relation to that loss. Do not collimed as a deduction or, in the case of	omplete items 1, 2 or 4 of Part B if, in the	ne 2001–20	002 income year, no		е
Whether continuity of majority or	wnership test passed				
<b>Note</b> : If the entity has deducted, transferr transferred out (as applicable) in the 200′ income year a loss incurred in any of the	1–2002 listed 2001–2002	Print Y fo	r yes or <b>N</b> for no.		
years, answer <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no to indi- whether the entity has satisfied the contin	nuity of	В			
majority ownership test in respect of that	loss. 1999–2000	C			
	1998–1999	D			
	1997–1998				
	1996–1997 and earlier income years	F			
Amount of losses deducted, tran ownership test is not passed but	sferred in or transferred out, fo				^
losses			Siddes foreign soul		
	Tax losses	G		.00 .00	
	Net capital losses	H		.00	
Losses carried forward for which they can be deducted in later year					
				:00	
	ars—excludes foreign source losses a			-00	
	Tax losses  Net capital losses  apply?  axable income or tax loss for the year u	I J	vision 165-B or its	-00	· ne
they can be deducted in later year  Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta	Tax losses  Net capital losses  apply?  axable income or tax loss for the year u	J J mder Subdi	vision 165-B or its	-00	· ne
they can be deducted in later year  Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta	Tax losses  Net capital losses  apply?  axable income or tax loss for the year united to the locome Tax Assessment	J J mder Subdi	vision 165-B or its r (ITAA 1997)? Print <b>Y</b> for yes	-00	ne
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses— Note: These questions relate to the opera	Tax losses  Net capital losses  apply?  axable income or tax loss for the year unit 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment  Company only	I J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	vision 165-B or its r (ITAA 1997)? Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.	-00	· ne
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses—	Tax losses  Net capital losses  apply?  axable income or tax loss for the year unit 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment  Company only  tion of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198 on to the company after 1.00 p.m. by	I J Inder Subdited Act 1997	vision 165-B or its r (ITAA 1997)? Print <b>Y</b> for yes	-00	ne
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses— Note: These questions relate to the opera Has a changeover time occurred in relation	Tax losses  Net capital losses  apply?  axable income or tax loss for the year unit 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment  Company only  tition of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198 on to the company after 1.00 p.m. by yon 11 November 1999?	I J Inder Subdited Act 1997	vision 165-B or its '(ITAA 1997)? Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.	-00	ne
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses— Note: These questions relate to the opera Has a changeover time occurred in relatio legal time in the Australian Capital Territor	Tax losses Net capital losses apply? axable income or tax loss for the year unin 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment Company only ation of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198 and to the company after 1.00 p.m. by y on 11 November 1999? lete labels M, N or O. satisfy the maximum net asset	I J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	vision 165-B or its '(ITAA 1997)? Print <b>Y</b> for yes or <b>N</b> for no.	-00	· ne
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its to capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses— Note: These questions relate to the opera Has a changeover time occurred in relatio legal time in the Australian Capital Territor  If you printed N at label L, do not comp At the changeover time did the company s	Tax losses Net capital losses apply? axable income or tax loss for the year unin 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment Company only ution of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198 on to the company after 1.00 p.m. by y on 11 November 1999? lete labels M, N or O. satisfy the maximum net asset 997? uny determined it had an	nd film loss  I  J  Inder Subdit at Act 1997  K  M  M  A	vision 165-B or its (ITAA 1997)?  Print Y for yes or N for no.  Print Y for yes or N for no.	-00	ne
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its ta capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses— Note: These questions relate to the opera Has a changeover time occurred in relatio legal time in the Australian Capital Territor If you printed N at label L, do not comp At the changeover time did the company s value test under section 152-15 of ITAA 19 If you printed N at label M, has the company	Tax losses  Net capital losses  Apply?  Axable income or tax loss for the year unit 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment  Company only  Ittion of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198  In to the company after 1.00 p.m. by yon 11 November 1999?  Idete labels M, N or O.  Satisfy the maximum net asset 1997?  Interpretation of the same of t	nd film loss  I  J  Inder Subdit at Act 1997  K  M  M  A	vision 165-B or its Y(ITAA 1997)? Print Y for yes or N for no.   -00	ne	
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its to capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses— Note: These questions relate to the opera Has a changeover time occurred in relatio legal time in the Australian Capital Territor If you printed N at label L, do not comp At the changeover time did the company svalue test under section 152-15 of ITAA 19 If you printed N at label M, has the company relation of the changeover time did the changeover time did the company svalue test under section 152-15 of ITAA 19 If you printed N at label M, has the company relation of the changeover time did the chang	Tax losses Net capital losses apply? axable income or tax loss for the year unin 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment Company only ution of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198 on to the company after 1.00 p.m. by y on 11 November 1999? lete labels M, N or O. satisfy the maximum net asset 997? uny determined it had an e? mount of unrealised net loss A 1997?	nd film loss  I  J  Inder Subdit nt Act 1997  K  M  N  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I	vision 165-B or its Y(ITAA 1997)? Print Y for yes or N for no.   ·QQ	ne	
Do 'current year loss' provisions Is the company required to calculate its to capital loss for the year under Subdivision  Part C Unrealised losses—  Note: These questions relate to the opera Has a changeover time occurred in relation legal time in the Australian Capital Territor  If you printed N at label L, do not comp At the changeover time did the company significant value test under section 152-15 of ITAA 19  If you printed N at label M, has the company in the changeover time   If you printed Y at label N, what was the a calculated under section 165-115E of ITAA.  Part D Life insurance entities	Tax losses Net capital losses apply? axable income or tax loss for the year unin 165-CB of the Income Tax Assessment Company only ution of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 198 on to the company after 1.00 p.m. by y on 11 November 1999? lete labels M, N or O. satisfy the maximum net asset 997? uny determined it had an e? mount of unrealised net loss A 1997?	nd film loss  I  J  Inder Subdit nt Act 1997  K  M  N  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I	vision 165-B or its Y(ITAA 1997)? Print Y for yes or N for no.   ·QQ	ne	

# LOSSES SCHEDULE, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

Dout E Lagarinanafan	Jotalia -	RN	N: 1001
Part E Loss transfer of	details—Company only		
Tax losses transferred in	Transferor TFN		
		G .	Ø
	B	H	Ø
		.0	Ø
	Other losses transferred in	J .	Ø
	Total (G + H + I + J)	S	Ø
	Transfer the amount at lat	pel <b>S</b> to the corresponding label on your	tax ret
Net capital losses transfer			
r	Transferor TFN	L ·O	Ø
			Ø
			Ø
_	Other losses transferred in	0	Ø
	Total (L + M + N + O)	P 0	Ø
Tax losses transferred out	Transferee TFN	G O	NÓ
<u> </u>	A		)Ó )Ó
<u>!</u>	A	H .0	Ø
<u>!</u>	B	H 0	Ø
<u>!</u>	Other losses transferred out	H . 0	NÓ NÓ
<u>!</u>	Other losses transferred out  Total (G + H + I + J)	H 0	10 10 10
Net capital losses transfer	Other losses transferred out  Total (G + H + I + J)  Ted out  Transferee TFN	H	00 00 00 00
Net capital losses transfer	Other losses transferred out  Total (G + H + I + J)  Ted out  Transferee TFN	H	00 00 00 00
Net capital losses transfer	Other losses transferred out  Total (G + H + I + J)  Ted out  Transferee TFN  Transferee TFN	H	10 10 10 10
Net capital losses transfer	Other losses transferred out  Total (G + H + I + J)  red out  Transferee TFN  D  F  F  F  F  F  T  T  T  T  T  T  T  T	H	00 00 00 00
Net capital losses transfer	Other losses transferred out  Total (G + H + I + J)  Ted out  Transferee TFN  Other losses transferred out  Other losses transferred out	H	

# LOSSES SCHEDULE, 2001–02 INCOME YEAR

•	Losses schedule 2	2002	Tax file number
		-002	RN: 1001
Part F Film losses			
Fait F Filli 1055e5			
	Film losses deducted	S	· <b>0</b> 0
Filr	m losses carried forward to later income years		.00
Part G Foreign source I	0000		
Prior year foreign source los	ses deducted—excludes losses of CFCs		
		Α	.00
		В	.00
		C	.00
	All other foreign source income	D	.00
Current year foreign source	losses—excludes losses of CFCs		
	Interest income	E	.00
	Modified passive income	F	.00
	Offshore banking income	G	.00
	All other foreign source income		.00
Faraina acura lacas carrio	d forward and the large (OFO)		
Foreign source losses carrie	ed forward—excludes losses of CFCs		bø
	Interest income		.00
		J	.00
		K	.00
	All other foreign source income	L	.00
Controlled foreign company	(CFC) losses		
	Prior year CFC losses deducted	М	· <b>Ø</b> Ø
	i noi year or o losses acadeted		~~
		N	.00
	Current year CFC losses	N O	00

# APPENDIX: ACTIVITY STATEMENTS

#### **BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENTS**

C	Office use only  41950404  Business activity statement
When completing this form, please  use a BLACK pen only (to help with processing)	Document ID  ABN  Form due on  Payment due on
<ul> <li>leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)</li> <li>show whole dollars only (do not show cents)</li> <li>do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$</li> <li>Goods and services tax (GST)</li> </ul>	Contact phone number  Contact person who completed the form  Option 3: Pay GST instalment amount quarterly
Complete Option 1 OR 2 OR 3 (indicate one choice with an X)  Option 1: Calculate GST and report quarterly  Total sales G1 \$	G21 \$  Write this amount at 1A in the Summary section over the page (leave 1B blank)  OR if varying this amount, complete G22, G23, G24  Estimated net G22 \$
NAT 4195-4.2004	then complete the other sections
BPAY: contact your bank, credit union or building society to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code 75556 and your EFT code (shown on the other side of this payment slip) as the customer reference number.  Direct credit: transfer funds directly to the Tax Office using computer based banking software.	Mail payments: mail this payment slip together with your cheque / money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do NOT send cash.  Post Office: payments can be made at any Post Office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 cash limit applies. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.
Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your nominated bank account (excluding credit cards).  Payments cannot be made by credit card	Cheques/money orders should be made payable to the 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation' and crossed 'Not Negotiable'. All cheques must be tendered in Australian currency.  or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.

#### **BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENTS**

PAYG income tax instalment	Summary				
	If you are using GST Option 3 leave 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F blank				
Only complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with X)	Amounts you owe the Tax Office				
Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly	GST on sales or GST instalment 1A \$				
	Wine equalisation tax 1C \$				
T7 \$ Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section	Luxury car tax 1E \$D				
OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4	PAYG tax withheld 4 \$				
Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	PAYG income tax instalment 5A \$				
Varied amount for the quarter T9 \$	FBT instalment 6A \$				
Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section	Deferred company/fund instalment 7 \$				
Reason code for variation T4	1A 10 15 14 5A				
R	+6A+7 8A \$D				
Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate	Amounts the Tax Office owes you				
PAYG instalment income T1 \$ .000	GST on purchases 1B \$				
rate installient income 11 \$	Wine equalisation tax refundable 1D \$				
T2%	Luxury car tax refundable 1F \$				
OR New varied rate T3	Credit from PAYG income tax				
T1 x T2 (or x T3) T11 \$ .00	Instalment variation Credit from ERT				
Write the T11 amount at 5A in the Summary section	instalment variation 6B \$				
Reason code for variation T4	1B + 1D +1F + 5B + 6B 8B \$				
Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment	Payment or refund?				
	Is 8A more than 8B? (indicate with X)				
F1 \$	Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. This amount is payable to the Tax Office.				
Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4	No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. This amount is refundable to you (or offset against any other tax debt you have).				
Estimated FBT for the year F2 \$					
Varied amount for F3 \$ D0	Your payment or refund amount				
Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section	Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$				
	Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$				
Reason code for variation F4					
leclaration   I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that	Please return this completed form to				
.,	Please return this completed form to  Please estimate the time taken to				
leclaration   I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that	Please return this completed form to				

#### **BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENTS**

	Office use only 42350404  Business activity statement
	Document ID  ABN
Miles as a selection this ferman along	Form due on
When completing this form, please use a BLACK pen only (to help with processing)	Payment due on
leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)     show whole dollars only (do not show cents)	GST accounting method
do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$	Contact phone number
PAYG income tax instalment	Contact person who completed the form
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X)  Export sales G2 \$
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X)  Export sales G2 \$
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X)  Export sales G2 \$
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$DQ  Varied amount for the T9 \$DQ  Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections  Reason code for variation T4  OR  Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate  PAYG instalment income T1 \$DQ  T2DQ	Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? [Include GST? [Include GST? [Include GST?] Yes No  Export sales G2 \$

#### How to pay



BPAY: contact your bank, credit union or building society to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the other side of this payment slip) as the customer reference number.



Direct credit: transfer funds directly to the Tax Office using computer based banking software.



Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your nominated bank account (excluding credit cards).



Mail payments: mail this payment slip together with your cheque / money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do NOT send cash.



Post Office: payments can be made at any Post Office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 cash limit applies. Your payment slip must be presented with your

- Cheques/money orders should be made payable to the 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation' and crossed 'Not Negotiable'.
- All cheques must be tendered in Australian currency.

Payments cannot be made by credit card or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.

#### **BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENTS**

PAYG tax with	ihe	d	Fringe benefi	ts	tax (FBT) instalment
Total salary, wages and other payments	W1	\$	o C	F1	\$
Amount withheld from payments shown at W1	W2	\$D			ount at 6A in the Summary section below varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4
Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted	W4	\$	TOTAL 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	F2	\$
Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount	W3	s	Varied amount for the quarter	F3	\$00
shown at W2 or W4)	WJ		Reason code for variation		ount at 6A in the Summary section below
Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)	W5	\$			
write tile w	Jann	Junt at 4 in the Summary Section Below	_		
Summary mounts you owe the	Tax O	ffice	Amounts the Tax Office	e ow	es vou
GST on sales	1A	\$		1B	
Wine equalisation tax	10	\$	Wine equalisation tax refundable	1D	s
Luxury car tax	1E	s	Luxury car tax refundable	1F	sb
PAYG tax withheld	4	\$0	o o		
AYG income tax instalment	5A	s	Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation	5B	\$0
FBT instalment	6A	\$0	Credit from FBT instalment variation	6B	\$
Deferred company/fund instalment	7	\$	ď		
1A + 1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7	8A	\$	1B + 1D + 1F + 5B + 6B	8B	s
Payment or road and a more than 88?	efu	then write the recult of QA minus QD a	t 9. This amount is		Your payment or refund amount
idicate with X)	ļ	Yes, payable to the Tax Office.		9	\$D
	Į	No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A a refundable to you (or offset against an			$lacksquare$ Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, $\footnote{S}$
		rmation given on this form is true and correct, and ration. The tax invoice requirements have been met		leted	form to HRS MINS
Signature		Date /	,		Please estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.
		re available from <b>www.ato.gov.au</b> or can be ordere ass information to other government agencies. More			
1				-	
Australian Governmen	-				
<b>Australian Taxation Offic</b>	e				

#### **INSTALMENT ACTIVITY STATEMENT**

	Office use only 41970404  Instalment activity statement
	Document ID
When completing this form, please	Form due on
<ul> <li>use a BLACK pen only (to help with processing)</li> <li>leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)</li> <li>show whole dollars only (do not show cents)</li> </ul>	Payment due on
• do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$	Contact phone number
PAYG income tax instalment	Contact person who completed the form
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Total salary, wages and other payments W1 \$
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 W2 \$ DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld  Other amounts withheld
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld  W5
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)  Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)  Total withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)  Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)  Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)  Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and
Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4  Estimated tax for the year T8 \$	Amount withheld from payments shown at W1  Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted  Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)  Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)  Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and

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- · All cheques must be tendered in Australian currency.

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#### **INSTALMENT ACTIVITY STATEMENT**

		F1 \$
		Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section below OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4
		Estimated FBT for the year F2 \$
		Varied amount for the quarter F3 \$
		Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section below
		Reason code for variation F4
Summary		
Amounts you owe the	Tax Office	Amounts the Tax Office owes you
PAYG tax withheld	4 S	
PAYG income tax instalment	5A \$	Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation 5B \$
FBT instalment	6A \$	Credit from FBT 6B \$
Deferred company/fund instalment	7 \$	
4 + 5A + 6A + 7	8A \$	5B + 6B <b>8B</b> \$
Payment or re	efund?	
s 8A more than 8B?	Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at payable to the Tax Office.	
ndicate with X)	No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at refundable to you (or offset against any	
<b>Declaration</b> I declare that the I am authorised to make this	ne information given on this form is true and correct, and tha	Please return this completed form to  Please estimate the time taken to
Signature	Date / /	complete this form. Include the tim taken to collect any information.
Activity statement instruct	ions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered to may pass information to other government agencies. More in	by phoning <b>13 28 66</b> . The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to formation about privacy and access to your tax information is available from <b>www.ato.gov.au</b>
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