Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Taxation Statistics 2000–01

A summary of taxation, superannuation and industry benchmark statistics 2000–01 and 2001–02

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Preface

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

Taxation statistics 2000–01: a summary of taxation, superannuation and industry benchmark statistics 2000–01 and 2001–02 presents an overview of the income and tax status of Australian individuals, companies, partnerships, trusts and funds for the 2000–01 income year. The publication also contains statistics for the 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 2001–02 financial year.

The first chapter presents a description of the different taxes and collection systems and the sources of the statistics in 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 2000–01 income year and/or 2000–01 financial year – current at the time of publication.

The 2000–01 year was a significant year for the Australian tax system. After the Review of Business Taxation (headed by John Ralph) submitted its final report, *A tax system redesigned*, to the Prime Minister and Treasurer in August 1999, new elements were introduced to the tax system. Under the new tax system, new collection systems were introduced (such as the PAYG system), tax rates were changed for some entities (such as personal taxpayers) and other measures were implemented. Some of these new elements were mentioned in *Taxation statistics 1999–2000: a summary of taxation, superannuation and industry benchmark statistics 1999–2000 and 2000–01*, with the introduction of chapters on GST, the PAYG withholding system, and fuel rebate and grant schemes.

This edition continues to capture the impact of other elements implemented under the new tax system. For example, you will notice that the 'Other withholding taxes' chapter has been discontinued. Statistics on non-resident dividend, interest and royalty withholding from this chapter are now included in the withholding amounts under the PAYG withholding system. Statistics in chapters such as 'Personal tax' and 'Company tax' reflect the impact of new tax rates and other measures introduced. Statistics for taxes that have been replaced with new types of taxes (such as provisional tax for personal taxpayers) are no longer reported.

Once again, the CD-ROM attached to this publication contains all the detailed statistical tables, which include the complete set of data of the smaller tables in the chapters. The detailed statistical tables also include industry benchmark statistics (or financial ratios) on selected groups of business activities listed in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*. 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.

The publication and CD-ROM are free and all the information and statistics are available on the Tax Office website at **www.ato.gov.au**

I hope you find the publication useful.

Michael Carmody

Commissioner of Taxation

General notes

The following symbol used in this publication means:

n.a. not applicable or not available

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. Statistics in some chapters are sourced from 2001 annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule 2001) processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns and schedules processed after 31 October 2002 is included. Caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. Better comparisons will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 income year statistics reported in the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax, fund tax and capital gains tax time series tables 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.

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.
- Number indicators showing values of 1 to 4 have been replaced by a 0 or 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.
- If the number indicator of an item was changed to 0, the corresponding amount would have been changed to $0. 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 included on the attached CD-ROM and is also available at **www.ato.gov.au** where it will be regularly updated. We recommend that you read this document before sending your enquiries.

Please email enquiries not answered in the document to: taxstats@ato.gov.au

Alternatively, send any enquiries to:

The Director
Taxation Statistics
Revenue Analysis Branch
ATO Resource Management
Australian Taxation Office
PO Box 900
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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1. Australian tax statistics

Australian law requires that we 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. It is also responsible for administering several fuel rebate and grant schemes.

This publication presents statistics on the taxes, other collections, and fuel rebate and grants the Tax Office administers, 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 this publication, and explains the period covered by the statistics and the sources of the statistics.

Taxes and collection systems

The Tax Office collects a range of taxes. As a result of the new 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 and certain categories of people or entities do not have to pay tax, in general, residents of Australia are 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 the '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 all types of entities – individuals (or personal taxpayers), companies, partnerships, trusts and funds. However, the type of tax offsets that can be claimed, assessable income considered, 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.

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 upon employers and based upon the value of certain non-cash benefits provided to their employees, or to associates of their employees. It complements the income tax system but varies markedly because 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. The new system, which replaced 11 payment and reporting systems, became effective from 1 July 2000 for most taxpayers (from 1 January 2000 for taxpayers with a substituted accounting period). PAYG is divided into:

- **PAYG withholding**, which replaces the pay as you earn system, prescribed payments system, reportable payments system, non-resident withholding and other withholding systems, and
- **PAYG instalments**, which replaces 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 generally 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 under the new tax system include **wine equalisation tax**, which replaces 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. The Tax Office assumed responsibility for collecting revenue from excise duty on 4 February 1999.

Statistics on excise collections are discussed in chapter 13.

Other taxes the Tax Office is 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, the Tax Office is 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. The Tax Office redistributes 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 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, the Tax Office is 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 is 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 is designed so that, combined with the cut in excise rates on petrol and diesel (implemented under the new tax system to offset the effects of GST), the price of fuel in non-metropolitan areas need not 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 Medicare levy surcharge and 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.

Only some of these statistics are presented in this book. All other statistics are presented in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM and in the detailed tables included in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

Time coverage of the statistics

Statistics reported in the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax, fund tax, the 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 2000–01 income year**, and show the tax payable based on the income declared. For most entities the 2000–01 income year covers the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. 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 1999 (on ‘early December’ balancers) or finishing as late as 31 December 2001 (on ‘late December’ balancers).

Statistics reported in the FBT chapter (chapter 10) are based on items declared on the FBT return **for the 2001–02 FBT year**, and show the FBT payable based on the items declared. The 2001–02 FBT year refers to the period from 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002.

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 revenue the Tax Office collected (or amounts paid to the Tax Office) **during the 2001–02 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 2001 activity statement relate to the period ending 30 June 2001 (end of the 2000–01 financial year), but the Tax Office may have received or collected the PAYG withheld amounts in July or August 2001 (part of the 2001–02 financial year).

The 2001–02 financial year covers the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

Statistics reported in the superannuation chapter (chapter 8) refer to data **for the 2001–02 financial year**.

Statistics reported in the fuel rebate and grant schemes chapter (chapter 14) refer to rebates and grants paid by the Tax Office **during the 2001–02 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 the Tax Office website.

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 assist individual taxpayers to complete their income tax returns and fulfil their tax obligations, the Tax Office distributes *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 return form individual taxpayers need to complete is contained in the booklet. However, for the 2000–01 and prior income years, there is a separate return form and instruction booklet for the use of tax agents completing forms on behalf of individual clients.

The Tax Office reviews *TaxPack* (and the instruction booklet used by tax agents) annually to ensure the information is current and that taxpayers are given a high level of assistance when completing their tax returns. For the 2000–01 income year, 21% (2.2 million) of personal taxpayers used *TaxPack* to prepare their income tax returns and lodged their returns in paper form. Seventy-six per cent (7.8 million) of returns were submitted by tax agents on behalf of their individual clients.

An electronic version of *TaxPack*, ***e-tax***, is also available on the Tax Office website. In 2000–01, the number of returns lodged by self-preparer taxpayers using *e-tax* was 272,125.

Company, partnership, trust and fund taxpayers may also lodge their respective **income tax returns** in paper or electronic form. The Tax Office distributes instruction booklets for these taxpayers to help them complete their returns and it reviews these booklets annually to ensure the information is current.

Statistics reported in the personal tax, company tax, partnership tax, trust tax, fund tax, the CGT and industry benchmarks chapters (chapters 3–7, 9 and 15) are sourced from 2001 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

Apart from annual income tax returns, personal (or individual), company, partnership, trust and fund taxpayers may be required 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. Not all taxpayers are required to lodge schedules. 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 are required to lodge one. When these schedules are completed the taxpayer attaches them, in most instances, to their annual income tax return. Some schedules must be sent to a specified address separately from the tax return.

The Tax Office distributes 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 in which they are required 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 2000–01 and prior 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.)

Some personal, company, trust and fund taxpayers are required to complete a CGT schedule. This schedule was introduced for the 2000–01 income year. It replaced several return form labels included on past annual income tax returns.

Some company, trust and fund taxpayers are required to complete a losses schedule. This schedule replaced most of the labels relating to loss items that were included in past annual income tax returns.

Some statistics in the personal tax, company tax, trust tax and CGT chapters were sourced from 2001 business and professional items schedules, 2001 CGT schedules and 2001 losses schedules processed by 31 October 2002. These statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 schedules processed after 31 October 2002 is included.

Some employers must also lodge an **annual FBT return** (in addition to reporting FBT instalment obligations on 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 2002 annual FBT returns processed by 31 October 2002.

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**. The Tax Office advises businesses via 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 the GST annual return as at 30 June 2002 (and from the activity statements and GST annual information report described in the next sections).

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* in respect of each instalment liability notified to the trustee. A trustee may have a liability in respect of one or more of the beneficiaries of the trust, or in respect of 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. The Tax Office sends 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 business's or taxpayer's circumstances.

Statistics reported in the PAYG withholding and GST and other taxes chapters (chapters 11 and 12) are sourced from activity statements as at 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 (see appendix) is another source of statistics in the GST and other taxes chapter. 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). 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. Other statistics are sourced from other Tax Office registration forms.

More information

More information on general Tax Office administration and revenue collections is 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 the Tax Office website at **www.ato.gov.au**

The Tax Office also produces a variety of publications, brochures, learning and training tools and other guides about the different taxes and collection systems reported in this publication. These publications are designed to help people understand their tax obligations. Most of these materials are available in paper form and may be obtained by visiting ATO*access* offices. They are also available in electronic form on the Tax Office website.

General tax information can also be obtained by phoning the following Tax Office numbers:

- **13 28 60** for fax fact sheets
- **13 28 66** for business enquiries
- **13 28 61** for personal tax enquiries, and
- other Tax Office contact numbers listed on the website or in the *White pages*.

2. Summary

In 2000–01 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 (see figure 2.1 at the back of this chapter).

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

Annual tax returns, 2000–01 income year

In 2000–01 approximately 12 million taxpayers lodged returns. Personal taxpayers (or individuals) accounted for 86% of total taxpayers. The shares of other entities are shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Number of taxpayers[1], by type, 1999–2000 and 2000–01 income years

Type of taxpayer	1999–2000[2]		2000–01[3]	
	No.	%	No.	%
Individual	10,135,834	85.5	10,273,479	85.5
Company	596,934	5.0	625,614	5.2
Partnership	491,792	4.1	471,180	3.9
Trust	450,061	3.8	447,625	3.7
Fund	184,456	1.6	197,573	1.6
Total	**11,859,077**	**100.0**	**12,015,471**	**100.0**

1. Includes residents and non-residents.
2. Number of taxpayers sourced from 2000 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2001 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 1999–2000 income year have been updated – that is, they include data sourced from income tax returns processed after 31 October 2001.)
3. Number of taxpayers based on 2001 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002 for all entities.

Industry profile of annual taxpayers, 2000–01 income year

In 2000–01, 61% of total individual or personal, company, partnership and trust taxpayers (whose industry was stated) were salary and wage earners. A further 17% 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 72% of individual taxpayers were salary and wage earners, a further 17% 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 30% of all companies were in the property and business services industry. A further 20% 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, 16% were in the property and business services industry, and 13% 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[1], by entity and industry, 2000–01 income year

Industry[2]	Individuals No.	Companies No.	Partnerships No.	Trusts No.	Total No.
Salary & wage earners[3]	6,228,906	0	0	0	6,228,906
Investment income recipients[4]	1,478,433	0	41,977	156,499	1,676,909
Agriculture, forestry & fishing[5]	287,383	16,964	125,552	25,983	455,882
Property & business services[6]	130,962	184,253	47,425	64,288	426,928
Construction	145,303	58,178	70,248	19,794	293,523
Finance & insurance	25,072	120,405	5,715	50,958	202,150
Retail trade	63,464	49,485	57,575	23,464	193,988
Manufacturing	49,091	45,424	24,685	12,205	131,405
Transport & storage	48,223	24,337	21,766	7,556	101,882
Personal & other services	59,560	16,528	18,097	6,884	101,069
Health & community services	49,544	23,455	4,931	7,417	85,347
Cultural & recreational services[7]	50,050	12,048	8,267	2,916	73,281
Wholesale trade	13,783	31,336	11,297	8,231	64,647
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	9,626	13,075	15,023	7,586	45,310
Communication	13,976	4,140	3,888	1,023	23,027
Education	11,896	3,902	1,595	766	18,159
Mining	1,819	3,803	793	597	7,012
Electricity, gas & water supply	411	760	341	170	1,682
Total industries stated	8,667,502	608,093	459,175	396,337	10,131,107
Other[8]	1,605,977	17,521	12,005	51,288	1,686,791
Total all industries	**10,273,479**	**625,614**	**471,180**	**447,625**	**11,817,898**

1. Excludes funds.
2. 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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.
3. 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.
4. This category 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'.
5. Includes entities that lodged a subsidiary return with income from primary production partnerships and trusts.
6. 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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*. 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* publications.
7. Includes sports.
8. 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, 2000–01 income year

In 2000–01 companies accounted for only 5% of total taxpayers. However, this entity group accounted for 78% of total income, 28% of taxable income and 24% of net tax (or net tax payable). Individuals accounted for 86% 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 $10.3 billion – an average of $1,276 per taxpayer. Approximately 1.9 million individual taxpayers had a tax debt. These debts totalled $7.1 billion – an average of $3,833 per taxpayer.

Table 2.3: Income, by entity, 2000–01 income year[1]

Entity	Total income $m	Taxable income $m	Net tax $m
Individual[2]	349,769	334,848	78,016
Company	1,433,412	146,774	26,300
Fund	48,178	33,411	4,090
Partnership[3]	18,044	n.a.	n.a.
Trust[3]	65,464	n.a.	n.a.
Total[4]	**1,831,359**	**515,033**	**108,406**

1. Number of taxpayers based on 2001 annual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002 for all entities.
2. 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 distributions from primary and non-primary distributions, net rents, gross interest, dividends, imputation credits, other Australian income, attributed foreign income and other assessable foreign income.
4. Total income does not include partnership and trust total income because their net income is distributed to other entities as taxable income.

Periodical revenue collection, 2001–02 financial year

In 2001–02 the Tax Office collected around $168.7 billion in total revenue, an increase of 2% from the previous year (table 2.4). Total revenue collections for the 2001–02 financial year include items listed in table 2.4, less individual refunds.

PAYG withholding collections ($79.6 billion) remained the main source of revenue in 2001–02, accounting for 47% of total Tax Office revenue collections. PAYG withholding collections, including non-resident withholding taxes (interest, dividend and royalty) and mining withholding tax, increased by 5% compared to the previous year (table 2.4 and figure 2.1).

GST collections increased by 13% compared to the previous year. The completion of the transition to the new tax system meant that an additional payment was made for GST in 2001–02.

Excise collections in 2001–02 increased slightly by 1% compared to the previous year. The increase reflects the normal increases associated with the biannual indexation of excise rates. It also reflects the increase in excise collections from spirits as a result of imported spirits used to make ready to drink beverages being entered as excisable goods rather than customable goods.

Collections from wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax in 2001–02 increased by 22% and 29% respectively compared to the previous year. The receipt of an additional activity statement payment during 2001–02 was the main contributor to the significant increase in both of these taxes.

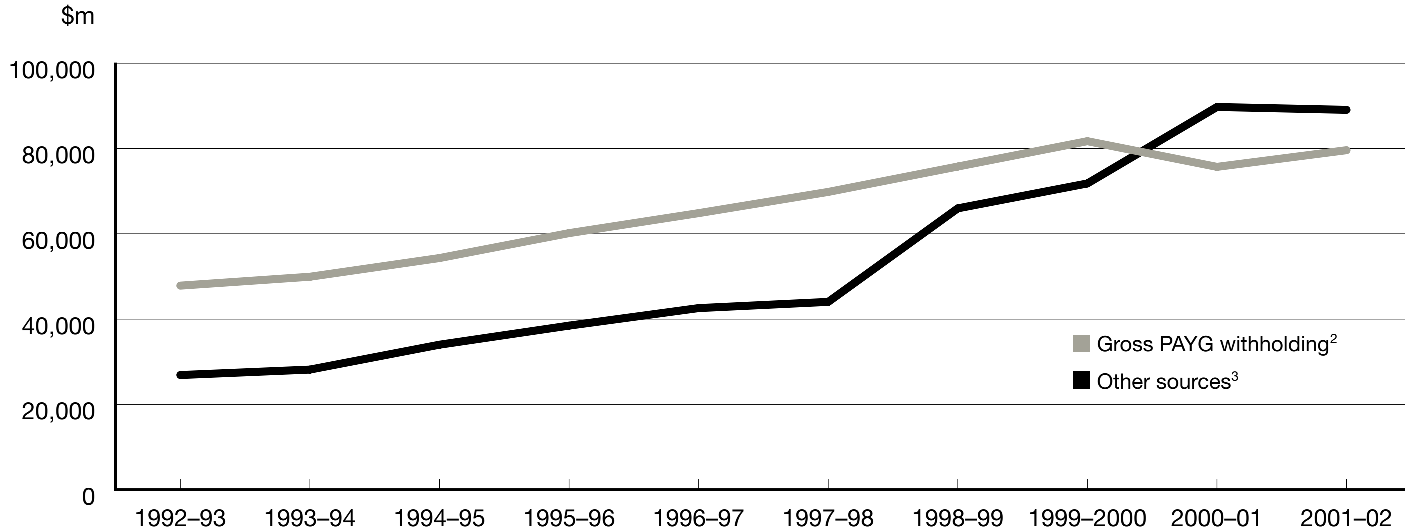
Collections from the petroleum resource rent tax decreased by 43% from the previous year due to higher refunds and lower oil prices and production.

Table 2.4: Revenue collections[1], 2000–01 to 2001–02 financial years

Source of revenue	2000–01[2] $m	2001–02[3] $m
Gross PAYG withholding[4]	75,693	79,599
GST	23,788	26,898
Excise[5]	19,330	19,616
Petroleum resource rent tax	2,378	1,361
Wine equalisation tax	523	640
Luxury car tax	171	220
Other[6]	54,530	51,404
Individual refunds	–10,989	–11,078
Total revenue	**165,424**	**168,660**

1. 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 2001–02*.
2. Revenue collected during the 2000–01 financial year (cash basis).
3. Revenue collected during the 2001–02 financial year (cash basis).
4. For the 2000–01 year, gross PAYG withholding revenue is the sum of PAYG withholding collections (which included tax file number and Australian business number withholding tax collections), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax collections (which were reported separately from PAYG withholding collections). For the 2001–02 year, 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.
5. Includes excise surcharge collections and excise amounts refunded, but excludes diesel fuel rebates.
6. Includes other tax collections from individuals, companies and superannuation funds (which include PAYG instalments and other payments), superannuation surcharge collections, FBT 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 are available in the *Commissioner of Taxation annual report 2001–02.*

Figure 2.1: PAYG withholding and other sources of revenue[1], 1992–93 to 2001–02



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), FBT, 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. Personal tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2000–01, 10.3 million personal taxpayers (individuals) lodged returns.
- Personal taxpayers had total income of $349.8 billion, taxable income of $334.8 billion and net tax payable of $78 billion.
- Personal taxpayers claimed $18.4 billion in total deductions, $8.8 billion in work related expenses and $38.5 billion in business expenses.
- In 2000–01, 7.1 million personal taxpayers were assessed to be entitled to tax offsets and credits totalling $10.3 billion.

Personal (or individual) taxpayers are generally those taxpayers who receive most of their income from salary or wages, Commonwealth of Australia pensions and benefits, or investments. They may also have business income, business loss or deductions. A personal taxpayer is considered to have business income or loss if they complete any of the following items on their income tax return:

- net partnership and trust distributions – primary production and/or non-primary production
- net business income – primary production and/or non-primary production
- personal services income
- deferred non-commercial business losses
- net farm management deposits or withdrawals
- an industry code
- an indication they have multiple businesses, have ceased business or have commenced business
- other business and professional declaration items.

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

Source of personal tax statistics

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2001 individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to the current year in the personal tax time series table (table 3.25) 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

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 2000–01 income year, 76% (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. It 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.

In 2000–01, 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 through the internet. In 1999–2000, 113,164 returns were lodged by self-preparer taxpayers using *e-tax*. In 2000–01, the number of returns lodged by self-preparer taxpayers using *e-tax* more than doubled to 272,125.

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 the Tax Office website.

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

Personal tax reforms for the 2000–01 income year

Several tax reforms and laws that came into effect on 1 July 2000 significantly affected personal tax statistics for the 2000–01 income year. Provisional tax statistics, for example, are no longer available, as the provisional tax system was replaced by the pay as you go (PAYG) instalments system. Other reforms affected resident personal income tax rates, income tax thresholds, some credits, tax offsets and deductions (for example, **imputation credits, beneficiary tax offset, low income aged person tax offset, pensioner tax offset and gifts or donations**), how the government provides assistance to families, **Medicare levy thresholds of some personal taxpayers** and the treatment of **personal services income**.

Personal income tax rates and income tax and Medicare levy thresholds

From 1 July 2000 the tax-free threshold was increased to $6,000 and personal income tax rates were reduced for most taxpayers (table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Personal income tax rates for residents, 2000–01 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

The tax-free threshold and Medicare levy threshold were increased for **Senior Australians** who are entitled to the **Senior Australians tax offset** (see box 3.2). As a result, 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 3.2.

Table 3.2: Income tax and Medicare levy thresholds for Senior Australians, 2000–01 income year

Type of Senior Australian taxpayer	Income tax threshold	Medicare levy threshold
Single at any time during the year	$20,000	$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	$20,000
Lived with their spouse for the full year	$16,306	$20,000

For recipients of Commonwealth of Australia taxable pensions, allowances and payments who are below age pension age, the low income threshold for the Medicare levy was increased from $13,807 to $15,970.

There is more information on the Medicare levy thresholds applying to personal taxpayers (including Senior Australians and recipients of Commonwealth pensions, allowances and payments) for the 2000–01 income year and statistics on the Medicare levy in the ‘Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge’ section of this chapter.

Credits, tax offsets and deductions

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 **dependent spouse with a child rebate/tax offset** and the **sole parent rebate/tax offset** ceased to apply from 1 July 2000, following government changes to how it provides assistance to families (see next section).

The **beneficiary tax offset** was aligned with the new personal income tax rates (see table 3.1) and is now calculated using the following formulas:

- If the taxpayer’s total benefit is $20,000 or less:

  Tax offset = (total benefits – $6,000) x 17%
- If the taxpayer’s total benefit is more than $20,000:

  Tax offset = (total benefits – $6,000) x 17% +
  (total benefits – $20,000) x 13%

The **Senior Australians tax offset** became the new term for the **low income aged person tax offset** and the **pensioner tax offset** for people of age pension age (65 years or more for a male and 61.5 years or more for a female). This tax offset is only available to **Senior Australians** who:

- were single at any time during the year and had taxable income of less than $37,840
- had a spouse but either the taxpayer or their spouse lived in a nursing home or they had to live apart due to illness and the Senior Australian taxpayer and their spouse had a combined taxable income of less than $70,404, or
- lived with their spouse for the full year and the Senior Australian taxpayer and their spouse had a combined taxable income of less than $58,244.

Senior Australians and recipients of Commonwealth taxable pensions, allowances and payments who are of age pension age can receive a maximum Senior Australians tax offset of $2,230, $2,040 or $1,602. The amount of the offset depends on their circumstances (for example, single, widowed, separated, lived together with their spouse) and their taxable income. (There is a table, ‘Senior Australians tax offset thresholds’, in the *Individual tax return – tax* *agents instructions 2001* booklet included on the attached CD-ROM. It shows the maximum Senior Australians tax offset that can be claimed by Senior Australians and recipients of Commonwealth taxable pensions, allowances and payments who are of age pension age, based on their circumstances and taxable incomes.)

Recipients of Commonwealth taxable pensions, allowances and payments who are below age pension age can receive a maximum pensioner tax offset of $1,608, $1,471 or $1,155, depending on their circumstances and taxable income. (There is a table, 'Pensioner tax offset thresholds', in the *Individual tax return – tax agents instructions 2001* booklet included on the attached CD-ROM. It shows the maximum pensioner tax offset that can be claimed by recipients of Commonwealth taxable pensions, allowances and payments who are below age pension age, based on their circumstances and taxable incomes.)

Imputation credit, beneficiary tax offset, Senior Australians tax offset or low income aged tax offset and pensioner tax offset and other tax offset statistics are reported in the 'Personal taxpayer tax offsets and credits' section of this chapter and in the detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM.

Individual taxpayers who made **gifts** under the Cultural Gifts Program, or environmental and heritage gifts, can elect to spread the deduction for the gifts over five income years or less. In addition, individuals may be able to claim deductions for gifts of property valued at more than $5,000 made to certain funds, authorities and institutions on or after 1 July 1999.

Statistics on gifts and other deductible items are in the 'Personal taxpayer deductions' section of this chapter and 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 the Tax Office website.

Assistance to families

The Australian Government has changed the way it provides assistance to families. Prior to 1 July 2000 eligible taxpayers could claim family assistance on their tax return through **family tax assistance**, the **dependent spouse with a child rebate/tax offset** and the **sole parent rebate/tax offset**. Family tax assistance, which was administered by the Tax Office, increased the tax-free threshold for certain taxpayers with dependent children, thereby reducing their tax liability.

On 1 July 2000 the government introduced the family tax benefit, which replaced these benefits and some social security payments such as family allowance, basic parenting payment, guardian allowance and family tax payments Part A and Part B.

Family tax benefit is paid as direct fortnightly payments from the Family Assistance Office, rather than through increases to the tax-free threshold. Alternatively, family tax benefit can be claimed through an end-of-year claim lodged with a tax return, or through reduced PAYG amounts withheld from salary or wages, followed by an end-of-year claim for reconciliation purposes.

Because of these changes, statistics on dependent spouse with a child rebate/tax offset, sole parent rebate/tax offset and family tax assistance are no longer reported in this publication.

Personal services income

On 1 July 2000 changes to the tax treatment of **personal services income** earned by persons such as contractors and consultants were introduced. The changes, known as 'the alienation measure' apply to individuals (and certain companies, partnerships and trusts referred to as 'personal services entities') whose ordinary income or statutory income includes income that is mainly a reward for an individual's personal efforts or skills (**personal services income**).

The alienation measure does not affect personal services income earned by employees, except to the extent that income is earned by the individual as an employee of a personal services entity. The changes also do not apply to personal services income that is earned in the course of conducting a **personal services business**.

If the alienation measure applies to an individual or a personal services entity then the individual or the personal services entity cannot claim certain deductions. For example, rent, mortgage interest, rates and land tax incurred in respect of the individual's private residence will not be allowable deductions to the extent that those expenses are incurred in gaining or producing the individual's personal services income. Also, payments made to the individual's spouse (or any other associate) will not be deductible when the payment relates to non-principal work, such as bookkeeping for an individual who is a builder.

In addition, if the alienation measure applies to a personal services entity, the personal services income received by the personal services entity (reduced by certain deductions) is included in the assessable income of the individual whose personal efforts or skills generate the income. A personal services entity may also have additional withholding obligations in relation to personal services income that is attributed to an individual under the alienation measure.

Box 3.2: Terminology[1]

Imputation credit: the personal (individual) taxpayer's share of tax paid by a company on the profits from which the taxpayer's dividends or distributions are paid. There are a number of different names for an imputation credit. A taxpayer's statement may show 'imputed tax credit', 'imputed credit', 'Class C imputation credit', 'imputation tax credit', 'Class C imputed credit', 'franking credit' or 'Australian imputed tax credit at the rate of 34%'.

Beneficiary tax offset: tax offset that may be claimed by individuals who receive certain benefits such as social security, unemployment, sickness or special benefits, formal training allowances, Austudy, ABSTUDY, Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme or Veterans' Children Education Scheme allowances and other Commonwealth of Australia government allowances and payments. (This tax offset is referred to as **Commonwealth of Australia benefits and allowances tax offset** in the personal tax detailed tables.)

Low income aged person tax offset: tax offset available to eligible taxpayers who were of age pension age (65 years or more for a male and 61.5 years or more for a female) on 30 June 2001. This tax offset applies at the same rate as the **pensioner tax offset** for taxpayers who receive **Commonwealth of Australia government pensions, allowances and payments** and are of age pension age.

Pension or pensioner tax offset: tax offset for taxpayers who received Australian social security or Australian service pensions, allowances and other benefits (Commonwealth of Australia government pensions, allowances and payments) that were subject to tax.

Senior Australians tax offset: new term for the **low income aged tax person tax offset** and the **pensioner tax offset** for people of age pension age.

Senior Australian: includes pensioners and self-funded retirees. For tax purposes, a personal taxpayer is considered a Senior Australian if on 30 June 2001:

- they were a man aged 65 or more or a woman aged 61.5 years or more

or

- they were a man aged 60 or more or a woman aged 56.5 years or more and they are a veteran receiving a service pension or war widow or widower receiving an income support supplement from the Department of Veterans' Affairs

and

- they have been an Australian resident for 10 years or they have a residence exemption for age pension purposes – for example, they have been an Australian resident for less than 10 years but they are a refugee

and

- they have not been in prison for the whole of 2000–01 (1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001).

Personal services income: income that 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**). It does not include income that is mainly:

- for supplying or selling goods (for example, from retailing, wholesaling or manufacturing)
- generated by an income-producing asset (such as a bulldozer)
- for granting a right to use property (for example, the copyright to a computer program), or
- generated by a business structure (for example, an accountant working for a large accounting firm).

Personal services business: an individual or a personal services entity is taken to be conducting a personal services business if:

- for at least 75% of their personal services income earned in an income year they meet the 'results test', that is:
  - they work to produce a result(s)
  - they provide the tools and equipment necessary (if any) to produce the result(s), and
  - they are liable for the cost of any defective work,

or

- less than 80% of their personal services income in an income year comes from each client and they meet one of the other three personal services business tests (the unrelated clients test, the employment test or the business premises test)

or

- they obtain a determination from the Tax Office confirming that they are conducting a personal services business.

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

The alienation measure was introduced following recommendations made in the report of the *Review of business taxation: A tax system redesigned* (commonly called the Ralph Report). Those recommendations were aimed at improving the integrity and equity of the tax system. The recommendations arose out of concerns that substantial erosion of the income tax base had occurred as a consequence of the alienation of personal services income through the use of interposed companies, partnerships and trusts; and that there was a perception that 'employee-like' individuals and interposed entities were able to claim a greater range of deductions than those available to employees.

Statistics on personal services income are found in the 'Personal taxpayer income' section of this chapter and 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 the Tax Office website.

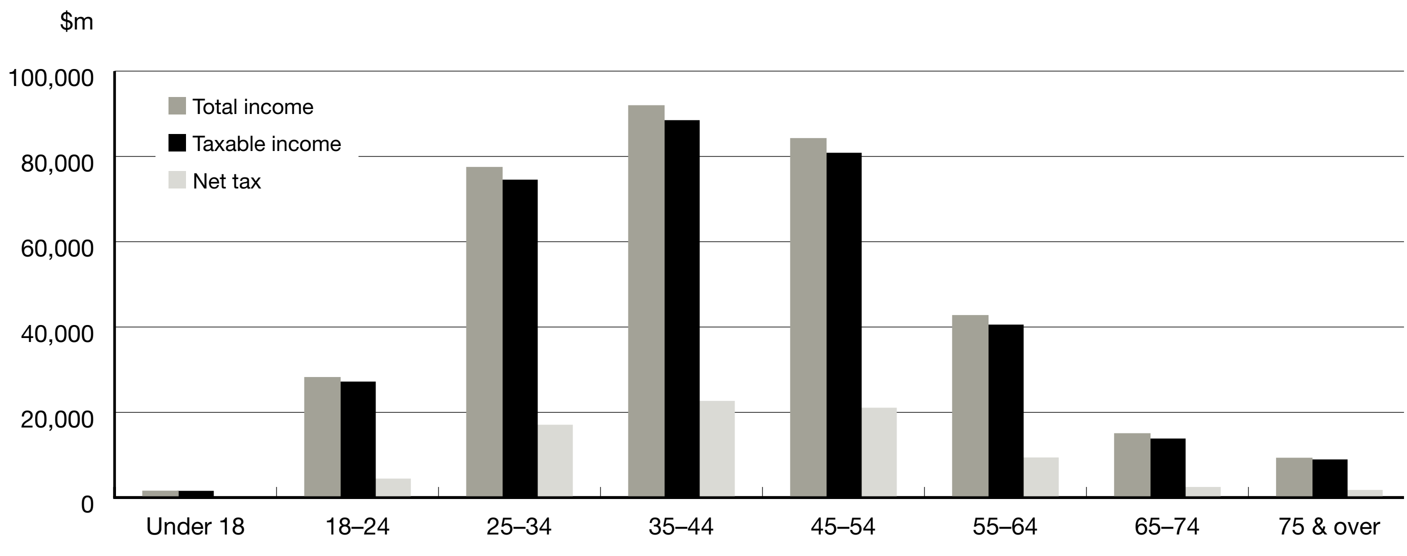
Personal taxpayers

In 2000–01 around 10.3 million personal taxpayers lodged returns – representing 52% of the total Australian population (19.7 million) as of 30 June 2001. 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 years age group accounted for 22% of the total personal taxpayer population and 29% of the total personal net tax payable.

Figure 3.1: Total income, taxable income and net tax, by age group, 2000–01 income year



Males continue to represent a larger proportion (53%) of the total taxpayer population. This figure reflects the greater level of male participation in the labour force – in June 2001, men aged 15 and older had a 72% participation rate, whereas women aged 15 and older had a 56% participation rate (ABS, *The labour force*, July 2002, Cat. No. 6203.0).

Personal taxpayers, by industry

In 2000–01, 72% of personal taxpayers (whose industry was stated) were classified as salary and wage earners (table 3.3). A further 17% were classified as recipients of investment income (such as rental income, interest and dividends) while 3% were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 3.3: Personal taxpayers, by industry, 2000–01 income year

Industry[1]	Non-taxable[2]	Taxable[3]	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Salary & wage earners[4]	1,114,315	5,114,591	6,228,906
Investment income recipients[5]	285,317	1,193,116	1,478,433
Agriculture, forestry & fishing[6]	65,821	221,562	287,383
Construction	18,718	126,585	145,303
Property & business services[7]	20,627	110,335	130,962
Retail trade	18,953	44,511	63,464
Personal & other services	15,789	43,771	59,560
Cultural & recreational services[8]	10,511	39,539	50,050
Health & community services	7,132	42,412	49,544
Manufacturing	10,960	38,131	49,091
Transport & storage	8,379	39,844	48,223
Finance & insurance	5,625	19,447	25,072
Communication	1,926	12,050	13,976
Wholesale trade	3,478	10,305	13,783
Education	2,365	9,531	11,896
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	3,415	6,211	9,626
Mining	396	1,423	1,819
Electricity, gas & water supply	51	360	411
Total industries stated	1,593,778	7,073,724	8,667,502
Other[9]	328,451	1,277,526	1,605,977
Total	**1,922,229**	**8,351,250**	**10,273,479**

1. 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 are listed 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 2001*.
2. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable equal to $0 (no amount of net tax charged).
3. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
4. 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.
5. This category refers to personal taxpayers (not classified as 'salary and wage earners') 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 return. In past editions of *Taxation statistics* this category was referred to as 'property' or 'property income recipients'.
6. Includes personal taxpayers who lodged a subsidiary return with income from primary production partnerships and trusts.
7. 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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*. 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*.
8. Includes sports.
9. Includes personal taxpayers who lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, and/or personal taxpayers who did not state their industry. May also include personal taxpayers registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

Personal taxpayer income

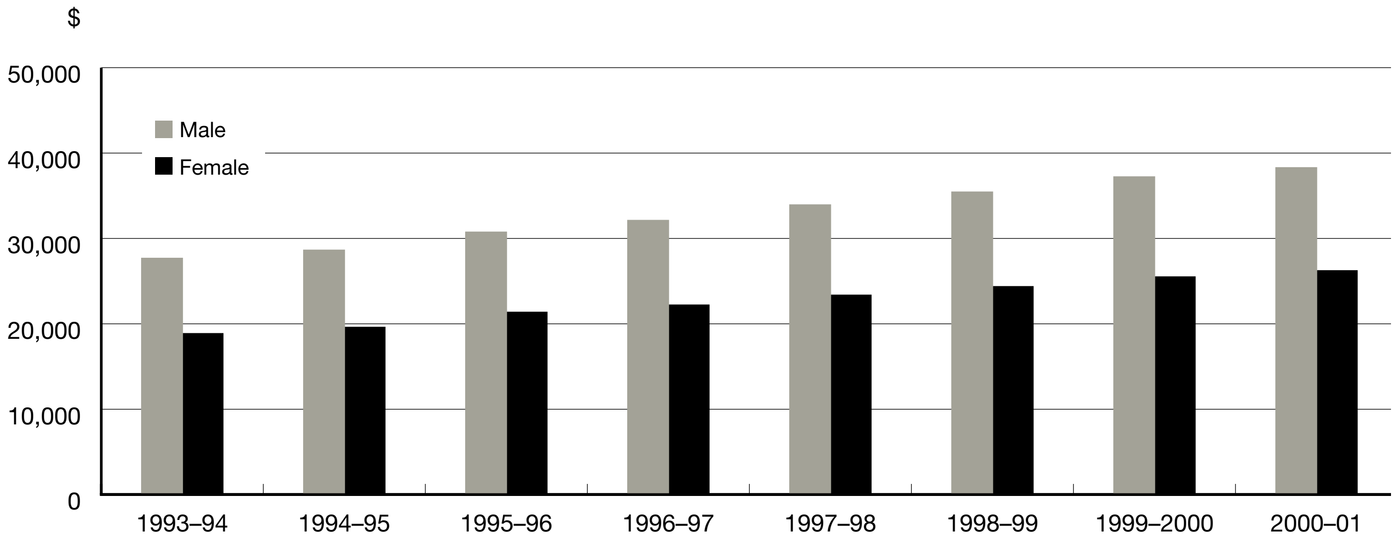
In 2000–01 around 10.3 million personal taxpayers had a total income of $349.8 billion and a taxable income of $334.8 billion.

In 2000–01 the average taxable income for personal taxpayers (taxable and non-taxable combined) was $32,593. Men had a much higher average taxable income ($38,268) than women ($26,206), 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 3.4). 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 74% of total income.

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 60% or $2.3 billion of total Commonwealth of Australia pensions and allowances in 2000–01 (see personal tax detailed table 12). Similarly, non-taxable taxpayers (taxpayers with net tax payable equal to $0) and taxable taxpayers with taxable income less than $25,000 accounted for 94% or $3.8 billion of total Commonwealth of Australia benefits & payments (see personal tax detailed table 5, part B and box 3.3).

Figure 3.2: Average taxable income, by sex, 1993–94 to 2000–01 income years[1]



1. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore caution should be exercised in making comparisions between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 income year statistics have been updated for this edition.

Box 3.3: Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments[1]

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 providing these payments to individuals and assessing the eligibility of these individuals to receive these payments or benefits. An individual's eligibility to receive these benefits and payments and the amount of payments they receive may depend on the individual's income, assets and other factors (see the Centrelink website at **www.centrelink.gov.au**).

While individuals with low incomes (total or taxable income) are more likely to qualify to receive these benefits, it is possible that people with high total or taxable incomes **over an income/financial year** may receive some of these benefits or payments (see personal tax detailed table 5, part B and personal tax detailed table 15, part B). This is because the total income or taxable income reported in this publication refers to whole-of-income/financial-year income, while means testing for many of the payments or benefits mentioned above relates to the income of the person at the time they applied for the payment or benefit. It is possible for some people to have high total income or taxable income over a financial year but have very low incomes available for their support at some stage during the year, which may make them eligible for any of the payments or benefits mentioned above.

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

For the 2000–01 income year, two new sources of income were included – attributed personal services income and net personal services income – following the alienation of personal services income reforms discussed earlier in this chapter. Of the total number of personal taxpayers, 6,703 had income from attributed personal services income, while 37,550 had net personal services income. Both attributed personal services income and net personal services income accounted for less than 1% of total income.

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 2000–01.

For 2000–01 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 suburbs of Heyington and Toorak.

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

Table 3.4: Source of personal taxpayer income, 2000–01 income year

Source of income[1]	Taxpayers No.	Income $m	%[2]
Salary & wages	8,010,612	259,393	74.1
Net partnership & trust distribution from non-primary production	2,042,495	20,869	6.0
Net business income	787,045	9,821	2.8
Gross dividends	3,229,429	9,520	2.7
Other pensions/annuities (non-government)	516,298	8,731	2.5
Gross interest	4,327,631	6,361	1.8
Net capital gains	1,386,477	5,747	1.6
Eligible termination payments (ETP) – other than excessive component[3]	314,702	4,960	1.4
Allowances, benefits, earnings & tips	1,972,127	4,651	1.3
Primary imputation credits	3,137,811	4,497	1.3
Commonwealth of Australia benefits & payments	1,058,765	4,035	1.2
Commonwealth of Australia pensions & allowances	645,603	3,872	1.1
Net partnership & trust distribution from primary production	317,204	2,757	0.8
Lump sum payments – assessable in full (amount A)	204,165	1,761	0.5
Other foreign income	604,241	679	0.2
Foreign employment & pension or annuity income without an undeducted purchase price	54,897	487	0.1
Net farm management withdrawals or deposits	14,690	459	0.1
Net personal services income	37,550	455	0.1
Foreign pension or annuity income with an undeducted purchase price	57,207	397	0.1
Attributed personal services income	6,703	131	0.0
Life assurance bonuses[4]	8,356	34	0.0
Eligible termination payments – excessive component[3]	614	27	0.0
Attributed foreign income[5]	2,680	17	0.0
Lump sum payments – 5% assessable (5% of amount B)	29,483	15	0.0
Net rent	1,308,343	–696	–0.2
Other salary & wages category 1[6]	44,100	167	0.0
Other salary & wages category 2[7]	52,533	430	0.1
Other income n.e.i category 1[6]	30,302	132	0.0
Other income n.e.i category 2[7]	55,593	488	0.1
LESS			
Total deferred losses	89,098	374	0.1
Total[8]	**10,273,479**	**349,824**	**100.0**

1. Definitions for the different sources of income are in the personal tax section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
3. Eligible termination payments (ETP) figures indicate the number of personal taxpayers who declared ETP amounts on their 2001 income tax return and the amounts they declared.
4. Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.
5. The attributed foreign income amount is the sum of controlled foreign company (CFC) income transferor trust income, foreign investment fund (FIF) and foreign life assurance policy (FLP) income amounts.
6. ‘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).
7. ‘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).
8. Components do not add to total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one type of income source. The total income amount is the sum of components less total deferred losses as shown by the taxpayer on their annual income tax return. It is not necessarily the total calculated by the Tax Office during assessment.

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 81% (8.4 million) of the total individual taxpayer population claiming a deduction of some type. These deductions were valued at $18.4 billion in 2000–01 (table 3.5). Male taxpayers accounted for 54% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a deduction. Their deduction claims accounted for 67% ($12.3 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% ($6.1 billion) of total deductions.

In 2000–01 taxable personal taxpayers earning a taxable income of $60,001 or more accounted for only 11% of claimants (both taxable and non-taxable), but their deductions accounted for 23% ($4.3 billion) of total deductions claimed. Those earning between $20,001 and $60,000 taxable income accounted for the largest share (58%) of claimants, but their deductions accounted for 44% ($8.1 billion) of total deductions (see personal tax detailed table 5, part C).

Work related expenses are the most common type of deduction claimed. In 2000–01, 6.7 million people claimed such deductions. These deductions were valued at $8.8 billion or 48% of total deductions claimed (table 3.5). 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% ($5.9 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% ($2.9 billion) of total work related expenses.

Generally, the higher the income of the taxpayer, the higher the average work related expense deduction claimed. In 2000–01, taxable personal taxpayers earning taxable income of $60,001 or more accounted for only 11% of the total number of claimants (both taxable and non-taxable), but their work related expenses accounted for 22% ($1.9 billion) of all work related expense deductions claimed (see personal tax detailed table 5, part C). Taxable personal taxpayers earning between $20,001 and $60,000 taxable income accounted for 63% of claimants, and 62% ($5.4 billion) of all work related expense deductions. The average claim per taxable person was higher among those earning $60,001 or more taxable income ($2,524) than among those earning between $20,001 and $60,000 taxable income ($1,289).

Personal taxpayers can claim more than one work related expense (table 3.6). Clothing was the most common work related expense claimed, with nearly 4 million taxpayers claiming $816 million worth of clothing (uniform) expenses. However, in value terms, motor vehicle expenses accounted for the largest share (39%) of total work related expenses claimed, with the average claim valued at $1,837.

Table 3.5: Personal taxpayer deductions, 2000–01 income year

Type of deduction[1]	**Taxpayers**	**Amount claimed**	
	No.	**$m**	**%**
Work related expenses	6,688,822	8,753	47.6
Prior year losses[2]	98,414	3,221	17.5
Undeducted purchase price of Australian pension or annuity	256,100	1,362	7.4
Non-employer sponsored superannuation	178,158	1,147	6.2
Interest and dividend	1,610,223	1,231	6.7
Cost of managing tax affairs	4,893,536	862	4.7
Gifts or donations	3,446,563	838	4.6
Undeducted purchase price of foreign pension or annuity	48,767	47	0.3
Film industry incentives	1,402	11	0.1
Election expenses	2,886	5	0.0
Other	295,546	919	5.0
Total[3]	**8,356,282**	**18,395**	**100.0**

1. Definitions for the different types of deductions are in the personal tax section of the 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.

Table 3.6: Personal taxpayer work related expenses, 2000–01 income year

Work related expense[1]	Taxpayers	Amount claimed	
	No.	$m	%
Motor vehicle (or car)	1,838,892	3,379	38.6
Clothing (or uniform)	3,971,242	816	9.3
Self-education	497,158	645	7.4
Other travel	495,637	706	8.1
Other	5,526,478	3,207	36.6
Total[2]	**6,688,822**	**8,753**	**100.0**

1. Definitions for the different types of work related expenses are in the personal tax section of the 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.

Personal taxpayer business expenses

Around 7% (766,120) of total personal taxpayers claimed business expenses worth $38.5 billion in total (table 3.7). Male taxpayers accounted for 72% of the total number of taxpayers who claimed a business expense. Their business expense claims accounted for 80% ($30.8 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% ($7.7 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 537,431 claimants.

Table 3.7 shows a breakdown of business expenses of personal taxpayers by different grades of total business income. In value terms, 76% 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, 62% of total business expenses of individuals with total business income of $1 million to less than $2 million, and 76% of total business expenses of individuals with total business income of $2 million or more.

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. Also, from 1 July 2000, personal taxpayers can claim a **refund of excess imputation credits**, which is the excess of the **imputation credits** to which a personal taxpayer is entitled over the personal taxpayer's tax liability. The excess of other tax offsets does not become a refund. However, some credits can result in a refund.

The tax liability of the majority of taxpayers is affected by tax offsets. In 2000–01 around 7.1 million people were assessed to be entitled to tax offsets and credits totalling $10.3 billion (table 3.8). Male taxpayers accounted for 51% of the total number of taxpayers who were entitled to tax offsets and credits, while their tax offset and credits accounted for 59% ($6.1 billion) of total tax offsets or credits. Female taxpayers accounted for 49% of the total number of taxpayers who were entitled to tax offsets and credits, while their tax offset and credit accounted for 41% ($4.2 billion) of total tax offsets and credits.

Table 3.8 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 3.8, 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 3.8 are further discussed in the glossary of this publication, *TaxPack 2001*, *TaxPack 2001 supplement*, *TaxPack 2001 for retirees* and the *Individual tax return – tax agents instructions 2001* booklets.)

For the 2000–01 income year, the beneficiary tax offset was aligned with the new personal income tax rates (see table 3.1) and is now calculated using new formulas. At the same time, new income tax thresholds and tax offsets apply to taxpayers eligible for the Senior Australians tax offset (which incorporates the low income aged person tax offset and the pensioner tax offset for people of age pension age) (see earlier section on 'Personal tax reforms for the 2000–01 income year'). The figures for these items in table 3.8 reflect the changes.

Box 3.4: Tax offsets based on taxable income[1]

It is important to remember that tax offsets such as the low income tax offset, low income aged person or 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 3.5 and 3.6, 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 C, for example, there were more than 130,000 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 C, where there were no taxpayers with **taxable income** of $25,000 or more receiving the low income tax offset.

1. Aside from taxable income, there are other factors/conditions which are considered to determine if an individual is entitled to receive tax offsets. There is further information on eligibility rules in *TaxPack 2001, TaxPack 2001 supplement, TaxPack 2001 for retirees* and the *Individual tax return – tax agents instructions 2001* booklets.

Table 3.7: Personal taxpayer business expenses, by total business income, 2000–01 income year

Type of expense[1]		Total business income			
		Less than $1 million	$1 million to less than $2 million	$2 million or more	Total
Cost of sales	No.	210,033	2,277	1,270	213,580
	$m	8,719	2,315	4,268	15,301
Motor vehicles	No.	534,624	1,998	809	537,431
	$m	2,188	27	16	2,231
Depreciation	No.	488,433	2,301	998	491,732
	$m	1,395	39	33	1,467
External labour[2]	No.	78,616	615	288	79,519
	$m	1,120	99	83	1,301
Rent	No.	138,238	1,514	692	140,444
	$m	1,201	70	77	1,348
Interest	No.	185,040	2,206	1,084	188,330
	$m	798	67	73	938
Repairs & maintenance	No.	255,018	1,806	850	257,674
	$m	527	22	23	572
Lease expenses	No.	45,689	765	401	46,855
	$m	299	18	16	333
Superannuation	No.	61,136	1,516	697	63,349
	$m	269	29	24	321
Bad debts	No.	8,125	235	139	8,499
	$m	25	4	4	33
Other expenses	No.	727,061	2,841	1,319	731,221
	$m	12,597	1,051	1,025	14,673
Total	**No.[3]**	**761,765**	**2,965**	**1,390**	**766,120**
	$m	**29,138**	**3,740**	**5,641**	**38,520**

1. Definitions for the different types of business expenses are in the personal tax section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. Also referred to as 'Contractor subcontractor and commission expenses'.
3. Components do not add to total number of taxpayers claiming business expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of business expense.

Table 3.8: Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/Tax Office calculated, 2000–01 income year

Type of tax offset and credit[1]	Taxpayers No.	Amounts $m[2]	%[3]
Tax offsets claimed/declared on return			
Total imputation credits[4]	3,468,302	5,902	79.9
Superannuation contribution, annuity & pension	433,337	544	7.4
Spouse	347,233	358	4.8
Zone or overseas forces	477,676	191	2.6
30% private health insurance	445,013	182	2.5
Medical expenses	337,921	165	2.2
Parent/parent-in-law/invalid relative	13,354	18	0.2
Superannuation contributions on behalf of spouse	31,465	13	0.2
Landcare & water facility claimed	694	0	0.0
Landcare & water facility tax offset brought forward from previous year	396	0	0.0
Other	7,119	11	0.2
Total[5]	n.a	7,384	100.0
Selected tax offsets calculated by the Tax Office			
Termination payment	247,841	1,392	39.2
Pension or pensioner[6]	550,129	998	28.1
Low income aged person[7]	266,463	451	12.7
Low income	3,173,747	406	11.5
Averaging	130,708	205	5.8
Commonwealth of Australia benefits & allowances tax offset[8]	257,859	82	2.3
Life assurance (or insurance) bonus	8,283	13	0.4
Total[5]	n.a	3,546	100.0
Selected credits claimed			
Foreign tax credit	475,227	121	94.0
Section100(2)[9]	4,454	8	6.0
Total[5]	n.a	129	100.0
Total tax offsets and credits – Tax Office assessed/allowed[10]	**7,085,809**	**10,261**	

1. Definitions for the different types of tax offsets and credits are in the personal tax section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. An amount of $0 indicates an amount less than $500,000.
3. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%. Percentages calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.
4. 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).
5. Components do not add to 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.
6. For the 2000–01 income year, the number of taxpayers excludes taxpayers who are of age pension age. The pension or pensioner tax offset amount excludes the amount of pension or pensioner tax offset claimed by eligible taxpayers who are of age pension age. (See next table note.)
7. Also referred to as the ‘Senior Australians tax offset’. The number of taxpayers entitled to claim this tax offset includes taxpayers of age pension age who are eligible to claim the pension or pensioner tax offset. The low income aged person tax offset amount includes the amount of pension or pensioner tax offsets claimed by eligible taxpayers who are of age pension age.
8. Also referred to as ‘Beneficiary tax offset’.
9. The total share of credits for tax paid by a trustee.
10. 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.

The most common type of tax offset claimed on individual tax returns were imputation credits (primary imputation credit and partnership and trust share imputation credit from franked dividends). More than 3.4 million personal taxpayers claimed imputation credits worth $5.9 billion, accounting for 80% of total tax offsets claimed on individual tax returns.

Among the selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets reported in table 3.8, the most common type of tax offset personal taxpayers were entitled to was the low income tax offset, with 3.1 million personal taxpayers entitled. However, this tax offset represented only 12% ($406 million) of the total value of selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets. Termination payment tax offsets had the highest total value ($1.4 billion), accounting for 39% of the total value of selected Tax Office calculated tax offsets.

Foreign tax credits were the most common type of credits among the credits reported in table 3.8. In 2000–01 there were 475,227 personal taxpayers who claimed foreign tax credits worth $121 million.

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 the 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 2000–01 was $13,807 or less did not have to pay the levy. If the person's income was more than $13,807 but less than $14,927, they had to pay a levy equal to 20% of the difference between their income and $13,807. If the person's income was $14,927 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 $15,970 or less. If their taxable income was more than $15,970 but less than $17,265, they had to pay a levy equal to 20% of the difference between their income and $15,970 (that is, their Medicare levy was calculated at 20 cents for every dollar above $15,970 but below $17,265).

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 2000–01 income year, the 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 2001
- had a spouse who died during 2000–01
- 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 2000–01.

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 3.9, 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 3.9, they paid a reduced levy.

Table 3.9: Family income thresholds, 2000–01 income year

Number of dependent children and students during 2000–01[1]	Lower income limit $	Upper income limit $
0	23,299	25,188
1	25,439	27,501
2	27,579	29,815
3	29,719	32,128
4	31,859	34,442

1. For taxpayers with more than four dependent children or students, the lower income limit increases by $2,140 for each additional child or student and the upper income limit increases by $2,313 for each additional child or student.

If the 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 $34,303, they paid a reduced levy. (As in table 3.9, the lower income limit of $31,729 increases by $2,140 for each additional child or student while the upper income limit of $34,303 increases by $2,313 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 2000–01 around 7 million personal taxpayers were liable for the Medicare levy, valued at $4.4 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 64% of the total levy, while female taxpayers were liable for 36% of the total levy. On average, male taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy of $709, while female taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy of $535 (table 3.10).

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 2000–01 around 132,846 personal taxpayers were liable to pay the Medicare levy surcharge, valued at $82 million in total (an average of $617 per person). Of the total number of taxpayers liable to pay the Medicare levy surcharge, 67% were male and 33% were female. Male taxpayers were liable for 72% of the total surcharge while female taxpayers accounted for 28% of the total surcharge. On average, male taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy surcharge of $656, while female taxpayers were liable for a Medicare levy surcharge of $536 (table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge, by sex, 2000–01 income year

	Medicare levy				
	Taxpayers		Amount		Average
	No.	%	$m	%	$
Male	3,978,807	56.7	2,821	63.5	709
Female	3,035,160	43.3	1,624	36.5	535
Total	**7,013,967**	**100.0**	**4,445**	**100.0**	**634**
	Medicare levy surcharge				
	Taxpayers		**Amount**		**Average**
	No.	**%**	**$m**	**%**	**$**
Male	89,422	67.3	59	71.6	656
Female	43,424	32.7	23	28.4	536
Total	**132,846**	**100.0**	**82**	**100.0**	**617**

Personal taxpayer net tax

Box 3.5: Change in calculating net tax for personal taxpayers[1]

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 by using the formula:

Net tax = [tax on taxable income[2] + complementary tax[3] – total tax offsets (or rebates) and credits][4] + Medicare levy + Medicare levy surcharge. (Imputation credits were included in total tax offsets and credits.)

However, for the 2000–01 income year 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 2000–01 income year **includes** imputation credits. Net tax was calculated using the following formula:

Net tax = (tax on taxable income[2] + complementary tax[3] – total tax offsets and credits)[4] + 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.

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 glossary and the *Individual tax return—tax agents instructions 2001* booklet included on the attached CD-ROM. Further information on how net tax payable and balance payable/refundable are calculated for personal taxpayers is included in the instructions booklet.
2. Taxable income = Total income – total deductions – primary production prior year losses – non-primary production prior year losses.
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.

In 2000–01 around 8.4 million individuals (4.6 male taxpayers and 3.7 female taxpayers) were liable for $78 billion in net tax. Male taxpayers were liable for $52.3 billion in net tax, and had an average net tax of $11,312. Female taxpayers were liable for $25.7 billion in net tax and had an average net tax of $6,899 (see personal tax detailed table 1).

Personal taxpayers with total income of $60,001 or more accounted for 48% ($37.2 billion) of total net tax payable by personal taxpayers (table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Net tax payable, by total income, 2000–01 income year

Total income	Taxpayers[1] No.	%	Net tax payable $m	%[2]
Less than $6,000	28,043	0.3	18	0.0
$6,001–$20,000	1,835,886	22.0	2,175	2.8
$20,001–$50,000	4,620,318	55.3	28,787	36.9
$50,001–$60,000	759,527	9.1	9,818	12.6
$60,001 or more	1,107,476	13.3	37,218	47.7
Total	**8,351,250**	**100.0**	**78,016**	**100.0**

1. Taxpayer population includes only taxable individuals, that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

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 are required to contribute to the cost of their higher education.

In 2001 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, 2000–01 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 2000–01 income year are listed in table 3.13.

Table 3.13: HECS repayment income schedule, 2000–01 income year

HECS repayment income threshold	Repayment rate applied to HECS repayment income %
Below $22,346	Nil
$22,346–$23,565	3.0
$23,566–$25,393	3.5
$25,394–$29,456	4.0
$29,457–$35,551	4.5
$35,552–$37,420	5.0
$37,421–$40,223	5.5
$40,224 or more	6.0

For 2000–01, 327,513 personal taxpayers were assessed by the Tax Office as having a HECS debt payable, with debt totalling $557 million. Male taxpayers accounted for 42% of these taxpayers and were liable for 44% ($247 million) of the total HECS debt payable. Female taxpayers accounted for 58% of these taxpayers and were liable for 56% ($310 million) of the total HECS debt payable (table 3.14).

Table 3.14: HECS assessment debt and SFSS debt (or SLS assessment debt), by sex, 2000–01 income year

	HECS assessment debt				
	Taxpayers		Amount		Average
	No.	%	$m	%	$
Male	139,012	42.4	247	44.4	1,779
Female	188,501	57.6	310	55.6	1,643
Total	**327,513**	**100.0**	**557**	**100.0**	**1,701**
	SFSS debt (or SLS assessment debt)				
	Taxpayers		**Amount**		**Average**
	No.	**%**	**$m**	**%**	**$**
Male	16,914	54.6	22	58.2	1,281
Female	14,037	45.4	16	41.8	1,108
Total	**30,951**	**100.0**	**37**	**100.0**	**1,203**

The **Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS)** (or Supplementary Loan Scheme (SLS)) is a voluntary loan scheme that gives tertiary students the option to borrow money to help cover their living expenses while studying. Only SFSS loans taken out between 1993 and 1996 were subject to compulsory repayment through the tax system in 2000–01.

Personal taxpayers do not have to repay any money towards their outstanding SFSS debt until their taxable income is greater than $31,639.

For 2000–01 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, 2000–01 income year

Taxable repayment income threshold	Repayment rate applied to SFSS repayment income %
Below $31,639	Nil
$31,639–$35,954	2
$35,955–$50,339	3
$50,340 or more	4

For 2000–01 a total of 30,951 personal taxpayers were assessed by the Tax Office as having an SFSS debt (or SLS assessment debt) payable, totalling approximately $37 million. Male taxpayers accounted for 55% of these taxpayers and were liable for 58% ($22 million) of the total SFSS debt payable. Female taxpayers accounted for 45% of these taxpayers and were liable for 42% ($16 million) of the total SFSS debt payable (table 3.14).

Postcode tables

Table 3.16: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – New South Wales[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
2027	4,810	619,050	128,701	2,786	65,523	243,809	50,688	39.4
2023	5,130	535,076	104,303	2,712	57,451	199,875	38,962	37.4
2088	15,635	1,544,428	98,780	8,602	83,503	570,987	36,520	37.0
2110	4,592	437,815	95,343	2,639	39,749	160,974	35,055	36.8
2063	3,284	293,505	89,374	1,967	14,415	105,985	32,273	36.1
2030	7,785	688,273	88,410	4,356	53,209	249,172	32,007	36.2
2108	1,019	89,299	87,634	547	8,194	32,183	31,583	36.0
2061	3,226	280,456	86,936	1,380	13,333	99,885	30,962	35.6
2071	6,332	539,159	85,148	4,247	33,470	190,607	30,102	35.4
2025	4,463	365,195	81,827	2,257	24,062	129,445	29,004	35.4
Bottom 10								
2834	718	19,028	26,501	157	233	3,483	4,851	18.3
2466	365	9,648	26,434	151	116	1,676	4,592	17.4
2382	541	14,271	26,379	249	149	2,567	4,744	18.0
2424	100	2,628	26,285	29	4	455	4,546	17.3
2401	137	3,568	26,043	59	23	633	4,623	17.8
2426	203	5,274	25,980	60	36	942	4,642	17.9
2361	253	6,450	25,493	102	36	1,069	4,227	16.6
2476	258	6,558	25,417	107	23	1,126	4,364	17.2
2735	143	3,558	24,881	52	23	607	4,243	17.1
2308	67	1,419	21,172	12	1	229	3,421	16.2
Total NSW	**2,808,932**	**116,914,326**	**41,622**	**1,104,573**	**2,300,512**	**29,908,538**	**10,648**	**25.6**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in New South Wales see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, 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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

2027 Darling Point, Edgecliff, HMAS Rushcutters, Point Piper
2023 Bellevue Hill
2088 Balmoral, Beauty Point, Clifton Gardens, Georges Heights, Mosman, Spit Junction, The Spit
2110 Hunters Hill, Hunters Hill West, Woolwich
2063 Northbridge
2030 Diamond Bay, Dover Heights, HMAS Watson, Rose Bay North, Vaucluse, Watsons Bay
2108 Coasters Retreat, Currawong Beach, Great Mackerel Beach, Morning Bay, Palm Beach, The Basin
2061 Kirribilli, Milsons Point
2071 Killara
2025 Woollahra

Bottom 10

2834 Lightning Ridge
2466 Iluka, The Freshwater, Woody Head
2382 Boggabri, Maules Creek, Wean
2424 Caffreys Flat, Charity Creek, Cooplacurripa, Cundle Flat, Knorrit Flat, Mount George, Number One, Rocks Crossing, Tiri, Woodside
2401 Gravesend
2426 Coopernook, Langley Vale, Moto
2361 Ashford, Atholwood, Bonshaw, Limestone, Pindaroi
2476 Acacia Creek, Acacia Plateau, Boomi Creek, Dalman, Legume, Lindesay Creek, Lower Acacia Creek, Old Koorelah, Woodenbong
2735 Koraleigh
2308 Callaghan, Newcastle University

Table 3.17: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Victoria[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
3142	8,068	899,574	111,499	4,668	86,715	341,937	42,382	38.0
3944	196	18,451	94,140	121	3,577	6,778	34,579	36.7
3663	63	5,437	86,295	26	266	2,099	33,318	38.6
3186	12,015	982,028	81,733	6,659	63,285	342,347	28,493	34.9
3002	2,325	180,499	77,634	1,110	11,116	62,014	26,673	34.4
3126	4,373	326,104	74,572	2,516	16,522	110,827	25,344	34.0
3144	6,058	437,076	72,149	3,379	27,489	147,250	24,307	33.7
3004	2,308	158,464	68,659	932	8,043	52,050	22,552	32.8
3141	9,497	636,321	67,002	3,877	35,409	209,726	22,083	33.0
3143	4,728	313,776	66,365	2,294	16,196	102,399	21,658	32.6
Bottom 10								
3898	277	7,449	26,893	76	38	1,352	4,882	18.2
3238	123	3,272	26,603	46	102	581	4,720	17.7
3711	136	3,595	26,431	54	43	621	4,569	17.3
3599	54	1,415	26,210	13	6	248	4,585	17.5
3886	125	3,262	26,098	28	32	567	4,535	17.4
3588	150	3,913	26,090	38	5	697	4,646	17.8
3469	105	2,736	26,056	38	26	472	4,496	17.3
3591	71	1,796	25,292	29	10	314	4,417	17.5
3833	92	2,234	24,278	17	24	398	4,321	17.8
3520	51	1,228	24,085	18	5	185	3,628	15.1
Total VIC	**2,115,442**	**81,732,956**	**38,636**	**696,104**	**1,467,684**	**19,824,613**	**9,371**	**24.3**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in Victoria see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, part B: Victoria.
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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

3142 Heyington, Toorak
3944 Point Nepean, Portsea
3663 Mangalore
3186 Brighton, Brighton North
3002 East Melbourne, Jolimont
3126 Canterbury, Camberwell East
3144 Kooyong, Malvern
3004 Melbourne, Queens Road Melbourne, St Kilda Road Melbourne
3141 South Yarra
3143 Armadale

Bottom 10

3898 Anglers Rest, Bingo, Bingo Munjie, Cassilis, Cobungra, Dinner Plain, Glen Valley, Glen Wills, Hinnomunjie, Jim and Jack Creek, Livingstone Valley, Omeo, Rundells, Shannonvale, The Walnuts
3238 Glenaire, Hordern Vale, Johanna, Lavers Hill
3711 Buxton
3599 Boundary Bend
3886 Newmerella
3588 Woorinen South
3469 Elmhurst, Glenlofty, Glenpatrick, Glenshee, Nowhere Creek
3591 Vinifera
3833 Baw Baw, Baw Baw Village, Horsfal, Icy Creek, Loch Valley, Millswyn, Mt. Baw Baw, Noojee, Piedmont, Tanjil Bren, Toorongo, Tooroonga Falls, Vesper
3520 Kinypanial, Korong Vale, South Kinypanial, Yorkshire Flat

Table 3.18: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Queensland[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
4009	57	4,384	76,915	13	596	1,496	26,243	34.1
4007	4,944	323,618	65,457	2,209	22,696	106,381	21,517	32.9
4709	661	42,652	64,527	244	77	13,507	20,433	31.7
4746	938	55,170	58,817	309	126	16,477	17,566	29.9
4743	440	24,220	55,045	170	41	6,999	15,908	28.9
4744	2,913	159,412	54,724	1,292	490	46,616	16,003	29.2
4069	15,534	843,039	54,271	7,730	28,706	248,740	16,013	29.5
4717	2,233	119,964	53,723	899	276	34,593	15,492	28.8
4745	1,231	63,895	51,905	571	186	18,070	14,679	28.3
4067	3,839	194,933	50,777	1,806	8,358	56,950	14,835	29.2
Bottom 10								
4353	75	1,895	25,263	22	9	345	4,600	18.2
4612	85	2,136	25,124	22	15	365	4,289	17.1
4424	68	1,702	25,026	33	24	289	4,247	17.0
4403	267	6,644	24,883	127	81	1,180	4,420	17.8
4732	72	1,774	24,646	18	3	278	3,865	15.7
4426	50	1,228	24,558	20	17	197	3,945	16.1
4425	82	1,942	23,679	36	12	315	3,843	16.2
4467	85	1,950	22,944	19	4	286	3,370	14.7
4412	90	2,028	22,529	44	26	310	3,446	15.3
4365	51	1,120	21,965	18	11	174	3,418	15.6
Total QLD	**1,523,394**	**53,286,755**	**34,979**	**440,048**	**767,218**	**12,030,823**	**7,897**	**22.6**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in Queensland see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, part C: Queensland.
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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

4009 Eagle Farm
4007 Ascot, Doomben, Hamilton, Hamilton Central, Whitstanes
4709 Tieri
4746 German Creek, May Downs, Middlemount
4743 Glenden, Suttor
4744 Moranbah, Peak Downs Mine
4069 Brookfield, Chapel Hill, Fig Tree Pocket, Kenmore, Kenmore East, Kenmore Hills, Lone Pine, Pinjarra Hills, Pullenvale, Upper Brookfield
4717 Blackwater
4745 Dysart, Norwich Park
4067 Ironside, St Lucia, St Lucia South

Bottom 10

4353 Haden
4612 Hivesville, Kawl Kawl, Keysland, Stonelands, Wigton
4424 Drillham, Drillham South, Glenaubyn
4403 Jondaryan, Mount Moriah, Quinalow, West Prairie
4732 Muttaburra
4426 Jackson
4425 Bogandilla, Dulacca
4467 Mungallala
4412 Brigalow
4365 Leyburn

Table 3.19: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – South Australia[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
5331	126	9,228	73,240	29	2,001	3,489	27,692	37.8
5006	3,321	224,225	67,517	1,534	23,620	74,421	22,409	33.2
5134	187	10,682	57,122	78	383	3,425	18,317	32.1
5081	4,357	245,451	56,335	2,277	17,244	74,665	17,137	30.4
5066	6,213	339,063	54,573	3,613	19,720	99,952	16,087	29.5
5064	4,870	263,854	54,180	2,770	14,430	76,881	15,787	29.1
5432	87	4,609	52,973	48	302	1,377	15,827	29.9
5061	5,359	283,541	52,909	2,548	10,671	82,925	15,474	29.2
5725	1,747	91,039	52,111	472	191	22,908	13,113	25.2
5065	5,024	252,449	50,249	2,676	11,847	71,144	14,161	28.2
Bottom 10								
5221	123	3,195	25,979	26	44	543	4,414	17.0
5651	75	1,939	25,858	47	39	349	4,655	18.0
5661	60	1,536	25,600	33	66	291	4,855	19.0
5650	64	1,620	25,312	41	45	287	4,485	17.7
5237	138	3,466	25,113	53	18	608	4,404	17.5
5472	73	1,799	24,637	30	17	305	4,176	17.0
5732	81	1,981	24,461	9	1	221	2,724	11.1
5642	104	2,515	24,183	73	78	430	4,139	17.1
5470	59	1,395	23,650	34	27	208	3,524	14.9
5655	55	1,177	21,404	21	10	175	3,189	14.9
Total SA	**639,025**	**22,529,603**	**35,256**	**202,514**	**388,236**	**5,086,035**	**7,959**	**22.6**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in South Australia see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, part D: South Australia.
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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

5331 Kingston-on-Murray
5006 North Adelaide
5134 Cherryville, Montacute
5081 Collinswood, Gilberton, Medindie, Medindie Gardens, Vale Park, Walkerville
5066 Beaumont, Burnside, Erindale, Hazelwood Park, Stonyfell, Waterfall Gully, Wattle Park
5064 Glen Osmond, Glenunga, Mount Osmond, Myrtle Bank, St Georges, Urrbrae
5432 Belton, Carrieton, Cradock, Moockra, Yanyarrie
5061 Hyde Park, Malvern, Unley, Unley Park
5725 Olympic Dam, Roxby Downs
5065 Dulwich, Glenside, Linden Park, Toorak Gardens, Tusmore

Bottom 10

5221 American River, Ballast Head, Muston
5651 Kyancutta
5661 Pimbaacla, Wirrulla, Yantanabie
5650 Cootra, Koongawa, Warramboo
5237 Apamurra, Milendella, Palmer, Sanderston
5472 Georgetown
5732 Copley, Nepabunna
5642 Darke Peak, Hambidge, Kielpa, Murlong, Rudall
5470 Yacka
5655 Poochera, Pygery

Table 3.20: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Western Australia[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
6009	8,545	620,665	72,635	4,789	40,952	211,785	24,785	34.1
6603	550	38,094	69,261	216	7,130	13,541	24,621	35.5
6011	4,896	330,275	67,458	2,496	23,105	108,404	22,141	32.8
6012	3,616	241,870	66,889	1,618	22,997	80,893	22,371	33.4
6015	3,637	236,562	65,043	2,159	13,400	75,933	20,878	32.1
6509	87	5,556	63,867	37	1,069	1,893	21,755	34.1
6010	7,468	464,647	62,218	3,820	30,153	147,781	19,789	31.8
6754	616	36,459	59,187	192	94	10,719	17,401	29.4
6716	303	17,611	58,121	74	21	5,022	16,576	28.5
6751	1,402	77,478	55,262	432	233	22,076	15,746	28.5
Bottom 10								
6341	127	3,452	27,178	63	40	632	4,973	18.3
6336	177	4,752	26,847	86	240	872	4,927	18.4
6616	60	1,592	26,527	33	44	299	4,976	18.8
6311	168	4,382	26,081	69	62	786	4,679	17.9
6448	116	3,016	26,002	31	62	531	4,580	17.6
6343	106	2,745	25,895	53	56	493	4,646	17.9
6337	325	8,374	25,765	165	148	1,438	4,424	17.2
6370	216	5,509	25,503	132	182	917	4,245	16.6
6575	69	1,740	25,223	30	125	307	4,451	17.6
6322	90	2,242	24,911	46	60	377	4,192	16.8
Total WA	**827,225**	**30,870,094**	**37,318**	**250,859**	**509,145**	**7,305,545**	**8,831**	**23.7**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in Western Australia see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, part E: Western Australia.
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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

6009 Crawley, Dalkeith, Nedlands
6603 Konnongorring, Wongan Hills
6011 Cottesloe, Peppermint Grove
6012 Mosman Park
6015 City Beach
6509 Glentromie, New Norcia, Waddington, Yarawindah
6010 Claremont, Karrakatta, Mount Claremont, Swanbourne
6754 Chichester, Paraburdoo, Wittenoom
6716 Fortescue, Hamersley Range, Millstream, Pannawonica
6751 Innawanga, Juna Downs, Karijini, Mount Sheila, Mulga Downs, Nanutarra, Rocklea, Tom Price

Bottom 10

6341 Nyabing
6336 Corackerup, Needilup, Ongerup, Toompup
6616 Latham
6311 Commodine, Contine, Cuballing, Dryandra, Lol Gray, Townsendale, Wardering, Yornaning
6448 Gibson
6343 Pingrup
6337 Fitzgerald, Gairdner, Jacup, Jerramungup
6370 East Wickepin, Kirk Rock, Malyalling, Wickepin, Wogolin
6575 Dookaling, Miling
6322 Tenterden

Table 3.21: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Tasmania[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
7001	323	16,633	51,496	113	496	4,957	15,346	29.8
7005	6,088	299,388	49,177	2,948	12,503	84,193	13,829	28.1
7470	438	20,275	46,289	74	97	5,301	12,103	26.1
7469	403	17,294	42,914	48	11	4,352	10,798	25.2
7004	3,131	131,743	42,077	1,037	5,213	34,349	10,971	26.1
7258	421	17,523	41,622	153	585	4,627	10,991	26.4
7467	873	35,736	40,935	146	111	8,615	9,868	24.1
7023	112	4,571	40,814	31	117	1,112	9,932	24.3
7053	1,676	67,991	40,568	685	808	16,258	9,701	23.9
7170	1,856	72,881	39,268	656	1,189	17,802	9,592	24.4
Bottom 10								
7265	142	3,868	27,243	51	102	693	4,881	17.9
7019	1,462	39,586	27,077	179	35	7,288	4,985	18.4
7264	205	5,537	27,009	54	107	942	4,597	17.0
7177	158	4,252	26,913	26	35	736	4,661	17.3
7180	51	1,366	26,794	7	0	241	4,720	17.6
7016	702	18,146	25,850	65	29	3,173	4,520	17.5
7182	87	2,243	25,780	19	3	400	4,593	17.8
7179	104	2,633	25,315	25	29	466	4,485	17.7
7187	50	1,189	23,783	10	17	197	3,936	16.5
7178	52	1,197	23,022	8	3	174	3,343	14.5
Total TAS	**188,098**	**6,320,878**	**33,604**	**48,423**	**79,318**	**1,378,873**	**7,331**	**21.8**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in Tasmania see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, part F: Tasmania.
2. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
3. Mean (or average) taxable income in this table only refers to taxable individuals.
4. Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.
5. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

7001 Maatsuyker Island, Port Davey, Tasman Island
7005 Beachside, Dynnyrne, Lower Sandy Bay, Sandy Bay, University of Tasmania
7470 Primrose, Rosebery, Snake Gully, Williamsford
7469 Granville Harbour, Renison Bell, Zeehan
7004 Battery Point, Cascades, South Hobart
7258 Breadalbane, Relbia, White Hills
7467 Lake Margaret, Lynchford, Queenstown
7023 Opossum Bay
7053 Bonnet Hill, Taronga, Taroona
7170 Acton Park, Cambridge, Llanherne, Mount Rumney, Roches Beach, Seven Mile Beach

Bottom 10

7265 Banca, Winnaleah
7019 Clarendon Vale, Oakdowns, Rokeby
7264 Boobyalla, Cape Portland, Derby, Eddystone, Eddystone Point, Gladstone, Herrick, Moorina, Musselroe Bay, Pioneer, Rushy Lagoon, South Mount Cameron, Telita, The Chimneys, Weldborough
7177 Boomer Bay, Dunalley
7180 Taranna
7016 Risdon Vale
7182 Fortescue, Fortescue Bay, Oakwood, Port Arthur, Radnor, Stewarts Bay
7179 Eaglehawk Neck
7187 Koonya
7178 Murdunna

Table 3.22: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Northern Territory[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxable[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
0885	489	28,072	57,407	181	90	7,686	15,719	27.4
0880	398	21,091	52,992	156	532	5,478	13,763	26.0
0800	1,336	61,093	45,728	343	3,496	16,545	12,384	27.1
0886	708	30,350	42,867	174	109	6,725	9,499	22.2
0847	142	5,985	42,145	30	17	1,402	9,871	23.4
0820	7,368	303,966	41,255	2,013	3,501	71,957	9,766	23.7
0853	412	16,693	40,516	109	18	3,545	8,605	21.2
0835	2,045	80,497	39,363	593	945	17,976	8,790	22.3
0828	428	16,350	38,200	110	217	3,814	8,910	23.3
0810	12,934	484,393	37,451	3,312	3,108	105,919	8,189	21.9
Bottom 10								
0830	8,155	294,279	36,086	1,424	536	60,371	7,403	20.5
0845	254	8,791	34,610	47	23	1,803	7,098	20.5
0860	890	30,551	34,327	131	119	5,506	6,186	18.0
0837	652	21,914	33,610	147	299	4,449	6,824	20.3
0854	166	5,558	33,485	19	16	996	6,002	17.9
0846	138	4,564	33,073	22	5	919	6,656	20.1
0822	1,220	40,151	32,911	135	177	7,253	5,945	18.1
0852	620	19,772	31,891	78	42	3,503	5,651	17.7
0872	2,333	70,622	30,271	284	81	12,094	5,184	17.1
0862	128	3,679	28,744	15	9	522	4,080	14.2
Total NT	**76,346**	**2,894,359**	**37,911**	**17,740**	**22,606**	**632,099**	**8,279**	**21.8**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in the Northern Territory see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, part G: Northern 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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

0885 Alyangula

0880 Gapuwiyak, Gove, Nhulunbuy, Yirrkala

0800 Darwin

0886 Jabiru

0847 Pine Creek

0820 Bagot, Bayview, Charles Darwin, Cullen Bay, East Point, Fannie Bay, HMAS Coonawarra, Larrakeyah, Ludmilla, Parap, Stuart Park, The Gardens, The Narrows, Winnellie, Woolner

0853 Tindal RAAF

0835 Howard Springs, Virginia

0828 Berrimah, Knuckey Lagoon

0810 Alawa, Brinkin, Casuarina, Coconut Grove, Jingili, Lee Point, Millner, Moil, Nakara, Nightcliff, Rapid Creek, Tiwi, Wagaman, Wanguri

Bottom 10

0830 Archer, Driver, Durack, Gray, Marlow Lagoon, Moulden, Palmerston, Shoal Bay, Woodroffe, Yarrawonga

0845 Batchelor

0860 Tennant Creek

0837 Berry Springs, Manton, Noonamah

0854 Borroloola, King Ash Bay

0846 Adelaide River

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, Maningrida, McMinns Lagoon, Middle Point, Milingimbi, Millwood, Minjilang, Nguiu, Oenpelli, Point Stephens, Pularumpi, Pulumpa, Ramingining, Southport, Tortilla Flats, Umbakumba, Virginia, Wadeye, Wagait Beach, Weddell, Woolaning

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

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

0862 Avon Downs, Cresswell Downs, Elliott, Helen Springs, Muckaty Station, Newcastle Waters, Phillip Creek Station, Renner Springs, Three Ways, Warrego, Wollogorang Station, Wycliffe Well

Table 3.23: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Australian Capital Territory[1], 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxables[2]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[3]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[4]	Net tax ratio[5]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
2603	4,437	290,727	65,523	2,615	14,823	93,596	21,094	32.2
2600	4,399	250,976	57,053	2,478	8,696	73,861	16,790	29.4
2618	615	30,165	49,049	349	1,198	8,564	13,926	28.4
2604	4,540	220,071	48,474	2,129	2,727	59,154	13,030	26.9
2605	5,943	282,810	47,587	3,526	5,267	75,220	12,657	26.6
2607	7,504	348,011	46,377	4,293	6,332	90,478	12,057	26.0
2612	4,375	202,465	46,278	2,063	4,023	53,953	12,332	26.6
2609	425	19,170	45,106	150	1,144	5,277	12,417	27.5
2614	10,514	471,895	44,882	5,586	11,450	120,914	11,500	25.6
2606	4,121	180,090	43,701	1,905	2,947	46,006	11,164	25.5
Bottom 10								
2900	514	21,472	41,775	222	181	5,103	9,929	23.8
2913	10,311	430,717	41,773	4,321	2,952	106,250	10,305	24.7
2602	12,515	519,565	41,515	5,872	5,041	127,489	10,187	24.5
2902	8,794	357,833	40,691	4,051	3,044	87,224	9,919	24.4
2903	5,359	217,625	40,609	2,491	1,378	53,032	9,896	24.4
2617	13,050	528,891	40,528	6,092	5,603	129,820	9,948	24.5
2906	7,177	287,330	40,035	2,672	1,119	68,447	9,537	23.8
2905	14,419	566,865	39,314	5,945	2,895	134,746	9,345	23.8
2911	91	3,537	38,870	33	19	838	9,203	23.7
2615	20,061	774,628	38,614	8,757	4,861	180,737	9,009	23.3
Total ACT	**167,280**	**7,227,242**	**43,204**	**79,599**	**98,207**	**1,828,916**	**10,933**	**25.3**

1. For statistics on other postcodes in the Australian Capital Territory see personal tax detailed table 3: Selected items by state/territory and postcode, 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. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

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 Hall
2604 Causeway, Kingston, Narrabundah
2605 Curtin, Garran, Hughes
2607 Farrer, Isaacs, Mawson, Pearce, Torrens
2612 Braddon, Campbell, Reid, Turner
2609 Fairbairn Civil Aerodrome, Fyshwick, Pialligo, Symonston
2614 Aranda, Cook, Hawker, Jamison Centre, Macquarie, Page, Scullin, Weetangera
2606 Chifley, Lyons, O'Malley, Phillip, Swinger Hill, Woden

Bottom 10

2900 Greenway, Tuggeranong
2913 Casey, Franklin, Ginninderra Village, Kinlyside, Ngunnawal, Nicholls, Palmerston, Taylor
2602 Ainslie, Dickson, Downer, Hackett, Lyneham, O'Connor, Watson
2902 Kambah
2903 Erindale, Oxley, Wanniassa
2617 Belconnen, Bruce, Evatt, Giralang, Kaleen, Lawson, McKellar
2906 Banks, Conder, Gordon
2905 Bonython, Calwell, Chisholm, Gilmore, Isabella Plains, Richardson, Theodore
2911 Crace, Kenny, Mitchell
2615 Charnwood, Dunlop, Florey, Flynn, Fraser, Higgins, Holt, Kippax, Latham, Macgregor, Melba, Spence

Table 3.24: Highest and lowest mean income-earning postcodes – Australia, 2000–01 income year

Postcode	Taxables[1]	Taxable income	Mean taxable income[2]	Total imputation credits		Net tax	Mean net tax[3]	Net tax ratio[4]
	No.	$'000	$	No.	$'000	$'000	$	%
Top 10								
2027	4,810	619,050	128,701	2,786	65,523	243,809	50,688	39.4
3142	8,068	899,574	111,499	4,668	86,715	341,937	42,382	38.0
2023	5,130	535,076	104,303	2,712	57,451	199,875	38,962	37.4
2088	15,635	1,544,428	98,780	8,602	83,503	570,987	36,520	37.0
2110	4,592	437,815	95,343	2,639	39,749	160,974	35,055	36.8
3944	196	18,451	94,140	121	3,577	6,778	34,579	36.7
2063	3,284	293,505	89,374	1,967	14,415	105,985	32,273	36.1
2030	7,785	688,273	88,410	4,356	53,209	249,172	32,007	36.2
2108	1,019	89,299	87,634	547	8,194	32,183	31,583	36.0
2061	3,226	280,456	86,936	1,380	13,333	99,885	30,962	35.6
Bottom 10								
3520	51	1,228	24,085	18	5	185	3,628	15.1
7187	50	1,189	23,783	10	17	197	3,936	16.5
4425	82	1,942	23,679	36	12	315	3,843	16.2
5470	59	1,395	23,650	34	27	208	3,524	14.9
7178	52	1,197	23,022	8	3	174	3,343	14.5
4467	85	1,950	22,944	19	4	286	3,370	14.7
4412	90	2,028	22,529	44	26	310	3,446	15.3
4365	51	1,120	21,965	18	11	174	3,418	15.6
5655	55	1,177	21,404	21	10	175	3,189	14.9
2308	67	1,419	21,172	12	1	229	3,421	16.2
Total	**8,351,250**	**321,852,421**	**38,539**	**2,839,983**	**5,633,000**	**78,016,244**	**9,342**	**24.2**

1. Refers to personal taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
2. Mean (or average) taxable income in this table refers only to taxable individuals.
3. Mean net tax in this table is calculated by dividing net tax by the number of taxable individuals.
4. In previous years 'net tax ratio' was referred to as 'effective rate of tax'. In 2000–01 the treatment of imputation credit changed. Imputation credits are included in taxable income and are refunded in full after the calculation of net tax (see box 3.5). In previous income years this was not the case and thus the effective rate of tax was calculated as: (net tax + imputation credit)/taxable income. From the 2000–01 income year onwards the calculation of net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is changed to: net tax / taxable income.

Top 10

2027 Darling Point, Edgecliff, HMAS Rushcutters, Point Piper
3142 Heyington, Toorak
2023 Bellevue Hill
2088 Balmoral, Beauty Point, Clifton Gardens, Georges Heights, Mosman, Spit Junction, The Spit
2110 Hunters Hill, Hunters Hill West, Woolwich
3944 Point Nepean, Portsea
2063 Northbridge
2030 Diamond Bay, Dover Heights, HMAS Watson, Rose Bay North, Vaucluse, Watsons Bay
2108 Coasters Retreat, Currawong Beach, Great Mackerel Beach, Morning Bay, Palm Beach, The Basin
2061 Kirribilli, Milsons Point

Bottom 10

3520 Kinypanial, Korong Vale, South Kinypanial, Yorkshire Flat
7187 Koonya
4425 Bogandilla, Dulacca
5470 Yacka
7178 Murdunna
4467 Mungallala
4412 Brigalow
4365 Leyburn
5655 Poochera, Pygery
2308 Callaghan, Newcastle University

Detailed tables

The following personal tax detailed tables 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.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2001 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, 2000–01 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 and average net tax payable of male, female and all taxpayers for each state and territory.

Table 2: Selected items, by state/territory/region, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amount) on 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, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amount) on 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** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in New South Wales
- **Part B: Victoria** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Victoria
- **Part C: Queensland** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Queensland
- **Part D: South Australia** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in South Australia
- **Part E: Western Australia** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Western Australia
- **Part F: Tasmania** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Tasmania
- **Part G: Northern Territory** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in the Northern Territory
- **Part H: Australian Capital Territory, other taxpayers and total taxpayers** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in the Australian Capital Territory. Also includes data on taxpayers who are living overseas, taxpayers who did not state their residential postcode on their return, taxpayers living in other grouped postcodes and total taxpayers.

Table 4: Selected items, by fine industry, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amounts) on 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.

- **Part A: Tax Office calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on selected Tax Office calculated items such as Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and tax (or balance) payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains selected taxpayer claimed income items from page 2 of the return and selected Tax Office calculated items such as 'Other salary and wages category 1' and 'Other salary and wages category 2'.
- **Part C: Deduction, losses, tax offset and adjustment items** – contains selected taxpayer claimed deduction, losses, tax offsets and adjustment items from pages 3–4 of the return and selected, related Tax Office calculated items such as 'Total deductions', 'Taxable income or loss', 'Low income tax offset', 'Averaging tax offset' and other Tax Office calculated tax offsets.

- **Part D: Other income, deductions, losses, tax offsets and credits (supplement items)** – contains selected taxpayer claimed income, deduction, tax offset and credit items from the supplementary section of the tax return (pages 6–8).
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains selected items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

Note:

- Page numbers refer to the 2001 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.
- 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 11 ('Other selected items, by broad industry').

Table 5: All items, by taxable income, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amount) on items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the Tax Office based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers (and the data) are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are ranged by taxable income.

- **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 tax (or balance) payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items 1 to 11 (page 2) and 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, losses, tax offset and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed deduction items D1 to D9 (page 3), loss item L1 (page 3), tax offset items T1 to T4 (page 3), adjustment items A1 to A4 (page 4) and related Tax Office calculated items such as 'Total deductions', 'Taxable income or loss', 'Low income tax offset', 'Averaging tax offset' and other Tax Office calculated tax offsets.
- **Part D: Other income, deductions, losses, tax offsets and credits (supplement items)** – contains the following taxpayer claimed items from the supplementary section of the tax return: income items 12 to 20 (pages 6–7); deduction items D10 to D13 (page 8); tax offset items T5 to T10 (page 8); and credit item C1 (page 8). Also contains related Tax Office calculated items such as 'Landcare & water tax offset carried forward', 'Other income n.e.i. category 1' and 'Other income n.e.i. category 2'.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

Note: Page numbers refer to the 2001 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

Table 6: Number of personal taxpayers, by broad industry and state/territory/region, 2000–01 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 2000–01
This table shows data (number of records and/or amounts) on selected items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the Tax Office) for all income years between 1993–94 and 2000–01.

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, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on 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, 2000–01 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, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amount) on 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: Other selected items, by broad industry, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on selected items that are not included in personal 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.

Table 12: Selected items, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income, 2000–01 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, 2000–01 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), 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amount) on 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 Areas.

Table 15: All items, by total income, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amount) on 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.

- **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 tax (or balance) payable or refundable. Also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items 1 to 11 (page 2) and 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, losses, tax offset and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed deduction items D1 to D9 (page 3), loss item L1 (page 3), tax offset items T1 to T4 (page 3), adjustment items A1 to A4 (page 4) and related Tax Office calculated items such as ‘Total deductions’, ‘Taxable income or loss’, ‘Low income tax offset’, ‘Averaging tax offset’ and other Tax Office calculated tax offsets.
- **Part D: Other income, deductions, losses, tax offsets and credits (supplement items)** – contains the following taxpayer claimed items from the supplementary section of the tax return: income items 12 to 20 (pages 6–7); deduction items D10 to D13 (page 8); tax offset items T5 to T10 (page 8); and credit item C1 (page 8). Also contains related Tax Office calculated items such as ‘Landcare & water tax offset carried forward’, ‘Other income n.e.i. category 1’ and ‘Other income n.e.i. category 2’.
- **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 2000–01. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website, 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 formats.

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Number of males[4]	No.	5,125,869	5,219,019	5,514,448	5,530,602	5,557,601	5,570,764	5,568,268	5,440,333
Number of females[4]	No.	4,265,221	4,399,991	4,674,165	4,740,531	4,759,984	4,793,967	4,851,339	4,833,146
Number of taxpayers[4]	No.	9,391,090	9,619,010	10,188,613	10,271,133	10,317,585	10,364,731	10,419,607	10,273,479
Number of taxables[4, 5]	No.	7,609,299	7,861,134	8,406,023	8,557,899	8,643,242	8,485,223	8,683,583	8,351,250
Number of non-taxables[4, 6]	No.	1,781,791	1,757,876	1,782,590	1,713,234	1,674,343	1,879,508	1,736,024	1,922,229
Number of non-residents	No.	30,704	30,470	36,767	32,752	26,374	54,518	56,276	52,809
Number of taxpayers by state of residence[4]									
NSW	No.	3,144,503	3,218,860	3,387,715	3,414,645	3,435,905	3,459,137	3,480,164	3,428,121
VIC	No.	2,388,392	2,424,271	2,551,232	2,565,682	2,585,675	2,599,318	2,616,790	2,583,577
QLD	No.	1,662,979	1,726,892	1,836,479	1,862,616	1,887,204	1,910,463	1,927,485	1,910,872
SA	No.	770,649	782,173	808,854	809,326	807,722	807,838	806,676	791,956
WA	No.	921,304	952,173	1,012,312	1,026,845	1,039,115	1,043,627	1,043,791	1,024,778
TAS	No.	240,869	243,112	244,703	250,746	246,502	243,798	241,471	238,359
NT	No.	84,901	87,516	95,328	98,578	99,512	98,415	97,559	92,988
ACT	No.	177,543	183,450	202,636	188,861	190,025	192,014	195,082	193,955
Not stated and other	No.	n.a.	n.a.	49,354	53,834	25,925	10,121	10,589	8,873
Australia	No.	9,391,090	9,619,010	10,188,603	10,271,133	10,317,585	10,364,731	10,419,607	10,273,479
Number of *TaxPack* express cases	No.	136,152	132,502	195,648	229,724	238,290	276,412	232,991	193,522
Number of tax agent cases – ELS	No.	6,119,697	6,489,583	7,013,005	7,060,465	7,382,347	7,680,126	7,838,271	7,619,332
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	8,048,697	7,817,081
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	325,397,251,479	334,847,811,174
Complementary tax	No.	74,815	62,213	51,916	64,153	70,391	73,447	63,139	44,190
	$	26,000,000	19,000,000	16,571,001	23,261,559	26,805,535	31,581,841	26,219,225	14,737,231
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	84,151,019,772	77,816,932,538
Medicare levy	No.	6,002,072	6,293,920	6,747,841	6,886,209	6,956,534	7,431,981	7,196,202	7,013,967
	$	2,697,000,000	2,907,000,000	3,452,444,506	4,121,303,145	3,881,760,755	4,335,426,214	4,331,440,763	4,445,296,258
Medicare levy surcharge	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	167,331	267,628	249,009	132,846
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112,142,940	165,980,790	148,990,918	81,967,237
Net tax[7]	$	47,653,000,000	50,940,000,000	58,016,332,830	62,811,041,571	67,862,497,836	72,445,465,843	79,256,498,871	78,016,244,101
Comm of Aust benefits & payments	No.	1,184,242	1,321,623	1,443,561	1,383,591	1,266,081	1,176,607	1,110,722	1,058,765
	$	4,836,000,000	4,501,000,000	4,893,226,896	4,804,597,220	4,447,839,856	4,361,728,549	4,021,365,928	4,035,099,160
Salary or wages	No.	7,209,181	7,413,071	7,819,289	7,847,264	7,924,382	7,986,133	8,074,200	8,010,612
	$	174,239,000,000	186,117,000,000	204,460,311,444	214,084,762,750	226,324,145,443	237,440,435,636	249,467,715,517	259,392,623,518

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Comm of Aust pensions & allowances	No.	686,704	714,793	791,931	828,067	759,106	730,170	723,925	645,603
	$	3,573,000,000	3,760,000,000	4,277,423,596	4,643,405,772	4,212,576,407	4,093,157,845	4,178,520,650	3,872,354,085
Other Australian pensions or annuities	No.	283,755	342,482	398,417	429,210	464,783	492,106	518,133	516,298
	$	3,563,000,000	4,448,000,000	5,506,393,706	6,213,967,499	6,956,451,559	7,431,030,347	8,106,489,561	8,730,992,030
Allowances, benefits, earnings, tips etc	No.	1,968,086	1,983,192	2,055,155	2,044,493	2,048,300	2,061,103	2,073,726	1,972,127
	$	2,981,000,000	3,197,000,000	3,592,568,970	3,784,677,053	4,211,232,430	4,609,916,519	4,785,174,486	4,651,001,211
Other salary & wages – category 1	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,075	417	26,687	44,100
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157,248,478	2,309,535	166,509,805	167,011,606
Other salary & wages – category 2	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,495	37,744	66,133	52,533
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	209,903,357	266,869,788	511,965,893	429,578,281
Foreign employment & pension income	No.	94,618	108,806	124,711	132,979	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.
Foreign employment & pension or annuity income without an undeducted purchase price	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69,387	71,035	69,719	54,897
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	472,984,415	520,228,192	504,397,110	486,936,645
Foreign pension or annuity income with an undeducted purchase price	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68,653	72,480	76,892	57,207
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	385,199,943	447,099,789	458,940,295	397,487,051
Exempt foreign employment income	No.	11,496	12,175	14,816	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,335	16,888
	$	360,000,000	421,000,000	486,834,438	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	732,686,191	832,697,942
Lump sum payments – assessable in full	No.	777,025	432,387	318,691	292,555	282,332	250,342	222,438	204,165
	$	2,574,000,000	1,629,000,000	1,604,533,776	1,809,899,783	2,044,863,327	1,943,591,836	1,831,929,369	1,761,494,847
Lump sum payments – 5 % assessable	No.	77,075	49,950	45,799	47,235	45,902	38,655	33,642	29,483
	$	35,000,000	21,000,000	19,279,059	20,751,392	20,709,723	18,022,671	17,148,667	15,210,138
Eligible termination payments (ETP) – 5% assessable	No.	301,876	181,516	165,994	155,438	147,072	130,711	120,922	101,324
	$	336,000,000	182,000,000	141,004,367	143,259,821	140,597,469	125,921,663	119,357,246	103,976,688
ETP – taxable at concessional rates	No.	144,017	137,830	142,392	141,235	136,445	138,873	140,259	122,626
	$	1,904,000,000	1,857,000,000	1,792,227,438	2,353,037,481	2,543,008,892	2,286,233,828	2,507,941,142	2,431,353,176
ETP – taxable at other rates	No.	385,566	362,285	370,580	360,684	285,218	287,082	248,433	186,363
	$	2,020,000,000	2,067,000,000	2,131,753,760	2,536,504,747	2,722,117,648	2,508,358,887	2,344,061,956	2,039,991,778
ETP excessive component	No.	n.a.	1,365	1,071	807	688	714	591	614
	$	n.a.	15,000,000	10,409,033	19,454,731	27,623,367	33,664,954	38,906,473	27,253,138
Eligible termination payments	No.	519,309	521,182	539,808	513,783	431,420	433,999	395,786	314,702
	$	3,919,000,000	4,106,000,000	4,202,259,566	5,033,058,961	5,410,907,071	5,250,074,243	5,388,733,892	4,960,119,172
Total salary & wages in assessable income	No.	8,193,452	8,455,336	8,940,339	9,033,918	9,082,329	9,104,950	9,165,170	8,970,811
	$	196,921,000,000	208,696,000,000	228,566,406,046	241,134,014,279	254,881,685,376	266,096,044,861	279,018,857,351	288,529,673,831
Net business income/loss – PP[8]	No.	124,186	119,280	122,816	123,847	125,888	125,527	120,025	107,285
	$	–148,000,000	–291,000,000	–373,322,978	–576,465,647	–692,599,591	–708,163,569	–691,321,472	–236,628,334
Net business income/loss – NPP[8]	No.	725,120	747,821	796,117	789,047	815,457	844,662	851,581	696,079
	$	7,119,000,000	7,856,000,000	8,411,958,990	8,698,548,270	9,776,062,798	10,960,893,919	12,142,085,894	10,057,244,169

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Total net business income/loss[8]	No.	830,057	848,047	898,449	606,543	918,989	948,202	950,652	787,045
	$	6,972,000,000	7,566,000,000	8,038,636,011	8,122,082,623	9,083,463,206	10,252,730,350	11,450,764,422	9,820,615,835
Net partnership & trust distribution – PP	No.	384,340	364,301	374,263	387,824	373,277	356,502	339,924	317,204
	$	1,893,000,000	1,995,000,000	2,330,971,138	1,943,755,574	1,738,398,791	4,610,767,440	893,855,387	2,757,232,721
Net partnership & trust distribution – NPP	No.	1,622,832	1,650,428	1,757,290	1,812,961	1,888,830	1,954,511	2,000,277	2,042,495
	$	14,883,000,000	16,539,000,000	16,845,186,923	17,550,393,336	18,982,494,823	22,260,899,184	22,093,369,404	20,869,377,313
Total net partnership & trust distribution	No.	1,749,252	1,764,524	1,870,192	1,937,838	2,003,107	2,063,849	2,105,234	2,131,208
	$	16,774,000,000	18,534,000,000	19,176,158,061	19,494,148,910	20,720,893,614	26,871,666,624	22,987,224,791	23,626,610,034
Partnership & trust deductions – PP	No.	n.a.	85,124	91,509	90,749	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.
Landcare operations expenses – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,933	18,130	17,088	14,329
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,943,341	60,945,354	58,922,800	47,288,983
Other deductions relating to P&T distribution – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77,233	73,448	68,753	63,689
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	239,467,092	228,922,916	227,419,777	216,885,567
Partnership & trust deductions – NPP	No.	n.a.	142,785	173,536	198,806	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	n.a.	629,000,000	768,108,432	765,212,833	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Landcare operations expenses – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,935	1,816	1,814	1,592
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,851,521	4,548,526	4,680,092	4,809,588
Other deductions relating to P&T distribution – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	226,120	255,453	281,737	306,042
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	836,037,627	924,521,992	1,029,143,272	1,093,427,734
Total partnership & trust deductions	No.	n.a.	224,507	261,272	285,535	313,361	338,009	359,059	376,128
	$	n.a.	886,000,000	1,052,929,672	1,053,192,433	1,142,299,581	1,218,938,788	1,320,165,941	1,362,411,872
Gross rent	No.	969,569	1,034,111	1,139,857	1,196,791	1,239,293	1,276,348	1,312,830	1,299,266
	$	7,439,000,000	8,204,000,000	9,360,556,789	10,100,514,242	10,750,599,049	11,369,255,419	11,995,470,840	12,539,637,394
Rental interest deductions	No.	647,833	700,533	785,055	831,784	872,604	913,349	958,338	964,918
	$	3,501,000,000	4,217,000,000	5,228,416,592	5,206,008,833	4,902,710,947	5,001,371,247	5,614,279,650	6,674,223,103
Special building write-off	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	201,156	245,501	283,278	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	330,714,849	404,041,774	471,366,242	n.a.
Capital works deductions	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	300,333
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	529,199,159
Other rental deductions	No.	959,789	1,024,711	1,130,425	1,188,016	1,232,491	1,271,737	1,311,333	1,295,665
	$	3,539,000,000	3,981,000,000	4,550,435,909	4,875,523,095	4,932,207,891	5,265,410,313	5,714,931,850	6,032,616,306
Total rental deductions	No.	966,653	1,030,384	1,136,768	1,193,928	1,238,868	1,277,865	1,317,478	1,301,525
	$	7,040,000,000	8,199,000,000	9,778,852,501	10,081,531,928	10,165,633,687	10,670,823,334	11,800,577,742	13,236,038,568
Net rent – profit	No.	480,736	482,504	505,853	555,753	607,300	636,553	612,036	548,712
	$	2,270,000,000	2,350,000,000	2,550,190,113	2,796,411,835	3,011,974,543	3,194,420,389	3,186,775,663	3,071,270,796
Net rent – loss	No.	499,735	561,629	643,555	650,407	623,620	649,679	713,768	759,631
	$	–1,872,000,000	–2,345,000,000	–2,968,110,454	–2,777,190,348	–2,412,679,911	–2,495,966,765	–2,991,893,635	–3,767,674,283

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Net rent	No.	980,471	1,044,133	1,149,408	1,206,160	1,230,920	1,286,232	1,325,804	1,308,343
	$	399,000,000	6,000,000	-417,920,341	19,221,487	599,294,631	698,453,624	194,882,028	-696,403,487
Gross interest	No.	5,634,643	5,718,457	6,003,284	5,821,717	5,105,833	4,815,925	4,610,593	4,327,631
	$	5,487,000,000	5,848,000,000	7,751,738,850	7,484,402,239	6,175,396,307	5,607,148,478	5,597,234,594	6,360,810,160
Capital losses applied	No.	97,475	88,181	115,172	160,657	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.
Capital losses carried forward	No.	n.a.	n.a.	169,039	216,681	268,267	321,960	326,675	370,784
	$	n.a.	n.a.	2,000,002,046	2,733,144,354	3,499,022,311	3,972,571,142	4,440,965,771	4,358,015,220
Net capital gain	No.	414,631	332,524	441,801	695,454	855,739	972,618	1,011,426	1,386,477
	$	2,440,000,000	1,656,000,000	2,311,565,029	3,282,635,607	5,147,334,900	6,171,731,083	6,125,391,585	5,746,698,499
Net tax on capital gains (taxable individuals only)[9]	$	711,000,000	476,000,000	631,470,079	880,499,537	1,386,797,449	2,063,095,189	2,314,667,336	2,256,786,182
Dividends franked	No.	907,255	985,829	1,115,902	1,329,199	2,002,436	2,446,472	2,616,829	3,152,862
	$	2,520,000,000	3,776,000,000	4,509,210,922	4,770,776,522	5,490,587,848	5,998,744,802	6,835,738,364	8,768,248,139
Total dividends	No.	988,488	1,078,232	1,188,988	1,422,577	2,048,300	3,152,924	2,707,874	3,229,429
	$	2,799,000,000	4,132,000,000	4,851,596,132	5,057,967,371	5,836,123,604	6,375,460,431	7,808,438,385	9,519,780,692
Net farm management deposits	No.	1,780	2,391	4,928	4,188	4,769	6,312	6,032	12,027
	$	38,000,000	55,000,000	117,336,143	90,754,282	115,957,901	158,916,709	164,815,148	399,903,188
Net farm management withdrawals	No.	912	1,216	1,079	1,592	1,999	2,768	3,675	2,663
	$	13,000,000	19,000,000	17,344,718	28,176,189	39,650,276	59,448,502	78,331,516	59,062,920
Attributed foreign income	No.	5,505	2,640	2,525	4,429	1,435	1,730	1,694	2,680
	$	12,000,000	8,000,000	10,100,141	19,062,512	16,946,159	13,003,789	26,120,767	17,103,702
Other net foreign source income	No.	243,693	248,067	296,341	333,338	386,834	453,782	530,498	604,241
	$	298,000,000	269,000,000	347,948,934	392,110,227	548,774,573	576,485,248	596,231,434	678,948,501
Under 18 excepted net income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85,429	125,732	172,744	180,250	183,882
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	595,697,484	673,626,442	928,393,968	1,114,594,241	1,106,094,925
Life insurance & friendly society bonuses	No.	45,333	45,958	47,006	35,281	19,823	14,059	11,822	8,356
	$	208,000,000	230,000,000	219,755,123	146,990,881	71,824,257	49,838,890	43,643,275	34,124,689
Other income n.e.i.	No.	74,738	76,496	n.a.	91,984	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.
Other income n.e.i. – category 1	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,802	4,058	11,699	30,302
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,442,770	38,462,247	72,216,531	131,835,203
Other income n.e.i. – category 2	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,006	52,397	39,017	55,593
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	342,708,575	445,427,665	316,429,623	488,474,463
Total income or loss[10]	$	234,246,000,000	249,308,000,000	274,678,842,614	290,027,340,577	306,426,378,841	321,360,167,922	338,434,845,977	349,768,845,459
Work related car expenses	No.	1,198,019	1,306,053	1,439,264	1,505,991	1,567,610	1,647,517	1,754,763	1,838,892
	$	1,613,000,000	1,855,000,000	2,153,674,442	2,256,707,623	2,445,571,601	2,620,775,912	2,989,751,269	3,378,772,091
Work related travel expenses	No.	400,649	404,487	457,005	443,128	442,270	454,535	481,079	495,637
	$	433,000,000	439,000,000	519,494,654	502,957,151	508,477,124	581,930,770	651,989,883	706,152,340

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Work related clothing expenses	No.	3,032,634	3,193,561	3,404,913	3,471,832	3,569,213	3,718,221	3,891,308	3,971,242
	$	545,000,000	575,000,000	629,757,234	641,794,834	669,847,625	711,778,067	775,683,851	815,850,452
Work related self-education expenses	No.	458,569	508,436	482,423	491,311	559,280	509,029	502,669	497,158
	$	385,000,000	436,000,000	469,022,722	530,623,316	618,369,361	574,636,475	610,010,123	645,290,180
Other work related expenses	No.	4,333,347	4,441,564	4,915,644	5,017,982	5,127,247	5,328,406	5,482,185	5,526,478
	$	2,124,000,000	2,221,000,000	2,614,451,495	2,708,537,537	2,774,937,779	2,827,794,025	3,001,059,867	3,206,642,468
Total work related expenses	No.	5,506,433	5,681,047	6,141,874	6,230,764	6,359,876	6,525,591	6,670,842	6,688,822
	$	5,101,000,000	5,525,000,000	6,385,829,817	6,640,620,597	7,006,828,647	7,316,915,249	8,028,485,210	8,752,707,531
Tax losses of earlier years claimed – PP	No.	62,537	51,791	59,544	52,107	42,645	47,640	43,362	45,505
	$	1,325,000,000	1,842,000,000	2,313,113,809	2,201,026,084	1,804,256,502	2,050,619,148	1,821,680,976	1,844,933,662
Tax losses of earlier years claimed – NPP	No.	60,571	68,349	80,688	79,372	87,213	70,630	61,655	55,471
	$	2,050,000,000	1,381,000,000	1,767,660,867	1,767,182,155	2,132,119,795	1,769,870,685	1,550,289,113	1,376,108,518
Total tax losses of earlier years claimed	No.	120,509	116,585	135,834	127,269	126,203	114,788	102,174	98,414
	$	3,374,000,000	3,223,000,000	4,080,774,676	3,968,208,239	3,936,376,297	3,820,489,833	3,371,970,089	3,221,042,180
Australian film industry incentives	No.	6,300	4,614	1,920	1,515	1,272	1,255	2,003	1,402
	$	36,000,000	30,000,000	39,491,206	30,218,190	21,500,685	25,598,057	21,035,852	11,092,739
Non-employer sponsored superannuation contributions	No.	243,809	226,071	225,268	211,373	205,586	203,299	189,921	178,158
	$	809,000,000	694,000,000	883,474,700	849,647,232	961,375,319	1,097,333,270	1,118,384,862	1,147,152,011
Interest & dividend deductions	No.	1,679,358	1,845,873	1,907,943	1,922,110	1,851,553	1,705,405	1,686,991	1,610,223
	$	517,000,000	594,000,000	1,023,676,412	1,110,995,958	1,301,669,962	867,754,981	1,016,328,010	1,230,719,318
Gifts or donations	No.	3,156,223	3,170,370	3,259,236	3,232,260	3,300,100	3,392,452	3,412,664	3,446,563
	$	471,000,000	495,000,000	539,207,259	564,627,744	610,946,663	685,557,681	721,182,056	838,151,859
Cost of managing tax affairs	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,395,795	4,650,215	4,804,838	4,928,997	4,893,536
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	578,145,432	633,988,293	692,716,288	745,888,415	861,694,492
Other deductions	No.	3,904,787	4,084,227	4,280,688	172,994	127,170	214,992	263,423	295,546
	$	1,139,000,000	1,385,000,000	1,337,465,974	247,151,553	328,364,719	702,208,391	861,050,382	919,409,284
Total deductions[11]	No.	7,387,917	7,582,123	8,031,015	8,158,184	8,275,540	8,371,081	8,462,045	8,356,282
	$	11,446,000,000	11,947,000,000	14,290,028,898	14,905,959,754	15,949,822,906	16,368,204,755	17,108,697,041	18,394,936,069
Contractor/subcontractor & commission expenses	No.	74,024	71,192	75,246	77,437	80,767	84,938	84,080	79,519
	$	1,193,000,000	1,181,000,000	1,261,216,744	1,286,978,118	1,305,026,117	1,358,539,347	1,434,335,374	1,301,320,516
Superannuation expenses	No.	67,103	66,304	69,748	68,286	70,476	70,418	69,190	63,349
	$	164,000,000	175,000,000	230,689,671	242,843,589	270,353,230	308,066,812	317,767,482	321,330,174
Cost of sales	No.	242,223	236,376	243,824	234,968	238,099	234,157	227,026	213,580
	$	9,968,000,000	10,044,000,000	11,457,043,415	11,758,971,396	12,723,014,024	13,666,200,112	16,522,729,054	15,301,191,403
Bad debts	No.	7,390	8,150	8,868	9,069	9,331	9,190	9,388	8,499
	$	25,000,000	30,000,000	33,742,765	35,376,624	31,047,598	37,370,003	37,939,639	33,206,204
Lease expenses	No.	46,167	46,493	49,928	50,021	53,133	56,681	54,700	46,855
	$	272,000,000	279,000,000	321,308,631	342,821,695	365,656,379	396,432,895	389,011,806	333,420,592

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Rent expenses	No.	141,159	142,272	158,022	157,562	162,304	165,330	159,628	140,444
	$	1,067,000,000	1,121,000,000	1,294,201,056	1,330,329,790	1,378,045,518	1,418,481,260	1,409,978,666	1,348,394,806
Interest expenses within Australia	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,525	207,533	205,070	185,141
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	929,279,244	894,226,296	915,919,418	919,640,499
Interest expenses overseas	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,839	2,950	3,236	3,672
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,757,951	13,921,653	14,752,192	18,410,777
Total interest expenses	No.	183,334	188,907	210,337	216,156	2,048,300	210,117	207,865	188,330
	$	741,000,000	818,000,000	997,174,400	1,002,728,855	948,037,195	908,147,949	930,671,610	938,051,276
Depreciation expenses	No.	509,383	526,592	564,183	553,974	566,508	574,844	565,938	491,732
	$	1,114,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,409,687,056	1,435,218,865	1,511,500,682	1,579,120,513	1,675,061,823	1,466,984,585
Motor vehicle expenses	No.	559,139	571,336	605,314	595,917	619,851	637,737	637,594	537,431
	$	1,842,000,000	1,954,000,000	2,170,103,222	2,180,086,045	2,295,257,158	2,410,215,305	2,562,728,528	2,230,583,976
Repairs & maintenance expenses	No.	278,361	282,765	302,096	297,080	304,376	303,601	291,144	257,674
	$	513,000,000	523,000,000	582,390,298	581,949,004	611,967,853	624,960,419	635,839,314	571,801,488
Other expenses	No.	722,042	740,844	791,977	789,440	817,987	848,391	850,641	731,221
	$	10,118,000,000	11,023,000,000	12,743,418,837	13,402,233,413	14,359,089,508	14,898,230,244	15,772,452,104	14,673,356,811
Total expenses	No.	755,849	774,962	826,643	823,758	839,401	889,378	893,592	766,120
	$	27,016,000,000	28,376,000,000	32,420,642,574	33,386,774,734	34,820,847,970	37,563,342,363	41,688,517,308	38,519,599,913
Drought investment allowance[12]	No.	13,424	1,678	663	582	468	439	215	80
	$	31,000,000	8,000,000	3,931,447	6,034,607	2,388,493	3,857,837	759,009	172,319
Opening stock	No.	138,950	139,759	149,071	144,891	149,458	145,952	136,634	119,451
	$	1,947,000,000	2,071,000,000	2,369,744,805	2,528,627,759	2,587,877,511	2,632,264,430	2,772,917,321	2,882,222,722
Closing stock	No.	152,362	150,340	158,832	153,179	155,792	151,811	142,711	125,483
	$	2,094,000,000	2,172,000,000	2,505,137,504	2,459,320,997	2,611,004,686	2,808,723,138	3,089,328,680	3,029,222,300
Salary & wage expenses	No.	103,809	102,827	110,755	107,668	104,420	100,995	94,372	74,919
	$	2,212,000,000	2,299,000,000	2,557,614,574	2,545,241,514	2,608,812,000	2,633,834,912	2,685,411,198	2,544,446,622
Payments to related entities	No.	35,805	35,247	36,525	35,260	34,545	30,670	28,274	19,939
	$	455,000,000	466,000,000	499,315,856	490,909,920	497,635,862	649,248,556	688,245,567	593,791,691
Depreciable assets purchased	No.	211,689	212,232	214,283	205,005	205,657	202,218	198,476	139,415
	$	1,918,000,000	1,950,000,000	2,018,322,978	2,052,196,844	2,226,383,784	2,094,204,224	2,236,777,708	1,873,177,840
Depreciable assets sold	No.	59,226	57,665	58,462	53,039	50,424	46,201	41,870	26,471
	$	489,000,000	497,000,000	540,167,644	492,181,517	501,728,823	720,509,291	598,819,533	369,140,468
Gross PPS income	No.	239,607	256,303	263,353	260,789	279,937	296,412	300,789	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	9,018,506,707	n.a.
Gross RPS income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	2,450	3,470	11,231	10,541	9,297	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	84,194,945	130,589,325	366,582,021	403,662,057	356,991,639	n.a.
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,503
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88,137,753

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Gross payments–voluntary agreement	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,207
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	612,471,889
Environmental protection expenses	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	297	3,108	2,113	1,900	247
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	755,141	1,822,612	1,169,696	1,241,230	803,027
Landcare degradation expenses	No.	1,779	1,636	1,447	1,398	3,385	3,525	3,211	2,568
	$	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,058,620	4,816,823	15,271,371	13,852,914	13,167,647	10,164,756
HECS assessment debt	No.	123,957	147,674	191,210	200,632	328,089	319,956	329,532	327,513
	$	129,000,000	164,000,000	218,991,184	267,269,735	485,124,017	491,840,483	538,576,907	557,088,015
Total tax withheld	No.	7,416,351	7,634,557	8,081,052	8,149,885	8,245,908	8,309,039	8,387,561	8,305,660
	$	44,835,000,000	48,180,000,000	54,609,660,282	59,189,562,303	63,929,997,287	68,488,538,664	73,226,370,104	68,262,638,052
Total business income – PP[8]	No.	110,800	103,970	103,662	101,845	99,984	99,516	91,925	82,689
	$	2,643,000,000	2,645,000,000	2,841,849,368	2,837,366,716	2,890,478,805	2,986,483,488	3,073,293,534	3,357,424,715
Total business income – NPP[8]	No.	714,170	734,173	780,404	772,479	783,075	834,381	840,222	689,337
	$	31,379,000,000	33,312,000,000	37,651,763,605	38,904,295,111	40,859,349,201	44,878,883,728	50,094,403,271	45,018,060,113
Total business income[8]	No.	808,486	822,228	866,237	853,939	866,371	916,913	916,798	759,921
	$	34,022,000,000	35,957,000,000	40,420,701,631	41,486,917,803	43,768,697,359	47,865,367,216	53,167,696,805	48,375,484,828
Assessable government industry payments – PP[13]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,954	6,212	6,904	9,788
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,696,377	19,182,579	23,759,724	48,688,875
Assessable government industry payments – NPP[13]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,960	3,136	2,872	9,338
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,675,015	67,535,266	64,928,060	231,563,226
Total assessable government industry payments[13]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,854	n.a.	9,306	9,738	19,038
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,868,928	90,371,392	86,717,845	88,687,784	280,252,101
Tax losses deducted	No.	84,436	78,837	90,719	83,116	82,286	75,728	67,947	70,378
	$	810,000,000	743,000,000	915,030,523	821,906,825	826,912,175	839,891,029	788,821,702	964,120,020
Total PPS credit	No.	454,263	471,901	482,455	446,250	474,769	496,099	494,669	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	2,645,244,049	n.a.
Provisional tax credit	No.	1,385,931	1,306,122	1,358,847	1,448,518	1,408,337	1,451,256	1,366,535	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	8,175,718,523	n.a.
Tax payable (or balance payable)	No.	n.a.	n.a.	1,949,260	1,956,533	1,918,425	1,788,547	2,049,776	1,851,278
	$	2,887,000,000	3,003,000,000	3,700,992,304	3,617,391,700	4,642,830,872	5,024,454,449	6,405,047,706	7,096,097,229
Tax refundable (or balance refundable)	No.	n.a.	n.a.	7,530,003	7,605,110	7,751,409	7,890,933	7,735,421	8,039,766
	$	–7,181,000,000	–7,711,000,000	–8,401,444,318	–8,694,237,673	–9,867,316,330	–10,544,020,337	–10,879,815,516	–10,259,597,849
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	–4,474,767,810	–3,163,500,620
Tax losses carried forward	No.	144,748	148,086	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	147,292	130,518
	$	3,365,000,000	3,396,000,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,066,369,258	3,461,829,132
Spouse tax offset – dependent child	No.	n.a.	n.a.	111,197	110,147	110,332	113,292	120,909	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	112,284,748	111,361,028	113,501,891	120,390,512	132,507,036	n.a.
Spouse tax offset – housekeeper	No.	n.a.	n.a.	5,615	3,906	6,418	5,251	5,619	11,810
	$	n.a.	n.a.	5,790,933	4,079,841	6,646,855	5,451,190	6,082,475	14,032,120

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Spouse tax offset – received HCCA or BPA	No.	n.a.	n.a.	48,495	37,256	32,348	30,491	27,983	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	23,343,376	18,091,428	14,837,432	14,757,816	14,274,952	n.a.
Spouse tax offset – claiming part of year	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,547
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,937,851
Spouse tax offset – other	No.	n.a.	n.a.	319,452	307,734	306,865	319,584	314,473	327,876
	$	n.a.	n.a.	289,035,549	291,942,601	n.a.	295,285,389	307,592,636	334,760,732
Total spouse tax offset	No.	n.a.	947,932	491,842	468,786	469,339	469,626	473,446	347,233
	$	n.a.	615,000,000	433,138,091	429,700,838	437,020,491	446,460,345	465,210,470	357,730,703
Spouse or child–housekeeper's separate net income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	378,449	18,148	11,762	6,860	5,147
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,514,276,118	265,738,866	113,285,245	24,559,439	64,581,597
Basic parenting allowance	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141,893	145,315	152,261	106,193	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	179,512,973	194,638,667	210,719,166	146,217,922	n.a.
Sole parent tax offset	No.	242,817	257,294	278,099	287,051	203,145	302,663	307,425	n.a.
	$	231,000,000	250,000,000	277,794,323	300,981,138	214,484,092	323,348,586	333,310,188	n.a.
Zone & overseas forces tax offset	No.	454,035	470,749	508,130	515,774	515,442	512,793	497,108	477,676
	$	179,000,000	183,000,000	199,325,382	205,017,836	208,876,221	208,667,981	199,017,235	190,594,745
Superannuation contributions – superannuation only tax offset	No.	672,390	548,362	442,930	358,552	295,855	259,560	186,793	139,875
	$	44,000,000	35,000,000	28,068,477	22,466,569	17,950,782	15,617,027	11,518,697	8,737,446
Superannuation contributions – annuity/pension tax offset	No.	n.a.	n.a.	128,279	180,496	216,502	247,549	280,595	290,300
	$	n.a.	n.a.	210,217,538	330,779,228	353,901,775	406,471,895	472,907,935	529,930,275
Superannuation contributions – combination of superannuation contributions & annuity tax offset	No.	n.a.	n.a.	2,680	3,116	3,837	5,651	2,967	3,161
	$	n.a.	n.a.	3,277,557	4,273,887	4,477,973	6,154,117	4,038,313	5,386,981
Total superannuation contribution tax offset	No.	n.a.	n.a.	573,586	542,166	516,112	511,964	470,355	433,337
	$	n.a.	n.a.	241,577,947	357,522,704	376,373,756	428,243,696	488,464,945	544,055,242
Low income aged persons tax offset (LIAP)[14]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,776	35,842	40,610	47,636	266,463
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,661,135	28,663,152	34,259,696	42,242,240	450,936,328
Medical expenses tax offset	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	261,553	284,602	308,781	329,339	337,921
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113,204,714	128,061,564	145,073,149	159,239,295	164,634,063
Other tax offsets	No.	255,041	361,714	316,717	33,115	16,767	17,736	9,251	7,119
	$	125,000,000	263,000,000	180,411,139	42,091,203	22,328,363	14,346,227	12,381,573	11,169,294
Pensioner tax offset[15]	No.	600,659	618,759	702,460	748,668	677,916	651,430	652,452	550,129
	$	479,000,000	478,000,000	594,017,470	675,515,266	610,994,687	604,572,460	646,162,677	997,622,769
Comm of Aust benefits & allowances tax offset[16]	No.	538,294	635,419	628,895	340,526	319,477	321,210	294,274	257,859
	$	211,000,000	317,000,000	268,741,664	115,199,298	110,881,096	120,133,081	112,273,599	82,187,873
Life assurance bonus tax offset	No.	44,337	44,822	45,234	34,253	19,491	13,857	11,699	8,283
	$	71,000,000	76,000,000	73,035,066	49,622,410	25,630,178	18,136,882	16,128,551	12,694,019
Section 98A(2) deduction	No.	172	268	285	608	764	856	945	864
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,864,932	9,911,871	7,273,064	11,478,587	7,944,343

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94[2]	1994–95[2]	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[3]	1999–2000[3]	2000–01[1]
Imputation credit primary	No.	904,385	983,612	1,114,855	1,329,200	1,989,385	2,431,825	2,608,520	3,137,811
	$	1,597,000,000	2,213,000,000	2,546,662,168	2,674,863,996	3,075,503,927	3,363,646,252	3,828,626,504	4,497,208,852
Total imputation credits[17]	No.	1,095,989	1,195,015	1,350,500	1,602,203	2,280,428	2,733,112	2,933,141	3,468,302
	$	2,045,000,000	2,839,000,000	3,285,583,411	3,445,313,123	4,009,680,224	4,421,926,499	5,057,289,472	5,902,479,099
Foreign tax credits	No.	192,125	168,271	266,941	292,190	323,317	354,293	388,196	475,227
	$	51,000,000	51,000,000	62,014,049	80,191,206	94,214,961	102,622,836	103,503,607	121,198,815
Total tax withheld on interest & dividends	No.	256,070	274,592	290,328	210,800	162,325	170,427	232,285	221,574
	$	36,000,000	41,000,000	40,470,982	35,295,302	29,566,834	29,020,805	38,923,218	42,900,701
Averaging tax offset	No.	125,676	129,655	143,437	127,332	116,201	106,629	102,382	130,708
	$	126,000,000	154,000,000	206,643,841	144,313,625	122,563,208	102,285,219	112,627,153	205,023,032
Share of credit for tax paid by trustee[18]	No.	3,790	3,024	3,223	5,575	4,448	4,810	4,192	4,454
	$	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,540,256	10,702,979	9,019,566	9,887,825	8,575,722	7,673,846
Termination payment tax offset	No.	666,830	512,842	500,976	481,499	453,381	451,086	424,382	247,841
	$	1,274,000,000	1,127,000,000	1,173,874,874	1,398,467,453	1,547,427,682	1,548,133,597	1,640,834,114	1,391,576,609
Low income tax offset	No.	4,017,598	3,995,302	4,102,314	4,045,660	3,850,379	3,559,306	3,586,481	3,173,747
	$	520,000,000	517,000,000	532,351,894	524,570,962	499,933,313	458,956,386	465,306,024	406,098,319
Total tax offsets/credits allowed[19]	No.	6,608,160	6,612,084	6,695,664	6,684,516	7,045,633	7,680,126	6,923,201	7,085,809
	$	6,010,000,000	6,410,000,000	6,997,943,009	7,397,813,629	8,249,572,021	9,324,572,666	9,387,463,903	10,261,315,648
SCHEDULE ITEMS[20]									
Total capital losses of current year applied	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139,685	177,558	232,963	74,126
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	592,722,468	732,183,623	1,219,212,496	876,879,183
Net capital losses of prior years applied	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88,032	94,300	110,331	26,559
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	360,238,995	404,811,360	632,847,278	262,866,267

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Table 3.25: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Notes:

* Please refer to this chapter and the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of *Taxation statistics 2000–01* on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* 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 a 0 or 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) If the number indicator of an item was changed to 0, the corresponding amount would have been changed to $0. 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. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of personal tax statistics' section of this chapter.
2. Amounts ($) reported for the 1993–94 and 1994–95 income years are rounded to millions. Actual amount figures are not available.
3. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 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.
4. Numbers exclude manually assessed and issued assessments.
5. Refers to personal (or individual) taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
6. Refers to personal (or individual) taxpayers with net tax payable equal to $0 (no amount of net tax charged).
7. Net tax is for taxable personal taxpayers only. Non-taxable individuals have net tax of $0.
8. The decrease in the number of individuals with business income in 2000–01 is due in part to the 2000–01, statistics being incomplete as explained in note 1, and includes a shift of taxpayers from lodging as businesses to lodging as personal taxpayers following the introduction of the new tax system in July 2000. As shown in summary chapter table 2.1 the total number of individual taxpayers lodging in 2000–01 has increased over the corresponding period for 1999–2000.
9. Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated based on individual tax rates.
10. 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, hence there was a large decrease in claims during 2000–01.
13. 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 government industry payments labels on the 2001 individual annual income tax return, assessable government industry payments increased significantly in 2000–01 (compared to the previous year).
14. For the 2000–01 income year, the low income aged person tax offset became known as the 'Senior Australians tax offset' as part of personal tax reforms introduced during the 2000–01 income year. Under these reforms, the Senior Australians/ low income aged person tax offset also included pensioner tax offsets of individuals who are of age pension age. As a result of this change, the number of individuals who were entitled to claim the Senior Australians/low income aged person tax offset in 2000–01 income year increased because individuals who are of age pension age entitled to claim the pensioner tax offset were reclassified as individuals entitled to claim the Senior Australians tax offset/low income aged person tax offset (that is, their numbers were transferred or included in the low income aged person tax offset figure). In addition, the Senior Australians/low income aged person tax offset thresholds and maximum tax offsets eligible individuals were entitled to claim increased. As a result, the total amount of low income aged person tax offset eligible taxpayers were entitled to claim increased significantly in 2000–01. More information on the reforms for the low income aged person or the Senior Australians tax offset is found in this chapter, the glossary or in the *Individual tax return – tax agents instructions 2001*.
15. For the 2000–01 income year, the low income aged person tax offset became known as the 'Senior Australians tax offset' as part of personal tax reforms introduced during the 2000–01 income year. Under these reforms, the 'Senior Australians tax offset' also included pensioner tax offsets of individuals who are of age pension age. As a result of this change, the number of individuals who were entitled to claim the pensioner tax offset in 2000–01 income year decreased because individuals who are of age pension age entitled to claim this tax offset were reclassified as individuals eligible to claim Senior Australians tax offset/low income aged person tax offsets (that is, their numbers were transferred or included in the low income aged person tax offset figure). However, although the number of taxpayers eligible to claim this tax offset decreased, the amount of pensioner tax offsets claimed increased as the maximum pensioner tax offsets which can be claimed by eligible taxpayers who are not of age pension age also increased. More information on the reforms for the low income aged person or the Senior Australians tax offset and pensioner tax offset is found in this chapter, the glossary or in the *Individual tax return–tax agents instructions 2001*.
16. Also referred to as 'beneficiary tax offset'.
17. Sum of primary imputation credits and partnership and trust share of imputation credit from franked dividends (or subsidiary imputation credits).
18. Also referred to as 'Section 100(2) credit'.
19. The total number (No.) indicator 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 (such as other Tax Office calculated tax offsets) or exclude tax offsets and credits reported in other tables.
20. Statistics for the schedule items for income years before 2000–01 were sourced from past individual tax returns. Statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from the 2001 capital gains tax (CGT) schedule. Not all personal taxpayers are required to complete and submit this schedule along with their return. Hence, the 2000–01 statistics for the schedule items reported in this table only refer to/represent personal taxpayers who completed the schedule and whose schedules had been processed by 31 October 2002.

4. Company tax and the petroleum resource rent tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the 2000–01 income year 625,614 companies lodged returns and disclosed $26.3 billion in total net tax liability.
- Companies reported total income of $1.4 trillion and total expenses of $1.3 trillion.
- In the 2001–02 financial year the petroleum resource rent tax totalled $1.4 billion.

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 55% 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 2000 (on ‘early December’ balancers) or finishing as late as 31 December 2001 (on ‘late December’ balancers).

Companies pay a flat rate of tax without a tax-free threshold. For the 2000–01 income year the rate decreased to 34% compared to 36% in 1999–2000 (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 (see box 4.1).

This chapter mainly contains company statistics for the 2000–01 income year. However, it also includes petroleum resource rent tax statistics for the 2001–02 and past financial years.

Box 4.1: PAYG instalments for companies[1]

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[2] by the Tax Office are required to pay instalments. The instalment rate is calculated by the Tax Office from information on the company’s last assessed income tax return and is printed on a company’s activity statement (*Business activity statement* or *Instalment activity statement*).

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

Some companies pay an instalment amount calculated by the Tax Office. Most companies, however, work out their own instalment amount, based on their instalment rate multiplied by their business and investment income.

Although companies are required to lodge activity statements, they still need to lodge an annual income tax return because PAYG instalments is a system for paying instalments of a company’s expected end-of-year income tax liability. 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.

For the 2000–01 income year, 220,642 companies (35% of the total number of companies) paid $23.4 billion in instalment payments (which included PAYG instalments and other interim payments). Statistics on instalments paid by companies for the 2000–01 income year are reported in company 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. Instalment rate: this 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 the information in the company’s latest income tax assessment.

Box 4.2: Types of companies[1]

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.

Source of company statistics

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. The statistics (excluding the statistics on the petroleum resource rent tax) in this chapter are sourced from 2001 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to the current year in the company tax time series table (table 4.10) 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

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 the Tax Office website.

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.

Some statistics in the detailed tables were also sourced from 2001 capital gains tax (CGT) schedules and 2001 losses schedules processed by 31 October 2002. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 schedules processed after 31 October 2002 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.

A copy 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 this publication.

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

Company tax reforms and tax rates for the 2000–01 income year

Several tax reforms and laws were implemented during the 2000–01 income year which affected the statistics for some company items reported in this chapter and the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- Company franking account balances were converted to reflect the 34% company tax rate for 2000–01.
- Excess imputation credits are refundable to superannuation funds, approved deposit funds, pooled superannuation trusts and life insurance companies from 1 July 2000.
- The intercorporate dividend rebate was removed for unfranked dividends (except within wholly owned public groups) from 1 July 2000. A deduction is allowed for on-payment of unfranked non-portfolio dividends to a non-resident owner.
- The threshold for the franking credit holding period rule to apply was increased to $5,000 (rebate entitlement) for 1999–2000 and later years.
- A new income tax regime for life insurance companies (including relevant friendly societies) commenced on 1 July 2000. Class A franking has been eliminated.
- Concessionary ownership tracing rules for company losses may now apply where a company cannot pass the continuity of ownership test because interests in the company are held by non-fixed trusts.
- Additional company loss integrity measures to prevent inter-entity loss multiplication have been enacted, effective from 11 November 1999.
- Venture capital franking rebates were introduced from 22 June 2000 to make investment in pooled development funds more attractive to superannuation entities and insurance companies.
- Under the PAYG instalments system companies pay instalments of their tax liability based on either a rate or amount determined from the last return lodged (see box 4.1 and earlier section).

Company tax rates applying for the 2000–01 income year are shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Company tax rates, 2000–01 income year

Type of company	Tax rate
Private companies (generally)	34%
Public companies (generally)	34%
Retirement savings account (RSA) providers	
– Standard component of taxable income	34%
– RSA component of taxable income	15%
Life insurance companies	
Ordinary class	34%
Complying superannuation class	15%
Registered organisations (including friendly societies)	
Ordinary class	33%
Complying superannuation class	15%
Non-profit companies	
First $416 of taxable income	Nil
Shade-in above $416 to $1,089	55%
Taxable income above shade-in range	34%
Pooled development funds (PDFs)	
Companies that are PDFs throughout the year of income:	
– on small to medium-sized enterprise income component	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%
– on so much of the taxable income as exceeds the PDF component	34%
Credit unions	
Interest received by:	
– small credit unions (with a notional taxable income of less than $50,000)	34%
– medium credit unions (with a notional taxable income of $50,000–$149,999) on that part of the taxable income exceeding $49,999	51%
– large credit unions (with a notional taxable income of $150,000 and more)	34%

Company taxpayers

Box 4.3: Company size, by total income[1]

For the purposes of this chapter:

- **loss/nil companies**[1] 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.

1. The 'total income' amounts referred to in this box are the amounts companies declared at item 5, label S on the 2001 company tax return, p. 2. For example, 'loss/nil' companies refer to companies who declared 'total income' amounts equal to or less than $0 (total loss) on their returns at the indicated label.

In 2000–01 a total of 625,614 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 listed public companies (3%).

In terms of company size based on company total income, the majority of companies (80%) 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 20% 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 wholesale trade (16%), manufacturing (16%) and retail trade (16%) industries.

The largest proportion of medium companies whose industry was stated was in the wholesale trade industry (20%), followed by the manufacturing (19%) and finance and insurance (14%) industries.

The largest proportion of large companies whose industry was stated was in the finance and insurance industry (23%), followed by the manufacturing (22%) and wholesale trade (18%) industries.

Table 4.2: Companies, by industry and company size, 2000–01 income year

Industry[1]	Loss/nil No.	Micro No.	Small No.	Medium No.	Large No.	Total No.
Property & business services	21,361	156,849	4,853	1,085	105	184,253
Finance & insurance	30,991	84,921	2,722	1,380	391	120,405
Construction	3,200	50,950	3,455	527	46	58,178
Retail trade	2,436	40,555	5,151	1,184	159	49,485
Manufacturing	2,757	35,113	5,273	1,906	375	45,424
Wholesale trade	2,448	21,334	5,271	1,977	306	31,336
Health & community services	2,042	20,889	423	93	8	23,455
Transport & storage	1,326	20,579	1,826	538	68	24,337
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,518	14,355	874	198	19	16,964
Personal & other services	1,009	14,903	509	98	9	16,528
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	717	10,851	1,237	258	12	13,075
Cultural & recreational services[2]	980	10,439	440	165	24	12,048
Mining	802	2,280	326	280	115	3,803
Communication	318	3,474	222	95	31	4,140
Education	337	3,435	116	14	0	3,902
Electricity, gas & water supply	65	537	73	61	24	760
Total industry stated	72,307	491,464	32,771	9,859	1,692	608,093
Other[3]	10,397	6,510	386	186	42	17,521
Total	**82,704**	**497,974**	**33,157**	**10,045**	**1,734**	**625,614**

1. 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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.
2. Includes sports.
3. Includes companies lodging under the ‘Nil company returns’ code (code: 98000 in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*) 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.

Company income

In 2000–01 companies reported total income of $1.4 trillion (table 4.3). Despite accounting for less than 1% of the number of companies, large companies accounted for 62% ($886.8 billion) of total company income. Medium companies accounted for 20% ($281.8 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 33,157 small companies and 497,974 micro companies) (table 4.2).

Most income (65%) was derived from the sale of goods and services followed by gross interest (10%) and gross dividends (5%). 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%).

Table 4.3: Company income, by source and company size, 2000–01 income year

Source of income[1]	Loss/ nil $m[2]	Micro $m	Small $m	Medium $m	Large $m	Total $m
Sales of goods & services	311	79,742	103,315	209,836	544,230	937,433
Gross interest	397	2,753	3,208	14,975	117,254	138,586
Gross dividends	83	2,099	2,618	11,938	53,624	70,362
Gross rents	4	4,429	2,532	3,719	6,778	17,461
Gross distribution – trusts	8	4,770	1,840	2,106	3,292	12,016
Gross payments – ABN not quoted	0	76	117	798	6,067	7,059
Gross distribution – partnerships	–517	941	730	1,232	1,114	3,500
Assessable government industry payments	0	247	192	200	307	947
Fringe benefit employee contributions	0	212	47	27	50	335
Other gross income	–5,130	36,374	23,492	36,924	154,131	245,791
Total[3]	**–4,844**	**131,642**	**138,090**	**281,756**	**886,846**	**1,433,491**

1. Definitions of items are in the company section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. An amount of $0 indicates a value of less than $500,000.
3. Total 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.

Company expenses

In 2000–01 company expenses totalled $1.3 trillion. Table 4.4 shows that 45% ($594.5 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 (18%) of total expenses.

Table 4.4: Company expenses, by expense and company size, 2000–01 income year

Expense[1]	Loss/nil $m[2]	Micro $m	Small $m	Medium $m	Large $m	Total $m
Cost of sales	22	38,711	65,981	137,968	351,804	594,487
Interest expenses – Australia	1,215	4,359	3,538	12,758	86,862	108,733
External labour[3]	32	5,839	5,449	7,404	17,086	35,810
Depreciation	28	3,709	2,746	5,989	19,721	32,193
Interest expenses – overseas	300	691	405	1,856	15,358	18,611
Rent	8	4,098	2,657	3,718	7,071	17,551
Repairs & maintenance	13	1,323	1,173	2,410	7,574	12,494
Employee superannuation	5	3,925	1,975	2,355	3,561	11,820
Motor vehicle	3	2,927	1,211	1,205	1,646	6,992
Lease expenses – Australia	2	913	605	1,418	3,284	6,220
Bad debts	10	301	376	800	2,592	4,080
Royalty expenses – Australia	0	117	159	762	2,051	3,089
Royalty expenses – overseas	0	28	103	763	1,389	2,283
Lease expenses – overseas	0	20	22	50	81	173
Other expenses	5,116	62,493	44,476	83,569	261,228	456,882
Total[4]	**6,755**	**129,454**	**130,875**	**263,026**	**781,308**	**1,311,417**

1. Definitions of items are in the company section of the glossary in the CD-ROM.
2. An amount of $0 indicates a value of less than $500,000.
3. Also referred to as ‘Contractor subcontractor and commission expenses’.
4. Total 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 4.4: Calculating company net tax payable[1]

Expenses are deducted from income to give operating profit or loss. Extraordinary items and reconciliation items are then applied to operating profit or loss to calculate taxable income or loss. For most companies, the general company tax rate (34%) for the income year ended 30 June 2001 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 ABN 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**[2].

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 *Company tax return instructions 2001* booklet on the attached CD-ROM. Further information on how net tax payable is calculated is in the instructions booklet.
2. Refers to the ‘Total amount of tax payable or refundable’ item (label S) on the ‘Calculation statement’ section of the 2001 company tax return form (page 4). There is further information on how the balance payable or refundable is calculated in the company return form (page 4) and the instructions booklet.

Companies were liable for $26.3 billion in net tax for the 2000–01 income year (table 4.5). Large companies accounted for less than 1% of the total number of companies but they were liable for 57% of total company net tax. Companies using a substituted accounting period represented just 2% of all companies, but were liable for 45% of total company net tax (see company tax detailed table 3).

In 2000–01, 39% ($10.1 billion) of total company net tax was payable by companies in the finance and insurance industry (table 4.5). Large companies were liable for 65% ($6.6 billion) of the net tax derived from this industry grouping.

The manufacturing industry had the next highest net tax liability accounting for 14% ($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 manufacturing industry accounted for the second largest share of the net tax payable of medium and large companies, but 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[1] net tax payable, by industry and company size, 2000–01 income year

Industry[2]	Loss/nil[3] $m[4]	Micro $m	Small $m	Medium $m	Large $m[4]	Total $m
Finance & insurance	70	1,689	634	1,111	6,639	10,143
Manufacturing	4	226	381	801	2,362	3,773
Property & business services	2	987	543	468	496	2,497
Communication	0	13	14	40	1,790	1,857
Mining	3	12	30	197	1,511	1,753
Wholesale trade	1	132	297	535	694	1,658
Retail trade	0	190	194	279	440	1,102
Transport & storage	0	88	103	143	283	617
Construction	3	235	185	134	43	600
Cultural & recreational services[5]	0	64	57	117	187	424
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0	140	77	153	17	387
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	0	58	81	65	41	245
Health & community services	0	111	34	46	43	234
Personal & other services	0	74	39	37	77	227
Electricity, gas & water supply	0	3	3	27	81	114
Education	0	17	10	8	0	35
Other[6]	1	68	61	125	378	633
Total	**84**	**4,107**	**2,740**	**4,286**	**15,083**	**26,300**

1. Only taxable companies would have net tax payable amounts as taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax payable greater than $0.
2. 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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.
3. 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. As mentioned in box 4.4, 'reconciliation items' are used to work out taxable income or loss which is subsequently used to calculate net tax payable.
4. A $0 net tax payable amount may indicate an amount less than $500,000.
5. Includes sports.
6. Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code (code: 98000 in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*) 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 64% ($16.9 billion) of net tax payable but represented only 2% of taxable companies (table 4.6). Private companies accounted for 35% ($9.2 billion) of total net tax, but represented 88% of companies.

Table 4.6: Company net tax payable, by company type, 2000–01 income year

Company type[1]	Taxable companies[2] No.	Net tax payable $m	Average net tax payable[3] $
Public company	6,092	16,873	2,769,661
Private company	221,877	9,227	41,585
Limited partnership	157	82	521,466
Co-operative	1,279	68	53,256
Registered organisation	116	28	245,478
Strata title	21,031	7	311
Public trading trust	76	6	83,165
Pooled development fund	17	5	301,317
Non-profit organisation	603	3	4,686
Corporate unit trust & other	142	2	11,383
Total	**251,390**	**26,300**	**104,620**

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.

Less than 1% of taxable companies were liable for $1 million or more in net tax, but they were liable for 71% of total company net tax (table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Taxable companies and net tax payable, by grade of net tax payable, 2000–01 income year

Grade of net tax payable	Taxable companies		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	$m	%
$1–$9,999	147,592	58.7	410	1.6
$10,000–$49,999	67,980	27.0	1,574	6.0
$50,000–$99,999	16,204	6.4	1,139	4.3
$100,000–$499,999	15,568	6.2	3,153	12.0
$500,000–$999,999	1,960	0.8	1,354	5.1
$1,000,000 or more	2,086	0.8	18,670	71.0
Total	**251,390**	**100.0**	**26,300**	**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 4.5).

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 ratios[1] for profitable, taxable medium to large companies[2], by broad industry, 2000–01 income year

Industry[3]	Return on assets Ratio	Net profit margin Ratio	Gearing Ratio	Interest cover ratio Ratio	Tax to profit ratio Ratio
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.14	0.12	1.21	5.52	0.30
Mining	0.16	0.32	2.29	4.08	0.15
Manufacturing	0.10	0.11	1.67	5.51	0.21
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.10	0.33	1.02	4.42	0.12
Construction	0.11	0.04	2.30	10.44	0.24
Wholesale trade	0.14	0.03	6.44	3.32	0.26
Retail trade	0.18	0.03	2.33	2.43	0.24
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	0.09	0.10	1.41	9.31	0.26
Transport & storage	0.12	0.13	1.86	4.35	0.15
Communication	0.17	0.26	1.97	10.18	0.23
Finance & insurance	0.08	2.33	4.61	2.02	0.13
Property & business services	0.11	0.11	2.27	5.15	0.27
Education	0.43	0.44	0.43	365.61	0.22
Health & community services	0.13	0.18	3.36	6.34	0.25
Cultural & recreational services[4]	0.13	0.38	1.91	4.50	0.16
Personal & other services	0.17	0.31	0.47	19.02	0.17

1. Financial ratios are calculated from items in company tax detailed table 5 part A on the attached CD-ROM. 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.
2. 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.
3. The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system.
4. Includes sports.

Box 4.5: Calculation of financial ratios[1]

In table 4.8 (and company 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 detailed table 5, parts B, C and D, similar ratios were 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 detailed table 5, parts A to D at the back of this chapter.)

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.

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.

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.

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 will tend to decrease it.

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 their assets. 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. This ratio depends on how the assets themselves are valued.

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 2000–01, 374,224 companies (60% of companies) were non-taxable (table 4.9).

There are several reasons for a company being non-taxable. The main reason in 2000–01 was due to losses made on trading activities. Companies that made losses on trading activities accounted for 61% 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 their activities.

As shown in figure 4.1, 19% 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 2001 company tax return in the appendix.)

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 would have used 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, 2000–01 income year

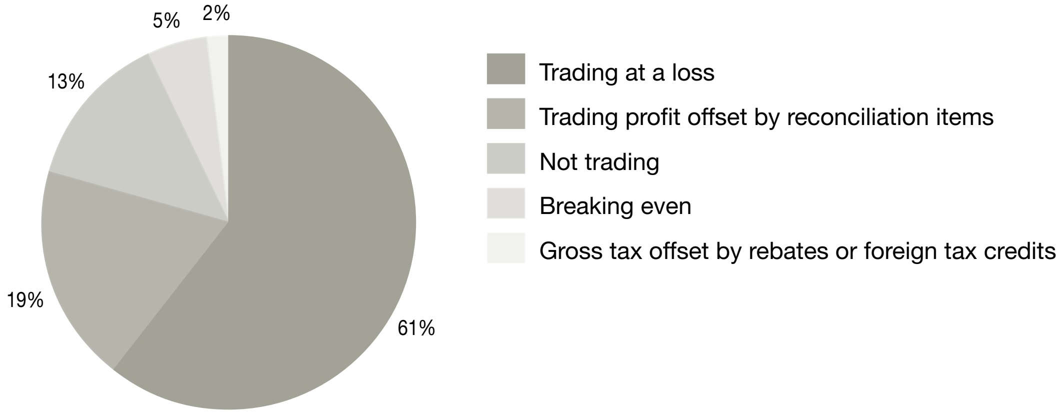


Table 4.9: Non-taxable companies, by industry, 2000–01 income year

Industry[1]	Non-taxable companies No.	Total companies No.	Proportion of non-taxable companies to all companies %
Property & business services	105,616	184,253	57.3
Finance & insurance	66,365	120,405	55.1
Construction	35,794	58,178	61.5
Retail trade	29,938	49,485	60.5
Manufacturing	27,013	45,424	59.5
Wholesale trade	18,197	31,336	58.1
Transport & storage	15,269	24,337	62.7
Health & community services	15,227	23,455	64.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10,786	16,964	63.6
Personal & other services	10,292	16,528	62.3
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	8,699	13,075	66.5
Cultural & recreational services[2]	7,919	12,048	65.7
Communication	2,766	4,140	66.8
Education	2,534	3,902	64.9
Mining	2,825	3,803	74.3
Electricity, gas & water supply	516	760	67.9
Total industry stated	359,756	608,093	59.2
Other[3]	14,468	17,521	82.6
Total	**374,224**	**625,614**	**59.8**

1. 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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.
2. Includes sports.
3. Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code (code: 98000 in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*) 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.

Among non-taxable companies whose industry was stated, the property and business services industry accounted for 29% (105,616) of the total number of non-taxable companies (table 4.9). Fifty-seven 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 (74%) 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 electricity, gas and water supply (68%).

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.

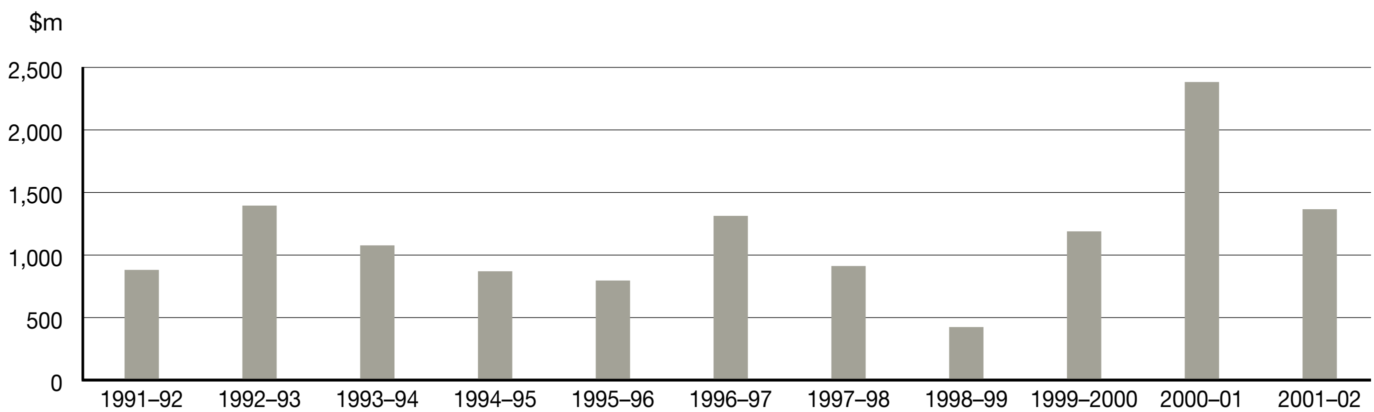
On 1 July 2002 a consolidated regime was introduced, which mainly affected companies. With the introduction of this regime, company statistics can be collected from consolidated accounts. This means that information from consolidated returns may be available in future editions of *Taxation statistics*.

Petroleum resource rent tax

Petroleum resource rent tax is imposed by the *Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Act 1987* on all offshore petroleum projects except the North-west Shelf. 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 (similar to the concept of economic rent), which is the excess of assessable receipts over deductible expenditure and 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 at that time.

In the 2001–02 financial year, the petroleum resource rent tax totalled $1.4 billion (figure 4.2). The large decrease in collections (down 43% from $2.4 billion in 2000–01) is due to a fall in world crude oil prices and a significant increase in refunds.

Figure 4.2: Petroleum resource rent tax, 1991–92 to 2001–02 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 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.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2001 company 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 **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, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on 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, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on 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) and ranged by grade of taxable income.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 5 '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 5 '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 6 '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 7 'Financial and other information', and item 8 'Losses information' on page 3 and tax offsets labels from item 14 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, 2000–01 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, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on 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 5 '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 5 '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 6 '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 7 'Financial and other information', and item 8 'Losses information' on page 3 and tax offsets labels from item 14 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, 2000–01 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 selected for 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 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 equal to $0, and
  - operating profit or loss equal to or less than $0.

Table 6: Number of companies, by broad industry and state/territory/region, 2000–01 income year
This table shows the number 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 2000–01
This table shows selected items from the company tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2000–01. 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, 2000–01 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 5 ‘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 5 ‘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 6 ‘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 7 ‘Financial and other information’, and item 8 ‘Losses information’ on page 3 and tax offsets labels from item 14 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, 2000–01 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, 2000–01 income year
This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on selected items 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 2000–01. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website, 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 formats.

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Table 4.10: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Number of companies – resident	No.	497,405	531,960	552,916	581,911	587,538	630,064	638,198	623,668
– non-resident	No.	1,678	1,498	1,454	1,461	1,290	1,526	1,537	1,572
– not stated	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	355	367	374
Number of companies – private	No.	460,032	492,552	500,857	524,641	527,691	571,395	579,253	559,955
– public	No.	27,904	28,380	20,657	19,882	16,677	18,571	18,644	18,625
– strata title	No.	n.a.	n.a.	20,637	23,896	30,192	32,935	34,872	39,853
– non-profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,786	1,309	1,407	1,310	1,317
– other	No.	11,147	12,526	12,219	2,058	994	1,082	1,074	2,377
– co-operative	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,109	11,965	6,555	4,949	3,487
– Total	No.	499,083	533,458	554,370	583,372	588,828	631,945	640,102	625,614
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,013
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,058,544,902
Sales of goods & services	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	222,659	227,839	245,523	251,548	251,053
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	719,463,511,921	762,982,566,703	867,870,170,078	931,875,325,685	937,433,229,056
Gross distributions from partnerships	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,649	12,678	13,015	12,948	13,033
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,298,271,457	1,801,632,800	1,867,778,899	3,069,542,512	3,500,123,424
Gross distributions from trusts	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,930	46,874	51,648	53,419	50,078
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,367,336,824	9,016,798,013	10,998,694,865	12,311,667,287	12,016,455,672
Gross rents	No.	65,954	70,072	72,842	74,427	72,636	73,772	72,031	67,470
	$	8,757,222,869	12,035,702,334	12,772,087,126	14,194,274,230	14,292,846,733	16,394,803,417	20,878,860,868	17,461,043,676
Gross interest	No.	n.a.	229,944	254,096	271,085	272,741	291,159	298,926	303,047
	$	n.a.	74,885,485,936	89,982,031,545	97,625,459,933	94,863,730,629	97,293,515,085	116,533,583,660	138,586,269,170
Gross dividends	No.	n.a.	33,504	35,087	36,598	48,758	54,284	61,182	68,741
	$	n.a.	26,864,875,105	36,563,266,019	41,238,518,612	48,375,943,392	94,283,702,019	66,501,237,779	70,362,169,115
Assessable government industry payments[3]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,169	9,416	8,745	9,530	15,481
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	396,079,658	515,084,803	604,670,890	813,168,331	946,640,651
Other gross income	No.	n.a.	354,513	260,078	256,252	246,621	259,289	265,272	270,671
	$	n.a.	788,039,915,204	231,459,358,545	198,557,359,239	188,937,300,790	211,268,126,026	221,332,632,204	245,791,220,512
Total income[4]	No.	426,727	458,946	481,384	505,417	514,922	553,516	563,998	544,698
	$	854,192,136,222	913,826,927,359	1,032,803,238,540	1,095,377,179,257	1,136,276,404,436	1,317,974,656,014	1,389,907,702,176	1,433,412,425,396
Contractor/subcontractor & commission expenses	No.	n.a.	103,481	105,188	106,687	106,855	119,517	121,900	113,162
	$	n.a.	19,371,395,430	23,132,385,950	22,586,968,357	25,710,174,267	34,084,864,626	36,723,703,492	35,809,861,821
Employee superannuation	No.	n.a.	239,408	252,734	262,508	271,226	289,849	292,896	280,978
	$	n.a.	6,393,853,182	8,440,846,996	8,677,894,539	8,691,929,107	10,467,430,253	11,181,830,677	11,820,150,748
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	592,376,992,351	594,486,574,164

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Table 4.10: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Bad debts	No.	n.a.	31,899	33,464	34,803	35,580	37,859	38,759	39,035
	$	n.a.	2,657,585,830	2,486,210,064	2,083,357,778	2,407,459,289	3,629,195,342	5,308,291,713	4,079,781,385
Lease expenses within Australia	No.	n.a.	n.a.	80,563	83,317	83,068	93,033	91,112	81,429
	$	n.a.	n.a.	4,404,269,742	5,713,868,984	4,785,754,605	5,847,667,870	6,510,177,156	6,220,220,194
Lease expenses overseas	No.	n.a.	n.a.	459	1,364	1,563	1,613	1,693	1,336
	$	n.a.	n.a.	105,441,872	190,730,676	118,439,981	251,965,473	185,390,151	173,192,637
Total lease expenses	No.	80,086	80,453	80,884	84,521	84,488	94,470	92,631	82,618
	$	4,136,583,255	4,136,860,342	4,509,711,614	5,904,599,660	4,904,194,586	6,099,633,343	6,695,567,307	6,393,412,831
Rent expenses	No.	n.a.	170,029	174,561	182,963	184,629	197,157	198,687	188,504
	$	n.a.	12,517,364,366	13,257,164,168	13,885,697,434	14,602,308,333	16,270,608,767	17,227,929,352	17,550,852,097
Interest expenses within Australia	No.	n.a.	230,946	236,999	243,495	235,387	250,079	251,840	243,666
	$	n.a.	56,650,216,209	70,174,923,064	73,429,782,781	72,574,847,839	75,521,780,601	90,201,506,716	108,733,303,850
Interest expenses overseas	No.	n.a.	3,732	3,904	5,942	6,092	6,132	6,380	6,465
	$	n.a.	6,763,377,232	8,593,684,602	9,868,980,852	9,673,434,111	9,699,669,128	13,733,357,361	18,610,690,959
Royalty expenses within Australia	No.	n.a.	4,667	4,829	5,114	4,937	5,376	5,337	4,987
	$	n.a.	2,193,771,990	2,517,925,004	2,704,812,097	2,378,408,425	2,475,254,206	2,478,163,856	3,088,736,866
Royalty expenses overseas	No.	1,481	1,479	1,451	1,441	1,343	1,472	1,528	1,433
	$	1,544,849,877	1,671,459,098	1,572,430,319	1,693,105,332	1,743,972,053	2,167,070,285	2,274,416,648	2,283,076,257
Depreciation expenses	No.	n.a.	317,197	332,910	348,646	355,539	381,161	388,728	372,351
	$	n.a.	18,473,802,067	22,139,781,390	23,998,189,958	25,462,057,049	28,388,626,396	30,850,852,025	32,193,251,199
Motor vehicle expenses	No.	n.a.	244,543	253,187	263,601	268,591	289,262	294,779	284,925
	$	n.a.	5,437,234,181	5,987,615,978	6,231,017,910	6,402,949,890	6,911,356,811	7,220,545,209	6,992,376,988
Repairs & maintenance	No.	222,916	239,174	249,003	257,043	258,623	274,514	274,827	262,729
	$	6,510,375,086	9,240,545,147	11,675,452,221	11,321,356,305	11,158,123,393	11,640,455,053	12,538,357,223	12,493,502,015
Other expenses	No.	n.a.	457,250	481,512	506,295	516,246	556,014	565,984	551,023
	$	n.a.	267,871,225,690	289,597,433,417	335,645,634,596	347,235,779,664	396,498,251,204	429,838,126,625	456,881,532,701
Total expenses[5]	No.	430,937	463,917	487,569	513,005	523,160	562,919	573,504	558,331
	$	777,426,773,490	841,576,438,542	936,062,130,694	1,001,054,736,600	1,026,058,559,661	1,158,753,367,545	1,258,638,472,092	1,312,810,116,553
Operating profit/loss & extraordinary items	No.	437,802	469,384	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	84,459,462,678	72,259,979,524	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Operating profit or loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	488,761	515,648	524,058	564,365	573,780	554,991
	$	n.a.	n.a.	95,612,201,587	94,339,236,325	107,440,469,564	159,500,273,150	131,269,635,475	120,602,308,084
Extraordinary revenue or expenses	No.	n.a.	n.a.	5,719	6,413	6,577	6,434	6,248	5,555
	$	n.a.	n.a.	-859,019,089	114,736,516	1,343,221,579	-8,339,748,713	3,415,388,126	741,597,240
Net capital gain	No.	12,254	11,366	13,393	18,755	19,666	21,888	20,484	21,531
	$	2,405,585,304	1,892,486,732	2,474,524,088	3,295,273,393	4,749,324,863	8,646,845,608	9,196,669,449	7,555,109,555
Tax losses transferred in	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,484	12,016	19,229	19,469	9,180
	$	n.a.	n.a.	13,160,178,147	12,582,083,517	11,517,559,781	14,615,102,477	16,634,339,057	20,866,833,686

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Table 4.10: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Tax losses carried forward	No.	n.a.	n.a.	148,726	170,936	182,000	202,443	200,900	218,088
	$	n.a.	n.a.	48,194,839,664	51,533,205,780	55,444,773,036	68,707,968,592	87,232,021,386	84,417,271,868
Net capital losses carried forward	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,850	n.a.	23,817	26,202	27,060
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,253,733,896	n.a.	53,960,247,039	40,375,491,912	48,091,711,790
Special building write-off	No.	n.a.	11,145	12,037	11,885	12,311	12,399	12,016	n.a.
	$	n.a.	682,380,893	849,724,125	724,278,565	751,384,655	815,273,077	827,519,921	n.a.
Capital works deductions	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,141
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	807,847,710
Drought investment allowance[6]	No.	36,739	7,835	752	n.a.	n.a.	133	90	23
	$	567,441,292	810,520,730	298,936,286	n.a.	n.a.	748,890	1,059,585	192,018
Development allowance	No.	n.a.	226	191	155	193	214	189	213
	$	n.a.	207,998,404	288,150,746	317,720,074	460,276,375	535,085,143	441,868,332	273,841,163
Research & development non-syndicated	No.	n.a.	2,987	3,131	2,529	2,323	2,215	2,054	2,086
	$	n.a.	1,855,710,032	2,209,790,703	1,575,945,485	1,271,064,872	1,100,688,698	1,300,048,523	1,381,943,937
Research & development syndicated	No.	n.a.	391	374	278	189	158	230	196
	$	n.a.	748,293,055	439,853,054	205,866,740	84,855,023	63,212,851	41,315,893	64,793,742
Tax losses deducted	No.	n.a.	n.a.	82,181	94,025	95,397	98,529	101,140	89,358
	$	n.a.	n.a.	4,750,456,693	5,285,334,987	6,116,248,920	6,969,499,606	6,797,566,743	8,505,095,487
Taxable or net income[7]	$	70,521,784,664	79,461,655,263	89,182,917,293	102,388,478,916	109,960,850,270	160,135,443,245	147,291,783,803	146,773,605,735
Total non-refundable tax offsets & credits	No.	23,036	23,426	26,469	4,841	5,183	5,593	5,757	6,250
	$	7,484,414,382	9,034,332,199	13,714,375,640	425,894,509	452,412,419	540,567,228	552,713,909	662,830,747
Net tax[8]	$	14,560,356,513	16,286,295,395	16,628,903,403	18,758,846,044	21,065,119,768	22,286,411,813	28,946,822,405	26,300,469,979
Refundable tax offsets & credits or total refundable credits[9]	No.	34,306	45,825	47,015	147,763	157,397	171,273	153,625	240,956
	$	181,645,800	276,457,022	333,216,487	13,634,309,280	15,367,443,645	16,772,105,546	18,239,605,124	24,107,175,181
Opening stock	No.	n.a.	120,710	123,875	124,453	122,336	125,573	123,181	116,340
	$	n.a.	65,458,391,591	73,853,016,501	78,620,442,513	74,612,149,790	90,306,760,534	84,863,374,777	99,275,803,058
Closing stock	No.	119,889	125,723	127,790	128,978	127,084	130,993	128,356	122,145
	$	69,656,789,151	79,019,105,438	77,169,508,618	81,601,497,566	79,813,030,475	83,103,307,521	95,034,095,596	103,802,920,105
Total salary & wage expenses	No.	250,130	273,430	286,541	289,311	297,793	317,543	318,568	302,214
	$	120,003,829,953	97,154,294,807	105,603,964,405	110,891,535,435	115,474,051,092	125,808,396,501	138,287,666,806	141,162,089,226
Dividends franked	No.	42,814	60,236	64,671	67,991	74,235	76,915	76,933	84,132
	$	20,634,656,656	30,796,113,599	34,430,204,656	40,309,105,438	34,607,281,526	39,443,352,188	43,879,586,591	52,703,525,658
Dividends unfranked	No.	3,372	4,060	4,094	4,712	5,148	5,256	5,635	5,362
	$	7,902,564,026	8,351,564,190	12,945,148,457	20,601,917,774	16,202,005,675	56,574,752,135	38,471,961,372	30,511,263,569
Total dividends	No.	65,404	61,981	66,353	69,731	76,157	78,913	79,037	86,284
	$	28,537,220,682	39,147,677,789	47,375,353,113	40,309,110,150	50,809,287,201	96,018,104,323	82,351,547,963	83,214,789,227

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Table 4.10: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Payments to related entities	No.	n.a.	188,429	197,095	204,130	208,178	213,198	177,920	160,771
	$	n.a.	16,380,604,257	13,030,543,542	13,881,010,746	15,541,427,917	13,382,832,206	15,059,830,382	23,223,484,372
Depreciable assets purchased	No.	n.a.	185,671	183,923	182,245	183,162	190,219	191,545	177,181
	$	n.a.	35,781,141,601	46,563,486,537	45,737,447,027	44,604,461,786	46,412,075,675	54,383,163,847	53,207,502,778
Depreciable assets sold	No.	n.a.	70,271	68,649	67,194	65,396	64,224	62,952	54,371
	$	n.a.	7,045,762,520	10,628,631,481	9,196,883,968	15,841,873,808	9,779,580,340	12,000,720,033	10,761,113,948
Net foreign income	No.	n.a.	5,291	6,060	6,499	6,747	7,544	7,856	9,138
	$	n.a.	4,487,078,028	4,626,162,839	4,224,050,527	4,866,383,340	6,954,926,472	7,462,227,080	5,526,820,389
AFI – Listed country	No.	n.a.	154	247	238	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.
AFI – Broad-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	98	122	101
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,530,562	42,512,153	94,262,120	85,192,198
AFI – Limited-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107	168	159	173
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	137,983,238	204,045,792	386,213,445	267,895,342
AFI – Unlisted country	No.	n.a.	88	114	122	113	147	136	532
	$	n.a.	111,451,452	248,706,749	244,674,135	164,005,484	370,334,675	433,088,014	789,789,255
AFI – FIF income	No.	n.a.	124	150	61	43	43	54	78
	$	n.a.	4,348,898	20,056,690	14,993,182	16,873,380	8,247,492	17,473,022	22,195,123
AFI – Transferor trust	No.	n.a.	n.a.	19	27	14	37	42	146
	$	n.a.	n.a.	235,531	94,954,576	1,861,661	1,460,805	578,763	207,087,774
AFI – FLP income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	6	31	17	23	13	16
	$	n.a.	n.a.	141,287	1,970,876	2,110,738	1,042,853	408,156	1,780,499
Foreign exchange gains or losses of a capital nature	No.	n.a.	n.a.	3,380	3,852	3,550	3,364	1,049	599
	$	n.a.	n.a.	452,529,256	751,020,945	–1,045,494,456	177,149,896	–160,986,781	–1,406,798,329
Land degradation expenses	No.	n.a.	300	305	110	402	538	514	469
	$	n.a.	12,356,584	11,564,307	3,589,528	20,481,201	23,204,004	28,965,503	29,581,695
Trade debtors	No.	n.a.	n.a.	171,972	177,457	178,026	186,891	196,602	190,859
	$	n.a.	n.a.	118,703,359,991	122,707,314,917	128,589,019,823	377,926,275,649	312,734,461,082	159,647,091,625
Current assets	No.	n.a.	n.a.	460,915	482,357	486,515	520,787	528,585	511,599
	$	n.a.	n.a.	721,556,750,409	774,514,834,457	745,549,800,430	797,443,802,197	1,044,583,996,838	1,413,484,261,815
Total assets	No.	n.a.	n.a.	488,921	513,195	519,681	552,261	555,504	535,794
	$	n.a.	n.a.	2,220,588,804,850	2,527,212,997,865	2,645,415,613,436	2,850,377,924,468	3,448,731,245,088	3,971,585,520,163
Trade creditors	No.	n.a.	n.a.	234,643	240,630	239,931	253,030	259,256	248,888
	$	n.a.	n.a.	125,500,719,650	127,594,584,893	102,939,733,289	161,276,480,235	167,881,234,797	130,362,643,156
Current liabilities	No.	n.a.	n.a.	428,267	445,482	448,254	479,229	485,417	474,611
	$	n.a.	n.a.	716,533,972,566	782,175,959,833	730,319,262,024	748,237,631,843	1,082,176,117,843	1,562,977,295,539

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Table 4.10: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Total liabilities	No.	n.a.	n.a.	462,282	483,633	489,948	521,510	524,890	507,029
	$	n.a.	n.a.	1,592,510,200,966	1,833,992,010,798	1,938,405,515,308	2,059,519,725,009	2,516,811,862,122	2,993,035,922,762
Shareholders' funds	No.	n.a.	n.a.	492,080	516,898	523,557	555,793	559,037	538,756
	$	n.a.	n.a.	638,008,808,078	693,164,607,067	707,010,099,006	790,858,155,119	931,915,908,224	978,548,271,014
SCHEDULE ITEMS[10]									
Total capital gains	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,562	23,813	26,651	28,645	12,359
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,003,060,708	9,577,557,888	13,492,686,333	14,629,453,491	8,829,313,283
Total capital losses of current year applied	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,175	4,629	5,724	7,235	4,738
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,553,184,488	2,827,371,812	3,726,215,991	3,639,568,299	1,833,540,691
Net capital losses of prior years applied	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,380	3,299	3,769	4,508	2,130
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	861,304,909	889,720,363	1,024,226,853	1,065,083,474	644,942,357
Capital losses transferred in	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	730	428	564	507	297
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,293,297,918	1,111,140,850	1,594,870,262	1,591,050,722	1,303,382,419
Tax losses transferred out	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,974	6,730	7,099	7,258	2,602
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,556,459,056	10,507,769,684	12,858,531,029	15,331,002,852	9,441,880,248
Net capital losses transferred out	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	736	n.a.	804	876	232
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,280,201,046	n.a.	1,401,383,574	1,729,342,451	623,048,666

Notes:

* Please refer to this chapter and the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of *Taxation statistics 2000–01* on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* 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 a 0 or 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) If the number indicator of an item was changed to 0, the corresponding amount would have been changed to $0. 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. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of company statistics' section in this chapter.
2. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 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. 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 government industry payments label on the 2001 company annual income tax return, assessable government industry payments increased significantly in 2000–01 (compared to the previous year).
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001, hence there was a large decrease in claims during 2000–01.
7. 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 annual income tax return. (In the 2001 company annual income tax return, it is label A on page 4.) For this item, $0 is reported if the calculated taxable income is equal to or less than $0.
8. 'Net Tax' is referred to as 'Tax payable' in the company tax return. The net tax (on tax payable) amount cannot be less than $0.

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Table 4.10: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

9. The significant increase in total refundable credits in 2000–01 (compared to the previous year) is due to a large number and amount of PAYG overpaid instalments. In addition, the amount of imputation credits of certain companies that relate to dividends paid on or after 1 July 2000 is included in the total refundable credits amount from 2000–01 onwards (From 2000–01 onwards, endorsed income tax exempt charities, deductible gift recipients, life insurance companies, and registered organisations such as friendly societies may be entitled to claim a refund of excess imputation credits in respect of dividends paid on or after 1 July 2000.)
10. Statistics for the schedule items for income years before 2000–01 were sourced from past company tax returns. Statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from the 2001 capital gains tax (CGT) schedule and the 2001 losses schedule. Not all companies are required to complete and submit these schedules along with their return. Hence, the 2000–01 data for the schedule items reported in this table only refer to/represent companies that completed these schedules and whose schedules had been processed by 31 October 2002.

5. Partnership tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2000–01, 471,180 partnerships lodged returns and reported total business income of $117.8 billion.
- The largest proportion of partnerships (27%) was in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.
- Partnerships reported $102.8 billion in expenses, with the main type of expense being cost of sales, which accounted for $33.5 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.

Partnerships generally do not pay tax in their 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 partnerships are a separate entity for tax purposes, they require 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

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2001 partnership income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to the current year in the partnership tax time series table (table 5.4) 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

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 the Tax Office website.

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.

Figure 5.1: Number of partnerships, by state/territory, 2000–01 income year

Table 5.1: Partnerships, by industry, 2000–01 income year

Industry[1]	Partnerships No.	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing[2]	125,552	27.3
Construction	70,248	15.3
Retail trade	57,575	12.5
Property & business services[3]	47,425	10.3
Investment income recipients[4]	41,977	9.1
Manufacturing	24,685	5.4
Transport & storage	21,766	4.7
Personal & other services	18,097	3.9
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	15,023	3.3
Wholesale trade	11,297	2.5
Cultural & recreational services[5]	8,267	1.8
Finance & insurance	5,715	1.2
Health & community services	4,931	1.1
Communication	3,888	0.8
Education	1,595	0.3
Mining	793	0.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	341	0.1
Total industry stated	459,175	100.0
Other[6]	12,005	
Total	**471,180**	

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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.
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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*. 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.
6. 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 taxpayers

In 2000–01 a total of 471,180 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 2000–01 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.

Partnership income

Box 5.1: 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 2000–01 the majority of partnerships (84%) were classified as **micro partnerships**. Micro partnerships accounted for 53% ($62.1 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% ($29.6 billion) of total business income (table 5.2).

Overall, partnerships had a total business income of $117.8 billion.

Partnership expenses

In 2000–01 partnerships had total business expenses of $102.8 billion (table 5.3).

Micro partnerships accounted for 51% ($52.6 billion) of total business expenses, while large partnerships accounted for 26% of total business expenses.

Cost of sales accounted for the largest share (33%) of all partnership expenses. It also accounted for the largest share of the total expenses of micro (34%), small (51%), medium (41%) and large partnerships (17%).

Detailed tables

The following partnership tax detailed tables 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.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2001 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**

Table 5.2: Number of partnerships and selected income items, by partnership size, 2000–01 income year

Items[1]		**Loss/nil**	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**
Number of partnerships	No.	70,304	396,188	4,177	457	54	471,180
Net rent	$m	995	221	7	4	2	1,229
Gross interest	$m	346	295	35	37	54	767
Gross (or total) dividends[2]	$m	81	133	4	2	0	220
Net business income	$m	–270	9,860	1,198	1,103	3,001	14,892
Total business income	$m	–21	62,132	15,220	10,859	29,606	117,796

1. Definitions of items are in the partnerships section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. An amount equal to $0 indicates an amount less than $500,000.

Table 5.3: Partnership expenses, by expense and partnership size, 2000–01 income year

Expense[1]	**Loss/Nil $m**	**Micro $m**	**Small $m**	**Medium $m**	**Large $m**	**Total $m**
Cost of sales	–7	17,751	7,170	3,988	4,604	33,506
Depreciation	25	2,926	301	452	331	4,035
External labour[2]	7	1,922	516	315	1,135	3,896
Interest	56	2,182	367	483	493	3,581
Rent	3	1,704	286	203	148	2,344
Motor vehicles	6	2,013	80	21	20	2,140
Repairs & maintenance	7	1,594	156	156	74	1,985
Lease expenses	2	531	74	69	90	766
Superannuation[3]	0	364	115	61	75	616
Bad debts	1	53	47	34	18	153
Royalty expenses[3]	0	29	15	20	105	169
Other expenses	132	21,512	4,890	3,824	19,269	49,628
Total[4]	**233**	**52,580**	**14,018**	**9,625**	**26,362**	**102,818**

1. Definitions of items are in the partnerships section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. Also referred to as 'Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses'.
3. An expense amount equal to $0 may refer to an amount less than $500,000.
4. Total may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

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: All items, by net Australian income, 2000–01 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 4 ‘Business income and expenses’ on page 2 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 on page 3 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 13, 14, 16, 19 and 20 on page 4 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part D: Business and professional items** – contains items 29 to 49 from the ‘Business and professional items’ section on page 5 of the partnership tax return.

Table 2: Selected items, by broad industry, 2000–01 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 4 ‘Business income and expenses’ on page 2 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 on page 3 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 13, 14, 16, 19 and 20 on page 4 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part D: Business and professional items** – contains items 29 to 49 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 2000–01
This table shows selected items from the partnership tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2000–01. 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, 2000–01 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), 2000–01 income year
This table shows the number of partnership taxpayers and amounts for all 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 4 ‘Business income and expenses’ on page 2 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 on page 3 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 13, 14, 16, 19 and 20 on page 4 of the partnership tax return.
- **Part D: Business and professional items** – contains items 29 to 49 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 2000–01. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website, 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 formats.

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Table 5.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Number of partnerships	No.	591,524	593,069	578,626	560,263	534,891	525,801	512,322	471,180
Total business income – PP	No.	153,360	152,699	146,293	145,712	142,388	138,647	134,242	123,668
	$	15,106,721,651	15,901,896,060	17,090,757,743	17,044,589,221	17,286,712,562	16,942,355,345	17,200,322,626	19,466,692,542
Total business income – NPP	No.	382,592	383,859	366,998	360,633	344,441	337,929	329,105	302,785
	$	70,616,058,303	74,838,152,007	77,066,407,928	77,118,890,334	89,085,435,217	94,674,831,618	102,584,888,973	98,329,426,559
Total business income	No.	n.a.	504,628	495,561	476,462	457,824	448,832	436,565	401,142
	$	85,722,779,954	90,740,048,067	94,156,490,691	94,163,479,555	106,372,147,779	111,617,186,963	119,785,211,599	117,796,119,101
Contractor/subcontractor & commission expenses	No.	110,514	105,659	98,365	93,763	92,517	95,954	95,862	90,651
	$	3,073,911,540	3,247,960,134	3,239,361,091	3,012,540,581	3,364,213,664	3,698,257,628	4,235,227,930	3,895,522,451
Superannuation expenses	No.	114,967	111,429	105,707	102,097	99,322	97,299	93,853	87,194
	$	280,617,834	304,357,370	390,980,888	414,974,284	439,329,930	523,043,250	586,643,556	616,038,254
Cost of sales	No.	285,555	285,210	275,271	263,065	252,410	243,771	233,103	214,447
	$	32,069,257,395	32,987,245,910	32,376,220,399	31,435,069,839	31,286,952,794	32,912,450,552	35,198,745,928	33,506,064,152
Bad debts	No.	11,270	11,591	11,693	11,734	12,029	11,782	11,677	11,171
	$	123,983,155	120,773,805	117,950,501	127,046,188	147,581,040	130,272,393	138,329,801	153,451,053
Lease expenses	No.	63,550	60,882	57,491	57,684	57,972	59,777	57,049	49,465
	$	677,509,946	662,977,748	706,948,687	732,104,668	775,152,030	846,119,149	808,091,176	765,715,322
Rent expenses	No.	158,043	153,358	146,658	140,936	134,977	129,623	122,834	109,851
	$	2,388,083,110	2,453,681,710	2,497,009,882	2,404,360,443	2,370,350,361	2,412,538,683	2,416,001,973	2,343,616,601
Total interest expenses	No.	285,838	286,041	274,433	269,213	257,827	249,205	239,344	220,393
	$	2,874,509,322	3,129,086,599	3,336,939,970	3,079,363,158	2,998,554,646	3,246,207,018	3,683,418,402	3,581,274,920
Total royalty expenses	No.	3,379	3,279	3,157	3,140	2,973	2,880	2,789	2,484
	$	58,405,297	88,877,952	90,776,063	89,407,362	222,125,303	157,284,486	396,792,108	168,876,239
Depreciation expenses	No.	457,536	463,516	443,696	435,423	422,243	412,276	399,201	361,409
	$	3,084,317,942	3,355,106,662	3,667,172,219	3,566,378,897	3,803,802,548	4,158,535,772	4,349,768,666	4,034,591,396
Motor vehicle expenses	No.	403,990	403,803	381,484	370,583	359,257	351,263	340,079	310,238
	$	2,370,503,643	2,426,228,920	2,374,630,118	2,306,920,768	2,269,473,998	2,254,266,178	2,339,426,156	2,140,180,007
Repairs & maintenance	No.	347,096	348,669	332,926	327,044	317,212	309,532	297,525	272,992
	$	1,802,170,320	1,846,534,731	1,917,717,616	1,919,283,627	1,905,507,236	2,019,821,897	2,074,509,371	1,985,184,043
Other expenses	No.	503,252	506,219	495,458	478,077	458,537	449,782	437,238	401,234
	$	24,562,177,743	27,295,155,509	30,311,037,766	31,972,418,148	43,527,827,289	45,165,653,784	48,994,447,733	49,627,686,113
Total expenses	No.	510,532	513,946	503,504	486,234	466,503	457,554	444,790	408,498
	$	73,365,447,247	77,917,987,050	81,026,745,200	81,059,867,963	93,110,870,839	97,524,450,790	105,221,402,800	102,818,200,080

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Table 5.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Drought investment allowance[3]	No.	34,112	5,621	2,705	2,581	2,443	1,599	922	189
	$	142,239,832	58,945,277	15,887,326	15,608,521	20,154,696	6,209,473	71,403,551	1,557,165
Income reconciliation adjustments	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,171	19,446	17,268
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–203,863,303	–258,580,248	337,526,597
Expense reconciliation adjustments	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55,713	56,674	50,557
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–739,153,986	–811,587,900	–422,089,119
Net business income – PP – profit	No.	83,883	79,135	78,361	75,836	73,001	71,130	66,519	71,364
	$	2,889,486,519	2,980,439,432	3,555,317,918	3,106,997,065	3,043,022,542	2,731,321,813	2,588,791,619	3,791,519,231
Net business income – PP – loss	No.	77,137	82,436	79,387	77,804	76,687	74,856	74,406	57,630
	$	–1,215,391,397	–1,459,058,556	–1,456,160,017	–1,471,634,287	–1,547,958,396	–1,556,327,762	–1,939,604,541	–1,434,680,303
Net business income or loss – PP	No.	161,020	161,571	158,900	153,640	149,688	145,986	140,925	128,994
	$	1,674,095,121	1,521,380,875	2,099,157,900	1,635,362,777	1,495,064,145	1,174,994,051	649,187,078	2,356,838,928
Net business income – NPP – profit	No.	300,092	302,860	295,218	287,800	276,892	272,888	266,399	244,302
	$	12,346,281,289	13,409,245,637	13,233,044,918	13,716,072,610	15,291,305,055	15,256,466,786	16,867,091,781	15,166,839,146
Net business income – NPP – loss	No.	84,637	83,661	82,454	75,330	69,197	66,839	64,951	59,399
	$	–1,564,011,498	–1,821,774,550	–2,351,525,725	–2,465,558,700	–2,684,209,708	–3,312,833,524	–3,755,480,915	–2,631,521,440
Net business income or loss – NPP	No.	384,729	386,521	377,672	363,130	346,089	339,727	331,350	303,701
	$	10,782,269,790	11,587,471,086	10,881,519,192	11,250,513,909	12,607,095,346	11,943,633,262	13,111,610,866	12,535,317,706
Net business income or loss	No.	486,544	513,444	491,090	484,596	464,894	455,962	443,562	406,125
	$	12,456,364,911	13,105,985,687	12,980,677,092	12,885,876,686	14,102,159,491	13,118,613,947	13,760,393,806	14,892,156,634
Distribution from partnerships – PP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,588	1,569	1,489	1,420	1,438
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53,977,615	68,257,573	85,236,833	59,811,170	66,840,180
Distribution from partnerships – PP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	899	895	812	774	613
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–13,404,074	–14,013,804	–16,026,631	–15,554,612	–14,587,008
Distribution from partnerships – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,487	2,464	2,301	2,194	2,051
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40,575,641	54,243,768	69,210,202	44,256,558	52,253,172
Distribution from trusts – PP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	221	849	206	195	2,484
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,049,340	5,776,993	7,126,713	5,719,190	9,883,909
Distribution from trusts – PP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	8	8	10	5
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–370,178	–30,790	–68,324	–238,496	–197,130
Distribution from trusts – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238	857	214	205	2,487
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,679,162	5,746,202	7,058,389	5,480,694	9,686,779

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Table 5.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Distribution from partnerships – NPP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,894	4,727	4,518	4,156
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	188,836,751	238,377,249	295,616,731	196,188,665
Distribution from partnerships – NPP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	933	915	932	815
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–40,225,213	–150,383,583	–386,273,228	–39,857,913
Distribution from partnerships – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,827	5,642	5,450	4,971
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148,611,537	87,993,666	–90,656,497	156,330,752
Distribution from trusts – NPP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,603	10,845	11,012	10,403	12,335
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	133,151,369	116,424,517	167,075,225	388,503,687	375,762,571
Distribution from trusts – NPP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	5	5	5	0
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–171,060	–17,309	–1,583	–2,512	0
Distribution from trusts – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,623	10,849	11,016	10,405	12,335
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132,980,308	116,407,207	167,073,642	388,501,175	375,762,571
P&T deductions relating to distribution – PP	No.	n.a.	769	799	777	792	741	690	657
	$	n.a.	7,958,989	9,257,960	9,715,888	9,893,488	9,424,939	9,319,617	9,819,062
P&T deductions relating to distribution – NPP	No.	n.a.	2,358	2,565	2,612	2,860	3,028	3,004	3,040
	$	n.a.	28,049,312	25,646,780	30,369,031	34,438,090	31,847,955	31,973,265	31,679,585
Total P&T deductions relating to distribution	No.	n.a.	3,047	3,327	3,355	3,611	3,731	3,661	3,662
	$	n.a.	36,008,301	34,904,740	40,084,919	44,331,578	41,272,894	41,292,882	41,498,647
Gross rent	No.	109,082	111,775	108,343	107,977	103,209	99,817	97,423	79,371
	$	3,117,218,663	3,252,754,349	3,271,671,465	3,372,016,039	3,356,128,917	3,344,949,385	3,502,546,953	3,300,466,556
Net rent – profit	No.	78,803	79,035	76,232	77,067	76,046	74,297	72,142	58,211
	$	1,307,589,261	1,379,201,717	1,373,108,029	1,450,546,176	1,489,152,373	1,489,831,194	1,536,039,185	1,449,625,728
Net rent – loss	No.	30,580	33,165	33,883	31,027	27,427	25,932	25,904	21,452
	$	–307,812,777	–314,212,459	–334,399,591	–281,997,373	–240,216,999	–214,585,188	–237,321,144	–220,592,593
Net rent	No.	109,383	112,200	110,115	108,095	103,473	100,229	98,046	79,663
	$	999,776,483	1,064,989,557	1,038,708,437	1,168,548,802	1,248,935,373	1,274,846,006	1,536,039,185	1,229,033,135
Rental interest deductions	No.	51,796	53,163	52,089	51,830	49,326	48,064	47,553	40,399
	$	969,383,923	972,883,257	1,023,517,058	957,961,006	827,550,427	785,687,413	827,494,881	814,907,784
Other rental deductions	No.	98,324	100,592	98,460	98,256	94,191	91,539	89,749	76,363
	$	1,150,063,729	1,214,910,668	1,208,255,087	1,245,185,843	1,182,417,848	1,168,730,423	1,246,548,135	1,131,580,239
Dividends franked	No.	18,482	20,557	21,104	22,813	32,159	31,994	35,248	43,736
	$	49,276,778	90,919,893	103,664,322	119,824,307	132,714,531	130,068,986	111,400,520	180,921,339
Dividends unfranked	No.	20,485	21,633	21,730	21,870	21,464	22,745	30,574	26,878
	$	26,395,949	26,168,582	26,415,319	24,726,279	27,390,714	31,979,384	35,985,958	39,202,315
Total dividends	No.	30,633	33,408	34,317	34,765	43,418	43,179	43,593	53,570
	$	75,672,727	117,088,475	130,079,641	144,550,586	160,105,245	162,048,370	147,386,478	220,123,654

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Table 5.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Gross interest	No.	199,625	211,107	209,760	204,527	183,403	171,433	163,271	158,982
	$	585,041,666	547,146,367	706,108,475	679,195,389	562,462,901	554,887,543	615,589,813	766,773,214
Imputation credit primary	No.	18,369	20,416	20,983	22,727	32,057	31,907	35,182	43,716
	$	30,966,109	41,918,193	56,655,042	66,721,954	73,294,862	72,679,299	61,962,980	92,633,472
Imputation credit subsidiary	No.	5,320	5,581	5,470	5,898	6,332	6,652	6,090	6,507
	$	3,062,055	3,423,325	3,973,575	4,330,227	5,464,095	5,801,481	5,351,769	5,934,760
TFN amounts withheld from gross interest	No.	n.a.	10,961	11,145	9,418	7,328	6,871	6,708	5,947
	$	n.a.	2,406,462	2,770,089	2,479,972	1,994,829	2,134,703	3,213,747	2,064,911
TFN amounts withheld from dividends	No.	n.a.	1,072	901	1,067	933	1,233	1,812	1,401
	$	n.a.	101,051	112,023	102,472	119,107	181,191	277,446	224,815
Credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest & dividends	No.	n.a.	706	657	794	732	755	611	645
	$	n.a.	137,569	260,434	172,493	228,183	261,030	278,708	345,748
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	316,401
Other Australian income	No.	10,670	9,411	8,687	8,358	7,225	6,582	6,546	7,038
	$	167,533,076	280,530,364	113,321,703	114,314,869	93,837,503	99,136,529	155,296,430	120,624,451
Investment income deductions – Australia	No.	15,157	14,630	14,883	14,588	13,963	12,599	11,260	10,594
	$	89,343,750	57,243,607	97,451,518	95,400,364	65,339,651	53,720,177	60,786,121	68,926,490
Other deductions	No.	17,709	17,701	16,752	16,473	16,127	15,547	14,486	14,225
	$	177,325,760	172,306,204	145,022,498	398,923,223	290,858,556	123,202,139	272,684,146	113,250,516
Net Australian income or loss	No.	575,006	576,916	563,568	544,654	522,514	511,816	499,211	457,618
	$	14,415,600,564	15,121,200,985	15,019,556,603	14,892,502,881	16,165,274,304	15,395,236,211	16,011,162,683	17,691,380,462
AFI – Listed country	No.	37	35	21	31	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.
AFI – Broad-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	18	27	25
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,531	213,324	131,062	38,610
AFI – Limited-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	5	5	5
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	102	380,835	459,186
AFI – Unlisted country	No.	13	7	10	5	5	6	5	5
	$	1,762,254	464,746	3,169,022	6,749,338	9,081,425	15,131,241	18,204,640	30,906,079
AFI – FIF/FLP income	No.	21	10	12	5	5	6	5	6
	$	66,211	20,094	14,870	670,569	866,441	890,919	905,276	936,748
Net other assessable foreign source income	No.	3,177	n.a.	3,037	2,919	3,387	3,446	3,336	3,672
	$	128,455,150	n.a.	61,433,852	50,413,225	53,234,548	44,169,593	31,513,086	138,236,775
Foreign tax credits	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,023	2,927	2,609	3,042
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,529,588	2,979,669	25,813,086	6,823,667

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Table 5.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Total net income or loss	No.	575,017	576,926	563,694	544,667	522,528	511,824	499,214	457,631
	$	14,600,179,497	15,250,282,179	15,084,196,325	14,950,450,920	16,228,504,249	15,455,641,390	16,062,297,582	17,861,957,860
Opening stock	No.	224,955	228,832	219,746	214,425	207,562	197,752	186,496	167,175
	$	6,645,765,935	7,105,054,837	7,088,745,164	6,755,290,099	7,228,051,030	8,481,515,728	8,341,114,212	9,613,626,447
Closing stock	No.	229,929	231,695	225,104	214,109	205,046	195,495	183,541	166,639
	$	6,925,228,227	7,093,002,498	7,120,502,367	6,714,198,482	7,299,229,811	8,251,927,471	9,314,490,994	11,479,674,710
Trade debtors	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102,224	98,514	93,515	94,523	87,918
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,432,831,057	3,803,158,973	4,060,819,708	5,269,894,723	5,708,269,821
Current assets	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	320,395	313,022	301,287	287,691	274,607
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,699,852,178	24,846,492,499	25,670,488,533	29,782,780,270	32,107,878,146
Total assets	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	354,548	349,748	338,592	322,569	308,005
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86,287,248,796	98,057,511,934	101,449,333,870	118,014,847,763	122,618,238,204
Trade creditors	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156,538	150,540	144,044	136,323	126,426
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,328,526,296	3,571,371,464	3,800,306,835	4,420,718,937	4,371,674,213
Current liabilities	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	242,957	234,210	225,009	215,491	231,299
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,470,867,276	21,403,971,442	22,703,084,613	25,840,717,132	27,933,439,251
Total liabilities	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	276,931	267,847	258,682	247,633	252,504
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,723,607,633	55,013,157,698	56,901,037,487	71,898,587,146	72,149,292,110
Proprietors' funds	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	349,463	343,565	332,148	315,706	300,697
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,331,492,277	40,742,032,572	42,706,637,511	47,650,202,101	51,051,203,115
Total salary & wage expenses	No.	190,862	189,116	180,423	174,956	167,132	161,638	151,243	134,748
	$	6,815,143,461	7,181,057,566	7,189,507,767	7,120,413,201	7,253,241,651	8,550,900,652	8,954,120,231	9,843,542,836
Payments to related entities	No.	60,549	59,426	56,929	55,718	53,606	44,152	40,343	32,233
	$	1,207,066,141	1,217,099,734	1,415,767,760	1,297,866,330	1,320,828,798	1,839,538,617	1,970,534,370	2,336,580,929
Depreciable assets purchased	No.	254,781	252,836	242,915	218,680	212,802	200,442	194,799	163,468
	$	5,187,395,067	5,101,439,307	5,340,206,335	7,927,390,583	10,087,614,673	8,121,767,611	6,689,592,211	6,872,192,364
Depreciable assets sold	No.	97,912	94,768	88,579	82,651	78,967	71,540	66,287	51,953
	$	1,495,097,301	1,514,738,182	15,219,943,004	1,453,405,653	2,329,927,737	4,231,127,106	4,281,135,785	1,633,278,702
Gross PPS income	No.	104,273	110,053	105,161	102,124	99,046	96,488	92,661	n.a.
	$	6,475,925,999	7,154,679,168	6,552,132,939	6,368,347,441	7,629,938,318	7,280,543,234	7,991,230,117	n.a.
Total gross RPS income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	1,572	2,327	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	145,600,874	242,449,133	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gross RPS income – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,579	6,790	6,085	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	817,712,456	876,574,733	810,329,473	n.a.
Gross RPS income – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,738	2,690	2,399	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	305,905,151	367,078,459	319,337,938	n.a.

continued from previous page

Table 5.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Gross payments where ABN not quoted – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,512,954
Gross payments where ABN not quoted – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	933
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75,092,213
Assessable government industry payments – PP[4]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26,124	27,416	30,354	33,681
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148,800,052	156,322,440	189,410,572	287,075,947
Assessable government industry payments – NPP[4]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,889	3,965	3,942	12,010
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84,185,505	81,772,213	112,698,216	382,078,834
Interest expenses overseas	No.	462	478	513	505	588	544	527	588
	$	13,088,363	5,480,323	7,451,701	4,388,724	5,823,525	18,327,010	8,023,204	20,810,408
Royalty expenses overseas	No.	57	61	51	55	60	59	64	51
	$	6,562,751	10,957,819	18,690,366	24,844,399	30,169,517	5,236,484	38,471,370	48,868,860
Environmental protection expenses	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	731	832	722	542	390
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,212,160	5,007,317	5,055,481	2,441,689	1,776,767

Notes:

* Please refer to this chapter and the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of *Taxation statistics 2000–01* on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* 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 a 0 or 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) If the number indicator of an item was changed to 0, the corresponding amount would have been changed to $0. 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. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 partnership income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of partnership statistics' section of this chapter.
2. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 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 drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001, hence there was a large decrease in claims during 2000–01.
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 (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 government industry payments labels on the 2001 partnership income tax return, assessable government industry payments increased significantly in 2000–01 (compared to the previous year).

6. Trust tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2000–01, 447,625 trusts lodged returns and reported total business income of $161.2 billion.
- Investment income recipients accounted for the largest share (40%) of trust taxpayers.
- Trusts reported $149.5 billion in expenses, with the main type of expense being cost of sales, which accounted for $74.6 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 trusts do not pay tax in their 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

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2001 trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to the current year in the trust tax time series table (table 6.4) 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

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 the Tax Office website.

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.

Some statistics in the detailed tables were also sourced from 2001 capital gains tax (CGT) schedules processed by 31 October 2002. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 schedules processed after 31 October 2002 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.

Trust taxpayers

In 2000–01 a total of 447,625 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 2000–01 (see trusts detailed table 4).

Trust taxpayers, by industry

In 2000–01 the largest proportion of trusts (whose industry was stated) were classified as ‘investment income recipients’ (40%) followed by those in the property and business services industry (16%) (table 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Number of trusts, by state/territory, 2000–01 income year

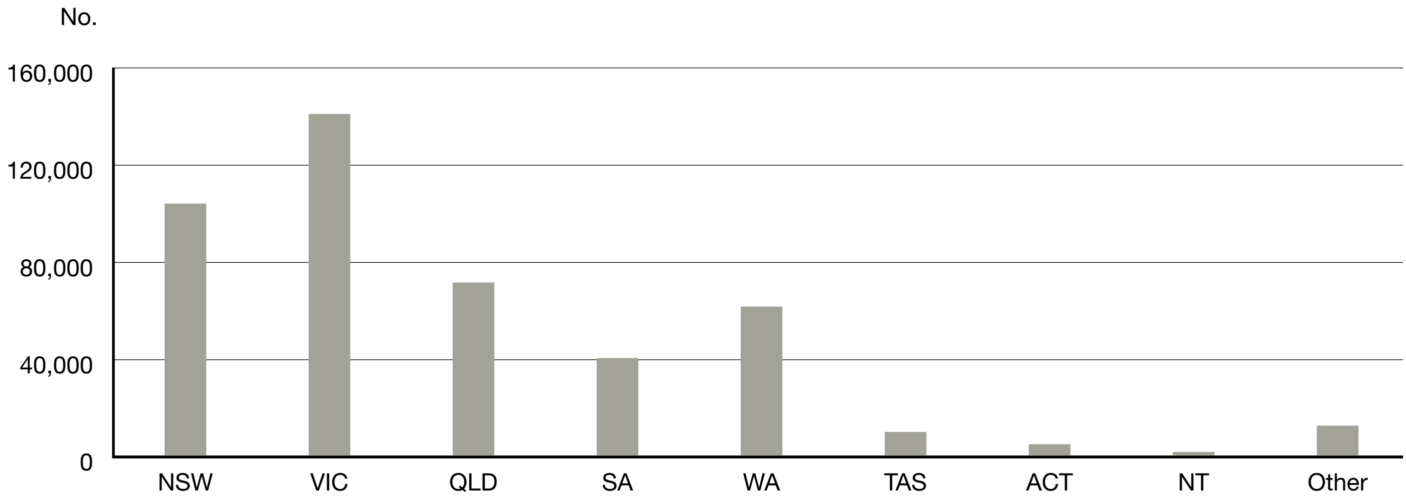

Table 6.1: Trusts, by industry, 2000–01 income year

Industry[1]	Trusts No.	%[2]
Investment income recipients[3]	156,499	39.5
Property & business services[4]	64,288	16.2
Finance & insurance	50,958	12.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing[5]	25,983	6.6
Retail trade	23,464	5.9
Construction	19,794	5.0
Manufacturing	12,205	3.1
Wholesale trade	8,231	2.1
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	7,586	1.9
Transport & storage	7,556	1.9
Health & community services	7,417	1.9
Personal & other services	6,884	1.7
Cultural & recreational services[6]	2,916	0.7
Communication	1,023	0.3
Education	766	0.2
Mining	597	0.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	170	0.0
Total industry stated	396,337	100.0
Other[7]	51,288	
Total industries	**447,625**	

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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.
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 the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*. 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*.
5. 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 6.1: 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 2000–01 more than half (58% or 258,466) 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 2%, while **medium** and **large trusts** each accounted for less than 1% of total trusts.

Micro trusts accounted for the largest share (33% or $53.5 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% ($45.2 billion), medium trusts accounted for 29% ($46.7 billion), while large trusts accounted for 10% ($15.8 billion) of total business income (table 6.2)

Overall, trusts had a total business income of $161.2 billion.

Trust expenses

In 2000–01 total expenses for trusts equalled $149.5 billion. Half ($74.6 billion) of all trust expenses were related to cost of sales. This was followed by interest paid (4%) and external labour (3%) (table 6.3).

Micro trusts accounted for 33% ($49.3 billion) of total expenses, small trusts accounted for 28% ($42.5 billion), medium trusts accounted for 29% ($43.9 billion), while large trusts accounted for 9% ($13.2 billion) of total expenses.

Cost of sales accounted for the largest share of the expenses of micro (32%), small (54%), medium (64%) and large (58%) trusts.

Table 6.2: Number of trusts and selected income items, by trust size, 2000–01 income year

Items[1]		**Loss/nil**	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**
Number of trusts	No.	258,466	175,834	11,269	1,974	82	447,625
Net rent	$m	3,610	355	51	27	24	4,067
Gross interest	$m	8,937	717	298	165	27	10,146
Gross (or total) dividends	$m	5,577	654	94	22	2	6,349
Net business income	$m	–412	4,364	2,582	2,505	1,329	10,368
Total business income	$m	–28	53,540	45,152	46,730	15,811	161,205

1. Definitions of items are in the trusts section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.

Table 6.3: Trust expenses, by expense and trust size, 2000–01 income year

Expense[1]	**Loss/nil $m**	**Micro $m**	**Small $m**	**Medium $m**	**Large $m**	**Total $m**
Cost of sales	3	15,766	22,840	28,328	7,681	74,618
Interest	148	1,913	1,080	1,734	705	5,580
External labour[2]	6	1,669	1,484	1,060	281	4,501
Rent	2	1,841	1,070	788	255	3,956
Depreciation	20	1,886	788	534	248	3,475
Superannuation	12	1,724	714	379	127	2,956
Motor vehicle	3	1,057	358	205	46	1,669
Repairs & maintenance	2	835	437	285	104	1,663
Lease expenses	1	465	252	205	95	1,018
Royalty expenses[3]	0	60	74	64	75	274
Bad debts	6	73	81	61	22	244
Other expenses	237	22,041	13,354	10,351	3,594	49,576
Total[4]	**440**	**49,331**	**42,532**	**43,993**	**13,233**	**149,530**

1. Definitions of items are in the trusts section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. Also referred to as 'Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses'.
3. An expense amount equal to $0 may refer to an amount less than $500,000.
4. Total may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

Detailed tables

The following trust tax detailed tables 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.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2001 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 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: All items, by net Australian income, 2000–01 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 4 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 5 to 11 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 13 to 24 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains', 'Foreign income' and 'Tax offsets' sections on page 4 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Business and professional items** – contains items 29 to 49 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the trust return.

Table 2: All items, by broad industry, 2000–01 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 4 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 5 to 11 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 13 to 24 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains', 'Foreign income' and 'Tax offsets' sections on page 4 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Business and professional items** – contains items 29 to 49 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the trust return.

Table 3: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01
This table shows selected items from the trust tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2000–01. 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, 2000–01 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), 2000–01 income year
This table shows the number of trust taxpayers and amounts for all 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 ANZSIC system.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 4 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 5 to 11 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 13 to 24 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains', 'Foreign income' and 'Tax offsets' sections on page 4 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Business and professional items** – contains items 29 to 49 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 5 of the trust 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 2000–01. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website, as trust tax detailed table 3. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

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Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Number of trusts	No.	372,904	396,656	425,136	450,403	464,557	489,973	481,514	447,625
Total business income – PP	No.	16,237	16,990	17,690	19,634	20,786	21,361	21,305	19,963
	$	4,260,746,448	4,668,754,188	5,573,748,797	6,063,299,488	6,818,390,294	7,194,635,349	7,704,923,918	8,374,343,887
Total business income – NPP	No.	147,421	153,974	156,534	175,119	181,238	193,008	190,675	175,184
	$	102,396,331,029	111,098,788,318	122,514,729,446	131,449,217,655	140,653,720,628	156,310,170,487	167,601,153,428	152,830,486,999
Total business income	No.	n.a.	166,347	169,028	189,472	196,297	208,662	206,206	189,640
	$	106,657,077,477	115,767,542,506	128,086,755,423	137,512,517,143	147,472,110,922	163,504,805,836	175,306,077,346	161,204,830,886
Contractor/subcontractor & commission expenses	No.	38,077	38,363	37,270	38,486	40,736	45,840	46,799	42,076
	$	3,783,915,492	3,971,504,322	4,141,801,406	3,557,288,986	4,308,413,080	5,132,524,706	5,399,940,747	4,500,749,413
Superannuation expenses	No.	89,721	95,166	98,055	107,386	113,336	119,033	117,137	105,669
	$	1,418,246,589	1,601,618,606	2,186,818,139	2,176,249,690	2,399,889,012	2,850,316,596	3,016,680,571	2,955,561,963
Cost of sales	No.	73,818	77,451	82,446	85,984	88,325	91,916	90,402	81,437
	$	55,490,480,523	60,269,356,110	64,146,850,662	66,537,443,793	73,034,412,254	78,532,862,625	84,765,151,020	74,617,847,984
Bad debts	No.	9,072	9,664	9,847	11,063	11,973	12,841	13,224	12,756
	$	168,523,864	176,490,929	175,551,033	206,156,744	177,958,572	193,230,068	214,148,244	243,871,872
Lease expenses	No.	34,223	33,622	33,112	36,888	39,117	41,833	39,768	34,086
	$	809,725,428	814,721,332	805,632,915	900,180,930	954,591,273	1,111,687,886	1,120,776,698	1,018,193,399
Rent expenses	No.	64,622	68,180	69,699	77,281	79,963	83,489	81,190	72,267
	$	2,600,209,522	2,766,091,101	3,102,884,642	3,274,079,793	3,597,028,977	3,974,486,091	4,073,455,783	3,956,142,111
Total interest expenses	No.	102,264	107,191	108,288	119,759	123,864	129,419	126,829	118,453
	$	2,678,666,347	2,838,922,790	3,336,769,569	3,785,028,440	3,560,964,855	4,603,690,171	5,087,415,059	5,579,517,021
Total royalty expenses	No.	1,738	1,888	1,998	2,354	2,402	2,512	2,492	2,291
	$	104,366,346	103,906,676	148,115,212	187,291,225	217,786,161	286,090,024	300,176,764	274,385,392
Depreciation expenses	No.	129,142	137,398	140,121	155,773	163,235	172,501	170,690	155,899
	$	1,792,746,539	2,158,493,968	2,471,693,433	2,737,383,478	3,049,665,777	3,377,618,261	3,887,116,227	3,475,385,119
Motor vehicle expenses	No.	97,632	101,361	101,796	109,270	116,148	122,648	121,975	112,024
	$	1,238,344,813	1,310,059,792	1,394,563,065	1,444,804,025	1,523,279,854	1,644,070,017	1,768,928,781	1,669,366,716
Repairs & maintenance	No.	102,238	108,311	110,176	121,432	126,520	132,709	129,872	119,373
	$	1,071,987,774	1,199,401,849	1,309,447,495	1,413,321,609	1,522,508,774	1,727,071,844	1,771,145,463	1,663,166,857
Other expenses	No.	160,613	170,123	184,110	196,087	202,783	215,290	212,261	194,638
	$	28,099,995,685	30,511,538,818	36,547,222,747	42,436,430,197	42,500,468,399	48,352,601,643	50,936,470,357	49,576,174,235
Total expenses	No.	163,640	173,219	187,532	199,793	206,530	219,355	216,335	198,725
	$	99,257,208,922	107,722,106,293	119,767,350,318	128,655,658,910	136,846,966,988	151,786,249,932	162,341,405,714	149,530,362,132

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Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Drought investment allowance[3]	No.	16,527	2,582	735	847	797	602	318	69
	$	125,055,234	75,370,380	21,971,214	23,166,494	20,762,283	16,266,007	4,860,247	2,305,445
Income reconciliation adjustments	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,543	15,930	13,636
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–146,973,859	–474,415,269	–821,261,861
Expense reconciliation adjustments	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39,872	41,065	36,895
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–436,954,884	–405,833,903	–483,179,865
Net business income – PP – profit	No.	10,076	10,290	11,429	12,126	12,798	12,799	12,074	12,972
	$	588,467,110	673,279,597	840,673,848	808,977,813	921,899,686	864,329,166	918,470,267	1,275,539,780
Net business income – PP – loss	No.	6,956	7,640	8,082	8,699	9,364	10,161	10,824	8,226
	$	–274,573,991	–302,981,416	–335,536,740	–373,534,782	–435,456,129	–536,878,659	–668,517,934	–504,892,471
Net business income – PP	No.	17,032	17,930	19,649	20,825	22,162	22,960	22,898	21,198
	$	313,893,118	370,298,180	505,137,107	435,443,030	486,443,556	327,450,507	249,952,333	770,647,309
Net business income – NPP – profit	No.	107,553	112,166	118,819	127,338	133,149	142,122	142,419	124,413
	$	8,388,611,463	9,242,710,487	9,664,367,240	10,917,873,033	12,065,958,943	13,850,533,822	14,774,545,280	12,838,338,249
Net business income – NPP – loss	No.	44,944	49,539	55,472	58,092	58,187	61,496	58,163	59,044
	$	–2,390,760,758	–1,990,781,565	–2,328,706,128	–2,622,890,230	–2,729,783,634	–3,052,929,267	–2,831,856,613	–3,241,259,533
Net business income – NPP	No.	152,497	161,705	164,240	185,430	191,336	203,618	200,582	183,457
	$	5,997,850,704	7,251,928,921	7,335,661,111	8,294,982,802	9,336,175,308	10,797,604,555	11,942,688,667	9,597,078,716
Net business income or loss	No.	n.a.	174,475	201,559	200,316	207,032	219,959	216,815	198,489
	$	n.a.	7,621,510,226	11,472,982,136	8,730,425,832	9,822,618,864	11,125,055,062	12,192,621,640	10,367,726,025
Distribution from partnerships – PP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,000	4,291	3,906	3,367	3,700
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	191,723,159	227,349,382	175,247,676	167,393,486	243,810,040
Distribution from partnerships – PP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,771	1,964	2,342	2,668	1,816
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–48,866,934	–55,395,496	–78,865,737	–130,011,084	–74,841,252
Distribution from partnerships – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,771	6,255	6,248	6,035	5,516
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	142,856,224	171,953,885	96,381,939	37,382,402	168,968,788
Distribution from trusts – PP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,281	4,115	2,914	2,676	2,759
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	269,911,324	378,865,664	340,015,724	363,946,834	257,512,934
Distribution from trusts – PP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	290	318	341	324	272
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–9,315,199	–8,920,609	–12,246,919	–14,675,348	–15,806,109
Distribution from trusts – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,571	4,433	3,255	3,000	3,031
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	260,596,124	369,945,054	327,768,805	349,271,486	241,706,825
Distribution from partnerships – NPP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,470	21,026	22,647	23,183	21,953
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,734,802	1,102,419,751	1,250,831,617	1,690,673,806	1,241,392,881
Distribution from partnerships – NPP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,122	5,294	5,859	5,694	5,308
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–284,602,016	–444,337,712	–276,564,440	–455,875,992

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Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Distribution from partnerships – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,592	26,320	28,506	28,877	27,261
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	817,817,734	806,493,905	1,414,109,366	785,516,889
Distribution from trusts – NPP – profit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84,596	93,044	101,664	104,091	102,013
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,936,973,988	7,134,430,089	9,287,263,250	10,726,112,799	11,379,778,373
Distribution from trusts – NPP – loss	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	197	266	315	333	314
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–9,357,955	–6,399,095	–20,828,990	–27,751,616	–16,024,903
Distribution from trusts – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84,793	93,310	101,979	104,424	102,327
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,927,616,032	7,128,030,993	9,266,434,260	10,698,361,183	11,363,753,470
P&T deductions relating to distribution – PP	No.	n.a.	1,377	1,671	1,949	2,349	2,136	2,061	1,799
	$	n.a.	15,003,737	21,483,862	33,129,526	42,870,516	28,530,247	34,207,822	26,224,230
P&T deductions relating to distribution – NPP	No.	n.a.	11,827	14,662	19,312	22,894	26,343	27,881	29,205
	$	n.a.	216,312,659	303,953,786	343,509,443	378,430,426	450,244,597	528,476,487	488,827,136
Total P&T deductions relating to distribution	No.	n.a.	12,310	16,969	21,121	25,092	28,331	29,789	30,878
	$	n.a.	231,316,396	325,437,648	376,638,969	421,300,942	478,774,844	562,684,309	515,051,366
Gross rent	No.	70,196	77,076	82,117	95,690	102,545	110,652	110,139	90,205
	$	4,735,267,376	5,471,663,361	6,290,602,084	6,946,249,201	7,365,911,692	9,408,480,481	10,719,454,902	10,187,443,868
Net rent – profit	No.	54,533	58,551	64,193	72,014	78,269	84,511	83,438	67,602
	$	2,201,856,087	2,513,443,614	2,769,985,919	3,182,045,061	3,436,155,838	4,188,409,113	4,723,250,134	4,509,927,389
Net rent – loss	No.	16,226	19,024	22,672	24,205	24,944	26,813	27,133	22,740
	$	–428,950,586	–345,431,206	–464,839,069	–398,939,471	–385,563,455	–491,914,191	–505,217,909	–443,275,493
Net rent	No.	70,759	77,575	86,865	96,219	103,213	111,324	110,571	90,342
	$	1,772,905,501	2,168,012,407	2,305,146,849	2,783,105,589	3,050,592,382	3,696,494,922	4,218,032,225	4,066,651,896
Rental interest deductions	No.	29,595	33,003	36,489	43,845	48,224	53,244	53,173	44,894
	$	1,227,920,230	1,289,628,632	1,553,479,877	1,565,190,332	1,539,713,238	1,836,644,347	1,978,366,990	1,874,791,719
Other rental deductions	No.	60,548	66,442	71,841	84,567	90,989	98,463	98,325	85,466
	$	1,734,956,005	2,013,128,924	2,421,032,272	2,591,909,555	2,497,383,396	3,395,229,034	3,947,840,985	3,627,224,524
Dividends franked	No.	46,363	51,650	55,075	63,789	83,686	92,494	99,293	100,961
	$	1,158,319,600	1,893,896,102	2,442,229,475	2,463,300,971	2,810,409,613	3,475,845,375	4,990,846,467	5,639,294,121
Dividends unfranked	No.	29,726	31,650	31,933	36,620	37,819	44,678	74,389	49,045
	$	190,656,414	253,445,035	267,710,647	464,281,714	423,877,785	468,725,893	765,493,015	709,859,531
Total dividends	No.	50,736	56,651	62,624	69,033	88,360	97,196	104,729	105,800
	$	1,348,976,014	2,147,341,137	2,709,940,122	2,927,582,685	3,234,287,398	3,944,571,268	5,756,339,482	6,349,153,652
Gross interest	No.	176,506	195,999	224,818	230,913	235,451	242,378	238,218	225,196
	$	2,995,276,309	3,533,909,939	4,675,298,340	4,582,561,254	4,837,692,795	6,381,632,780	7,592,174,878	10,145,948,542
Imputation credit primary	No.	46,185	51,469	54,833	63,450	83,439	92,211	99,043	100,942
	$	716,671,239	1,111,794,909	1,332,524,825	1,365,189,262	1,550,303,613	1,940,175,736	2,495,463,908	2,899,370,336

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Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Imputation credit subsidiary	No.	15,319	17,943	19,810	25,254	31,076	35,686	39,140	43,798
	$	73,857,389	166,608,191	274,308,395	501,571,007	316,648,268	433,462,038	447,773,065	571,818,076
TFN amounts withheld from gross interest	No.	n.a.	11,875	12,942	14,142	13,981	14,045	14,232	11,642
	$	n.a.	6,023,053	8,079,975	8,168,669	7,388,950	9,595,216	9,973,911	9,620,060
TFN amounts withheld from dividends	No.	n.a.	3,550	3,370	4,301	4,275	5,737	8,979	5,319
	$	n.a.	893,532	913,298	1,057,231	1,142,850	1,482,334	2,602,992	1,916,302
Credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest & dividends	No.	n.a.	4,426	4,810	5,934	6,722	7,134	6,680	5,727
	$	n.a.	1,678,950	2,425,489	2,977,037	4,256,726	4,448,384	5,088,285	4,151,507
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	131
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205,142
Other Australian income	No.	13,834	13,216	13,798	14,545	12,926	12,817	14,652	15,662
	$	533,060,514	477,517,546	1,423,554,366	1,221,705,738	1,351,250,676	10,279,619,346	2,543,634,692	3,350,662,970
Investment income deductions – Australia	No.	60,580	63,096	64,124	69,878	76,488	76,401	73,388	71,058
	$	1,251,976,173	1,095,850,219	1,129,969,804	991,593,855	1,083,230,156	1,785,157,357	2,300,967,061	2,607,014,204
Other deductions	No.	98,347	72,974	70,335	78,489	82,772	87,370	88,059	90,077
	$	5,878,468,274	1,851,202,032	1,673,575,678	1,204,196,032	1,490,807,414	10,531,156,487	3,261,709,969	3,972,254,728
Net Australian income or loss	No.	335,323	360,865	399,657	420,957	437,620	459,334	453,845	421,806
	$	11,999,794,730	13,676,699,269	15,736,706,979	18,834,497,705	22,232,040,718	35,063,277,553	41,167,808,233	42,645,698,106
AFI – Listed country	No.	183	89	31	195	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	352,415	941,495	1,790,887	384,647	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AFI – Broad-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	105	101	69
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,629,198	4,264,456	81,004	2,838,233
AFI – Limited-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	12	7	14
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	250,882	985,809	5,448,875	915,501
AFI – Unlisted country	No.	18	14	16	8	15	21	22	19
	$	205,736	197,370	543,319	210,650	214,446	155,909	129,576	122,877
AFI – FIF/FLP income	No.	77	64	57	47	39	38	58	57
	$	1,371,382	774,489	2,814,732	4,928,007	4,453,402	115,352,148	273,888,599	44,458,138
Net other assessable foreign source income	No.	11,294	10,276	14,925	17,870	20,985	23,954	27,572	31,034
	$	790,567,471	345,728,048	1,010,080,795	1,264,159,468	2,332,431,877	2,214,314,462	2,909,472,121	2,690,872,843
Foreign tax credits	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,430	18,775	20,390	22,171	26,186
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48,598,014	64,502,425	96,521,927	98,119,420	133,165,938
Total net income or loss	No.	335,417	360,970	412,573	421,099	437,798	459,519	454,037	422,030
	$	12,792,291,734	14,224,609,930	16,752,177,712	20,104,180,477	24,573,020,213	37,398,350,337	44,356,828,408	45,384,905,698
Opening stock	No.	56,980	59,497	59,645	64,670	66,442	69,529	68,232	62,014
	$	10,628,448,195	12,416,772,560	14,059,435,548	14,048,832,339	12,026,350,079	14,223,922,384	15,256,808,024	16,932,521,088

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Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Closing stock	No.	58,814	61,996	65,317	67,661	68,998	70,648	67,600	61,040
	$	11,432,998,398	11,948,783,143	14,856,643,452	16,508,433,956	16,536,364,882	14,940,182,670	17,050,523,430	15,382,970,898
Trade debtors	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70,273	73,286	75,545	76,230	70,919
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,863,177,853	9,737,851,391	10,084,469,281	12,166,881,947	11,371,281,335
Current assets	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220,203	231,253	246,650	243,530	221,143
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62,502,842,711	70,938,552,887	81,607,243,190	99,434,778,866	103,271,479,395
Total assets	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	228,055	239,757	256,076	252,661	229,373
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	191,975,896,557	200,897,780,212	259,525,524,881	318,901,025,307	306,685,237,887
Trade creditors	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100,369	103,832	108,088	107,466	97,228
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,795,815,760	8,895,442,500	9,325,470,613	10,734,991,149	9,536,638,516
Current liabilities	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	201,113	210,188	224,460	221,967	206,087
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,454,125,080	79,213,874,314	94,922,710,397	109,170,911,552	109,801,440,010
Total liabilities	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	219,676	229,679	245,413	242,240	221,158
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	130,077,898,200	144,713,670,876	182,103,602,907	213,168,480,081	208,757,683,270
Proprietors' funds	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	219,233	229,558	245,009	241,874	218,753
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61,287,888,460	52,187,439,006	73,749,719,796	110,082,209,599	99,480,753,060
Total salary & wage expenses	No.	100,777	107,051	109,743	120,289	125,302	131,537	128,287	114,337
	$	14,020,297,976	15,529,938,063	17,259,638,563	19,528,009,550	19,928,075,569	24,006,236,085	25,654,119,716	24,997,654,334
Payments to related entities	No.	64,000	67,743	69,374	75,618	79,467	66,727	64,176	54,135
	$	2,904,416,582	3,138,315,981	3,442,267,833	3,621,964,184	3,862,281,750	3,887,106,806	4,534,792,315	4,297,851,859
Depreciable assets purchased	No.	80,623	85,427	84,935	91,821	95,057	94,342	90,991	78,347
	$	3,451,683,986	4,097,198,121	4,638,768,433	5,067,799,115	5,393,059,959	6,733,520,159	6,660,690,272	5,892,218,032
Depreciable assets sold	No.	31,133	31,207	29,857	31,413	32,144	31,398	31,353	26,265
	$	932,690,849	1,064,103,334	1,173,075,070	1,229,515,175	1,431,388,959	2,733,873,656	2,183,356,441	1,700,200,557
Gross PPS income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	14,103	15,382	18,622	18,733	17,992	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	2,865,885,351	3,039,987,049	5,390,499,381	4,406,484,401	4,511,223,158	n.a.
Total gross RPS income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	325	510	n.a.	1,697	1,533	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	140,996,476	233,967,263	n.a.	1,121,720,597	1,003,629,795	n.a.
Gross payments where ABN not quoted – PP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,292,022
Gross payments where ABN not quoted – NPP	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	259
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30,848,360
Assessable government industry payments – PP[4]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,416	5,048	5,571	6,277
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53,388,049	59,674,743	74,435,391	140,763,190
Assessable government industry payments – NPP[4]	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,911	2,648	2,580	5,738
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	143,633,987	199,792,340	233,053,647	874,830,497

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Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Interest expenses overseas	No.	380	416	437	478	565	511	490	499
	$	41,456,663	52,576,190	69,005,504	35,640,782	45,726,908	116,988,743	101,653,731	50,291,324
Royalty expenses overseas	No.	63	63	53	51	64	63	56	74
	$	10,466,237	11,754,133	11,385,062	12,579,014	10,709,209	14,196,335	18,778,782	19,974,538
Environment protection expenses	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	133	165	180	134	120
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	596,294	768,310	1,030,348	1,137,470	1,597,112
Credit for interest on early payments	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	27	26	24	44
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,190	12,660	1,100	9,743	15,357
Total prior year losses – PP	No.	n.a.	4,937	6,110	6,555	6,904	6,882	6,769	n.a.
	$	n.a.	574,817,278	739,715,869	798,604,765	793,369,240	682,267,991	568,767,896	n.a.
Total prior year losses – NPP	No.	n.a.	44,328	54,065	63,556	64,172	60,020	56,196	n.a.
	$	n.a.	6,032,053,685	7,984,765,976	7,698,066,087	6,314,119,880	4,386,605,369	133,251,271,124	n.a.
Capital losses applied	No.	7,326	8,030	11,035	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	247,030,195	279,442,184	316,179,677	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net capital losses carried forward	No.	n.a.	8,620	15,424	21,515	25,966	32,014	30,357	33,049
	$	n.a.	1,105,647,725	2,107,846,524	3,425,591,804	3,954,083,376	5,368,887,848	5,477,684,762	5,661,719,923
Net capital gains	No.	25,488	23,507	31,591	41,411	50,807	53,009	61,146	61,075
	$	1,664,667,672	1,222,528,652	2,646,872,194	3,408,579,841	6,757,953,617	5,463,290,302	10,940,311,667	6,131,588,854
Tax losses deducted	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,377
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,665,434,083
Tax losses carried forward	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62,271
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,875,897,336
Land degradation expenses	No.	489	447	470	555	1,194	1,106	826	723
	$	4,825,077	4,739,087	7,027,655	5,177,952	20,531,827	24,090,369	18,028,105	20,194,015
SCHEDULE ITEMS[5]									
Total capital gains	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,057	61,978	67,118	73,478	28,478
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,148,018,962	9,695,822,408	10,783,961,367	18,078,175,438	91,666,513,879
Total capital losses of current year applied	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,936	14,575	18,466	23,229	12,495
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	474,573,824	642,319,469	2,220,719,402	3,377,231,156	5,940,289,050
Net capital losses of prior years applied	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,289	7,659	8,529	11,001	4,362
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	254,498,030	224,420,265	267,067,756	657,690,958	332,802,883

continued from previous page

Table 6.4: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Notes:

* Please refer to this chapter and the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of *Taxation statistics 2000–01* on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* 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 a 0 or 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) If the number indicator of an item was changed to 0, the corresponding amount would have been changed to $0. 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. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 trust income tax returns and 2001 capital gains tax schedules processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of trust statistics' section of this chapter.
2. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 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 drought investment allowance ended on 30 June 2001, hence there was a large decrease in claims during 2000–01.
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 (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 government industry payments labels on the 2001 trust income tax return, assessable government industry payments increased significantly in 2000–01 (compared to the previous year).
5. Statistics for the schedule items for income years before 2000–01 were sourced from past trust tax returns. Statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from the 2001 CGT schedule. Not all trusts are required to complete and submit this schedule along with their return. Hence, the 2000–01 data for the schedule items reported in this table only refer to/represent trusts that completed the schedule and whose schedules had been processed by 31 October 2002.

7. Fund tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2000–01, 197,573 funds lodged tax returns and reported total income of $48.2 billion.
- Funds were liable for $4.1 billion in net tax.
- Self-managed superannuation funds accounted for 93% of the total number of funds.

The superannuation and life insurance industries play an important part in the government's retirement income policy. Superannuation funds hold contributions in trust for members and invest these contributions to increase fund assets. Capital invested in Australian businesses by superannuation funds creates jobs, services and infrastructure in Australia. Increased long-term savings in funds reduce Australia's overseas borrowings and enable more control over the country's economic future.

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.

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 2000–01 income year, 98,259 (nearly 50% of the total number of funds) paid $3.4 billion in instalment payments (which included paid or payable PAYG instalments and other interim payments). Statistics on instalments paid by funds for the 2000–01 income year are reported in fund tax detailed table 2, part A, table 4, part A and table 6, part A.

Source of fund statistics

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2001 fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to the current year in the fund tax time series table (table 7.8) 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

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 the Tax Office website.

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.

Fund tax reforms and superannuation fund rates for the 2000–01 income year

Several tax reforms and laws were implemented during the 2000–01 income year that affected the statistics for some fund items reported in this chapter and in the detailed tables. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- Excess imputation credits are refundable to superannuation funds, approved deposit funds, pooled superannuation trusts and life insurance companies from 1 July 2000. However, non-complying funds are denied refunds for income years ending after 21 May 2001.
- A unit trust wanting to be a pooled superannuation trust must give APRA confirmation of its intentions to be this type of trust.
- Self-assessing superannuation providers were required to lodge surcharge statements for 1999–2000 by 31 March 2001, although an extension was granted to 1 June 2001 provided payment of any surcharge liability was made at the same time. In the absence of the lodgment extension any surcharge liability was payable within seven days of lodging the statements.
- Under the **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 (see box 7.1).

Fund tax rates applying for the 2000–01 income year are shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Superannuation fund tax rates, 2000–01 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	
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 7.2: Fund types/status[1]

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 APRA under SISA that it is a complying fund. To obtain a compliance notice under SISA, a fund must be a 'resident regulated superannuation fund' at all times 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 APRA. 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 notice of compliance from SISA. 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 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 by 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 that do not otherwise comply with the self-managed fund requirements and are 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 2000–01 a total of 197,573 funds lodged returns in Australia (table 7.2).

Self-managed superannuation funds (previously known as 'excluded funds') were the most common type of fund in 2000–01, accounting for 93% (183,700) of total funds as at 31 October 2001. The next most common type of funds were small APRA funds, accounting for 5%, with large fund types accounting for only 2% of funds.

Table 7.2: Funds[1], by type, 2000–01 income year

Fund type	Funds No.	%
Self-managed fund	183,700	93.0
Small APRA fund	9,093	4.6
Large fund types[2]	3,086	1.6
Non-regulated fund	1,164	0.6
Other	530	0.3
Total	**197,573**	**100.0**

1. Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.
2. 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.

Industry classification of funds

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 2000–01 nearly half of all funds (53%) classified themselves in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services industry followed by 11% of funds in the wholesale and retail trade industry (table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Funds[1], by industry classification, 2000–01 income year

Industry classification[2]	Funds No.	%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	104,107	52.7
Wholesale & retail trade	20,986	10.6
Health, education, welfare & community services	16,830	8.5
Building & construction	16,499	8.4
Primary production	13,711	6.9
Manufacturing	8,188	4.1
Entertainment, recreation, hotels, personal services & restaurants	7,329	3.7
Transport storage & communications	6,266	3.2
Mining	1,453	0.7
Electricity, gas & water	1,109	0.6
Government	596	0.3
Other[3]	499	0.3
Total	**197,573**	**100.0**

1. Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.
2. The industries listed here are based on the self-classification of funds. 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 membership 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.

Table 7.4: Funds[1], by size, 2000–01 income year

Fund size	Funds[1] No.	%[2]
Loss/nil	4,332	2.2
Micro	192,439	97.4
Small	444	0.2
Medium	274	0.1
Large	84	0.0
Total	**197,573**	**100.0**

1. Includes superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts.
2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

Fund income

Box 7.3: 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 funds**[1] 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 2000–01, 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 2% were funds with total income equal to or less than $0.

Funds reported a total income of $48.2 billion. Although medium and large funds accounted for less than 1% of funds, they accounted for 18% ($8.8 billion) and 58% ($27.8 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 was the main source of income for funds, accounting for 50% of total fund income. It was also the main source of income for micro, small, medium and large funds.

Net capital gains was the second main source of income, accounting for 12% of total fund income. It was the second main source of income for medium and large funds. For micro funds, gross interest was the second main source of income, while distributions from trusts was the second main source of income for small funds.

Table 7.5: Fund income, by source and fund size, 2000–01 income year

Source of income[1]	Loss/Nil $m[2]	Micro $m[2]	Small $m[2]	Medium $m[2]	Large $m[2]	Total $m[2]
Employer contributions	0	4,049	1,243	4,001	14,843	24,136
Net capital gains	0	833	171	1,478	3,176	5,658
Gross interest	0	993	120	498	2,146	3,757
Distribution from trusts	0	954	184	1,052	1,476	3,666
Dividends franked	0	848	49	402	1,548	2,848
Employee contributions	0	494	84	383	754	1,715
Imputation credits	0	433	23	209	751	1,416
Net foreign income	0	55	28	302	866	1,252
Gross rents	0	571	14	25	279	889
Dividends unfranked	0	129	21	154	424	729
Distribution from partnerships	–1	17	1	0	50	67
Net non-arm's length income	0	1	0	0	2	2
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	0	1	0	0	0	1
Net previous income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	0	214	33	262	1,534	2,044
Total[3]	**0**	**9,592**	**1,971**	**8,767**	**27,849**	**48,178**

1. Definitions of items are in the funds section of the glossary on the attached CD-ROM.
2. Zero amounts may indicate an amount of $0 or amounts less than $500,000.
3. Total may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Table 7.6: Fund deductions, by deduction and fund size, 2000–01 income year

Deductions[1]	Loss/nil $m[2]	Micro $m[2]	Small $m[2]	Medium $m[2]	Large $m[2]	Total $m[2]
Transfer of taxable contributions	0	10	25	669	4,623	5,327
Exempt current pension income	0	673	63	349	2,045	3,130
Group life & disability premiums	0	65	51	186	1,057	1,360
Management/administration expenses	0	248	71	302	669	1,290
Investment expenses	0	86	9	54	453	603
Depreciation deducted	0	77	2	2	38	118
Losses recouped[3]	0	27	30	12	0	69
Salary & wage expenses	0	3	0	5	18	25
Capital works deduction	0	12	1	1	6	20
Interest expenses – Australia	0	5	0	0	1	6
Exempt section S290A income	0	4	0	0	0	4
Interest expenses – overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other deductions	1	455	110	427	1,882	2,875
Total[4]	**2**	**1,664**	**363**	**2,008**	**10,792**	**14,828**

1. Definitions of items are in the funds section of the 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 may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Fund deductions

In 2000–01 funds claimed total deductions of $14.8 billion. Large funds accounted for 73% ($10.8 billion) of total deductions, followed by medium (14%) and micro funds (11%).

Table 7.6 shows that 36% ($5.3 billion) of deductions are related to the transfer of taxable contributions. (These amounts are included in the assessable income of life insurance companies.) A further 21% ($3.1 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 43% ($4.6 billion) of total large fund deductions and 33% ($669 million) of total medium fund deductions. For small funds, management/administration expenses accounted for the largest share (20% or $71 million) of total small fund deductions, while for micro funds exempt current pension income accounted for the largest share (40% or $673 million) of total micro fund deductions.

Fund net tax (or tax payable)

Box 7.4: Calculating fund net tax payable[1]

For funds, **net tax payable** is calculated by subtracting foreign tax credits and tax offset/rebates 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**.[2]

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 2001* booklet on the attached CD-ROM. There is further information on how net tax payable is calculated in the instructions booklet.
2. Refers to the 'total amount of tax payable or refundable' item (label S) on the 'Calculation statement' section of the 2001 fund tax return (page 2). There is further information on how the balance payable or refundable is calculated in the fund tax return (page 2) and the instructions booklet.

In 2000–01, 88% (173,004) of funds were liable for $4.1 billion in net tax (table 7.7).

Large fund types (corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds) accounted for 70% ($2.8 billion) of net tax payable by funds with a tax liability, despite accounting for only 2% of such funds. Self-managed funds accounted for 94% (162,604) of these funds but were liable for only 24% ($992 million) of net tax.

Table 7.7: Fund net tax (or tax payable), by type of fund[1], 2000–01 income year

Type of fund	Funds[1] liable for net tax		Net tax	
	No.	%	$m	%
Large fund types[2]	2,754	1.6	2,851	69.7
Self-managed superannuation fund	162,467	93.9	992	24.3
Small APRA fund	6,581	3.8	34	0.8
Non-regulated fund	752	0.4	19	0.5
Other	450	0.3	194	4.7
Total[3]	**173,004**	**100.0**	**4,090**	**100.0**

1. 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 may differ slightly from 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 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.

The 'items' referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2001 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 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 fund status, 2000–01 income year
This table shows the number, taxable income and net tax of different funds (superannuation fund, approved deposit fund and pooled superannuation trust) ranged by different grades of net tax (or tax payable). 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, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amount) on 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 2000–01
This table shows selected items from the fund tax return for all income years between 1993–94 and 2000–01. 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, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amount) on 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, 2000–01 income year
This table shows the number of funds, and taxable funds which used an income year similar to the Australian financial year (June balances) and funds and taxable funds which used a substituted accounting period.The net tax payable of these funds is also shown.

Table 6: Selected items, by total income, 2000–01 income year
This table shows data (number of records and amount) on 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 2000–01. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website, 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 formats.

continued on next page, table notes on page 100

Table 7.8: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Number of funds	No.	98,392	110,166	127,537	147,481	162,935	186,102	197,073	197,573
Net capital gains	No.	16,860	14,359	24,138	37,940	48,461	57,812	78,751	79,867
	$	3,494,117,988	1,335,975,161	2,266,293,593	4,131,185,851	8,711,033,830	7,065,802,679	7,845,142,803	5,657,542,619
Gross rents	No.	13,069	14,741	16,390	19,069	23,515	27,243	28,966	29,036
	$	500,123,817	696,610,559	770,734,226	855,500,595	829,439,906	815,605,102	849,698,783	888,885,567
Gross interest	No.	76,988	87,342	113,547	124,810	136,620	156,148	168,549	170,681
	$	2,209,458,482	2,638,267,023	3,262,590,716	3,295,416,794	2,805,888,085	3,058,974,328	3,266,461,937	3,756,954,146
Dividends unfranked	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85,887
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	728,584,061
Dividends franked	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	127,650
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,847,529,064
Gross dividends	No.	34,401	42,136	71,152	68,731	89,839	106,801	125,773	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	3,957,256,856	n.a.
Imputation credit	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	127,713
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,415,754,950
Net foreign income	No.	9,170	9,607	14,503	19,693	24,632	32,106	42,999	57,999
	$	657,002,568	505,185,420	737,783,117	957,638,601	1,973,904,009	1,425,522,373	1,039,750,107	1,251,712,144
Gross taxable employer contributions	No.	70,338	80,152	101,226	106,733	116,296	128,006	131,146	125,661
	$	10,762,562,439	11,480,951,606	15,156,537,391	16,412,194,771	17,197,950,497	20,072,459,660	22,519,921,234	24,136,385,361
Gross taxable employee contributions	No.	7,108	8,828	11,904	13,491	15,494	17,506	17,703	17,158
	$	1,109,500,577	970,024,824	1,209,024,050	1,214,466,692	1,449,130,230	1,898,720,136	1,638,185,232	1,714,900,739
Net non-arm's length income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	77	32	67	79	60	42
	$	n.a.	n.a.	1,394,922	298,809	1,022,241	1,412,518	2,365,617	2,495,949
S288A & 288B net previous income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	164	16	9	39	9	6
	$	n.a.	n.a.	1,235,803	153,303	14,356	6,881,308	72,129	45,702
Gross distributions from partnerships	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,337	1,229	1,446	1,647	1,712
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,417,646	29,603,684	51,152,006	72,079,419	67,093,361
Gross distributions from trusts	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,229	57,332	74,182	87,288	98,208
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,281,455,846	2,030,223,175	2,441,877,434	2,935,075,745	3,665,738,513
Other income	No.	11,615	9,120	18,835	21,916	19,206	22,987	27,422	27,810
	$	1,027,067,830	793,017,500	1,923,540,655	1,747,027,667	1,462,286,270	8,088,160,822	1,286,800,925	2,043,709,871
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	49,228,546,578	48,177,929,572
Interest expenses within Australia	No.	3,702	3,771	4,785	5,340	6,100	5,539	5,285	6,369
	$	9,693,180	2,681,017	7,163,745	4,598,713	5,535,213	4,546,465	6,259,465	5,964,499
Interest expenses overseas	No.	111	119	77	35	81	103	163	86
	$	703,505	31,226,813	1,560,483	52,111	63,553	200,721	1,820,503	293,050

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Table 7.8: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Selected items		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Total salary & wage expenses	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	362	156	150	158	150
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,453,562	17,050,821	18,877,438	24,836,714	25,405,733
Other deductions	No.	80,543	93,985	109,031	134,134	150,538	173,030	185,447	115,686
	$	2,575,346,446	3,911,420,282	3,625,870,999	3,530,907,212	3,961,916,100	10,942,588,509	4,924,076,481	2,874,674,223
Transfers of taxable contributions	$	2,357,326,179	2,079,133,365	2,687,042,420	3,850,412,000	4,299,299,200	5,286,979,839	5,165,060,362	5,327,220,064
Tax losses deducted	No.	1,261	1,536	1,861	1,997	2,012	3,141	3,741	3,628
	$	71,934,262	201,934,807	123,089,227	97,704,744	148,255,570	82,061,438	94,720,562	68,864,798
Exempt current pension income	No.	1,204	2,181	3,050	4,561	6,544	8,775	12,480	16,170
	$	867,688,780	1,321,319,121	1,797,053,810	1,931,242,621	2,543,290,715	2,292,900,765	2,755,632,361	3,130,061,557
Exempt section 290A income	No.	184	166	133	162	133	144	154	188
	$	24,175,299	11,235,936	9,492,659	7,996,781	2,022,640	2,443,199	3,504,504	4,486,522
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	13,133,600,333	14,828,155,439
Taxable income[3]	$	16,656,225,169	13,724,435,404	20,383,944,748	23,554,407,818	28,841,795,370	29,982,392,688	32,630,196,309	33,410,840,563
Tax losses carried forward	No.	n.a.	n.a.	8,417	5,211	6,585	8,835	9,075	9,591
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	483,420,490	413,173,051	468,792,548	376,352,939	402,681,790
Total investments	No.	n.a.	n.a.	117,819	137,139	158,400	179,044	186,352	183,753
	$	n.a.	n.a.	207,218,676,647	270,261,045,082	294,599,680,411	341,760,743,736	413,343,747,816	484,290,693,583
Exempt section 274(7) contributions	No.	n.a.	n.a.	717	694	569	590	587	666
	$	n.a.	n.a.	326,316,913	301,414,046	289,855,315	278,057,036	267,186,670	237,566,450
Exempt section 275B contributions	No.	n.a.	n.a.	117	107	78	89	87	82
	$	n.a.	n.a.	1,619,603,076	1,672,712,345	1,992,798,066	7,922,332,125	697,243,290	1,206,519,746
AFI – Listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	123	196	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.
AFI – Broad-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	44	65	75
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,826,239	501,504	21,899,910	1,184,866
AFI – Limited-exemption listed country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	9	9	7
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,555	1,333	48,267	2,583
AFI – Unlisted country	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	5	19	32	12
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	149,744	14,892	82,663	1,048,530	13,944
AFI – FIF/FLP income	No.	n.a.	n.a.	56	34	48	73	64	88
	$	n.a.	n.a.	31,837,132	73,985,223	39,817,994	17,460,766	789,449,701	6,637,301
Tax spared foreign tax credits	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	215	583	1,059	1,723
	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	729,957	215	1,796,399	88,895	763,784
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	4,922,865,243	5,028,416,139
Total rebates & credits	No.	1,541	33,967	51,263	64,568	83,050	101,013	117,999	66,521
	$	134,023,913	594,755,190	839,775,291	1,006,643,020	1,089,782,920	1,221,285,296	1,251,876,530	938,299,948
Net tax[4]	$	2,239,964,134	1,468,460,901	2,217,920,889	2,561,836,951	3,241,179,659	3,309,539,853	3,670,965,091	4,090,090,989

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Table 7.8: Selected items for income years 1993–94 to 2000–01[1]

Notes:

* Please refer to this chapter and the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of *Taxation statistics 2000–01* on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* 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 a 0 or 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) If the number indicator of an item was changed to 0, the corresponding amount would have been changed to $0. 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. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of fund statistics' section in this chapter.
2. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 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 '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 2001 fund annual income tax return, it is item 8, label A, on page 2.) For this item, $0 is reported if the calculated taxable income is equal to or less than $0.
4. '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.

8. The superannuation system

HIGHLIGHTS

- In August 2001, 90% of employees had some form of superannuation coverage.
- Superannuation contributions to the end of June 2002 totalled $51.1 billion.
- For 2001–02, overall assessments for the superannuation guarantee charge were valued at $138.5 million.
- The balance of the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve at 3 July 2002 was $54 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 charge, 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.

If a person is unable to receive superannuation benefits, or has insufficient superannuation funds invested, they need to rely on other types of investments or the age pension. Superannuation therefore reduces retirees' reliance on the age pension by providing people with a way to save for retirement. Although the age pension will remain for those who need it, people who have their own superannuation will have another source of income to draw upon when they retire, ensuring greater financial security during their retirement.

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 scheme, reasonable benefit limits, the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve, the superannuation contributions surcharge, the termination payments surcharge and the prudential requirements for 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.

Superannuation reforms for the 2000–01 and 2001–02 financial years

Several tax reforms and laws were implemented during the 2000–01 and 2001–02 financial years that affected some of the superannuation statistics reported in this chapter. Some of these reforms and laws are listed below.

- The eligible termination payment (ETP) low rate threshold was $101,188 in 2000–01 and $105,843 in 2001–02. (Statistics on ETP are found in table 8.6.)
- The pension reasonable benefit limit was $1,012,181 in 2000–01 and $1,058,742 in 2001–02. The lump sum reasonable benefit limit was $506,092 in 2000–01 and $529,373 in 2001–02. (A section discussing reasonable benefit limits is found near the end of this chapter.)
- The 'tax-free amount' of a bona fide redundancy payment or an approved early retirement scheme payment for 2000–01 was $5,062 plus $2,531 for each year of service with the employer. For 2001–02, the 'tax-free amount' of a bona fide redundancy payment or an approved early retirement scheme payment was $5,295 plus $2,648 for each year of service with the employer.
- Investment earnings from 1 July 1999 are not preserved benefits if they relate to:
  - benefits that have commenced to be paid as a non-commutable life pension or life annuity, or
  - unrestricted non-preserved benefits that have commenced to be paid as a pension or annuity.

- The adjusted taxable income threshold for liability to the superannuation contributions surcharge or termination payments surcharge was $81,493 in 2000–01 and $85,242 in 2001–02. (A section discussing the superannuation contributions surcharge and 'adjustable taxable income' is found at the end of this chapter.)
- The thresholds and denominator amounts used to calculate the rate of superannuation contributions surcharge or rate of termination payments surcharge in 2000–01 and 2001–02 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 was $3,105 in 2000–01 and $3,248 in 2001–02.
- Only the post-20 August 1996 portion of an employer ETP is subject to termination payments surcharge, regardless of when the payment is received.
- If an individual receives one or more 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. 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 excessive component of an employer ETP is not subject to termination payments surcharge from 22 May 2001 (see box 8.2).
- The age-based limits for deductible superannuation guarantee contributions for employees that are made to complying superannuation funds or a retirement savings account (RSA) in 2000–01 and 2001–02 are listed in table 8.2.

Box 8.1: Terminology[1]

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 on the attached CD-ROM.)

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

Table 8.1: Relevant amounts used to calculate the rate of superannuation contributions surcharge or rate of termination payments surcharge, 2000–01 and 2001–02

	Relevant amounts	
	2000–01 $	2001–02 $
Minimum threshold	81,493	85,242
Maximum threshold	98,955	103,507
Denominator	1,165	1,219

Table 8.2: Age-based limits for deductible superannuation guarantee contributions for employees, 2000–01 and 2001–02

Age in years	Employee's deduction limits	
	2000–01 $	2001–02 $
Under 35	11,388	11,912
35 to 49	31,631	33,087
50 & over	78,445	82,054

- For 2000–01 and 2001–02 an employer's superannuation guarantee charge percentage was 8%. The maximum contribution base for each quarterly contribution period was $26,300 in 2000–01 and $27,510 in 2001–02.
- The Tax Office may pay the shortfall component of a superannuation guarantee charge directly to an employee's complying superannuation fund, complying approved deposit fund and RSA, or to a fund implicitly nominated by an employee.

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.

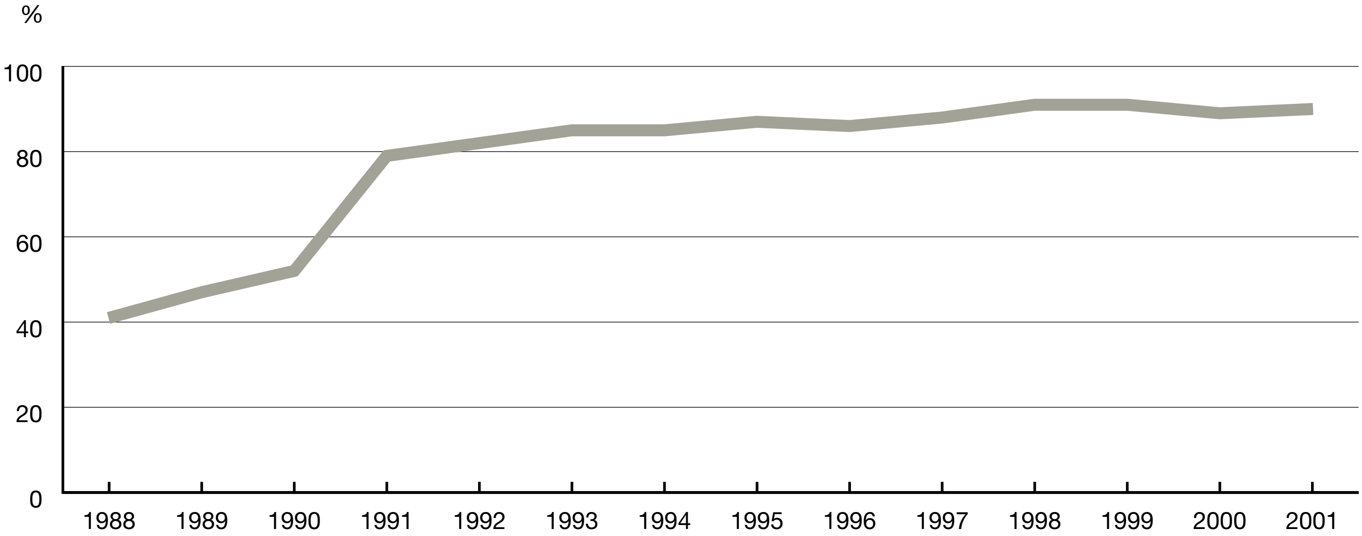
In 2001–02 the minimum level of superannuation support was 8% of each employee's earnings. This increases to 9% for 2002–03 and subsequent years.

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 2001, 90% of employees had some form of superannuation coverage (figure 8.1).

For the 2001–02 year, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority reported that superannuation contributions up until the end of June 2002 were $51.1 billion. Total superannuation assets were $519.4 billion. This represents a decline of 1% for 2001–02 (due to poor international and domestic equity performance), and overall growth of 215% since the introduction of the superannuation guarantee scheme in July 1992.

Figure 8.1: Employee superannuation coverage, 1988 to 2001



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Cat. No. 6310.0; Trade Union Membership, Cat. No. 6325.0; Employee Benefits Australia, Cat. No. 6334.0.

Superannuation guarantee charge

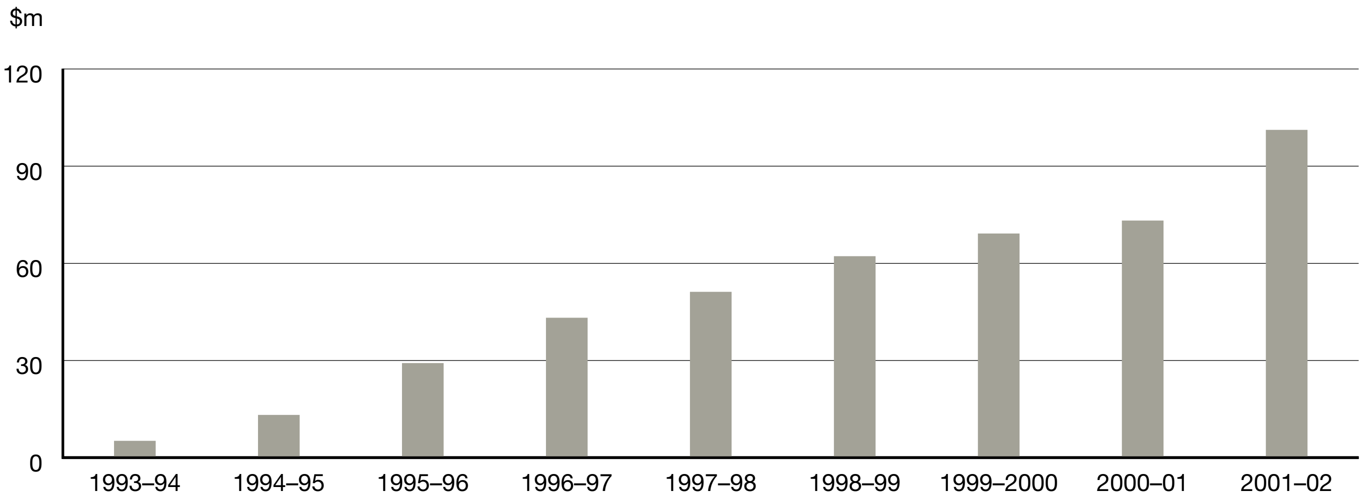
Employers who fail to provide a minimum level of superannuation support are liable to pay the superannuation guarantee charge. This charge is equal to:

- 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 of lodgment of the superannuation guarantee statement (whichever is later), and
- an administrative fee of $50 plus $30 for each employee not fully covered.

Superannuation guarantee revenue totalled $100.7 million in 2001–02, an increase of 37% on the previous financial year (figure 8.2).

Overall assessments for the superannuation guarantee charge were valued at $138.5 million. The remaining assessments lodged in 2001–02 were related to superannuation guarantee shortfalls for previous years.

Figure 8.2: Superannuation guarantee revenue received, 1993–94 to 2001–02 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 3 July 2002 a total of 1,015,591 vouchers had been issued and were valued at $363 million (this includes vouchers worth $84.5 million issued during the 2001–02 financial year). Table 8.3 shows that 54%, valued at $236 million, had been redeemed. In 2001–02 a total of $55 million worth of vouchers were redeemed, compared to $51 million in 2000–01.

Table 8.3: Total superannuation guarantee vouchers issued, 2002[1]

	Vouchers No.	Value $m
Vouchers issued & claimed	547,496	236
Vouchers issued & unclaimed	468,095	127
Total	**1,015,591**	**363**

1. At 3 July 2002.

At 3 July 2002 there were 468,095 unclaimed superannuation vouchers. Almost half of these (48%) were valued between $21 and $100. While nearly 14% of vouchers had a value of more than $500, they represented 62% of the total value of unclaimed vouchers (table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Individual value of unclaimed superannuation guarantee vouchers, 2002[1]

Value of voucher	Vouchers No.	%	Value $m[2]	%[3]
$0–$20	17,586	3.8	0	0.0
$21–$100	223,876	47.8	11	8.6
$101–$500	163,367	34.9	37	29.4
$501–$1,000	36,988	7.9	26	20.4
$1,001 or more	26,278	5.6	53	41.6
Total	**468,095**	**100.0**	**127**	**100.0**

1. As at 3 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 not to be 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 3 July 2002 the balance of the Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve was $54 million. Sixty-seven per cent (199,321) of individual accounts had balances greater than $0 and had average value of $269 per account. There were also 96,058 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 totalled $9.6 million, consisting of account balances with a value of $1.7 million paid to individuals, and account balances with a value of $7.9 million paid to superannuation funds.

Table 8.5: Individual account balances held in Superannuation Holding Accounts Reserve, 2002[1]

Value of individual account balance	Number	Value $m	Average value[2] $
$0	96,058	0	0
$1–$100	88,169	5	53
$101–$500	83,430	19	231
$501–$1,000	18,115	13	692
$1,001 or more	9,607	17	1,797
Total of account balances greater than $0	199,321	54	269
Total	**295,379**	**54**	**182**

1. As at 3 July 2002.
2. Average values calculated from actual (nor 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. The Tax Office takes enquiries from clients who think they may have a superannuation benefit, and searches the database on the client's behalf. If the Tax Office finds a possible match, it provides the client with the account details and encourages them to contact the fund or retirement savings account directly.

During 2001–02 the Tax Office answered 113,135 enquiries from individuals, with approximately 24% of these enquiries resulting in a possible match.

In addition, 2,095,139 record searches were undertaken using the Tax Office's SuperMatch. 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 the Tax Office does 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 2001–02, the lump sum limit was $529,373 and the pension limit was $1,058,742. 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, the Tax Office sends 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 2001–02, 433,799 people received ETPs. These payments were worth $11.5 billion – an average of $26,542 per person. A further 79,499 people received benefits in the form of pensions or annuities (table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Eligible termination payments received[1], 1996–97 to 2001–02 financial years

Aspect		1996–97[2]	1997–98[2]	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01	2001–02
Individuals receiving ETPs	No.	687,663	508,228	500,629	465,645	444,160	433,799
Payments paid	No.	920,046	705,989	687,820	661,824	611,446	594,768
Total value of payments[3]	$m	9,798	9,781	10,499	11,262	10,967	11,513
Value per person[4]	$	14,249	19,246	20,971	24,185	24,692	26,542
Clients receiving benefits in the form of pensions & annuities[5]	No.	42,181	62,607	61,990	66,501	73,460	79,499

1. Based on superannuation fund pension payments reported.
2. Previous years' figures were recalculated in September 2002 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 (nor 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 ETP received from the individual's employer (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. The Tax Office obtains 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 the Tax Office 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, the Tax Office uses only the ETP amounts the individual received for days of employment service after 20 August 1996 (the date superannuation surcharging commenced). The Tax Office 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
- apply the following formula to the total of each ETP:

$$\frac{\text{Days of service post-20 August 1996 (or 365 days, whichever is less)}}{\text{Total service days with employer}} \times \text{Relevant employer ETP}$$

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 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 2001–02 was $85,242 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 2001–02 increased by 1% on contributions for every $1,219 of income greater than $85,242, up to a maximum of 15% on contributions for incomes of $103,507 or more. Hence, the Tax Office calculates the percentage surcharge rate by using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{adjustable taxable income} - \text{minimum surcharge threshold}}{\text{denominator}}$$

In 2001–02 the minimum surcharge threshold was $85,242 and the denominator was $1,219.

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 2001–02 the maximum surcharge threshold was $103,507.) 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 2001–02, $823.1 million was collected in superannuation contributions surcharge revenue.

9. Capital gains tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2000–01 there were 1.1 million taxable individuals, 13,854 taxable companies and 71,710 taxable funds with net capital gains totalling $15.8 billion.
- Capital gains tax payable on the net capital gains of taxable individuals, companies and funds was estimated to be $4.4 billion.
- In 2000–01, 261,374 taxable individuals, companies and funds declared $28.3 billion in total current year capital gains on their capital gains tax schedules. Seventy-four per cent ($20.8 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 concession 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 jewellery, 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

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2001 individual, company and fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 tax returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included. The usual practice each year is to update the statistics for the two years prior to the current year in the CGT time series table (table 9.12) 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 making comparisons between the statistics for the current year and prior years. Better comparisons between the 2000–01 income year statistics and the statistics from previous years will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2001–02* is published. In that edition, the 2000–01 income year statistics will include data from returns and amendments processed up to 31 October 2003.

Statistics reported in the 'Total capital gains, by source and entity' section of this chapter were sourced from 2001 CGT schedules (completed by individual, company and fund taxpayers) processed by 31 October 2002. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2001 schedules processed after 31 October 2002 are included. In addition, not all personal, company and fund taxpayers are required to complete these schedules. The statistics sourced from these schedules would therefore 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. A copy 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 the Tax Office website.

Taxpayers with net capital gains

In 2000–01 there were 1.4 million individual taxpayers, 21,531 companies and 79,867 funds with net capital gains (table 9.1, table 9.2, table 9.3). Around 82% (1.1 million) 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, 64% (13,854) were classified as being taxable, while for funds with net capital gains nearly 90% (71,710) were classified as being taxable.

Overall, taxable individuals with net capital gains accounted for only a small proportion (14%) of the total population of taxable individuals (which was around 8.4 million individuals) (table 9.1). Similarly, taxable companies with net capital gains accounted for only a small proportion (6%) of total taxable companies (251,390) (table 9.2). Taxable funds with net capital gains, however, accounted for 41% of total taxable funds (173,004) (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 the taxable income range increases. Table 9.1 shows that only 9% 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, 29% had net capital gains, while among taxable individuals with taxable income greater than $5 million, 70% had net capital gains.

Table 9.1: Number of individual taxpayers with net capital gains, by taxable income, 2000–01 income year

Taxable income	Individuals		
	With net capital gains No.	All taxpayers No.	Proportion of individuals with net capital gains to individual taxpayers %
Taxables[1]			
Less than or equal to $20,000[2]	189,602	2,020,616	9.4
$20,001–$50,000	596,436	4,671,231	12.8
$50,001–$60,000	125,174	685,270	18.3
$60,001–$100,000	158,395	728,413	21.7
$100,001–$500,000	69,608	236,536	29.4
$500,001–$1,000,000	2,738	6,598	41.5
$1,000,001–$5,000,000	1,236	2,435	50.8
$5,000,001 or more	106	151	70.2
Total	1,143,295	8,351,250	13.7
Non-taxables[3]	243,182	1,922,229	12.7
Total taxpayers	**1,386,477**	**10,273,479**	**13.5**

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, 2000–01 income year

Taxable income[1]	Companies		
	With net capital gains No.	All taxpayers No.	Proportion of companies with net capital gains to company taxpayers %
Taxables[2]			
$1–$20,000	4,114	125,287	3.3
$20,001–$50,000	2,540	44,861	5.7
$50,001–$60,000	494	8,367	5.9
$60,001–$100,000	1,595	21,233	7.5
$100,001–$500,000	3,608	38,469	9.4
$500,001–$1,000,000	655	6,360	10.3
$1,000,001–$5,000,000	602	5,148	11.7
$5,000,001 or more	246	1,665	14.8
Total	13,854	251,390	5.5
Non-taxables[3]	7,677	374,224	2.1
Total taxpayers	**21,531**	**625,614**	**3.4**

1. Refers to the ‘Taxable income or net income’ item (label A) in the ‘Calculation statement’ section of the 2001 annual company income tax return, page 4.
2. Refers to company taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) greater than $0.
3. Refers to company taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) equal to $0.

Table 9.3: Number of fund taxpayers with net capital gains, by taxable income, 2000–01 income year

Taxable income[1]	Funds		
	With net capital gains No.	All taxpayers No.	Proportion of funds with net capital gains to fund taxpayers %
Taxables[2]			
$1–$20,000	28,361	78,337	36.2
$20,001–$50,000	20,178	45,119	44.7
$50,001–$60,000	3,754	8,281	45.3
$60,001–$100,000	9,827	21,793	45.1
$100,001–$500,000	8,839	17,992	49.1
$500,001–$1,000,000	209	485	43.1
$1,000,001–$5,000,000	219	570	38.4
$5,000,001 or more	323	427	75.6
Total	71,710	173,004	41.4
Non-taxables[3]	8,157	24,569	33.2
Total taxpayers	**79,867**	**197,573**	**40.4**

1. Refers to the ‘Taxable income’ item (label A) in the ‘Calculation statement’ section of the 2001 annual fund income tax return, page 2.
2. Refers to fund taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) greater than $0.
3. Refers to fund taxpayers with tax payable (or net tax) equal to $0.

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, nearly 15% had net capital gains.

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 36% had net capital gains. Among taxable companies with taxable income between $100,001 and $500,000, 49% had net capital gains. However, the proportion of taxable funds with net capital gains decreases in the taxable income ranges between $500,001 and $5 million before increasing again for taxable funds with taxable income greater than $5 million (76% of taxable funds within this taxable income range had net capital gains).

Tax payable on net capital gains

In 2000–01, $4.4 billion in CGT was payable by taxable individuals, companies and funds, on net capital gains totalling $15.8 billion (table 9.4). Taxable individuals accounted for 51% ($2.3 billion) of tax on net capital gains, followed by taxable companies which accounted for 30% ($1.3 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 2000–01 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 (52%) had a taxable income between $20,001 and $50,000 (inclusive) (table 9.5). These individuals accounted for 21% ($1.1 billion) of the total net capital gains of taxable individuals and were liable for 17% ($382 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 20% of the total number of taxable individuals with net capital gains. These individuals accounted for 67% ($3.6 billion) of the total net capital gains of taxable individuals and 74% ($1.7 billion) of the total tax payable on net capital gains.

The majority (54%) of taxable individuals with net capital gains were male. They accounted for 62% ($3.4 billion) of the total net capital gains of taxable individuals and were liable for 64% ($1.4 billion) of the total tax payable on net capital gains (table 9.5).

Overall, male taxable taxpayers had higher average net capital gains ($5,452) than female taxable taxpayers ($3,873). However, female taxable taxpayers with taxable income of $60,001 or more had higher average net capital gains ($17,144) than male taxable taxpayers with the same taxable income range (average net capital gains for male taxable taxpayers with taxable income of $60,001 or more was $15,015) (table 9.5).

Male taxable taxpayers also had a higher average tax payable on net capital gains ($2,339) than female taxable taxpayers ($1,546).

Table 9.4: Tax payable on capital gains, by taxable entity, 2000–01 income year

Entity	Taxable taxpayers[1] No.	Net capital gains $m	Tax on net capital gains (CGT)[2] $m	Average tax on net capital gains (Average CGT)[3] $
Individual	1,143,295	5,403	2,257	1,974
Company	13,854	4,941	1,329	95,915
Fund	71,710	5,471	827	11,528
Total[4]	**1,228,859**	**15,814**	**4,412**	**3,591**

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 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, 2000–01 income year

Taxable income	Taxable individuals[1] with net capital gains No.	Net capital gains[2] $m	Average net capital gains[3] $	Tax on net capital gains (CGT)[4] $m	Average CGT[3] $
Male					
Loss/nil	136	0	3,327	0	0
$1–$6,000	2,066	3	1,318	0	8
$6,001–$20,000	73,785	129	1,748	22	292
$20,001–$50,000	296,907	542	1,827	183	616
$50,001–$60,000	77,408	182	2,357	79	1,017
$60,001 or more	167,122	2,509	15,015	1,161	6,946
Total	617,424	3,366	5,452	1,444	2,339
Female					
Loss/nil	75	0	1,831	0	0
$1–$6,000	1,667	2	1,194	0	5
$6,001–$20,000	111,873	169	1,508	30	267
$20,001–$50,000	299,529	600	2,002	199	665
$50,001–$60,000	47,766	152	3,192	65	1,358
$60,001 or more	64,961	1,114	17,144	519	7,988
Total	525,871	2,037	3,873	813	1,546
Total					
Loss/Nil	**211**	**1**	**2,795**	**0**	**0**
$1–$6,000	**3,733**	**5**	**1,263**	**0**	**6**
$6,001–$20,000	**185,658**	**298**	**1,603**	**51**	**277**
$20,001–$50,000	**596,436**	**1,142**	**1,915**	**382**	**640**
$50,001–$60,000	**125,174**	**335**	**2,675**	**144**	**1,147**
$60,001 or more	**232,083**	**3,623**	**15,611**	**1,680**	**7,238**
Total	**1,143,295**	**5,403**	**4,726**	**2,257**	**1,974**

1. Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
2. An amount of $0 indicates an amount less than $500,000.
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).

Table 9.6: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable companies, by taxable income, 2000–01 income year

Taxable income[1]	Taxable companies[2] with net capital gains No.	Net capital gains $m	Average net capital gains[3] $	Tax on net capital gains (CGT)[4] $m	Average CGT[3] $
$1–$20,000	4,114	205	49,828	65	15,865
$20,001–$50,000	2,540	47	18,673	16	6,350
$50,001–$60,000	494	13	25,752	4	8,760
$60,001–$100,000	1,595	46	28,864	16	9,814
$100,001–$500,000	3,608	261	72,321	89	24,587
$500,001–$1,000,000	655	110	167,746	37	56,960
$1,000,001–$5,000,000	602	430	713,714	145	240,493
$5,000,001 or more	246	3,829	15,564,977	957	3,888,763
Total	**13,854**	**4,941**	**356,621**	**1,329**	**95,915**

1. Refers to the ‘Taxable income or net income’ item (label A) in the ‘Calculation statement’ section of the 2001 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 companies with net capital gains, 30% had a taxable income between $1 and $20,000 (inclusive) (table 9.6). However, these companies accounted for only 4% ($205 million) of the total net capital gains of taxable companies and were liable for 5% ($65 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains of taxable companies. Taxable companies with taxable income of more than $5 million or more accounted for 2% of the total number of taxable companies with net capital gains, but they accounted for 72% ($957 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains.

Among taxable funds with net capital gains, the majority (40%) had a taxable income between $1 and $20,000 (inclusive) (table 9.7). However, these funds only accounted for 2% ($92 million) of the total net capital gains of taxable funds and were liable for 2% ($14 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains of taxable funds. Taxable funds with taxable income of more than $5 million or more accounted for less than 1% of the total number of taxable funds with net capital gains, but they accounted for 85% ($704 million) of the total tax payable on net capital gains.

Table 9.7: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable funds, by taxable income, 2000–01 income year

Taxable income[1]	Taxable funds[2] with net capital gains No.	Net capital gains $m	Average net capital gains[3] $	Tax on net capital gains (CGT)[4] $m	Average CGT[3] $
$1–$20,000	28,361	92	3,227	14	491
$20,001–$50,000	20,178	130	6,427	20	973
$50,001–$60,000	3,754	34	9,150	5	1,379
$60,001–$100,000	9,827	117	11,935	18	1,801
$100,001–$500,000	8,839	275	31,058	41	4,682
$500,001–$1,000,000	209	48	231,206	8	36,105
$1,000,001–$5,000,000	219	114	521,933	17	78,290
$5,000,001 or more	323	4,661	14,429,080	704	2,180,102
Total	**71,710**	**5,471**	**76,288**	**827**	**11,528**

1. Refers to the ‘Taxable income’ item (label A) in the ‘Calculation statement’ section of the 2001 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

Box 9.1: Changes to this section

In past editions of *Taxation statistics* this section was titled 'Source of capital gains'. It reported statistics on:

- net capital gains, by source, and the tax on these gains for taxable individuals
- net capital gains, by source, and the tax on these gains for taxable companies, and
- net capital gains, by source, and the tax on these gains for taxable funds.

For this edition, these statistics have been **replaced** by statistics on **total current year capital gains**, by source for taxable individuals, companies and funds. Unlike net capital gains, **total current year capital gains** are the total capital gains of an entity for the current year that have *not* yet been reduced by capital losses (including capital losses from previous years) and any CGT discount to which the entity is entitled.

Tax on net capital gains, by source, is also not reported.

The changes are mainly due to the introduction of the CGT schedule in 2000–01. The CGT schedule replaced several return form labels included on past annual income tax returns of different entities. With the introduction of the CGT schedule and the removal of some labels (referring to capital gains) on the 2001 annual income tax returns of entities, statistics previously reported in this section (in past editions of *Taxation statistics*) are no longer available.

Another factor that has affected the statistics in this section is that no capital gains and losses were made from plant for the 2000–01 income year. Plant was removed from the CGT regime in respect of disposals occurring after 11.45am, by legal time in the Australian Capital Territory, on 21 September 1999. The change means that any capital gain or loss realised on the disposal of plant is disregarded. The gain or loss is treated as a further balancing adjustment and is either included in assessable income or allowed as a deduction.

'Plant' is therefore removed from the list of sources of capital gains in the tables.

Not all individuals, companies and funds are required to complete a CGT schedule. Only individuals, companies and funds with total current year capital gains and/or total current year capital losses greater than $10,000 had to complete this schedule along with their respective annual income tax returns. In addition, individual taxpayers who lodged paper tax returns were not required to lodge a CGT schedule for the 2000–01 income year.

As a result, the statistics in this section represent only a fraction of the total number of individuals, companies and funds with total capital gains that completed annual income tax returns (that is, the statistics only represent individuals, companies and funds that completed the schedule and whose schedules had been processed by 31 October 2002).

Given these changes, the statistics in this section are not comparable to:

- the statistics reported as 'sources of capital gains' in past editions of *Taxation statistics*
- the statistics reported in other sections of this chapter, which primarily refer to **net capital gains**
- the total current year capital gains statistics reported in the personal tax (or individual) detailed tables, which refer to all personal (or individual) taxpayers who completed their annual income tax returns, and
- the total capital gains statistics reported in the company tax detailed tables, which refer to all companies (not only taxable companies).

In 2000–01, 261,374 taxable entities (individuals, companies and funds) declared $28.3 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules (table 9.8).

In the CGT schedule entities were required to report capital gains from the following sources (see 2001 CGT schedule in the appendix):

- shares and units (in unit trust)
- real estate
- other CGT assets and other CGT events
- collectables

Seventy-four per cent ($20.8 billion) of the total amount of total current year capital gains were sourced from shares. Real estate accounted for 9% ($2.4 billion) of total current year capital gains, while other assets (including collectables) accounted for 18% ($5 billion).

Table 9.8: Total current year capital gains, by source, 2000–01 income year

Source of gains[1]	Taxable entities[2] with total current year capital gains No.	%	Total current year capital gains $m	%
Shares	156,994	60.1	20,848	73.6
Real estate	47,897	18.3	2,432	8.6
Other assets[3]	56,483	21.6	5,035	17.8
Total[4]	**261,374**	**100.0**	**28,315**	**100.0**

1. Sources include both active assets 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. Total may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.

Taxable individuals (217,934) accounted for 83% of the total number of taxable entities with total capital gains. However, their total capital gains ($9.1 billion) only accounted for 32% of the total capital gains declared by taxable entities on their schedules (table 9.9).

Fifty-eight per cent of taxable individuals declared a total of $5 billion in current year capital gains from shares, representing 55% of their total capital gains (table 9.9). Overall, taxable individuals' total capital gains from shares accounted for 24% of the total capital gains from shares taxable entities declared in 2000–01 (table 9.8 and table 9.9).

Taxable companies (9,026) accounted for 3% of the total number of taxable entities with total capital gains, but their total capital gains ($6.6 billion) accounted for 23% of the total capital gains declared by taxable entities on their schedules (table 9.10).

Fifty-seven per cent (5,170) of these taxable companies declared a total of $4.5 billion in current year capital gains from shares, representing 68% of the total capital gains of taxable companies (table 9.10). Overall, taxable companies' total capital gains from shares accounted for 22% of the total capital gains from shares taxable entities declared (table 9.8 and table 9.10).

Table 9.9: Taxable individuals' total current year capital gains, by source, 2000–01 income year

Source of gains[1]	Taxable individuals[2] with total current year capital gains No.	%	Total current year capital gains $m	%
Shares	126,030	57.8	5,043	55.4
Real estate	45,534	20.9	2,008	22.0
Other assets[3]	46,370	21.3	2,059	22.6
Total[4]	**217,934**	**100.0**	**9,110**	**100.0**

1. Sources include both active assets 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. Total may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.

Table 9.10: Taxable companies' total current year capital gains, by source, 2000–01 income year

Source of gains[1]	Taxable companies[2] with total current year capital gains No.	%	Total current year capital gains $m	%
Shares	5,170	57.3	4,504	68.3
Real estate	1,319	14.6	412	6.3
Other assets[3]	2,537	28.1	1,675	25.4
Total[4]	**9,026**	**100.0**	**6,591**	**100.0**

1. Sources include both active assets 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. Total may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.

Table 9.11: Taxable funds' total current year capital gains, by source, 2000–01 income year

Source of gains[1]	Taxable funds[2] with total current year capital gains No.	%	Total current year capital gains $m	%
Shares	25,794	75.0	11,300	89.6
Real estate	1,044	3.0	12	0.1
Other assets[3]	7,576	22.0	1,302	10.3
Total[4]	**34,414**	**100.0**	**12,614**	**100.0**

1. Sources include both active assets 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. Total may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding.

Taxable funds (34,414) accounted for 13% of the total number of taxable entities with total capital gains, but their total capital gains ($12.6 billion) accounted for 45% of the total capital gains declared by taxable entities on their schedules (table 9.11).

The majority (75%) of these funds declared $11.3 billion from shares, representing 90% of their total capital gains (table 9.11). Taxable funds' total capital gains from shares accounted for 54% of the total capital gains from shares declared by taxable entities (table 9.8 and table 9.11).

Detailed tables

The following CGT detailed tables 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: Net capital gains subject to tax, 1993–94 to 2000–01 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 (the capital gains tax), for all income years between 1993–94 and 2000–01.

This table is also available at the back of the chapter (see table 9.12).

Table 2: Net capital gains subject to tax, by entity and taxable income, 2000–01 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 (the capital gains tax) 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 2000–01. This table is also available on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website, as CGT detailed table 1. It may be viewed or downloaded in Adobe Acrobat (PDF), Microsoft Excel (XLS) or Comma Separated Values (CSV) file formats.

Table 9.12: Net capital gains subject to tax, 1993–94 to 2000–01 income years[1]

		1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99[2]	1999–2000[2]	2000–01[1]
Taxable individuals[3]									
Number with net capital gains	No.	346,417	270,531	379,579	599,984	734,282	809,787	852,499	1,143,295
Net capital gains	$m	2,285	1,541	2,205	3,092	4,829	5,890	5,811	5,403
Tax payable on gains[4]	$m	711	476	632	881	1,387	2,063	2,315	2,257
Taxable companies[5]									
Number with net capital gains	No.	7,306	6,830	8,074	10,880	12,614	14,894	14,894	13,854
Net capital gains	$m	1,970	1,544	2,095	3,222	4,129	7,097	7,703	4,941
Tax payable on gains[4]	$m	372	402	553	814	1,116	2,327	2,852	1,329
Taxable funds[6]									
Number with net capital gains	No.	14,988	11,398	20,292	32,172	40,326	47,319	60,601	71,710
Net capital gains	$m	3,235	780	2,208	3,930	8,504	6,931	7,543	5,471
Tax payable on gains[4]	$m	493	117	331	591	1,276	1,148	1,620	827
Total[7]									
Number with net capital gains	**No.**	**368,711**	**288,759**	**407,945**	**643,036**	**787,222**	**872,000**	**927,994**	**1,228,859**
Net capital gains	**$m**	**7,490**	**3,865**	**6,508**	**10,244**	**17,462**	**19,917**	**21,058**	**15,814**
Tax payable on gains[4]	**$m**	**1,576**	**995**	**1,516**	**2,286**	**3,779**	**5,538**	**6,787**	**4,412**

Notes:

* Please refer to this chapter and the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* glossary for descriptions of the items reported in the table. The glossary is included in the online version of *Taxation statistics 2000–01* on the Tax Office website. It is also included on the *Taxation statistics 2000–01* CD-ROM.

1. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year were sourced from 2001 individual, company and fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the statistics for the 2000–01 and prior income years. For further information please refer to the 'Source of CGT statistics' section in this chapter.
2. The 1998–99 and 1999–2000 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. Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
4. Tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).
5. Refers to company taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
6. Refers to fund taxpayers with net tax payable greater than $0.
7. Totals may slightly differ from sum of components due to rounding.

10. Fringe benefits tax

HIGHLIGHTS

- For the 2001–02 FBT year, FBT payable (excluding FBT payable by Australian Government departments) was $3.1 billion.
- FBT rebates claimed reached $76.4 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 $207.3 million for the 2001–02 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 2001–02 FBT year (1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002).

Source of FBT statistics

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2001–02 FBT year was completed. Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2002 FBT annual returns processed by 31 October 2002. They are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2002 FBT returns processed after 31 October 2002 is included.

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 2002 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 the Tax Office website.

Because of changes to the annual FBT return, 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.

Box 10.1: Terminology[1]

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, and
- other residual benefits (benefits not falling under the types mentioned above).

1. 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 Tax Office publication, *Fringe benefits tax (FBT) – A guide for employers*.

FBT reforms for 2001–02 FBT year

The following reforms were implemented during the 2001–02 FBT year. Some of these reforms have affected the statistics reported in this chapter.

- There is a limit on the amount of concessional benefits public benevolent institutions can provide to employees.
- The grossed-up value of fringe benefits that can qualify for concessional treatment for each public benevolent institution employee is limited to $30,000 for the FBT years commencing 1 April 2001 and later years.
- The tax rebate allowed under section 65J of the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* for certain non-profit employers is limited to fringe benefits with a grossed-up value of $30,000 per employee for the FBT year commencing 1 April 2001 and later years.
- With retrospective effect from 1 April 1998, concessional FBT treatment has been extended to benefits provided by charitable institutions whose principal activity is the prevention or control of human diseases.
- With effect from 22 December 1999, FBT collection and recovery provisions were transferred to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.
- Penalty provisions were transferred to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953,* with effect from 1 April 2001.
- Public transport benefits to police service personnel are exempt from FBT from 1 April 2000.

Reporting, calculating and paying FBT

FBT is treated as an annual tax and is collected via 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 associates, in respect of their employment during each FBT year, and pay tax on that value.

An employer's FBT liability is calculated under the **gross-up rules** by applying the FBT rate of tax (48.5%) to the **fringe benefits taxable amount**. This is the sum of the **taxable amounts (or taxable value)** of all fringe benefits provided to employees during an FBT year, increased by the applicable **gross-up** rate.

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 increased 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:

$$\frac{(\text{FBT rate} + \text{GST rate})}{(1 - \text{FBT rate}) \times (1 + \text{GST rate}) \times \text{FBT rate}}$$

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:

$$\frac{1}{1 - \text{FBT rate}}$$

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 certain FBT-exempt employers that are public benevolent institutions or certain exempt benefits provided to live-in residential care workers.

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.)

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. (Record keeping arrangements are discussed towards the end of this chapter.)

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.

A balancing payment (if any) 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.

Box 10.3: Terminology[1]

Aggregate non-exempt amount: the employer's fringe benefits taxable amount less $17,000 for each employee of certain public and non-profit hospitals, or less $30,000 for each employee of non-hospital 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.

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

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 to superannuation and Medicare levy surcharges, entitlement to various income-tested government benefits (such as family tax benefit and/or childcare benefits) and concessions 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.

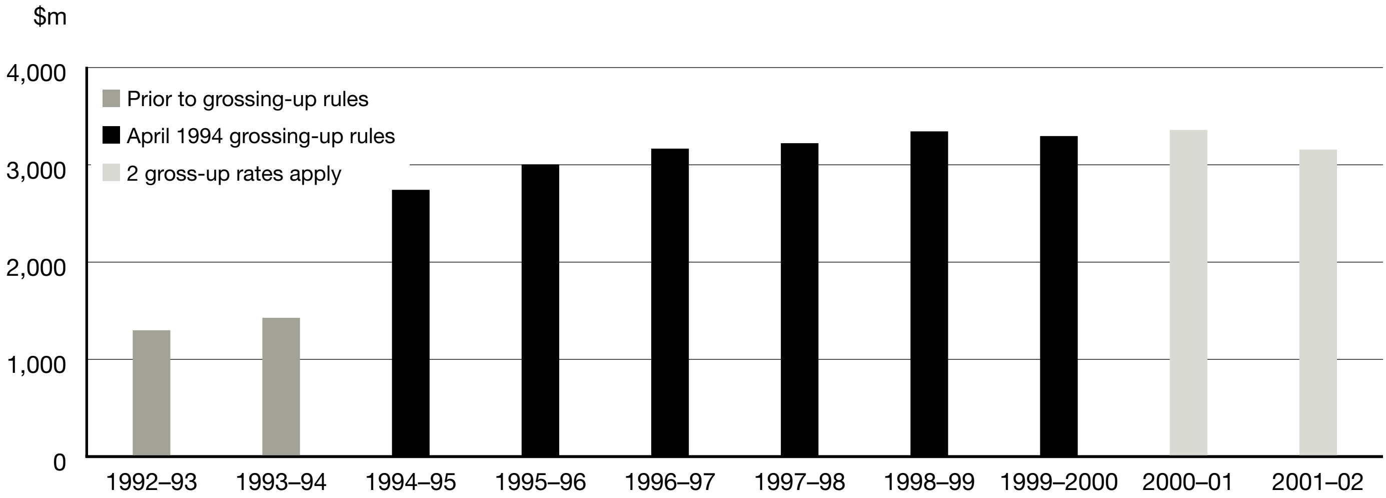
FBT payable

In 2001–02 there were 57,588 FBT payers. These taxpayers were liable for $3.1 billion in FBT (figure 10.1).

The number of FBT payers has declined at an average rate of 4% a year over the past 10 years. 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 2001–02) mainly due to the introduction of the gross-up rules (figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1: FBT payable[1], 1992–93 to 2001–02 FBT years



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 will apply.

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 2001–02 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 on the attached CD-ROM or in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website).

In terms of FBT payable, the manufacturing industry (20%), the finance and insurance industry (15%), and the property and business services industry (14%) accounted for the largest share of total FBT payable (table 10.1).

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:

$$0.48 \times (\text{gross tax} - \text{aggregate non-rebatable amount}) \times \frac{\text{rebatable days in year}}{\text{total days in year}}$$

Gross tax refers to the amount of FBT that would be payable if the rebate did not exist. **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 2001–02 FBT year, 3,333 entities claimed the rebate (table 10.2). The majority of these entities were in the education services (35%), personal and other services (23%), and cultural and recreational services (10%) industries.

The total value of rebates claimed by eligible organisations in the 2002 FBT year was $76.4 million. Rebates reduced the amount of FBT payable from $3,149.3 million to $3,072.9 million.

Table 10.1: FBT payable[1], by industry, 2001–02 FBT year

Industry[2]	FBT payers No.	FBT payers %	FBT payable[1] $m	FBT payable[1] %
Manufacturing	8,417	14.6	614	19.5
Finance & insurance	3,546	6.2	461	14.6
Property & business services	13,643	23.7	438	13.9
Wholesale trade	7,708	13.4	370	11.7
Government administration & defence	1,257	2.2	195	6.2
Retail trade	5,126	8.9	183	5.8
Transport & storage	1,864	3.2	131	4.2
Mining	684	1.2	126	4.0
Education	1,592	2.8	113	3.6
Construction	3,488	6.1	94	3.0
Communication	371	0.6	86	2.7
Health & community services	3,326	5.8	76	2.4
Personal & other services	1,642	2.9	73	2.3
Cultural & recreational services	1,257	2.2	70	2.2
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	1,541	2.7	40	1.3
Electricity, gas & water supply	169	0.3	32	1.0
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,359	2.4	22	0.7
Other[3]	598	1.0	25	0.8
Total	**57,588**	**100.0**	**3,149**	**100.0**

1. Refers to FBT payable calculated before rebates were deducted. Excludes FBT payable by Australian Government departments.
2. 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 2001*.
3. Includes FBT payable by FBT payers who did not state their industry.

For the previous FBT year, there were 3,331 claims which reached a total amount of $139.1 million. This year there were 3,333 claims but they only reached a total amount of $76.4 million, 45% lower than the previous year. The reduction in the rebate claimed was mainly the result of capping the rebate to the first $30,000 for each employee of certain non-profit employers from 1 April 2001. Because of this new policy, rebatable employers were likely to limit benefit packages to no more than $30,000 for each employee, as no rebate is available to reduce the FBT payable on the value of benefits exceeding the relevant limit.

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.

Table 10.2: FBT rebates claimed, by industry, 2001–02 FBT year

Industry[1]	Claims		Amount claimed	
	No.	%	$'000	%
Education	1,161	34.8	34,673	45.4
Personal & other services	782	23.5	17,026	22.3
Cultural & recreational services	321	9.6	11,439	15.0
Property & business services	287	8.6	4,231	5.5
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	265	8.0	3,211	4.2
Finance & insurance	32	1.0	1,298	1.7
Health & community services	156	4.7	1,264	1.7
Government administration & defence	46	1.4	680	0.9
Manufacturing	28	0.8	610	0.8
Transport & storage	30	0.9	362	0.5
Wholesale trade	17	0.5	339	0.4
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	45	1.4	318	0.4
Retail trade	16	0.5	186	0.2
Construction	9	0.3	44	0.1
Other[2]	138	4.1	740	1.0
Total	**3,333**	**100.0**	**76,421**	**100.0**

1. 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 2001.*
2. Includes mining, communication, electricity, gas and water supply industries and entities that did not state their industry.

For the 2001–02 FBT year employers were required 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 2002 FBT annual return in the appendix). Total employee contributions for these benefits (excluding those made by employees of Australian Government departments) reached $207.3 million for the 2001–02 FBT year. (During the previous FBT year, employee contributions, excluding those made by employees of Australian Government departments, reached only $176.7 million because this figure included only contributions for motor vehicle and housing benefits. For the 2000–01 FBT year employers were required to report only employee contributions for motor vehicle and housing benefits on the 2001 FBT annual return.)

A breakdown of employee contributions by broad industry and entity is presented in table 10.3. For companies, the greatest proportion of contributions was paid by employees in the manufacturing industry (26%). For partnerships and individuals (or sole traders), employees in the property and business services industry accounted for the largest share of contributions (57% and 39% respectively). For trusts, employees in the retail trade industry (27%) accounted for the largest share in contributions.

Overall, the government administration and defence industry accounted for the largest share of total employee contributions (17%).

Employees from the government administration and defence industry accounted for the largest proportion (35%) of total housing contributions. Employees from the manufacturing industry accounted for the largest proportion (21%) of total motor vehicle contributions. There is a further breakdown of employee contributions, by type of benefit and industry, in FBT detailed table 4 on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website.

Table 10.3: Employee contributions[1], by industry and entity, 2001–02 FBT year

Industry[2]	Company $'000	Partnership $'000	Trust $'000	Individual[3] $'000	Other[4] $'000	Total $'000
Government administration & defence	32	0	36	0	35,444	35,512
Manufacturing	31,467	102	3,326	6	240	35,140
Retail trade	17,458	277	6,548	13	335	24,631
Property & business services	16,535	1,142	5,800	60	489	24,026
Wholesale trade	14,091	300	4,023	3	37	18,454
Finance & insurance	10,171	13	991	0	722	11,897
Health & community services	2,858	8	496	19	7,814	11,196
Education	3,625	5	20	8	6,976	10,634
Mining	8,508	2	63	0	5	8,577
Transport & storage	3,214	1	320	0	2,518	6,052
Personal & other services	1,831	8	183	0	3,982	6,005
Construction	3,839	12	1,250	2	161	5,265
Communication	2,429	35	172	0	0	2,635
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	1,153	9	440	1	171	1,775
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	949	54	504	11	158	1,676
Cultural & recreational services	1,042	25	155	27	318	1,567
Electricity, gas & water supply	604	11	0	0	453	1,069
Other[5]	736	6	97	2	322	1,162
Total	**120,540**	**2,011**	**24,425**	**154**	**60,143**	**207,272**

1. Excludes employee contributions made by employees of Australian Government departments. An employee contribution amount of $0 may indicate an amount less than $500.
2. 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 2001.*
3. Sole traders.
4. Includes local government, state government, state government statutory authorities, Australian Government–state statutory authorities, non-profit, strata title and co-operative organisations.
5. Includes entities that did not state their industry.

Box 10.4: Employee contributions, 2000–01 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 2000–01 income year in some company, partnership and trust tax detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM and on the Tax Office website (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).

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 were exempted 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 10.4).

The arrangements can also be used when the total taxable value of fringe benefits provided in the current year is not 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.

Table 10.4: 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

Detailed tables

The following FBT detailed tables 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.

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

Table 1: FBT payers, by FBT payable, 2001–02 FBT year
This table shows the number of FBT payers ranged by FBT payable for the 2001–02 FBT year.

Table 2: FBT payable and FBT rebate, by broad industry, 2001–02 FBT year
This table shows FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT payable by broad industry groupings for the 2001–02 FBT year.

Table 3: Number of FBT payers, by type of benefit and broad industry, 2001–02 FBT year
This table shows the number of FBT payers in different broad industries that provided different types of benefits for the 2001–02 FBT year.

Table 4: Employee contributions, by entity, type of benefit and broad industry, 2001–02 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 2001–02 FBT year.

11. PAYG withholding

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02 the Tax Office collected $79.6 billion of PAYG withholding revenue, accounting for 47% of total Tax Office revenue collections.
- Collections from PAYG withholders who remitted $1 million or more reached $53.2 billion, accounting for 67% of total PAYG withholding collections.

Pay as you go (PAYG) is a single, integrated system for reporting and paying tax on business and investment income and withholding amounts. The PAYG system became effective from 1 July 2000 for most taxpayers. PAYG brings instalments of income tax (and other liabilities) and withholding obligations together in one system. 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 organisations
- 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 is divided into:

- **PAYG withholding** which replaces the pay as you earn (PAYE), prescribed payments system, reportable payments system and other withholding systems, and
- **PAYG instalments** which replaces 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 2001–02 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 2001 activity statement relate to the period ending 30 June 2001 (end of the 2000–01 financial year), but the Tax Office may have received or collected the PAYG withheld amount in July or August 2001 (part of the 2001–02 financial year).

For this edition, the PAYG withholding statistics reported also include non-resident interest withholding tax, non-resident dividend withholding tax, non-resident royalty withholding tax and mining withholding tax collections. Because of the introduction of the PAYG withholding system, statistics for these types of withholding taxes are no longer available separately. (In past editions of *Taxation statistics* these statistics were reported in a separate ‘Other withholding taxes’ chapter.)

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 2002.

Copies of the *Business activity statement* and *Instalment activity statement* 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 the Tax Office website.

The PAYG withholding system

Withholding is the process by which entities deduct amounts from payments to others and remit these amounts to the Tax Office. Before the introduction of the PAYG withholding system, many entities already remitted withholding amounts in the form of PAYE tax instalment deductions withheld from their employees’ salary or wages.

The PAYG withholding system replaced the PAYE system and other withholding obligations. PAYG also imposes new withholding requirements in relation to:

- payments for work or services performed by an individual under a labour hire arrangement
- payments for work or services performed by an individual where there is a voluntary agreement to withhold
- payments for a supply where no Australian business number (ABN) has been quoted by the supplier or the supplier’s agent
- payments of alienated personal services income, and
- non-cash benefits.

Withholding payments

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)

- 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 ABN
- 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, and
- 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*.

Box 11.1: Terminology[1]

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 2000–01 income year are in the personal tax chapter and also in some of the personal tax detailed tables on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of the publication on the Tax Office website.

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 withheld in special circumstances.

Table 11.1: PAYG withholding rates and regulations

Withholding payments	Amount withheld
Salaries, wages, allowances, bonuses or commissions paid to an employee Payments to company directors 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	Calculated by using the Commissioner of Taxation's PAYG withholding tables. If the payee has not provided a TFN declaration, 48.5% of the payment will be withheld.
Attributed personal services income	As a transitional arrangement for the 2001–02 and 2002–03 income years only, 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 of 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 Royalties paid to an overseas person; royalties received for a foreign resident	Either at the 30% rate or as provided in a double taxation agreement with other countries
Interest paid to an overseas person; interest received for a foreign resident Interest derived through an overseas permanent establishment	10% of interest payments
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 remit 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 trust, or
- a superannuation fund.

PAYG withholding entities may be classified into three types:

- **small withholders** have total annual withholdings of up to $25,000 and are required to report and remit their withholdings quarterly through their activity statements
- **medium withholders** have total annual withholdings of $25,001 to $1 million and are required to report and remit their withholdings monthly through their activity statements, and
- **large withholders** have total annual withholdings exceeding $1 million. For these withholders, an amount deducted in any period commencing Saturday and ending Tuesday is payable on the Monday following the period, and an amount deducted in any period commencing Wednesday and ending Friday is payable on the Thursday following the period. Large withholders do not report or remit their withholding through their activity statements. Instead the Tax Office provides them with separate arrangements for notifying and paying PAYG 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, reportable payments system, and non-resident interest withholding tax, non-resident dividend withholding tax, non-resident royalty withholding tax, mining withholding tax and TFN withholding tax collection systems accounted for more than half the total revenue collected in each financial year.

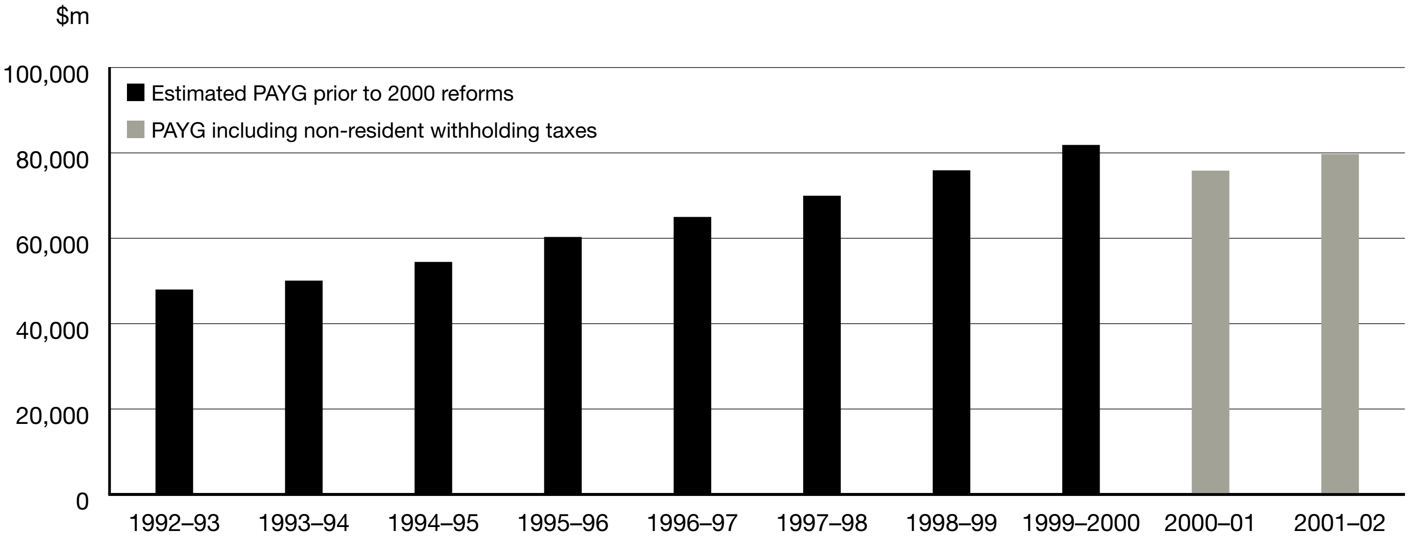
As shown in figure 11.1, from 1992–93 to 1999–2000, estimated PAYG withholding collections increased annually due to significant yearly increases in PAYE, prescribed payments system and non-resident withholding tax collections. The upward trend in PAYE and prescribed payments system collections reflected generally steady increases in employment and average weekly earnings, as well as a range of initiatives undertaken by the Tax Office. These initiatives included the debt management improvement strategy (which aimed to identify, establish and collect PAYE from non-compliant taxpayers), 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. PAYG withholding revenue accounted for 46% of total Tax Office revenue collections (which was $165.4 billion), much lower than the 52% share recorded during the previous year. 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.

The level of PAYG withholding revenue collection may also be adversely affected by an increase in the emphasis on non-cash benefits, such as cars, that are provided by employers to employees and are available for private use by the employee. As employees substitute such non-cash benefits for salary and wages, taxable incomes decrease and reduce the level of PAYG collections. However, fringe benefits tax would be payable on these benefits (see the fringe benefits tax chapter).

In 2001–02 the Tax Office collected $79.6 billion in PAYG withholding revenue, an increase of 5% from the previous year. PAYG withholding collections accounted for 47% of total Tax Office revenue collections. (In 2001–02 total Tax Office revenue collections reached $168.6 billion.)

Figure 11.1: PAYG withholding revenue collected[1], 1992–93 to 2001–02 financial years



1. 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). 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). 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.

Box 11.2: Terminology[1]

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.

Box 11.2: Terminology[1] continued

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 (see 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: withholding tax that applies to all non-residents (may be individuals, companies, funds, partnerships or trusts) who are liable for Australian tax on income earned in Australia. Amounts are generally deducted by the payers of interest, unfranked dividends or royalties to non-residents and remitted 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:

- deduct withholding tax from the 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
- pay the tax deducted to the Commissioner within 21 days after the end of the month during which the payment was made, and
- lodge an annual reconciliation statement by 31 October each year.

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.

Table 11.2 shows a breakdown of PAYG withholding collections in 2001–02 by the amount remitted. In 2001–02, 5% ($3.9 billion) of total PAYG withholding was collected from withholders who remitted less than $25,000; 28% ($22.5 billion) was collected from withholders who remitted $25,000 to less than $1 million; and 67% ($53.2 billion) was collected from withholders who remitted $1 million or more.

Table 11.2: PAYG withholding collections, by amount remitted, 2001–02 financial year

Amount remitted	Amount collected $m	%[1]
$1–$999	36	0.0
$1,000–$4,999	460	0.6
$5,000–$9,999	846	1.1
$10,000–$24,999	2,526	3.2
$25,000–$49,999	3,223	4.0
$50,000–$99,999	4,190	5.3
$100,000–$499,999	10,497	13.2
$500,000–$999,999	4,618	5.8
$1,000,000–$1,999,999	5,103	6.4
$2,000,000–$2,999,999	3,244	4.1
$3,000,000–$3,999,999	2,311	2.9
$4,000,000–$4,999,999	1,834	2.3
$5,000,000 or more	40,710	51.1
Total[2]	**79,599**	**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). 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 2001–02 the property and business services industry accounted for the largest share of total PAYG withholding revenue collected (11.5%) (table 11.3).

Table 11.3: PAYG withholding collections, by industry, 2001–02 financial year

Industry	Amount collected $m	%
Property & business services	9,119	11.5
Manufacturing	9,071	11.4
Government administration & defence	8,500	10.7
Health & community services	7,641	9.6
Finance	6,577	8.3
Retail	5,640	7.1
Personal & other services	4,710	5.9
Wholesale	4,683	5.9
Education	4,469	5.6
Communication	3,966	5.0
Transport & storage	3,947	5.0
Construction	3,942	5.0
Mining	2,335	2.9
Cultural & recreational services	1,428	1.8
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	1,270	1.6
Electricity, gas & water supply	1,030	1.3
Agriculture	967	1.2
Forestry	131	0.2
Fishing	112	0.1
Other & not stated[1]	62	0.1
Total[2]	**79,599**	**100.0**

1. Includes withholders that did not state their industry and/or stated multiple industries.
2. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

12. GST and other taxes

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02 total net GST collections (including Customs collections, penalties and interest on overpayments) increased by 13% from the previous year to $26.9 billion.
- Wine equalisation tax collections (including Customs collections) increased by 22% from the previous year to $640.2 million.
- Luxury car tax collections (including Customs collections) increased by 29% from the previous year to $219.9 million.
- As of 30 June 2002 the Tax Office had registered around 3.9 million entities for an ABN.

On 1 July 2000 the government abolished wholesale sales tax (or sales tax) for assessable dealings made on and after 1 July 2000, and replaced it with a goods and services tax (GST). GST also replaced the excise surcharge payable on petroleum and tobacco products which the Australian Government collected and reimbursed to the states and territories under agreed repayment schemes (see excise chapter).

The government also introduced a wine equalisation tax and a luxury car tax. These taxes were designed to maintain price relativities following the removal of sales tax and the introduction of GST.

Under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth–State Financial Relations, 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 based on the number of GST registrations. 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 2001–02 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 2001 *Business activity statement* (BAS) relate to the period ending 30 June 2001 (end of the 2000–01 financial year), but the Tax Office may have received or collected the GST in July or August 2001 (part of the 2001–02 financial year).

Source of GST statistics

The GST, wine equalisation and luxury car tax collections (for the 2001–02 financial year) reported in this chapter are sourced from BAS, annual GST returns and annual GST information reports as at 30 June 2002. Samples of the BAS, 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 the Tax Office website.

Goods and services tax

The GST is similar to ‘value-added taxes’ applying in other countries. It is generally 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, that is, GST is paid at each stage of the supply chain.

Liability for this tax rests on 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 reflect the GST, it is still liable to pay the GST to the Tax Office.

Most registered entities (or businesses) are entitled to claim an **input tax credit (or GST credit)** for the GST payable on items 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) 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[1]

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) is required to register for GST. Entities supplying taxi travel services in carrying on their enterprise are also required to register for GST, regardless of their annual turnover.

An entity carrying on an enterprise with an annual turnover less than $50,000 (less than $100,000 for a non-profit organisation) may choose to register voluntarily for GST, but is not required to do so.

Entities registering for GST use the same application form that is used 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 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 diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme, 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 rate of 48.5%) from their payment to the entity supplying the goods or services.

At 30 June 2002 there were 3,892,756 active ABNs on the Australian Business Register.

During 2001–02 the Tax Office registered a total of 476,785 ABNs, where:

- 22% were registered through paper applications and imaging/Optical Character Recognition
- 28% were registered through the electronic lodgment service used by tax agents
- 45% were registered through the Business Entry Point using the internet, and
- 5% were registered in ‘real time’ using the new Australian Business Register online transaction or by other direct keying by Tax Office staff. Since early June 2002 registrants have been able to use the register to obtain an ABN online and in real time during the same internet session, providing all the required information is keyed in and correct.

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 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.

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 as before.
- **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.

The Tax Office advises 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 pre-printed 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 activities 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
- 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 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.

If a supply is input taxed, the 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 a new house which is considered a taxable supply), most supplies of precious metals, supplies of food by school tuckshops and canteens (if they choose to treat the supplies of food as input taxed and they supply nothing other than food).

Box 12.3: Terminology[1]

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 from 21 to 51 days 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 2001.

1. 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

For the 2001–02 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 could no longer be claimed in 2001–02.

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.

In 2001–02 net GST collections (including Australian Customs Service (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 tripled 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 2001–02 the wholesale industry accounted for the largest share (22%) of total Tax Office net GST collections, followed by the property and business services industry (21%). As in the previous year, the government administration and defence, mining, education, health and community services industries recorded net GST refunds. This can be explained by the fact that these industries mainly provide GST-free supplies. 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.

During the 2001–02 financial year entities that remitted less than $1 million GST accounted for 40% ($18.7 billion) of net GST payable (table 12.2). Entities that remitted between $1 million and less than $5 million accounted for 13% ($6.2 billion) of net GST payable. Entities that remitted $5 million or more GST accounted for 47% ($21.8 billion) of net GST payable.

Total net GST refunds reached $21.5 billion.

Input tax credits

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.

In 2000–01 entities claimed a total of $118.2 billion in input tax credits (table 12.3). In value terms, the retail (16%), manufacturing (14%) and wholesale (14%) industries claimed the greatest respective shares of input tax credits. However, none of these industries collected net GST refunds.

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 recorded ratios of less than one (table 12.4). 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 recorded ratios greater than one (table 12.4).

Table 12.1: Net GST collections[1], by industry, 2000–01 to 2001–02 financial years

Industry[2]	2000–01[3] $m	%	2001–02[4] $m	%
Wholesale	5,591	25.3	5,608	22.3
Property & business services	4,022	18.2	5,363	21.3
Manufacturing	3,778	17.1	3,896	15.5
Retail	1,006	4.6	2,983	11.9
Finance & insurance	3,655	16.5	2,936	11.7
Communication	1,994	9.0	2,171	8.6
Construction	1,121	5.1	2,161	8.6
Personal & other services	1,805	8.2	2,038	8.1
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	1,145	5.2	1,325	5.3
Transport & storage	1,184	5.4	1,210	4.8
Cultural & recreational services	779	3.5	851	3.4
Electricity, gas & water supply	587	2.7	715	2.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	–92	–0.4	126	0.5
Education	–213	–1.0	–349	–1.4
Health & community services	–310	–1.4	–399	–1.6
Mining	–253	–1.1	–801	–3.2
Government administration & defence	–3,712	–16.8	–4,718	–18.8
Other[5]	n.a	n.a.	37	0.1
Tax Office net GST collections	22,086	100.0	25,153	100.0
Customs collections[6]	1,702		1,745	
Total net GST collections[1]	**23,788**		**26,898**	

1. For 2001–02, includes penalties and interest on overpayments.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Includes entities that stated other industries and entities that did not state their industry.
6. Customs collects GST on taxable importations.

Table 12.2: Net GST payable, by amount remitted, and net GST refunds, 2001–02 financial year

Amount remitted	Net GST payable[1] $m	% of Tax Office collections
$1–$999	102	0.2
$1,000–$4,999	1,192	2.6
$5,000–$9,999	1,511	3.2
$10,000–$24,999	2,801	6.0
$25,000–$49,999	2,499	5.4
$50,000–$99,999	2,582	5.5
$100,000–$499,999	5,692	12.2
$500,000–$999,999	2,291	4.9
$1,000,000–$1,999,999	2,578	5.5
$2,000,000–$2,999,999	1,578	3.4
$3,000,000–$3,999,999	1,200	2.6
$4,000,000–$4,999,999	841	1.8
$5,000,000 or more	21,785	46.7
Net GST payable[1, 2]	46,653	100.0
Net refunds[3]	–21,500	
Tax Office net GST collections	25,153	
Customs collections[4]	1,745	
Total net GST collections[5]	**26,898**	

1. An entity has net GST payable when the sum of its gross GST payable and the deferred GST payments on imports is more than the input tax credits the entity can claim.
2. The sum of the component amounts/percentages may differ slightly from the total due to rounding.
3. An entity has net refunds when the sum of its gross GST payable and the deferred GST payments on imports is less than the input tax credits the entity can claim.
4. Customs collects GST on taxable importations.
5. Includes penalties and interest on overpayments.

Table 12.3: GST, input tax credits and deferred GST payments on imports, by industry, 2001–02 financial year

Industry[1]	Gross GST payable $m	Input tax credits $m	Deferred GST payments on imports $m	Net GST[2] $m
Wholesale	17,128	16,213	4,693	5,608
Property & business services	14,910	9,920	374	5,363
Manufacturing	17,560	16,613	2,949	3,896
Retail	20,694	18,390	679	2,983
Finance	12,342	9,786	380	2,936
Communication	5,590	3,701	282	2,171
Construction	9,920	7,848	88	2,161
Personal & other services	5,498	3,584	124	2,038
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	2,686	1,361	0	1,325
Transport & storage	5,232	4,741	719	1,210
Cultural & recreational services	2,407	1,590	34	851
Electricity, gas & water supply	4,168	3,504	50	715
Agriculture	4,746	4,709	122	159
Forestry	262	210	1	53
Fishing	90	183	7	-85
Education	1,081	1,435	5	-349
Health & community services	2,480	3,063	185	-399
Mining	3,746	4,910	363	-801
Government administration & defence	1,530	6,383	135	-4,718
Other	77	40	0	37
Tax Office net GST collections	132,145	118,183	11,190	25,153
Customs collections				1,745
Total net GST collections[2]				**26,898**

1. 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.
2. Includes penalties and interest on overpayments.

Table 12.4: Ratio of input tax credits to gross GST[1], 2001–02 financial year

Industry[2]	Ratio
Government administration & defence	3.83
Fishing	1.88
Education	1.32
Mining	1.19
Health & community services	1.15
Agriculture	0.97
Retail	0.86
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.83
Manufacturing	0.81
Forestry	0.80
Transport & storage	0.80
Construction	0.78
Finance	0.77
Wholesale	0.74
Cultural & recreational services	0.65
Property & business services	0.65
Personal & other services	0.64
Communication	0.63
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	0.51

1. Includes deferred GST payments on imports.
2. 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.

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 is 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 cafés) 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 per year, and
- a rebate reducing from 14% to 0% for sales with a wholesale value between $300,000 and $580,000 per year. Sales with a wholesale value above $580,000 attract only the 15% state subsidy.

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 per 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
- forgot to 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

In 2001–02 wine equalisation tax collections reached $640.2 million (including Customs collections), an increase of 22% from the previous year. The receipt of an additional activity statement payment during 2001–02 was the main contributor to the significant increase. Total Tax Office collections reached $637.5 million, with companies accounting for 95% ($607.5 million) of these collections (table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Wine equalisation tax collections, by entity, 2000–01 to 2001–02 financial years

Entity	2000–01[1]		2001–02[2]	
	$	%	$	%
Company	501,423,357	96.4	607,471,807	95.3
Trust	16,650,034	3.2	25,522,035	4.0
Partnership	5,424,320	1.0	8,199,469	1.3
Individual	823,168	0.2	1,643,978	0.3
Government[3]	–4,092,481	–0.8	–5,299,840	–0.8
Tax Office collections	520,228,398	100.0	637,537,450	100.0
Customs collections[4]	2,833,068		2,679,451	
Total	**523,061,466**		**640,216,901**	

1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2001.
2. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
3. Negative figures indicate wine equalisation tax credits or refunds claimed.
4. Customs collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

Nearly 12% ($75.4 million) of total Tax Office wine equalisation tax collections in 2001–02 were from entities that remitted less than $1 million wine equalisation tax (table 12.6); 16% ($103.3 million) were from entities that remitted between $1 million and less than $5 million; and 72% ($458.9 million) were from entities that remitted $5 million or more.

Table 12.6: Wine equalisation tax collections, by amount remitted, 2001–02[1] financial year

Amount remitted	Amount collected	
	$	%
Less than $99,999	16,969,173	2.7
$100,000–$499,999	36,307,142	5.7
$500,000–$999,999	22,080,078	3.5
$1,000,000–$4,999,999	103,291,899	16.2
$5,000,000 or more	458,889,157	72.0
Tax Office collections	637,537,450	100.0
Customs collections[2]	2,679,451	
Total	**640,216,901**	

1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
2. Customs collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

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 is designed to maintain price relativities, that is, ensure the price of luxury cars falls 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:

$$\text{LCT} = \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{10}{11} \times (\text{LCT tax value} - \text{LCT threshold})$$

The luxury car tax threshold for the 2001–02 financial year was $55,134, 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 arise if luxury car tax was calculated on the price at 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.
- 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

In 2001–02 luxury car tax collections reached $219.9 million (including Customs collections), an increase of 29% from the previous year. The receipt of an additional activity statement payment during 2001–02 was the main contributor to the significant increase. Total Tax Office collections reached $218.8 million, with companies accounting for 76% ($167.1 million) of these collections (table 12.7).

Table 12.7: Luxury car tax collections, by entity, 2000–01 to 2001–02 financial years

Entity	2000–01[1]		2001–02[2]	
	$	%	$	%
Company	131,802,801	77.7	167,101,488	76.4
Trusts & individual	36,760,380	21.7	49,515,745	22.6
Partnership	1,173,568	0.7	2,159,412	1.0
Tax Office collections	169,736,749	100.0	218,776,645	100.0
Customs collections[3]	1,086,399		1,121,285	
Total	**170,823,148**		**219,897,930**	

1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2001.
2. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
3. Customs collects luxury car tax on taxable importations.

Table 12.8 shows that 25% ($55.8 million) of total Tax Office luxury car tax collections were from entities that remitted less than $1 million luxury car tax; 57% ($123.9 million) were from entities that remitted between $1 million and less than $5 million; and 18% ($39.1 million) were from entities that remitted $5 million or more.

Table 12.8: Luxury car tax collections, by amount remitted, 2001–02 financial year[1]

Amount remitted	Amount collected	
	$	%
Less than $99,999	11,658,285	5.3
$100,000–$499,99	25,689,417	11.7
$500,000–$999,999	18,439,951	8.4
$1,000,000–$4,999,999	123,870,657	56.6
$5,000,000 or more	39,118,335	17.9
Tax Office collections	218,776,645	100.0
Customs collections[2]	1,121,285	
Total	**219,897,930**	

1. Estimated collections as at 30 June 2002.
2. Customs collects luxury car tax on taxable importations.

13. Excise

HIGHLIGHTS

- Total excise collections increased from $19.3 billion (including surcharge) in 2000–01 to $19.6 billion in 2001–02. This was due to imported spirits used to manufacture ready to drink beverages being entered under the excise regime, as well as the normal increases associated with the biannual indexation of excise rates.
- Excise collected from alcohol products increased by 3% from the previous year to $2 billion.
- Compared to the previous year, excise collected from crude oil decreased by 25% to $393 million in 2001–02, due to fluctuations in crude oil prices and a lowering of excise rates from 1 July 2001.

Excise is an inland tax on the domestic production or manufacture of certain goods, irrespective of whether the components used to produce the goods are of foreign or domestic origin.

Products 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 and tobacco are increased in February and August each year where there are upward movements in the consumer price index. Similar indexation provisions for certain petroleum products ceased in July 2001.

Statistics on excise collections for the 2001–02 financial year are discussed in the following sections of this chapter. The statistics are sourced from Customs.

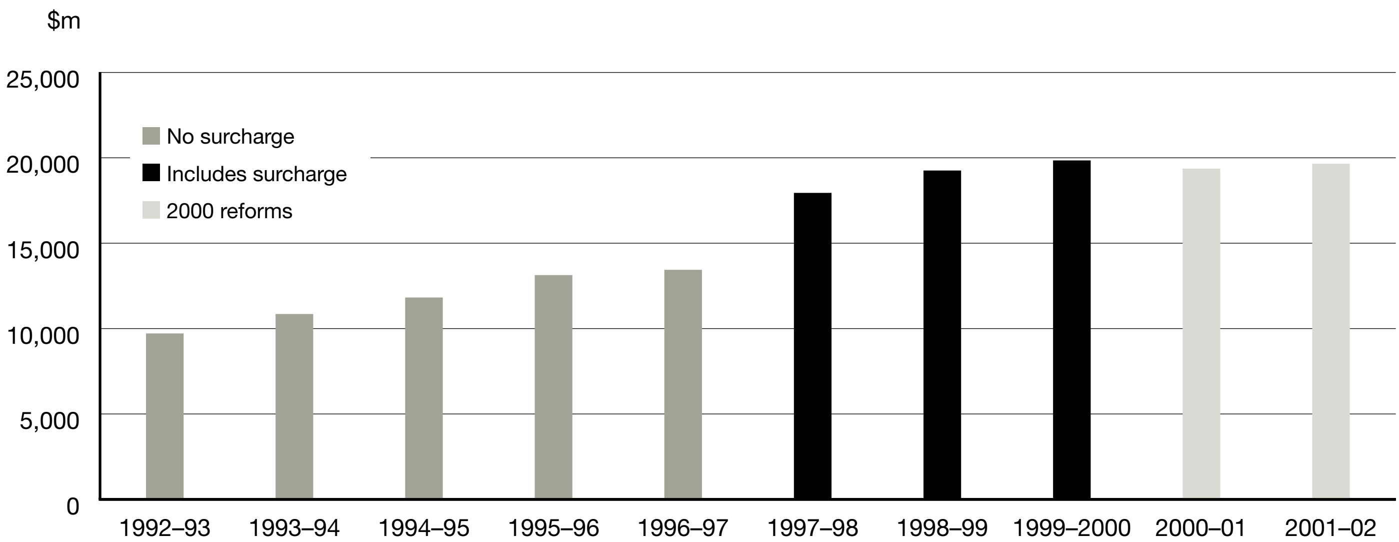
Excise collections

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.

Figure 13.1: Total excise collected[1], 1992–93 to 2001–02 financial years



1. 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 2001–02, $19.6 billion in excise was collected, an increase of approximately $300 million from the previous year. Most excise was collected from petroleum products, which accounted for 63% ($12.4 billion) of total excise collections (table 13.1). Tobacco was the next major contributor, with 25% ($4.8 billion) of total collections.

The total quantity of petroleum products, tobacco, beer and spirits subject to excise increased in 2001–02 compared to 2000–01, while quantities of cigarettes subject to excise decreased slightly (table 13.2).

Table 13.1: Excise collected, by type, 2001–02 financial year

Type	Amount collected	
	$m	%
Petroleum	12,386	63.1
Tobacco	4,841	24.7
Beer	1,657	8.5
Spirits	339	1.7
Crude oil	393	2.0
Total	**19,616**	**100.0**

Table 13.2: Quantities of products subject to excise, 2000–01 to 2001–02 financial years

Product	Unit	2000–01	2001–02	% change over previous year[1]
Petroleum				
Petrol – unleaded, leaded and lead replacement fuel	Megalitres	18,031.40	18,501.11	2.6
Diesel	Megalitres	13,067.47	13,777.72	5.4
Other petroleum products				
– fuel oil	Megalitres	369.10	343.78	–6.9
– heating oil[2]	Megalitres	90.28	75.04	–16.9
– aviation gasoline	Megalitres	105.17	95.53	–9.2
– aviation kerosene[2]	Megalitres	2,353.21	2,084.51	–11.4
– kerosene[2]	Megalitres	54.38	101.04	85.8
– oils and greases	Megalitres	231.39	445.42	92.5
Total petroleum products (excluding greases)	Megalitres	34,302.40	35,424.15	3.3
Alcohol				
Beer	Megalitres of alcohol	52.66	52.99	0.6
Spirits				
– other spirits	Megalitres of alcohol	2.97	2.57	–13.5
– brandy	Megalitres of alcohol	0.87	0.69	–20.0
– designer drinks	Megalitres of alcohol	1.20	4.81	301.8
Total spirits	Megalitres of alcohol	5.04	8.08	60.3
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	Million sticks	23,061.43	22,612.81	–1.9
Tobacco	Million kg	0.61	0.65	5.4

1. Percentage change between the two years was calculated from actual (not rounded) data.
2. Kerosene and heating oil items include some entries that are free of duty or subject to duty at the full fuel rate.

Petroleum

The excise rates on leaded, unleaded and diesel petroleum products were reduced from 1 July 2000 to offset the introduction of GST.

Biannual indexation of excise rates no longer applies to refined petroleum products, other than oils and greases. This change was introduced in March 2001, with effect from 1 August 2001.

Excise rates applying to certain petroleum products are shown in table 13.3.

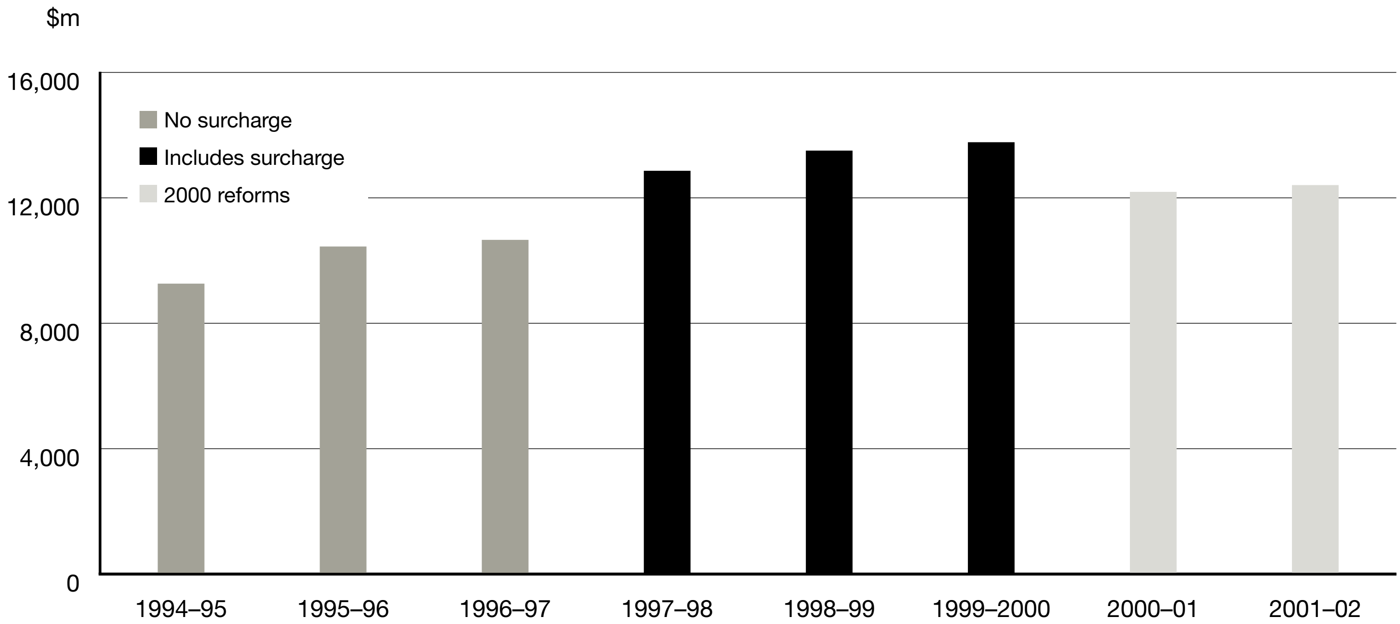
In 2001–02 around $12.4 billion in excise was collected from refined petroleum products, an increase of 2% from the previous year (figure 13.2). The increase is mainly the result of increased volumes owing to steady growth in the economy (quantities of petroleum products subject to excise increased by 3% from the previous year (table 13.2)).

While there has been an overall increase in excise collected from refined petroleum, duty collections on leaded petrol fell from $467 million in 2000–01 to just $1.1 million in 2001–02. The sale and use of leaded petrol is being phased out, and is being replaced at the bowser by lead replacement fuel.

Table 13.3: Excise rates on petroleum products as at 2 March 2002

Product	Rate $/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

Figure 13.2: Excise collected from petroleum products[1], 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years



1. 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

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.

Excise rates are increased where there are upward movements in the consumer price index. These increases occur in February and August each year (table 13.4).

When introduced on 1 November 1999, the per stick rate, including surcharge, was $0.18872. It has since increased by 12.5% to $0.21227 as at 1 August 2002 (tables 13.4 and 13.5).

Table 13.4: Excise rates on tobacco products

Date of effect	Excise rate	
	Per stick rate ($)[1]	Tobacco content rate ($/kg)[2]
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

1. 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.
2. Applies to other tobacco, cigars or cigarettes that exceed 0.8 grams in weight per stick of actual tobacco content.

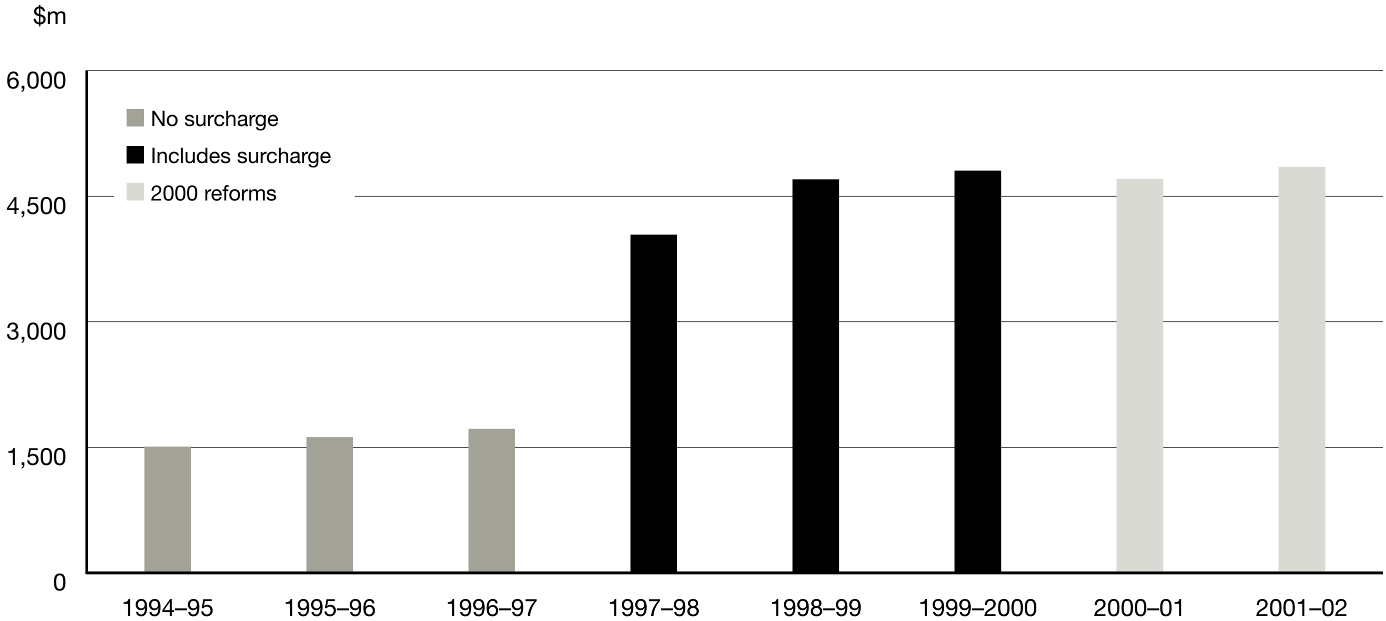
Table 13.5: Excise rates on tobacco products at 1 August 2002

Item	Excise rate ($)
Cigarettes, cigars & tobacco in stick form not exceeding 0.8 grams per stick of tobacco	0.21227 per stick
Snuff	2.16 per kg
Other tobacco products	265.34 per kg
Cigarettes – indicative excise per pack:	
– pack of 20	4.25
– pack of 25	5.31
– pack of 30	6.37
– pack of 40	8.49
– pack of 50	10.61
Tobacco	
– 50-gram pack	13.27

In 2001–02 the quantities of cigarettes subject to excise duty decreased by 2% from the previous year, while quantities of tobacco products increased by 5% (table 13.2). Overall, excise collected from tobacco products increased by 3% from the previous year to $4.8 billion.

From 1994–95 to 2001–02 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[1],1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years



1. 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

As part of the tax measures that came into effect on 1 July 2000, the government implemented the following major changes to the excise rate structure for alcohol products:

- introduction of a wine equalisation tax on sales, importations and similar dealings with wine and like products
- an increase in the excise rate on beer, spirits, liqueurs and other alcoholic drinks not subject to wine equalisation tax to offset the removal of wholesale sales tax, and
- introduction of a three-tiered rate structure for beer – a low-alcohol beer rate, a mid-strength beer rate and a full-strength beer rate. The duty-free threshold for beer remains at 1.15% alcohol content.

Further changes to the rates applying to beer came into effect on 4 April 2001. These changes gave effect to the government's decision to reduce the excise payable on draught beer served over the bar in licensed premises.

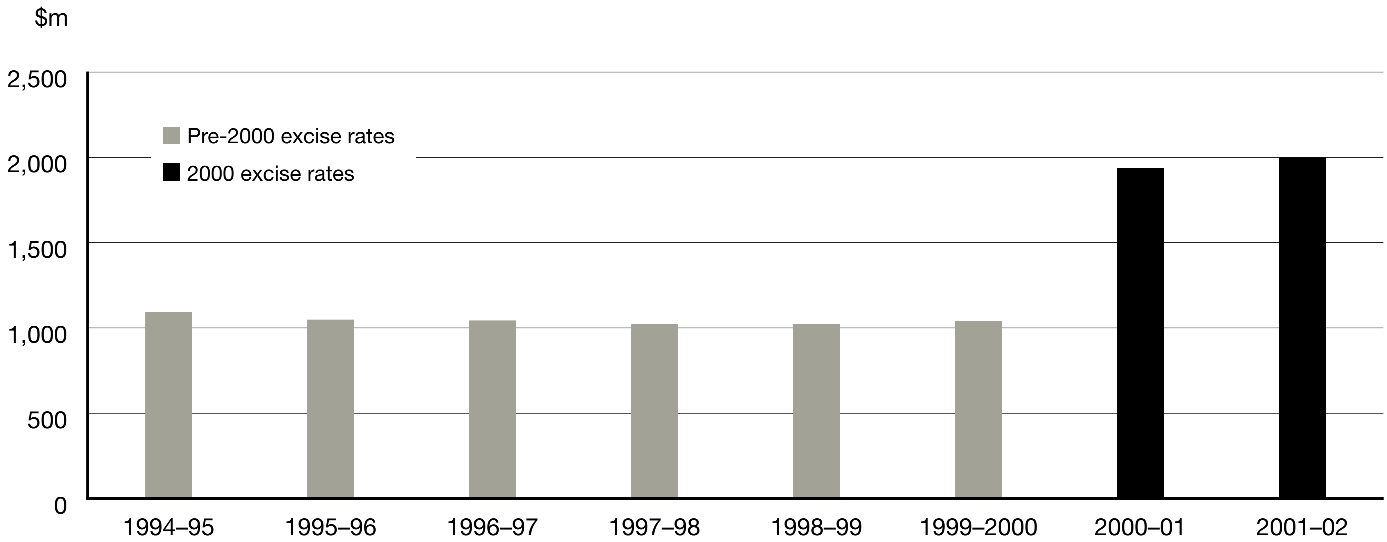
Beer accounted for 83% of excise collected from alcohol products (beer and spirits) in 2001–02.

In 2001–02 the quantity of beer subject to excise increased by less than 1% from the previous year (table 13.2). Despite indexation provisions, excise revenue from beer fell by about 2% to around $1.7 billion. This was due to changes in the proportion of low-alcohol, mid-strength and full-strength beer manufactured, and whether the beer was served in draught or container form.

From 1 February 2002, imported spirits used to make ready to drink beverages by mixing with Australian-manufactured soft drinks and other ingredients have been subject to excise duty, rather than customs duty. This change resulted in a 60% increase in the total quantity of spirits (expressed in megalitres of alcohol) subject to excise over the previous year (table 13.2), as most ready to drink beverages are based on imported spirits. In 2001–02 excise collected from spirits also increased by 43% from the previous year to $339 million (table 13.7).

Overall, in 2001–02 excise collected from alcohol increased by 3% from the previous year to $2 billion (figure 13.4).

Figure 13.4: Excise collected from alcohol products,[1] 1994–95 to 2001–02 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.

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.

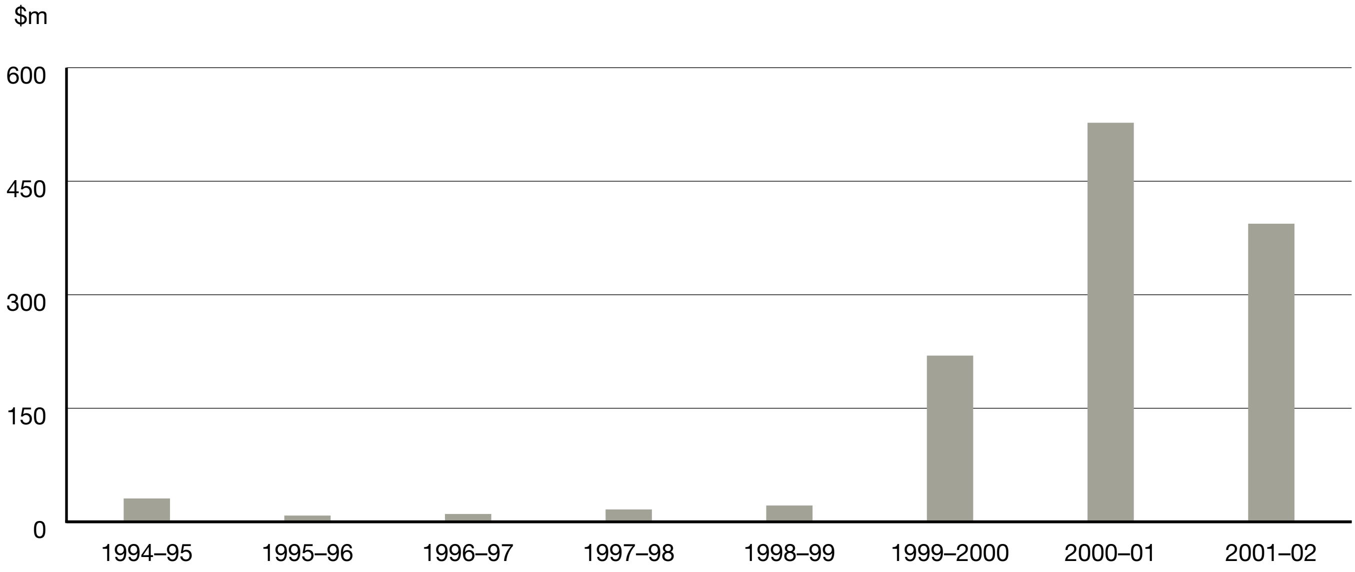
Where a field produces more than the threshold amount in a financial year, the first 500 megalitres are free of duty. The next 100 megalitres (501–600) are subject to 10% duty, and the following 100 megalitres (601–700) to 15% duty. The next 100 megalitres (701–800) are subject to 20% duty, with production above 800 megalitres subject to 30% duty, calculated on the VOLWARE price (volume weighted average of actual prices) determined each month by the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources.

After two consecutive years of significant increases in excise collections from crude oil due to increased oil production (table 13.6), excise collections from crude oil decreased by 25% to $393 million in 2001–02 (figure 13.5). The decrease was due to fluctuations in crude oil prices and a lowering of the excise rates from 1 July 2001.

Table 13.6: Oil production, 1998–99 to 2001–02

	Production levels Megalitres
1998–99	6,432
1999–2000	8,166
2000–01	9,181
2001–02	10,462

Figure 13.5: Excise collected from crude oil, 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years



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 2001–02 financial years
This table shows excise collected from beer, spirits, tobacco, petroleum and crude oil for the 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 13.7).

Time series table

Table 13.7 shows excise collected from beer, spirits, tobacco, petroleum and crude oil for the 1994–95 to 2001–02 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 13.7: Excise collections, 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years

Product	1994–95[3] $	1995–96[3] $	1996–97[4] $	1997–98[4] $	1998–99[5] $	1999–2000[6] $	2000–01[6] $	2001–02[6] $
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
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
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
Tobacco – surcharge[1]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,384,086,448	3,060,739,346	3,139,369,801	61,236,050	n.a.
Petroleum – base[2]	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
Petroleum – surcharge[1]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,948,454,014	2,545,207,153	2,561,010,591	254,205,349	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
Total excise (includes surcharge)[1]	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**17,907,640,383**	**19,218,192,923**	**19,808,698,483**	**19,329,876,783**	**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**

Notes:

* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. 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.
2. For 2000–01, excise collected from petroleum includes a total of $33.1 million GST special petroleum credit.
3. 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.
4. Data for 1996–97 and 1997–98 is from the QSP financial system data but does not include refunds.
5. Data for 1998–99 is from the Customs' QSP financial system. Data includes refunds.
6. Data is based on information from the Customs' QSP financial system and from the Tax Office SAP system and includes refunds.

14. Fuel rebate and grant schemes

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2001–02 total diesel fuel rebates paid under the diesel fuel rebate scheme increased by 10% from the previous year to around $2.1 billion.
- Grants totalling $753 million were paid under the diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme.
- Grants totalling $208 million were paid under the fuel sales grants scheme.
- A total of $8.2 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 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).

Both DFRS and DAFGS were to be replaced with an energy grants (credits) scheme from 1 July 2002. However, legislation passed in September 2001 extended the sunset provisions of both these schemes until 30 June 2003, unless replaced by an energy grants (credits) scheme before this date. An energy grants (credits) scheme is expected to provide similar benefits, but also actively encourage conversion to cleaner fuels.

Apart from DFRS and DAFGS, the government also implements 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 2001–02 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) processed before 6 September 2002. Most claims are lodged through paper forms, but some are lodged electronically through the electronic commerce interface or through the electronic lodgment service.

In July 2002 the Tax Office introduced a new claim process, eGrant, to eliminate the need for 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, DAFGS statistics sourced from eGrant are not reported in this chapter as no payments under this new process were made during the 2001–02 financial year.

Diesel fuel rebate scheme

Under DFRS (or 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 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 and eligible residential areas:

- 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
- 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.

There were also legislative changes to DFRS which allow for the rebate to be extended to power generation for retail/hospitality businesses from 1 July 2002. Any impact of this extension will be reflected in the 2002–03 financial year (and in the next edition of *Taxation statistics*) as no payments for the new activity were made during the 2001–02 financial year.

The rebate for all activities at 30 June 2002 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 2001–02 around $2.1 billion was paid in DFRS rebates, an increase of 10% from the previous year (figure 14.1, or see time series table 14.12 at the back of this chapter). There are around 132,000 claimants in the scheme.

In 2001–02 the majority of the rebate was paid to companies (70%), followed by partnerships (16%) (table 14.1). This split is consistent with previous years.

Table 14.1: DFRS rebates paid, by entity, 2001–02 financial year

Entity	Amount paid $'000	%
Company	1,455,405	69.5
Partnership	326,250	15.6
Government	169,356	8.1
Individual	71,810	3.4
Other	72,383	3.5
Total[1]	**2,095,203**	**100.0**

1. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

DFRS rebates paid to industry sectors and operations

In 2001–02 a total of $980 million in DFRS rebates was paid to the mining industry, accounting for 47% of all rebates paid (table 14.2). This was followed by the agricultural industry, which received $551 million in rebates (26% of the total).

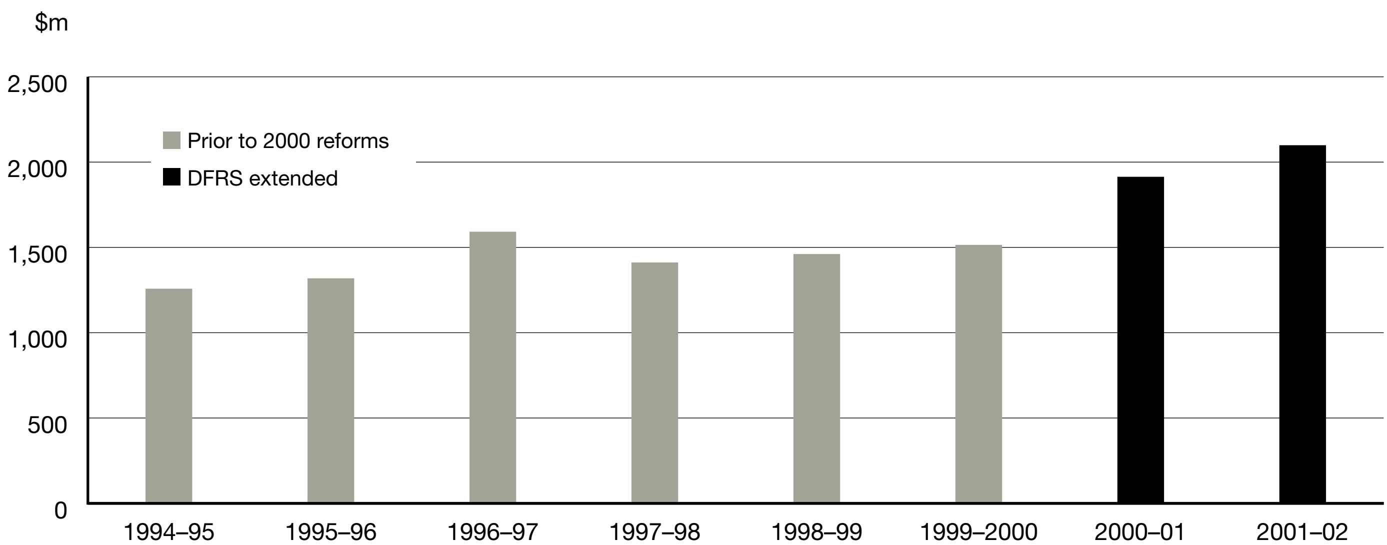
While the mining industry accounted for the majority of the total rebates in dollar terms, it accounted for around 4% of claims. Conversely, agriculture accounted for around 86% of all claims. These figures are linked to business size. The mining industry is dominated by a few large companies making large claims, while the agricultural industry consists primarily of individuals and partnerships making smaller value claims (an average of $3,130 in agriculture compared to $135,060 in the mining industry). Rail transport has a high average claim ($489,013) due to the heavy fuel use by a small number of claimants.

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 $49,183 per claim.

In 2001–02 the average rebate paid per claimant was $10,177, an increase of 15% from the previous year.

Figure 14.1: Total DFRS rebates paid[1], 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years



1. From 2000–01 onwards, total rebates paid include rebates payable for diesel fuel and like fuels used for marine and rail transport, and like fuels used for other specific off-road uses.

Table 14.2: DFRS rebates paid, by industry/operation, 2001–02 financial year

Industry/ operation[1]	Number of claims paid No.	%[3]	Total amount paid $'000	%[3]	Average amount paid[2] $
Mining	7,256	3.5	979,992	46.8	135,060
Agriculture	175,956	85.5	550,721	26.3	3,130
Rail	453	0.2	221,523	10.6	489,013
Marine	4,664	2.3	133,693	6.4	28,665
Fishing	8,638	4.2	101,481	4.8	11,748
Forestry	6,285	3.1	45,326	2.2	7,212
Residential	2,115	1.0	10,806	0.5	5,109
Hospitals	154	0.1	1,691	0.1	10,982
Aged homes	86	0.0	196	0.0	2,280
Nursing homes	61	0.0	130	0.0	2,139
Other medical	19	0.0	34	0.0	1 782
Like fuels use—all industries/operations[4]	194	0.1	49,609	2.4	255,718
Total[5]	**205,881**	**100.0**	**2,095,203**	**100.0**	**10,177**

1. Rebates paid to the different industries and operations show rebates paid for diesel fuel use only.
2. Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts.
3. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
4. Shows the number of claims of all industries/operations that used like fuels and the sum of all rebates paid to these industries/operations.
5. Total amount may differ slightly from the sum of components due to rounding.

Table 14.3: DFRS rebates paid, by state/territory, 2001–02 financial year

State/territory[1]	Number of claims No.	%	Total amount paid $'000	%	Average amount paid[2] $
WA	20,905	10.2	567,529	27.1	27,149
NSW (includes ACT)	57,697	28.0	524,323	25.0	9,087
QLD	53,551	26.0	509,239	24.3	9,509
VIC	36,423	17.7	171,184	8.2	4,700
SA	21,753	10.6	93,842	4.5	4,314
TAS	5,991	2.9	42,530	2.0	7,098
NT	1,473	0.7	72,430	3.5	49,183
Not indicated	8,088	3.9	114,127	5.4	14,110
Total[3]	**205,881**	**100.0**	**2,095,203**	**100.0**	**10,177**

1. State/territory is based on the client's business address and does not 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.

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 2002

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 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 2001–02 around $753 million in grants was paid under DAFGS, an increase of 35% from the previous year when the scheme was first introduced (table 14.5). (Note that although DAFGS started on 1 July 2001, grants were paid only from August 2000 during the 2000–01 financial year.) 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, and an increase in the number of active claimants in the 2001–02 financial year.

There were approximately 80,000 businesses registered for DAFGS at the end of its second year. Nearly 55% of grants were paid to businesses in the transport and storage sector.

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 $3,233 per claim.

Table 14.5: DAFGS grants paid, by industry, 2001–02 financial year

Industry	Number of claims paid No.	%	Total amount paid $'000	%[1]	Average amount paid[2] $
Transport & storage	130,293	41.4	411,733	54.7	3,160
Wholesale trade	31,762	10.1	102,343	13.6	3,222
Construction	23,015	7.3	25,876	3.4	1,124
Manufacturing	6,303	2.0	21,418	2.8	3,398
Agriculture	30,865	9.8	17,935	2.4	581
Government, administration & defence	3,565	1.1	12,722	1.7	3,569
Retail trade	10,678	3.4	9,804	1.3	918
Personal & other services	6,719	2.1	8,052	1.1	1,198
Forestry	2,432	0.8	7,482	1.0	3,076
Property & business services	3,799	1.2	5,578	0.7	1,468
Mining	1,829	0.6	3,784	0.5	2,069
Communication	459	0.1	2,968	0.4	6,465
Electricity, gas & water supply	671	0.2	1,840	0.2	2,742
Cultural & recreational services	1,096	0.3	1,353	0.2	1,234
Health & community services	918	0.3	792	0.1	863
Accommodation cafés & restaurants	521	0.2	495	0.1	949
Education	899	0.3	453	0.1	504
Fishing	583	0.2	390	0.1	670
Finance & insurance	205	0.1	339	0.0	1,652
Other[3]	58,485	18.6	117,459	15.6	2,008
Total	**315,097**	**100.0**	**752,816**	**100.0**	**2,389**

1. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.
2. Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts.
3. Includes entities that did not state their industry.

Table 14.6: DAFGS grants paid, by state/territory, 2001–02 financial year

State/territory[1]	Number of claims No.	%	Total amount paid $'000	%	Average amount paid[2] $
NSW (includes ACT)	93,992	29.8	224,400	29.8	2,387
VIC	73,037	23.2	197,304	26.2	2,701
QLD	75,565	24.0	159,554	21.2	2,111
WA	34,346	10.9	73,010	9.7	2,126
SA	25,727	8.2	71,955	9.6	2,797
TAS	9,452	3.0	17,326	2.3	1,833
NT	2,688	0.9	8,689	1.2	3,233
State/territory not stated	291	0.1	578	0.1	1,986
Total[3]	**315,097**	**100.0**	**752,816**	**100.0**	**2,389**

1. State/territory is based on the client's business address and does not 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 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, premium unleaded and Shell Optimax.

There were around 4,400 registered claimants for FSGS at the end of 30 June 2002. During 2001–02 grants totalling $208 million were paid.

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 77% of the total grants paid, while trusts received 15%.

Victorian fuel retailers received 43% of the grants, followed by New South Wales fuel retailers, who received 26% 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.

Table 14.7: FSGS grants paid, by entity, 2001–02 financial year

Entity	Number of claims paid		Total amount paid		Average amount paid[1]
	No.	%[2]	$'000	%[2]	$
Company	9,888	36.2	161,116	77.3	16,294
Trust	5,440	19.9	32,067	15.4	5,895
Partnership	9,682	35.5	12,934	6.2	1,336
Individual	2,185	8.0	2,241	1.1	1,026
Government organisation	98	0.4	95	0.0	968
Superannuation fund	6	0.0	19	0.0	3,237
Total	**27,299**	**100.0**	**208,472**	**100.0**	**7,637**

1. Average amounts paid are calculated from actual (not rounded) total amounts.
2. A share of 0.0% indicates a share of less than 0.05%.

Table 14.8: FSGS grants paid, by state/territory, 2001–02 financial year

State/territory[1]	Number of claims paid		Total amount paid		Average amount paid[2]	Litres claimed
	No.	%	$'000	%	$	Litres
VIC	3,730	13.7	89,452	42.9	23,979	6,334,672,283
NSW (includes ACT)	7,472	27.4	54,165	26.0	7,249	4,725,814,165
QLD	8,017	29.4	30,774	14.8	3,839	2,457,847,860
WA	2,903	10.6	14,315	6.9	4,931	1,032,145,175
SA	2,612	9.6	11,809	5.7	4,520	818,289,469
TAS	1,749	6.4	4,532	2.2	2,591	424,316,729
NT	815	3.0	3,426	1.6	4,204	204,941,388
Total[3]	**27,299**	**100.0**	**208,472**	**100.0**	**7,637**	**15,998,027,069**

1. 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.
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.

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. Environment Australia 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 2002, an excise levy of 5.363 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 2001–02 financial year a total of $24.3 million in excise was collected.

The PSO benefit, however, has a small client base, with 40 recyclers currently registered and claiming benefits. A total of $8.2 million in benefits was paid for the 2001–02 financial year (table 14.10).

Six categories of product attract a benefit under the scheme (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[1] as at 30 June 2002

Category number	Category description	Benefit rate $/litre
1	Re-refined base oils (for use as a lubricant or a hydraulic transformer oil)[2]	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

1. Category descriptions and benefit rates are subject to change.
2. 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.

Companies received the highest proportion of benefits (86%), but trusts received the highest average amount of benefit ($28,567 per claim) (table 14.10).

Table 14.10: PSO benefit payments, by entity, 2001–02 financial year

Entity	Number of claims paid[1]		Total amount paid		Average amount paid
	No.	%	$	%	$
Company	332	79.4	6,996,891	85.6	21,075
Partnership	50	12.0	147,809	1.8	2,956
Trust	36	8.6	1,028,427	12.6	28,567
Total	**418**	**100.0**	**8,173, 127**	**100.0**	**19,553**

1. Recyclers can lodge more than one claim per year.

Table 14.11: PSO benefit payments, by state/territory, 2001–02 financial year

State/territory[1]	Number of claims[2] No.	%	Total amount paid $	%	Average amount paid $	Litres claimed
NSW (includes ACT)	142	34.0	1,462,419	17.9	10,299	43,205,443
VIC	85	20.3	930,088	11.4	10,942	27,392,193
QLD	88	21.1	4,325,485	52.9	49,153	84,738,436
WA	41	9.8	1,010,382	12.4	24,643	24,723,391
SA & NT	23	5.5	182,714	2.2	7,944	5,959,219
TAS	39	9.3	262,039	3.2	6,719	8,736,931
Total	**418**	**100.0**	**8,173,127**	**100.0**	**19,553**	**194,755,613**

1. State/territory is based on the client's business address and does not reflect where the fuel was actually recycled or processed.
2. Recyclers can lodge more than one claim per year.

The highest proportion of benefits (53%) was paid to Queensland-based entities, followed by entities based in New South Wales (table 14.11).

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.

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 rebate scheme – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2001–02 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, nursing homes, aged homes, hospitals and other medical operations. The statistics are for the 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 14.12).

Table 2: Diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2000–01 to 2001–02 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 2001–02 financial years.

This table is also available at the back of this chapter (see table 14.13).

Time series tables

The following tables show rebates claimed under DFRS for the 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years (table 14.12) and grants claimed under DAFGS (table 14.13) for the 2000–01 and 2001–02 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.

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Table 14.12: DFRS – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years

Industry/operation[1]	1994–95			1995–96			1996–97		
	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $
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
Residential	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	670,009	175,407
Nursing homes	115	733,224	176,308	98	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[2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Marine transport[2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Like fuels[3]	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**

Notes:

* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. Rebates paid to the different industries and operations show rebates paid for diesel fuel use only.
2. 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.
3. As part of the DFRS 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.

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Table 14.12: DFRS – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years

Industry/operation[1]	1997–98			1998–99			1999–2000		
	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $
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
Residential	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[2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Marine transport[2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Like fuels[3]	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**

Notes:

* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. Rebates paid to the different industries and operations show rebates paid for diesel fuel use only.
2. 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.
3. As part of the DFRS 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.

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Table 14.12: DFRS – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry/operation, 1994–95 to 2001–02 financial years

Industry/operation[1]	2000–01			2001–02		
	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $
Mining	6,856	2,491, 469,105	922, 239,506	7,256	2,577, 258,486	979, 992,265
Residential	1,959	30, 483,460	10, 567,571	2,115	29, 426,857	10, 806,312
Aged homes	60	581,140	203,700	86	512,389	196,076
Nursing homes	51	342,901	115,237	61	343,261	130,493
Hospitals	164	4, 270,599	1, 411,346	154	4, 440,350	1, 691,158
Other medical	9	74,959	25,055	19	88,351	33,854
Agriculture	189,151	1,470, 582,599	549, 180,749	175,956	1,529, 873,461	550, 721,376
Fishing	7,606	257, 885,743	96, 390,570	8,638	267, 735,979	101, 481,043
Forestry	6,465	136, 557,726	50, 840,712	6,285	120, 392,176	45, 326,007
Rail transport[2]	317	469, 998,482	177, 654,066	453	580, 291,651	221, 522,966
Marine transport[2]	3,520	189, 888,908	72, 381,854	4,664	350, 862,096	133, 692,597
Like fuels[3]	65	379, 243,066	28, 659,473	194	654, 859,038	49, 609,316
Total	**216,223**	**5,431, 378,688**	**1,909, 669,838**	**205,881**	**6,116, 084,095**	**2,095, 203,463**

Notes:

* The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. Rebates paid to the different industries and operations show rebates paid for diesel fuel use only.
2. 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.
3. As part of the DFRS 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: DAFGS – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2000–01 to 2001–02 financial years

Industry	2000–01			2001–02		
	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $	Claims paid No.	Litres paid litres	Total amount $
Transport & storage	104,012	1,697,469,511	313,018,707	130,293	2,232,036,594	411,733,423
Wholesale trade	28,691	478,542,213	87,716,218	31,762	553,356,018	102,343,250
Construction	16,418	93,007,804	16,918,677	23,015	140,274,458	25,875,914
Manufacturing	4,526	77,515,676	14,581,729	6,303	115,984,754	21,418,364
Agriculture	21,389	59,546,122	10,732,390	30,865	97,309,208	17,935,431
Government administration & defence	2,599	45,223,394	8,020,822	3,565	70,685,590	12,722,404
Retail trade	7,663	35,627,701	6,420,241	10,678	53,119,598	9,803,670
Personal & other services	2,796	32,083,029	4,016,519	6,719	43,611,162	8,052,176
Forestry	2,034	31,298,487	5,760,443	2,432	40,487,853	7,482,028
Property & business services	5,521	21,946,673	5,781,561	3,799	30,262,900	5,578,237
Mining	1,415	15,466,413	2,797,282	1,829	20,469,293	3,783,530
Communication services	252	12,134,769	2,228,509	459	16,037,937	2,967,544
Electricity, gas & water supply	555	6,141,639	1,100,148	671	10,009,463	1,839,660
Cultural & recreational services	938	5,408,202	975,820	1,096	7,327,139	1,352,936
Health & community services	790	3,236,627	596,504	918	4,280,766	791,904
Accommodation, cafés & restaurants	347	1,601,820	288,394	521	2,674,249	494,557
Education	631	1,454,900	262,042	899	2,459,104	452,709
Fishing	437	1,856,555	336,228	583	2,114,808	390,453
Finance & insurance	89	991,343	178,928	205	1,833,920	338,682
Industry not stated	39,565	415,013,844	75,795,447	58,485	635,696,662	117,459,316
Multiple industries[1]	414	4,348,963	799,640	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**241,082**	**3,039,915,685**	**558,326,249**	**315,097**	**4,080,031,476**	**752,816,188**

Notes:

The symbol 'n.a.' used in this publication means not applicable or not available.

1. Refers to claimants (entities) who ticked more than one industry in their Australian business number application form.

15. 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 initiative.

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. It is widely used in external publications and can be calculated from income tax return data.

The CD-ROM attached and the online version of this publication on the Tax Office website 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 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. 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

Data for *Taxation statistics 2000–01* was compiled before all processing for the 2000–01 income year was completed. The data used to calculate the ratios for the business activities and entities was sourced from statistics collected from 2001 individual, company, partnership and trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002.

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 2000–01 income year are in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*. There is a copy of this publication on the attached CD-ROM and on the Tax Office website.

The publication lists industries under ANZSIC 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 'dairy cattle farming' three activities are listed – 'dairy cattle farming', 'milk production – dairy cattle' and 'stud dairy cattle breeding or farming'. All three activities have '013' as the first three digits of their business activity/industry code. This is their ANZSIC group code. Similarly all activities under 'poultry farming' have '014' as their ANZSIC group code.

For 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' (01410), 'goose farming' (01410), 'egg farm operation' (01420) and other activities listed under 'poultry farming'.

In the previous edition of *Taxation statistics* (1999–2000) ratios were calculated for these five-digit Tax Office–ANZSIC business activities. However, due to privacy concerns, ratios can no longer be presented at the five-digit code level.

In addition, 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
- the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

1. For more information on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) system, division and group levels, see 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 current in its operations and forms part of its industry-based project approach to compliance. In providing benchmarks for businesses, the Tax Office aims 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, the Tax Office uses 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. The Tax Office 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.

It is also 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.

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 on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication, which can be viewed in the Tax Office website.

Future developments

The new tax system introduced a range of measures aimed at improving compliance. Business activity statements, for example, provide a source of up-to-date trading information.

Activity statement data helps the Tax Office to 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.

The Tax Office is continuing to refine this methodology and proposes to include activity statement benchmark data as part of the industry benchmarks provided in *Taxation statistics 2001–02*.

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 the Tax Office website, it is recommend that users first read the other parts of this chapter and the exclusion criteria explanatory notes included in all the industry benchmark tables. These documents 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, it is recommended that users download the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001* 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 (GPR), net profit ratios (NPR) and wages to turnover ratios for business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions and groups listed in the Tax Office publication, *Business industry codes 2001*.

The tables are:

Table 1 Industry benchmarks, by business status, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)
In this table gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios are calculated 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 Industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)
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 Industry benchmarks, by total business income/total income, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)
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, business income/income ranges 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 divisions). 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, 152, 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, 970, 861, 862, 863, 864, 871 and 872.

Part I: Retail trade; accommodation, cafés 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 also include information on how the ratios were calculated, particularly the exclusion criteria used in calculating the ratios.

Each entity – individuals (or personal taxpayers), companies, partnerships and trusts – has its own respective Tables 1–3, with each table having nine parts (A to I).

A complete list of industry benchmark tables for all the entities are listed below. Overall there are 108 industry benchmark tables (counting each part as a table).

Individuals

Table IN1: Individual industry benchmarks, by business status, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table IN2: Individual industry benchmarks, by state/ territory, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table IN3: Individual industry benchmarks, by total business income, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Companies

Table CO1: Company industry benchmarks, by business status, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table CO2: Company industry benchmarks, by state/ territory, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table CO3: Company industry benchmarks, by total income, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Partnerships

Table PA1: Partnership industry benchmarks, by business status, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table PA2: Partnership industry benchmarks, by state/territory, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table PA3: Partnership industry benchmarks, by total business income, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Trusts

Table TR1: Trust industry benchmarks, by business status, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table TR2: Trust industry benchmarks, by state/ territory, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Table TR3: Trust industry benchmarks, by total business income, 2000–01 income year (Parts A to I)

Appendix: Annual tax return forms

Individual (or personal taxpayers) tax return, 2000–01 income year

Page 1

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Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Individual tax return 2001—tax agents
1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Are you an Australian resident? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Have you included any attachments—other than group certificates or PAYG payment summaries? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Tax file number (TFN)

Your name

Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss

Your sex—print **X** in the relevant box Male Female

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.

If yes, print previous surname.

Your current postal address

Suburb or town State Postcode

Country—if not Australia

Has your postal address changed since completing your last tax return? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

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 2001 you must complete item **A1** on this tax return.

Day Month Year

Final tax return
If you know this is your final tax return, print **FINAL**.

Your daytime telephone number Area code Telephone number

Your spouse's name Surname or family name

Given names

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

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.

If yes complete the account details—do not provide details if they are the same as last year.

BSB number Account number

Account name **F**

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Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Income

1 Salary or wages

Main salary or wage occupation

Occupation code **X**

Payer's Australian Business Number	Tax withheld		Gross payment
	.00	C	.00
	.00	D	.00
	.00	E	.00
	.00	F	.00
	.00	G	.00

		Tax withheld		Gross payment
2 Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees, etc.		.00	K	.00
3 Lump sum payments	Amount A in lump sum payments box	.00	R	.00
	5% of amount B in lump sum payments box	.00	H	.00
4 Eligible termination payments	Taxable amount other than excessive component	.00	I	.00
	Excessive component		N	.00
5 Commonwealth of Australia government allowances and payments like Newstart, youth allowance and austudy payment		.00	A	.00
6 Commonwealth of Australia government pensions and allowances		.00	B	.00 (Tax offset code)

7 Other Australian pensions or annuities—including superannuation pensions

		Tax withheld		Gross payment
Type		.00	J	.00
8 Attributed personal services income		.00	O	.00

Total tax withheld Add up the boxes. **$** .00

9 Total reportable fringe benefits amounts **W** .00

10 Gross interest

Gross interest **L** .00

TFN amounts withheld from gross interest **M**

11 Dividends

Unfranked amount **S** .00

Franked amount **T** .00

TFN amounts withheld from dividends **V**

Imputation credit **U** .00

I Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION INCOME OR LOSS** on page 8 and write it here. .00

TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS Add up income amounts and deduct any loss amount in the boxes. .00 **F**

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

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Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Attach all requested attachments here. Place the employee's tax return copy of group certificates/PAYG payment summaries on top followed by any other attachments.

Deductions

D1 Work related car expenses	A	.00	Claim type
D2 Work related travel expenses	B	.00	
D3 Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing, laundry and dry cleaning expenses	C	.00	Claim type
D4 Work related self-education expenses	D	.00	Claim type
D5 Other work related expenses	E	.00	
D6 Interest and dividend deductions	I	.00	
D7 Gifts or donations	J	.00	
D8 Deductible amount of undeducted purchase price (UPP) of an Australian pension or annuity. Deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity is dealt with at **D11** on page 8.	L	.00	
D9 Cost of managing tax affairs	M	.00	

D Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION DEDUCTIONS** on page 8 and write it here. .00

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS — Items **D1** to **D**—add up the boxes .00

SUBTOTAL — **TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS** less **TOTAL DEDUCTIONS** .00

Losses

L1 Tax losses of earlier income years claimed this income year

Primary production	F	.00
Non-primary production	Z	.00

TAXABLE INCOME OR LOSS — Subtract item **L1** amounts from amount at **SUBTOTAL** $ .00

Tax offsets

T1 Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper. If you had a spouse during 2000–01 you must complete **Spouse details—married or de facto** on page 5. P .00 Claim type

Child-housekeeper's separate net income V .00

T2 Low income aged persons—If you had a spouse during 2000–2001 you must complete **Spouse details—married or de facto** on page 5. N Tax offset code

T3 Superannuation contributions, annuity and pension

Personal undeducted superannuation contributions T .00

Superannuation contributions, annuity and pension tax offsets S .00 Claim type

T4 30% private health insurance—You **must** complete **Private health insurance policy details** on page 4.

Amount of refundable tax offset—not contributions G .00

T Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION TAX OFFSETS** on page 8 and write it here. .00

TOTAL TAX OFFSETS — Items **T1** to **T**—add up the boxes U .00 F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

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Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Private health insurance policy details

You must provide the details for each policy if items T4 or M2 asked you to complete this section.

	Health fund ID			Membership number	Type	
B		F	**C**			F
B		F	**C**			F
B		F	**C**			F
B		F	**C**			F

Medicare levy related items

M1 Medicare levy reduction or exemption

If you complete this item and you had a spouse during 2000–01 you must complete **Spouse details—married or de facto** on page 5.

Reduction based on family income

Number of dependent children and students **Y**

Exemption categories

Full 1.5% levy exemption—number of days **V** / Claim type

Half 1.5% levy exemption—number of days **W**

M2 Medicare levy surcharge (MLS)

THIS ITEM IS COMPULSORY—if you do not complete this question you may be charged the full Medicare levy surcharge.

For the **whole** period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, were **you** and **all** your dependants (including your spouse)—if you had any—covered by private patient HOSPITAL cover? **E** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If **yes**, you must complete **Private health insurance policy details** above.

If **no**, read below.

If you are liable for the surcharge for the whole period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 you **must** write **0** at label **A**.
If you are liable for the surcharge for part of the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 you **must** write the number of days you were **NOT** liable at label **A**.
If you are **NOT** liable for the surcharge for the whole period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 you **must** write **365** at label **A**.

Number of days **NOT** liable for surcharge **A**

Number of dependent children **D**

If you had a spouse during 2000–01 (and you printed **N** at label **E**), complete **Spouse details—married or de facto** on page 5.
If you were covered by private patient hospital cover at any time during 2000–01 you **must** complete **Private health insurance policy details** above.

Adjustments

A1 Under 18 excepted net income **J** .00 / Type

A2 Part-year tax-free threshold
You must read the information on **A2** in the *Individual tax return 2001 instructions—tax agents* before completing this item.

Date: Day Month Year

Months **N**

Income while a full-time student **O** .00

A3 Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid **X** .00
You must read the information on **A3** in the *Individual tax return 2001 instructions—tax agents* before completing this item.

A4 Amount on which ultimate beneficiary non-disclosure tax was payable **Z** .00 F
You must read the information on **A4** in the *Individual tax return 2001 instructions—tax agents* before completing this item.

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Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Spouse details—married or de facto

Only provide these details if you had a spouse—married or de facto—during 2000–01 and you completed any of the following items: **6** (and your spouse received any Commonwealth of Australia pension or allowance at item 6 or exempt pension income), **T1**, **T2**, **M1**, **M2** and at label **E** you printed '**N**'), **T5** (supplementary section).

Spouse's date of birth **K** Day Month Year

Did you have a spouse for the full year 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001? **L** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If you did not have a spouse for the full year, write the dates you had a spouse between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

From
M Day Month Year

To
N Day Month Year

Spouse's 2000–01 taxable income **O** .00

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. **T** .00

If you had a spouse for all of 2000–01 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 assessable income if the tax had not been paid. **U** .00

Show your spouse's total reportable fringe benefits amounts if you had a spouse for all of 2000–01 and at label **E**, item **M2** you printed **N**. **S** .00

If you completed item **6,** show the amount of any Commonwealth of Australia government pensions and allowances—listed at item **6** in the *Individual tax return 2001 instructions—tax agents*—that your spouse received in 2000–01 **P** .00

If you completed item **6** show the amount of any exempt pension income that your spouse received in 2000–01. **Q** .00

If you completed item **T1**, show your spouse's 2000–01 separate net income. **R** .00

F

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Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Supplementary section

12 Partnerships and trusts

Primary production

Distribution from partnerships	N	.00
Distribution from trusts	L	.00
Landcare operations and water conservation/conveying expenses	I	.00
Other deductions relating to distribution	X	.00
Net primary production distribution		.00

Non-primary production

Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income	O	.00
Distribution from trusts, less net capital gains and foreign income	U	.00
Landcare operations expenses	J	.00
Other deductions relating to distribution in labels **O** and **U**	Y	.00
Net non-primary production distribution		.00

- Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains) must be included at item **17** on page 7.
- Distributions of foreign income must be included at item **18** or **19** on page 7.

Share of credits from income

Share of credit for tax withheld where Australian Business Number not quoted	P	
Share of imputation credit from franked dividends	Q	
Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions	R	
Share of credit for tax paid by trustee	S	

F

13 Personal services income

Tax withheld —voluntary agreement	G	.00
Tax withheld where Australian Business Number not quoted	H	
Tax withheld—labour hire or other specified payments	J	.00
Net PSI—transferred from **M** on page 9 of the tax return	A	.00

14 Net income or loss from business

Tax withheld —voluntary agreement	D	.00
Tax withheld where Australian Business Number not quoted	W	
Tax withheld—labour hire or other specified payments	F	.00
Primary production—transferred from **Y** on page 10 of the tax return	B	.00
Non-primary production—transferred from **Z** on page 10 of the tax return	C	.00

F

- Loss from business activities—refer to item **P9** on page 11 of this return.

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15 Deferred non-commercial business losses

Deferred losses from partnership activities **F** .00

Deferred losses from sole trader activities **G** .00

If you have deferred losses, complete item **P9** on page 11 of this return.

Total deferred losses **H** .00

16 Net farm management deposits or withdrawals

E .00 F

17 Capital gains

Did you have a CGT event during the year? **G** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Net capital gain **A** .00

You must also answer **yes** at label **G**, if you received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Total current year capital gains **H** .00

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** .00

18 Foreign entities

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC)? **I** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

CFC income **K** .00

Have you **ever**, either directly or indirectly, caused the transfer of property—including money—or services to a non-resident trust estate? **W** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Transferor trust income **B** .00

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)? **J** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

FIF and FLP income **C** .00

19 Foreign source income and foreign assets or property

Assessable foreign source income **E** .00

Net foreign employment and net foreign pension or annuity income without an undeducted purchase price **L** .00 Type

Net foreign pension or annuity income with an undeducted purchase price **D** .00

Other net foreign source income **M** .00

Exempt foreign employment income **N** .00

Foreign tax credits **O**

During the year did you own, or have an interest in, assets located outside Australia which had a total value of AUD $50 000 or more? **P** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

F

20 Rent

Gross rent **P** .00

Interest deductions **Q** .00

Capital works deductions **F** .00

Other rental deductions **U** .00

Net rent **P** less (**Q** + **F** + **U**) .00

21 Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies

W .00 Claim type

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22 Other income

Type of income — Category 1 — Y .00
Category 2 — V .00

Tax withheld—lump sum payments in arrears E .00

Taxable professional income Z .00

F

TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION INCOME OR LOSS

Add up income amounts and deduct any loss amounts in the boxes. .00

Transfer this amount to page 2 at I

Deductions

D10 Australian film industry incentives G .00

D11 Deductible amount of undeducted purchase price of a foreign pension or annuity Y .00

D12 Non-employer sponsored superannuation contributions

Full name of fund

Policy number

H .00

D13 Other deductions—**not claimable at items D1 to D12**

Description of claim

Election expenses E .00

Other deductions J .00

TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION DEDUCTIONS

Items **D10** to **D13**—add up the boxes and transfer this amount to D on page 3 .00

Tax offsets

T5 Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse
You must also complete **Spouse details—married or de facto** on page 5.

Contributions paid .00 A .00

T6 Zone or overseas forces R .00

T7 20% tax offset on net medical expenses over $1250 X .00

T8 Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative B .00

T9 Landcare and water facility

Landcare and water facility tax offset claimed M .00 Claim type

Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from earlier income years T .00

T10 Other tax offsets

If you are entitled to a low income tax offset, do not write it anywhere on your tax return. The ATO will calculate it for you.

C .00 Claim type

TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION TAX OFFSETS

Items **T5** to **T10**—add up the boxes .00

Transfer this amount to T on page 3

Credit for interest on tax paid

C1 Credit for interest on early payments—amount of interest L

F

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Page 9

Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Business and professional items section

P1 Personal services income (PSI)

Only complete item **P1** if you earned PSI as a sole trader.

Part A

Did you have a prescribed payments system payee declaration that was in force and received by the Commissioner as at 13 April 2000? Print **X** in the appropriate box.

B NO Read on. YES Go to item **P2**.

Did you receive 80% or more of your PSI from one source and have a personal services business **determination(s)** that was in force for the whole of the period you earned PSI? Print **X** in the appropriate box.

C NO Read on. YES Go to item **P2**.

If you received less than 80% of your PSI from each source for the whole of the period you earned PSI **and** you satisfied any of the following personal services business tests, indicate which business test(s) you satisfied. Print **X** in the appropriate box(es). Refer to the tax return instructions before you complete this question.

Unrelated clients test **D1** Employment test **E1** Business premises test **F1**

If you printed **X** at **D1**, **E1** or **F1**, proceed to **P2** below, otherwise go to **Part B.**

Part B

PSI—voluntary agreement	**G**	.00
PSI—where Australian Business Number not quoted	**H**	.00
PSI—labour hire or other specified payments	**I**	.00
PSI—other	**J**	.00
Total amount of deductions for payments to associates for principal work	**K**	.00
Total amount of other deductions against personal services income	**L**	.00
Net PSI (**G** + **H** + **I** + **J**) less (**K** + **L**)	**M**	.00 F

Transfer the amount at label **M** to label **A** item **13** on page 6 of the tax return.

P2 Description of main business or professional activity

Industry code **A**

P3 Number of business activities **B**

P4 Status of your business—print **X** in one box only

Ceased business **C1** Commenced business **C2**

P5 Business name of main business and Australian Business Number (ABN)

ABN

P6 Business address of main business

Suburb or town State **D** Postcode

P 7 Did you sell any goods or services using the Internet? **Q** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. **F**

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Page 10

Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

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P 8 Business income and expenses

Income

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where Australian Business Number not quoted	C .00	D .00	.00
Gross payments —voluntary agreement	E .00	F .00	.00
Gross payments—labour hire or other specified payments	N .00	O .00	.00
Assessable government industry payments	G .00 / Type	H .00 / Type	.00
Other business income	I .00 /	J .00 /	.00 /
Total business income	.00 /	.00 /	.00 /

Expenses	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Opening stock	.00	.00	K .00
Purchases and other costs	.00	.00	L .00
Closing stock	.00	.00	M .00 / Type
Cost of sales (label **K + L - M**)	.00 /	.00 /	.00 / F
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	.00	.00	F .00
Superannuation expenses	.00	.00	G .00
Bad debts	.00	.00	I .00
Lease expenses	.00	.00	J .00
Rent expenses	.00	.00	K .00
Interest expenses within Australia	.00	.00	Q .00
Interest expenses overseas	.00	.00	R .00
Depreciation expenses	.00	.00	M .00
Motor vehicle expenses	.00	.00	N .00 / Type
Repairs and maintenance	.00	.00	O .00
All other expenses	.00	.00	P .00
Total expenses Add up the boxes for each column.	S .00 /	T .00 /	.00 /

Reconciliation items

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Drought investment allowance	.00		U .00
Environmental impact assessment and environmental protection expenses	.00	.00	V .00
Landcare operations and water conservation/conveying expenses	.00	.00	W .00
Income reconciliation adjustments	.00 /	.00 /	X .00 /
Expense reconciliation adjustments	.00 /	.00 /	H .00 /
Net income or loss from business	Y .00 /	Z .00 /	.00 / F

Transfer the amounts at labels Y and Z to item **14** on page 6 of the tax return.

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Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

P9 Business loss activity details

Note: If you incurred a net loss from more than 3 business activities this year show only the 3 activities with the highest losses. If you are completing this item because you have deferred non-commercial losses, you must have completed item 15 in your tax return.

Activity 1

Description of activity **D** F

Industry code **E** | Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **F** | Type of loss **G** | Loss ($) **H** .00 F

Activity 2

Description of activity **I** F

Industry code **J** | Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **K** | Type of loss **L** | Loss ($) **M** .00 F

Activity 3

Description of activity **N** F

Industry code **O** | Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **P** | Type of loss **R** | Loss ($) **T** .00 F

P10 13 month prepaid expenses

Do the new prepayment provisions apply to you? **A** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If Yes, complete labels **B** and **C**.

Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses **B** .00

Later year 13 month prepaid expenses **C** .00

Other business and professional items

P11 Trade debtors **E** .00

P12 Trade creditors **F** .00

P13 Total salary and wage expenses **G** .00 / Type

P14 Payments to related entities **H** .00

P15 Depreciable assets purchased **I** .00

P16 Depreciable assets sold **J** .00

P17 Trading stock election **P** Print **Y** for yes or leave blank.

Hours taken to prepare and complete the Business and professional items section S F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 12

Individual tax return 2001—tax agents

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Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Consent to use part or all of your 2001 tax refund to repay your spouse's family tax benefit (FTB) overpayment

You must read the information on family tax benefit in the *Individual tax return 2001 instructions—tax agents* before completing FTB claimant's details.

Only complete the details below if:

- you were the spouse of an FTB claimant on 30 June 2001 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 2001 AND
- you expect to receive a tax refund for 2001 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 Male Female Print **X** in the relevant box

Spouse's name
Print full name

Surname or family name

Given names

Spouse's date of birth Day Month Year

I consent to the ATO using part or all of my 2000–01 tax refund to repay the 2001 FTB overpayment of my spouse, whose details I have provided above. I have obtained my spouse's permission to quote their CRN.

Signature

Date Day Month Year

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 authorise my registered tax agent to lodge this tax return.

Signature

Date Day Month Year

Important: The tax law imposes heavy penalties for giving false or misleading information.

Tax agent's certificate

I,

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.

Agent's signature

Date Day Month Year

Client's reference

Contact name

Agent's telephone number Area code Telephone number

Agent's reference number

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Company tax return, 2000–01 income year

Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Company tax return 2001

1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Day Month Year **to** Day Month Year

or specify period if part year or **approved** substitute period

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Is a payment due?

Is a refund due?

Tax file number

Notes to assist in the preparation of this tax return are provided in the *Company tax return 2001 instructions* (the instructions) available from the Australian Taxation Office.

Name of entity and Australian Business Number (ABN)

ABN

Previous name of company
If the company name has changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged and show Australian Company number (ACN) or Australian Registered Business Number (ARBN) .

ACN or ARBN*

* Cross out whichever is not applicable.

Current postal address
If the address has not changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Suburb or town State Postcode

Postal address on previous tax return
If the address has changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Suburb or town State Postcode

Business address of main business

Suburb or town State Postcode

Final tax return

1 Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code

ABN or country code*

* Cross out whichever is not applicable.

Immediate holding company name and ABN

ABN

2 Description of main business activity

Industry code **B**

Percentage of foreign shareholding **A** %

3 Status of company—print **X** in a box if applicable

				Corporate unit trust	**D7**		
		Co-operative	**D1**	Strata title	**D4**	Public trading trust	**D8**
Resident	**C1**	Registered organisation	**D2**	Pooled development fund	**D5**	Private	**D9**
Non-resident	**C2**	Non-profit	**D3**	Limited partnership	**D6**	Public	**D10**

Multiple business **E1**
Ceased business **E2**
Commenced business **E3**

4 Interposed entity election status
If the company has made or is making one or more interposed entity elections from a day in the 2000–01 income year or an earlier income year, print the appropriate **election status code** for the company at label **F** and, if making one or more elections from a day in the 2000–01 income year, complete and attach each of the ***Interposed entity election(s) 2001***.

F **F**

Tax agent's declaration

I,

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.

Agent's signature | Day Month Year | Client's reference

Contact name | Area code | Telephone number | Agent's reference number

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

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Company tax return 2001

Public officer signature

TFN

Information statement To be completed by all companies

5 Calculation of total profit or loss

Income

Gross payments where ABN not quoted	A	
Other sales of goods and services	C	
Gross distribution from partnerships	D	CODE
Gross distribution from trusts	E	
Gross interest	F	
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	G	
Gross dividends	H	
Fringe benefit employee contributions	I	CODE
Assessable government industry payments	Q	
Other gross income	R	
Total income	S	F

Expenses

Cost of sales	A	
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	C	
Employee superannuation	D	
Bad debts	E	
Lease expenses within Australia	F	
Lease expenses overseas	I	
Rent expenses	H	
Interest expenses within Australia	V	
Interest expenses overseas	J	
Royalty expenses within Australia	W	
Royalty expenses overseas	U	
Depreciation expenses	X	
Motor vehicle expenses	Y	
Repairs and maintenance	Z	
All other expenses	S	
Total expenses	Q	
Operating profit or loss —subtract **Total expenses** Q from **Total income** S	R	
Extraordinary revenue or expenses	N	
Total profit or loss	T	F

6 Reconciliation to taxable income or loss

Total profit or loss amount shown at label **T**, item **5**		
Did you have a CGT event during the year?	G	Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Do you need to complete a *CGT schedule 2001?*

Also answer **yes** at label **G**, if the company received a capital gain from a trust.

Add: Net capital gain	A	
Non-deductible exempt income expenditure	U	
Other assessable income	B	
Non-deductible expenses	W	
Subtotal		
Less: Section 46FA deduction for flow-on dividends	C	
Depreciation deducted	F	
Mining and quarrying companies only Immediate write-off	E	
Mining and quarrying companies only Other capital expenditure	H	
Capital works deductions	I	
Drought investment allowance	J	
Development allowance	K	
IRDB registrants only Non-syndicated research and development	L	
Syndicated research and development	M	
Landcare operations and water conservation/conveying expenses	N	
Environmental impact assessment and protection expenses	O	
Offshore banking unit adjustment	P	
Exempt income	V	
Other income not included in assessable income	Q	
Other deductible expenses	X	
Tax losses deducted	R	
Tax losses transferred in	S	

Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001?*

Taxable income or loss	T	F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Company tax return 2001

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Public officer signature

TFN

7 Financial and other information

Do the new prepayment provisions apply? **T** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If yes, complete labels X and Y

Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses **X**

Later year 13 month prepaid expenses **Y**

Opening stock **A**

Purchases and other costs **S**

Closing stock **B** CODE

Trading stock election — Print **Y** for yes or leave blank.

Trade debtors **C**

All current assets **D**

Total assets **E**

Trade creditors **F**

All current liabilities **G**

Total liabilities **H**

Total debt **J**

Commercial debt forgiveness **K**

Shareholders' funds **R** F

Franked dividends paid **J**

Unfranked dividends paid **K**

Class C franking account balance **M**

Balance of unfranked non-portfolio dividend account at year end **L**

Loans to shareholders and their associates **N** CODE

Depreciable assets purchased **Z**

Depreciable assets sold **P**

Total salary and wage expenses **D** CODE

Payments to related entities **Q**

Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001?* — Net foreign income **R**

Tax spared foreign tax credits **S**

Attributed foreign income (Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001?*)

Broad-exemption listed country **B**

Limited-exemption listed country **C**

Unlisted country **U**

Transferor trust **V**

Foreign investment fund income **W**

Foreign life policy **X**

Foreign currency exchange gains or losses of a capital nature **I**

Section 128F exempt interest paid **O** F

8 Losses information

If the sum of labels **U** + **V** is greater than $100 000 complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2001.*

Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U**

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V**

A *Losses schedule 2001* must also be completed and attached if the company transferred out or has transferred in a loss, failed the majority ownership test for a loss, or the company has a foreign loss, film loss or life insurance virtual PST loss. Refer to the instructions.

9 Personal services income

Does your income include an individual's personal services income? **N** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If Yes to label **N**, were you a PPS entity as at 13 April 2000? **O** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. F

If Yes to label **N** and No to label **O**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2001.*

10 Licensed clubs only

Percentage of non-member income **A** %

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Company tax return 2001

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Public officer signature

TFN

11 Life insurance companies and friendly societies only

- Virtual PST **B**
- Net capital gain—complying super class **C**
- Net capital gain—ordinary class **D**
- Gross taxable contributions **E**
- Fees and charges **F**
- Exempt management fees **J**

12 Pooled development funds

- Small and medium sized enterprises income **G**
- Unregulated investment income **H**

13 Retirement savings accounts (RSAs) providers only

- Gross income of RSAs **R**
- Gross taxable contributions of RSAs **W**
- Total deductions from RSAs **T**
- Exempt income from RSAs **S**
- Net taxable income from RSAs **V**

14 Landcare and water facility tax offset

- Landcare and water facility tax offset claimed **L** CODE
- Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years **K**

15 Internet trading

Did you sell any goods or services using the Internet? **Q** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Overseas transactions or interests

The following questions must be answered. If you answer yes to question 16, 17 or 18 below, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2001.*

16 Overseas transactions

- Did you have international dealings, including loans or advances, with related parties overseas, including permanent establishments or head offices? OR
- Did you (including where the company is a non-resident company) claim as a deduction any interest paid on foreign debt to a foreign controller or non-resident associate?

X Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

17 Interest in a foreign company or foreign trust

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company, or transferor trust?

Y Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

18 Foreign investment fund and foreign life assurance policy

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund or a foreign life assurance policy?

Z Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. F

Calculation statement

Foreign tax credits	**D**	$
Franking deficit tax offset	**E**	$
Deficit deferral tax offset	**F**	$
Instalments paid	**T**	$
Credit for interest on early payments—amount of interest	**V**	$
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	**W**	$ .00
Tax withheld from interest/investments	**Y**	$
Other refundable credits	**Z**	$

	Taxable or net income	**A**	$ .00
	Gross tax	**B**	$
Less:	Rebates/tax offsets	**C**	$
	Tax assessed		$
Less:	**Total of labels D/E/F**	**G**	$
	Tax payable		$
Add:	Sec102AAM interest	**H**	$
Less:	**Total of labels T/V/W/Y/Z**	**R**	$
	Total amount of tax payable (+) or refundable (–)	**S**	$

F

Declaration

I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Public officer signature

Day Month Year

Title

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return **J** F

Public officer's name

Daytime contact telephone number Area code F Telephone number F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Partnership tax return, 2000–01 income year

Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Partnership tax return 2001

Page 1
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1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Day Month Year **to** Day Month Year

or specify period if part year or **approved** substitute period

Have you attached any 'other attachments'?

Tax file number (TFN)

Notes to assist in the preparation of this tax return are provided in the *Partnership tax return 2001 instructions* (the instructions) available from the Australian Taxation Office.

Name of partnership and Australian Business Number (ABN)

ABN

Previous name of partnership
If the partnership name has changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Current postal address
If the address has not changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Suburb or town | State | Postcode

Country—if not Australia

Postal address on previous tax return
If the address has changed, print your previous address **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Suburb or town | State | Postcode

Country—if not Australia

Full name of the partner to whom notices should be sent

- If the partner is an individual, print details here.

Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss

Surname or family name

Given names

- If the partner is a company or trust print details here including ABN.

Name

ABN

Interposed entity election status

If the partners have made or are making one or more interposed entity elections from a day in the 2000–01 income year or an earlier income year, print the appropriate **election status code** for the partnership and, if making one or more elections from a day in the 2000–01 income year, complete and attach each of the ***Interposed entity election(s) 2001***.

TFN of former partnership
If the partnership arose as a result of a reconstitution.

Final tax return

Important: Before making this declaration please check to ensure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the tax return, place all the facts before the Australian Taxation Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for false or misleading statements in tax returns.

Declaration: I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return

Signature

Date Day Month Year

This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a partner.

Tax agent's declaration

I,

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.

Agent's signature

Day Month Year

Client's reference

Contact name

Agent's telephone number
Area code | Telephone number

Agent's reference number

ATO use only
Indics **X**

F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 2

Partnership tax return 2001

RN: 100101

Partner's signature | TFN

1 Description of main business activity

Industry code **A**

2 Status of business—print **X** in one box only

Multiple business **B1** Ceased business **B2** Commenced business **B3** F

3 Did you sell any goods or services using the Internet? **Q** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Income excluding foreign income

4 Business income and expenses

Business income

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	C .00	D .00	.00
Assessable government industry payments	E .00 CODE	F .00 CODE	.00
Other business income	G .00	H .00	.00 F
Total business income	.00	.00	.00

Expenses

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	.00	.00	C .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	I .00
Total royalty expenses	.00	.00	J .00
Depreciation expenses	.00	.00	K .00
Motor vehicle expenses	.00	.00	L .00 CODE
Repairs and maintenance	.00	.00	M .00
All other expenses	.00	.00	N .00
Total expenses—labels **C** to **N**	.00	.00	O .00

Reconciliation items

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	.00	.00	A .00
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	.00	.00	B .00
Less: Drought investment allowance	.00		U .00
Net income or loss from business	Q .00	R .00	S .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 3

Partnership tax return 2001

RN: 100101

Partner's signature

TFN

5 Tax withheld where ABN not quoted T .00

F

7 Partnerships and trusts

Primary production

Distribution from partnerships A .00

Distribution from trusts Z .00

Deductions relating to distribution in labels **A** and **Z** S .00

Net primary production distribution .00

Non-primary production

Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income B .00

Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income R .00

Deductions relating to distribution in labels **B** and **R** T .00

Net non-primary production distribution .00

Share of credits from income

Share of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted C .00

Share of imputation credit from franked dividends D

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest and dividends E

8 Rent

Gross rent F .00

Interest deductions G .00

Capital works deductions X .00

Other rental deductions H .00

Net rent .00

9 Gross interest—including Commonwealth government loan interest J .00

TFN amounts withheld from gross interest I

10 Dividends

Unfranked amount K .00

Franked amount L .00

Imputation credit M .00

TFN amounts withheld from dividends N

11 Other Australian income—give details

Type of income

O .00

12 Total of items 4 to 11 Add the boxes .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 4

Partnership tax return 2001

RN: 100101

Partner's signature

TFN

Deductions

13 Deductions relating to Australian investment income **P** .00

14 Other deductions—show only deductions relating to Australian source income

Name of each item of deduction	Amount
	.00
	.00

Q .00

15 Total of items 13 and 14 .00

16 Net Australian income or loss Subtract item **15** from item **12** **$** .00 **F**

Foreign income

18 Attributed foreign income

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company, or transferor trust? **S** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)? **T** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Broad-exemption listed country **M** .00

Limited-exemption listed country **U** .00

Unlisted country **X** .00

FIF/FLP income **Y** .00

If yes to either question, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2001.*

19 Other assessable foreign source income
—other than income shown at item **18**

Gross **B** .00 Net **V** .00

Foreign tax credits **Z**

20 Total net income or loss Total of items **16** to **19**—add the boxes .00

Overseas transactions

25 Overseas transactions

Did you have international dealings, including loans or advances, with related parties overseas, including permanent establishments or head offices? **or** Did you claim as a deduction any interest payable on foreign debt to a foreign controller or non-resident associate? **W** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If yes, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2001.*

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 5

Partnership tax return 2001

RN: 100101

Partner's signature

TFN

26 Personal services income

Does your income include an individual's personal services income? **N** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If Yes to label **N**, were you a PPS entity as at 13 April 2000? **O** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. **F**

If yes to label N and no to label O, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2001.*

Business and professional items

The following information must be filled in for all partnerships carrying on a business.

27 Business name of main business

28 Business address of main business

Suburb or town State Postcode **A**

29 Opening stock	**C**	.00	**39 Total salary and wage expenses**	**L**	.00 / CODE
30 Purchases and other costs	**B**	.00	**40 Payments to related entities**	**M**	.00
31 Closing stock	**D**	.00 / CODE	**41 Depreciable assets purchased**	**N**	.00
32 Trade debtors	**E**	.00	**42 Depreciable assets sold**	**O**	.00
33 All current assets	**F**	.00	**43 Fringe benefit employee contributions**	**T**	.00
34 Total assets	**G**	.00	**44 Interest expenses overseas**	**Q**	.00
35 Trade creditors	**H**	.00	**45 Royalty expenses overseas**	**R**	.00
36 All current liabilities	**I**	.00	**46 Environmental impact assessment and protection expenses**	**V**	.00
37 Total liabilities	**J**	.00	**48 Trading stock election**		Print **Y** for yes or leave blank. **F**
38 Proprietors' funds	**K**	.00 /			

49 13 month prepaid expenses

Do the new prepayment provisions apply? **T** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If yes, complete labels X and Y

Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses **X** .00

Later year 13 month prepaid expenses **Y** .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Partnership tax return 2001

Partner's signature **TFN**

51 Statement of distribution of net Australian income or loss as shown at item 16

1 Name in full of each partner and TFN or postal address. If the partner is a trustee, including a trustee company, show the name of the trust not the name of the trustee.	2 Share of income Primary production $	 Non-primary production $	3 Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted $	4 Imputation credit $ ¢	5 TFN amounts withheld $ ¢
TFN	A	B	C	D	E
TFN	A	B	C	D	E
TFN	A	B	C	D	E
TFN	A	B	C	D	E
TFN	A	B	C	D	E
Totals of each column	A	B	C	D	E

+

F

Important
If any partner 18 years of age or more at 30 June 2001 does not have real and effective control over their share of income, print their name(s).

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Trust tax return, 2000–01 income year

Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Trust tax return 2001

RN: 100101 Have you attached any 'other attachments'?

1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Day Month Year **to** Day Month Year

or specify period if part year or **approved** substitute period

Tax file number (TFN)

Notes to assist in the preparation of this tax return are provided in the *Trust tax return 2001 instructions* (the instructions) available from the Australian Taxation Office.

Name of trust and Australian Business Number (ABN)
ABN

Previous name of trust
If the trust name has changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last tax return lodged.

Current postal address
If the address has not changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last tax return lodged.
Suburb or town State Postcode
Country—if not Australia

Postal address on previous tax return
If the address has changed, print your previous address **exactly** as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last tax return lodged.
Suburb or town State Postcode
Country—if not Australia

Full name of the trustee to whom notices should be sent
- If the trustee is an individual, print details here.
  Title—for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss
  Surname or family name Given names
- If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.
  Name
  ABN

Daytime contact telephone number Area code Telephone number

Family trust/interposed entity election status
If the trustee(s) has/have made or is/are making or revoking a family trust election and/or made or making one or more interposed entity elections for the 2000–01 income year or an earlier income year, print the appropriate **election status code** for the trust and, if making one or more elections or revoking a family trust election for the 2000–01 income year, complete and attach a ***Family trust election and/or family trust revocation 2001*** and/or each of the ***Interposed entity election(s) 2001***.

Type of trust Print the code representing the **type** of trust. Print **X** if also an item 1.5 charitable trust in section 50–5 of ITAA 1997. If code **D**, write the date of death. Day Month Year

Is any tax payable by the trustee? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. **Final tax return**

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)—Do you want to use EFT for your refund this year? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If yes complete the account details. Do not provide details if they are the same as last year.
BSB number Account number
Account name

Important: Before making this declaration check to ensure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the tax return, place all the facts before the Australian Taxation Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for false or misleading statements in tax returns.

Declaration: I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return **Signature** **Date** Day Month Year

This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee or public officer.

Tax agent's declaration

I, 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.

Agent's signature Day Month Year Client's reference

Contact name Agent's telephone number Area code Telephone number Agent's reference number

ATO use only Indics **X** **F**

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 2

Trust tax return 2001

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Trustee's signature | **TFN**

1 Description of main business activity

Industry code **A**

2 Status of business—print **X** in one box only

Multiple business **B1** | Ceased business **B2** | Commenced business **B3** | **F**

3 Did you sell any goods or services using the Internet? **Q** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Income excluding foreign income

4 Business income and expenses

Business income

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	**C** .00	**D** .00	.00
Assessable government industry payments	**E** .00 CODE	**F** .00 CODE	.00
Other business income	**G** .00	**H** .00	.00 **F**
Total business income	.00	.00	.00

Expenses

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	.00	.00	**C** .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	**I** .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	**M** .00
All other expenses	.00	.00	**N** .00
Total expenses—labels **C** to **N**	.00	.00	**O** .00

Reconciliation items

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	.00	.00	**A** .00
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	.00	.00	**B** .00
Less: Drought investment allowance	.00		**U** .00
Net income or loss from business	**Q** .00	**R** .00	**S** .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 3

Trust tax return 2001 RN: 100101

Trustee's signature TFN

5 Tax withheld where ABN not quoted T .00

6 Credit for interest on early payments
—amount of interest W

F

7 Partnerships and trusts

Primary production

Distribution from partnerships A .00

Distribution from trusts Z .00

Deductions relating to distribution in labels **A** and **Z** S .00

Net primary production distribution .00

Non-primary production

Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income B .00

Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income R .00

Deductions relating to distribution in labels **B** and **R** T .00

Net non-primary production distribution .00

Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains) must be included at item **17**.
Distributions of foreign income must be included at item **18** or **19**.

Share of credits from income

Share of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted C .00

Share of imputation credit from franked dividends D

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest and dividends E

8 Rent

Gross rent F .00

Interest deductions G .00

Capital works deductions X .00

Other rental deductions H .00

Net rent .00

9 Gross interest—including Commonwealth government loan interest J .00

TFN amounts withheld from gross interest I

10 Dividends

Unfranked amount K .00

Franked amount L .00

Imputation credit M .00

TFN amounts withheld from dividends N

11 Other Australian income—give details

Excepted net income .00

Type of income O .00

12 Total of items 4 to 11 Add the boxes .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 4

Trust tax return 2001 **RN: 100101**

Trustee's signature **TFN**

Deductions

13 Deductions relating to Australian investment income P .00

14 Other deductions—show only deductions relating to Australian source income

Name of each item of deduction | Amount
.00
.00 Q .00

15 Total of items 13 and 14 .00

16 Net Australian income or loss—other than capital gains Subtract item **15** from item **12** $ .00 F

17 Capital gains
Did you have a CGT event during the year? G Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
Do you need to complete a *CGT schedule 2001*?
Net capital gain A .00
Also answer **yes** at label **G**, if the trust received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Foreign income

18 Attributed foreign income
Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company or transferor trust? S Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)? T Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
If yes to either question, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2001*.
Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001*?
Broad-exemption listed country M .00
Limited-exemption listed country U .00
Unlisted country X .00
FIF/FLP income Y .00

19 Other assessable foreign source income
—other than income shown at item **18**
Gross B .00 Net V .00
Foreign tax credits Z
Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001*?

20 Total of items 16 to 19 Add the boxes .00

21 Tax losses deducted C .00

22 Total net income or loss Subtract item **21** from item **20** .00 F

23 Losses information
Tax losses carried forward to later income years U .00
Net capital losses carried forward to later income years V .00
A *Losses schedule 2001* must also be completed and attached if the trust has a foreign loss or film loss or, if it is a listed widely held trust and failed the majority ownership test for a loss. Refer to the instructions.

24 Landcare and water facility tax offset
Landcare and water facility tax offset claimed F .00
Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years G .00

Overseas transactions

25 Overseas transactions
Did you have international dealings, including loans or advances, with related parties overseas, including permanent establishments or head offices? **or** Did you claim as a deduction any interest payable on foreign debt to a foreign controller or non-resident associate? W Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
If yes, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2001*.
Was any beneficiary who was not a resident of Australia at any time during the income year, 'presently entitled' to a share of the income of the trust? A Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
If yes, attach the information requested in the instructions.
Amount of tax spared foreign tax credits Q .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 5

Trust tax return 2001

RN: 100101

Trustee's signature

TFN

26 Personal services income

Does your income include an individual's personal services income? **N** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If Yes to label **N**, were you a PPS entity as at 13 April 2000? **O** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. F

If yes to label **N** and no to label **O**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2001.*

Business and professional items

The following information must be filled in for all trusts carrying on a business.

27 Business name of main business

28 Business address of main business

Suburb or town State Postcode **A**

29 Opening stock	**C** .00	**40 Payments to related entities**	**M** .00
30 Purchases and other costs	**B** .00	**41 Depreciable assets purchased**	**N** .00
31 Closing stock	**D** .00 / CODE	**42 Depreciable assets sold**	**O** .00
32 Trade debtors	**E** .00	**43 Fringe benefit employee contributions**	**T** .00
33 All current assets	**F** .00	**44 Interest expenses overseas**	**Q** .00
34 Total assets	**G** .00	**45 Royalty expenses overseas**	**R** .00
35 Trade creditors	**H** .00	**46 Landcare operations and water conservation/ conveying expenses**	**S** .00
36 All current liabilities	**I** .00	**47 Environmental impact assessment and protection expenses**	**V** .00
37 Total liabilities	**J** .00	**48 Trading stock election**	Print **Y** for yes or leave blank. F
38 Proprietors' funds	**K** .00 /		
39 Total salary and wage expenses	**L** .00 / CODE		

49 13 month prepaid expenses

Do the new prepayment provisions apply? **T** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If yes, complete labels X and Y

Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses **X** .00

Later year 13 month prepaid expenses **Y** .00

50 Medicare levy reduction or exemption

Spouse's 2000–01 taxable income—if nil show '0' **A** .00

Number of dependent children and students **B**

Full 1.5% levy exemption—number of days **C** / CODE

Half 1.5% levy exemption—number of days **D** F

Medicare levy surcharge and 30% private health insurance tax offset
If the trust is liable for the Medicare levy surcharge or entitled to the 30% private health insurance tax offset, refer to the instructions.

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Trust tax return 2001

Trustee's signature

Note: **It is not an offence not to quote a TFN. However, TFNs help the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to correctly identify each beneficiary's tax records. The ATO is authorised by the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to ask for information in this tax return. We need this information to help administer the tax laws.**

51 Statement of distribution— Is a beneficiary named at Item **51** a trustee beneficiary? **W** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
If yes, an *Ultimate beneficiary schedule* must be completed.

1 Name in full of each beneficiary and TFN or postal address	2 Birth date	3 Assmt. calc code	4 Share of income Primary production $	4 Share of income Non-primary production $	5 Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted $	6 Imputation credit $ ¢	7 TFN amount withheld $ ¢	8 Net capital gain $	9 Attributed foreign income $	10 Other assessable foreign source income $	11 Foreign tax credits $ ¢
TFN		V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
TFN		V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
TFN		V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
TFN		V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled and in which no beneficiary has an indefeasible vested interest, and the trustee's share of credit for tax deducted		V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Totals of each column			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I

\+

Items 52 and 53 must be answered for all trusts—If you answer yes to any of these questions, print yes in the 'other attachments' box on page 1 of this tax return.

52 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 2001, also presently entitled to a share of the income of another trust ? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
If yes, or the answer is not known, furnish the information requested in the instructions.

53 Non-resident trust
Is the trust a non-resident trust ? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
If yes, state the amount of income derived outside Australia to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. Insert **Nil** if applicable. $

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

TFN

F F F

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Fund tax return, 2000–01 income year

Page 1

RN: 100101

Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Day Month Year **to** Day Month Year

or specify period if part year or **approved** substitute period

Please print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only.
Print one letter or number in each box.

Tax file number

Notes to assist in the preparation of this tax return are provided in the *Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001 instructions* (the instructions) available from the Australian Taxation Office.

Name of fund or trust

Australian Business Number (ABN)

Previous name of fund or trust
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 **exactly** as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last return lodged.

Suburb or town

State Postcode

Postal address on previous return
If the address has changed, please print it **exactly** as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last return lodged.

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.

Title

Family name

Given name

Other given names

Hours taken to prepare and complete this return J

Business postcode

Was the fund or trust wound up during the year? K
Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for no.

Date wound up L Day Month Year

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 2

RN: 100101

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

Trustee's signature

TFN

1 Superannuation fund number A

2 Date of establishment of fund or trust B Day Month Year

3 Status of fund or trust—print **X** in a box if applicable.

Resident C1
Non-resident C2
Superannuation fund D1
Approved deposit fund D2
Pooled superannuation fund trust D3
Membership industry classification E1

4 Type of fund or trust—print **X** in a box if applicable.

Self-managed fund H1
Small APRA fund H2
Public offer or retail H3
Industry or award H4
Employer sponsored or corporate H5
Public sector fund H6
Non-regulated H7
Other H8 F

5 Family trust/interposed entity election status
If the trust or fund has made or is making a family trust election and/or made or making one or more interposed entity elections for the 2000–01 income year or an earlier income year, print the appropriate **election status code** for the fund or trust in the box to the right of label **I** and, if making one or more elections or revoking a family trust election for the 2000–01 income year, complete and attach the ***Family trust election and/or Family trust revocation 2001*** and/or each of the ***Interposed entity election(s) 2001.*** I F

6 Is the fund or trust complying in accordance with section 45, 47 or 48 of *The Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*—Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No. F F

Income tax calculation and information statement

8 Calculation statement

Taxable income A .00

Foreign tax credits D

Rebates/tax offsets C

Gross tax B

Less: **Total of labels D and C** G

Tax payable

Credit for interest on early payments—amount of interest V

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted M

Other refundable credits Q

Add: Section 102AAM interest charge H

Less: **Total of labels V, M and Q** R

Subtotal

Less: **Instalment(s) paid** T

Total amount of tax payable (+) or refundable (-) S F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 3

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Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

Trustee's signature

TFN

Information statement—to be completed by all entities

9 Income

Did you have a CGT event during the year? **G** Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No.

Do you need to complete a *CGT schedule 2001*.

Also answer yes at label **G**, if the fund received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Net capital gain	A	.00
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	B	.00
Gross interest	C	.00
Unfranked amount	D	.00
Franked amount	J	.00
Imputation credit	K	.00

Gross foreign income **I** .00

Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001.*

Net foreign income	E	.00
Gross taxable employer contributions	F	.00
Gross taxable employee or depositor contributions	M	.00
Net private company dividends and other excessive non-arm's length income	H	.00
Sections 288A and 288B net previous income	W	.00
Gross distribution from partnerships	V	.00 /
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	L	.00
Gross distribution from trusts	X	.00 / Code
Other income	R	.00
Total of above labels excluding label I	S	.00

F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 4

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

RN: 100101

Trustee's signature

TFN

Information statement—to be completed by all entities

9 ***Less:***

Interest expenses within Australia	A	.00
Interest expenses overseas	B	.00
Total salary and wage expenses	C	.00
Capital works deductions	Q	.00
Depreciation deducted	W	.00
Group life and disability premiums	J	.00
Management/administration expenses	K	.00
Investment expenses	L	.00
Other deductions	D	.00 / Code
Transfer of taxable contributions	E	.00
Tax losses deducted	F	.00
Exempt current pension income	G	.00
Exempt section 290A income	H	.00
Taxable income or loss	T	.00 /

10 Losses information

If the sum of labels **U** + **V** is greater than $100 000 complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2001.*

Tax losses carried forward to later income years	U	.00
Net capital losses carried forward to later income years	V	.00

F

A *Losses schedule 2001* must also be completed and attached if the fund has a foreign loss or film loss. Refer to the instructions.

11 Other information

Depreciable assets purchased	A	.00
Depreciable assets sold	B	.00
Do the new prepayment provisions apply? Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.	T	If yes, complete labels **X** and **Y**.
Initial year 13 month prepaid expenses	X	.00
Later year 13 month prepaid expenses	Y	.00
Total investments	Q	.00
Number of members	R	
Exempt section 274(7) contributions	M	.00
Exempt section 275B contributions	N	.00

Attributed foreign income

Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2001.*

Broad-exemption listed country	O	.00
Limited-exemption listed country	L	.00
Unlisted country	J	.00
FIF/FLP income	P	.00
Tax spared foreign tax credits	K	.00

F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 5

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

RN: 100101

Trustee's signature

TFN

12 Landcare and water facility tax offset

Code

Landcare and water facility tax offset claimed **A** .00 /

Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years **B** .00

13 Internet transactions
Did the fund have dealings—including purchases and sales of assets or borrowings—on the Internet? Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No. **I**

The following questions must be answered—print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No at questions **14** to **21.**
If you answer **Yes** to questions 14, 15 or 16 below, complete and attach the *Schedule 25A 2001.*

14 Overseas transactions
- Did the fund or trust have international dealings, including loans or advances, with related parties overseas including permanent establishments or head offices? **OR** **X**
- Did the fund or trust claim as a deduction any interest paid on foreign debt to a foreign controller or non-resident associate?

15 Interest in a foreign company or foreign trust **Y**
Did the fund or trust have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company or transferor trust?

16 Foreign investment fund and foreign life assurance policy **Z** **F**
Did the fund or trust have an interest in a foreign investment fund or a foreign life assurance policy?

17 Exempt current pension income
If there is an amount of exempt current pension income, has the trustee of the fund obtained the relevant actuary's certificate or certificates required by section 273A, 273B or 283 as a condition of exemption?
Answer this question ONLY if there is an amount of exempt current pension income.

18 Death or disability deduction
Is the fund or trust claiming a deduction for premiums for death or disability cover under section 279 that requires an actuary's certificate to be obtained?

If so, has the fund or trust obtained the relevant certificate?

19 Transfer of taxable contributions
Has the fund or trust, with consent of the transferee, transferred taxable contributions to a life assurance company, registered organisation or pooled superannuation trust?
If so, show the names of the transferee or transferees and the amount of contributions transferred to each.

Name

Amount .00

Name

Amount .00

20 Exempt income claim

(a) Is the fund or trust a continuously complying fixed interest approved deposit fund claiming to have part of its income treated as exempt under section 290A?
(b) Is the reckoning date at which the components in the formula in subsection 290A(2) were determined, at a date other than the beginning of the income year?

If so, state the reckoning date. Day Month Year

21 Payments to contributing employers and associates
Has the fund or trust made a payment or transferred a benefit that is included in the assessable income of the recipient under section 82AAQ?

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 6

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

RN: 100101

Trustee's signature

TFN

Regulatory information for self-managed superannuation funds

Only self-managed superannuation funds are to complete the remaining questions.

All other funds go to page 8 and complete the trustee declaration and the tax agent's certificate (if applicable).

22 Fund'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

Telephone Area code Number

Code

23 Which professional body does the auditor belong to?

24 Is the auditor's report qualified?

Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No.

25 Did the fund comply with all relevant SIS requirements?

Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No.

26 Provide details of any audit qualification and/or other breaches of the relevant SIS requirements that occurred during the year.

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 7

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

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Trustee's signature

TFN

Financial information—all assets and earnings of the fund must be included in question 27a or 27b

27a Managed investments

	Earnings including realised gains/losses for the income year	Asset values
Life insurance policies	A .00 /	M .00
Other managed investments	B .00 /	N .00

27b Direct investments

	Earnings	Asset values
Overseas assets	C .00 /	O .00
Real property	D .00 /	P .00
Other property	E .00 /	Q .00
Listed shares and equities	F .00 /	R .00
Unlisted shares and equities	G .00 /	S .00
Public trusts	H .00 /	T .00
Other trusts	I .00 /	U .00
Cash, debt securities and term deposits	J .00 /	V .00
Loans	K .00 /	W .00
Other	L .00 /	X .00 F

28 In-house and related party assets

	Earnings	Asset values
In-house	A .00 /	C .00
Related party investment	B .00 /	D .00

29 Value of leased assets

In-house E .00

Other related party F .00

Non-related party G .00

30 Has the fund acquired assets from its members or a related party? Print **Y** for Yes or **N** for No. H F

31 Liability information

Members' entitlements A .00

Borrowings B .00

Other liabilities C .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 8

Fund income tax and regulatory return 2001

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Trustee's signature

TFN

32 Fund expenditure

Benefit payments **D** .00

Outward roll-overs and transfers **E** .00

Administration and investment expenses **F** .00

Other expenses **G** .00 / Code

33 Contribution information

Non-taxable contributions **H** .00

Inward roll-overs and transfers **I** .00

F

Trustee declaration: I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Trustee's signature

Date Day Month Year

This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee.

Trustee's contact name

Trustee's telephone Area code Number

Tax agent's declaration

I,

declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the trustee, that the trustee has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the trustee has authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Agent's signature

Date Day Month Year

Agent's telephone Area code Number

Client's reference

Contact name

Agent's reference number

F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Fringe benefits tax return, 2001–02 FBT year

Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) return 2002

1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002

OFFICE USE ONLY

2002

1 Tax file number (TFN)
If you do not have a tax file number, refer to the *2002 FBT return guide* for more information. F

2 Australian Company Number (ACN) or Australian Registered Body Number (ARBN) (if applicable)
ACN or ARBN*
* Cross out whichever is not applicable.

3 Name of trustee or senior partner

4 Name of employer

5 Postal address
Office use only (Do not alter) F

6 Change of name and/or address
If the employer name and/or address differs from that shown at item 4 or 5 above, provide the correct details.
A CHANGE OF NAME MUST BE SUPPORTED BY A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.
Suburb or town State Postcode

7 Change of business/trading name and/or address
If your business/trading name and/or address has changed since your last return or if this is your first return provide the correct details.
Suburb or town State Postcode

8 Change of name of trustee or senior partner
If your organisation is a trust or partnership and item 3 is blank, or your details have changed, show the name of the trustee or the senior partner of your organisation.

9 Name of the person to contact
Provide the name, daytime contact telephone number and email address (if applicable) of the person we can contact, if needed, regarding the information in this return.
Contact name F
Daytime contact telephone number Area code F Telephone number F
email address F

10 Number of employees receiving fringe benefits during the period 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002 F

11 Total reportable fringe benefits amounts—for all employees for the period 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001. Refer to the *2002 FBT return guide* for more information. .00 F

12 Hours taken to prepare and complete this form—Refer to the *2002 FBT return guide* for more information. Do not include tax agent's time. F

13 Do you expect to lodge an FBT return for 2002–03 or future years? Yes No F

NAT 1067—2.02

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

14 Calculated fringe benefits taxable amounts—Refer to the *2002 FBT return guide* for more information.

Whole dollars only

A Type 1 aggregate amount	.00	X 2.1292 =	.00	*A*
B Type 2 aggregate amount	.00	X 1.9417 =	.00	*B*
C Aggregate non-exempt amount (Hospitals and PBI's only)			.00	*C*

15 Fringe benefits taxable amount (*A + B + C*) .00

16 Amount of tax payable (48.5% of item 15 amount) F

17 Aggregate non-rebatable amount—Refer to the *2002 FBT return guide* for more information. F

18 Amount of rebate: 48% of (item 16 amount less item 17 amount) F

19 Sub-total (item 16 amount less item 18 amount) F

20 Less instalment amounts reported on activity statements—Refer to the *2002 FBT return guide* for more information. .00

21 Payment due—SEND THIS AMOUNT WITH YOUR PAYMENT ADVICE.
or
22 Credit due to you F

23 DETAILS OF FRINGE BENEFITS PROVIDED

Type of benefits provided (1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002)		Number	WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY Gross taxable value (a)	Employee contribution (b)	Value of reductions (c)	Taxable value of benefits (a) - (b) - (c)
Cars using the statutory formula	A					.00
Cars using the operating cost method	B					.00
Loans granted	C					.00
Debt waiver	D					.00
Expense payments	E					.00
Housing—units of accommodation provided	F					.00
Employees receiving living-away-from-home allowance	G					.00
Airline transport (airlines and travel agents only)	H					.00
Board	J					.00
Property	K					.00
Income tax exempt body—entertainment	L					.00
Other benefits (residual)	M					.00
Car parking	N					.00
Meal entertainment	P					.00

24 Tax agent's declaration

I, declare that this return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by my client, that my client has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that my client has authorised me to lodge the return.

Signature of agent | Day Month Year | Registered no. of agent F

* **NOTE**: Where the agent is a partnership or a company, this certificate must be signed in the name of the partnership or company by a person who is registered as a nominee of that partnership or company. That person's name must be appended.

25 Employer's declaration

Employer's declaration where the employer lodges the return

I, ...
declare that the information in this return is true and correct.

Signature of employer *

(*proprietor, partner, public officer, trustee or, for government departments and authorities, the delegated officer)

Day Month Year

This return will not be regarded as having been lodged unless the appropriate declaration has been signed by the tax agent or the employer.

GST annual return, 2001–02 financial year

P

46460801

Annual GST return

Document ID

ABN

Contact person who completed the form

Contact phone number

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 +, –, /, $

Why have you received this annual GST return?

You have chosen to pay GST instalments. Please complete this form to calculate and pay any further amount you owe the ATO, or to calculate any amount the ATO owes you.

When is this form due?

You must return this form and make any payment by

GST accounting method

How to complete this form

- 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
- See the *Instructions* for information about what to report at each box
- Indicate whether the G1 amount includes GST by putting an **X** in the appropriate box

Total sales **G1** $, , .00

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X) Yes No

Export sales **G2** $, , .00

Other GST-*free* sales **G3** $, , .00

Capital purchases **G10** $, , .00

Non-capital purchases **G11** $, , .00

Go to *summary* over the page to report GST and any wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax amounts for the period

NAT 4646-8.2001

Aust Post Use

Payments can be made by direct credit, direct debit, BPAY (savings or cheque accounts only), at Australia Post or by mail.
For details refer to your activity statement instructions.

Biller Code 75556
The customer reference number is your EFT code located on the other side of this payment advice.

How to complete this section

- Calculate your GST on sales (1A) and GST on purchases (1B) for the period shown on the front using information from your accounts or by using the GST calculation sheet
- If you have a Wine equalisation tax obligation, complete 1C & 1D (if appropriate)
- If you have a Luxury car tax obligation, complete 1E & 1F (if appropriate)
- Add the amounts reported at 1A on your BAS form(s) for the period shown on the front. Write the amount at 1H
- Complete 2A & 2B
- Complete the *Payment or refund* section

Summary (for the period indicated on the front)

Amounts you owe the ATO

GST on sales	**1A**	$, , .00
Wine equalisation tax	**1C**	$, , .00
Luxury car tax	**1E**	$, , .00
1A + 1C + 1E	**2A**	$, , .00

Amounts the ATO owes you

GST on purchases	**1B**	$, , .00
Wine equalisation tax refundable	**1D**	$, , .00
Luxury car tax refundable	**1F**	$, , .00
GST instalments (amounts reported at 1A in your BAS for the period shown on front)	**1H**	$, , .00
1B + 1D + 1F + 1H	**2B**	$, , .00

Payment or refund?

Is 2A more than 2B?
(indicate with an X)

☐ Yes, then write the result of **2A minus 2B** at 9. **This amount is payable to the ATO.**

☐ No, then write the result of **2B minus 2A** at 9. **This amount is refundable to you** (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

9 $, , .00

Do not use symbols such as +, –, /, $

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 / /

Please return this completed form to

HRS MINS

Please estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.

The ATO is authorised by the taxation law to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. Details are given on page ii of the activity statement instructions. For a copy, phone the Tax Reform Infoline on **13 24 78**

Australian Taxation Office

GST information report, 2001–02 financial year

Q

46470801

Annual GST information report

Document ID

ABN

Contact person who completed the form

Contact phone number

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 +, –, /, $

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

GST accounting method

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 *Instructions* for information about what to report at each box

Export sales	**G2**	$, , .00
Other GST-*free* sales	**G3**	$, , .00
Capital purchases	**G10**	$, , .00
Non-capital purchases	**G11**	$, , .00

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 / /

Please return this completed form to

HRS MINS

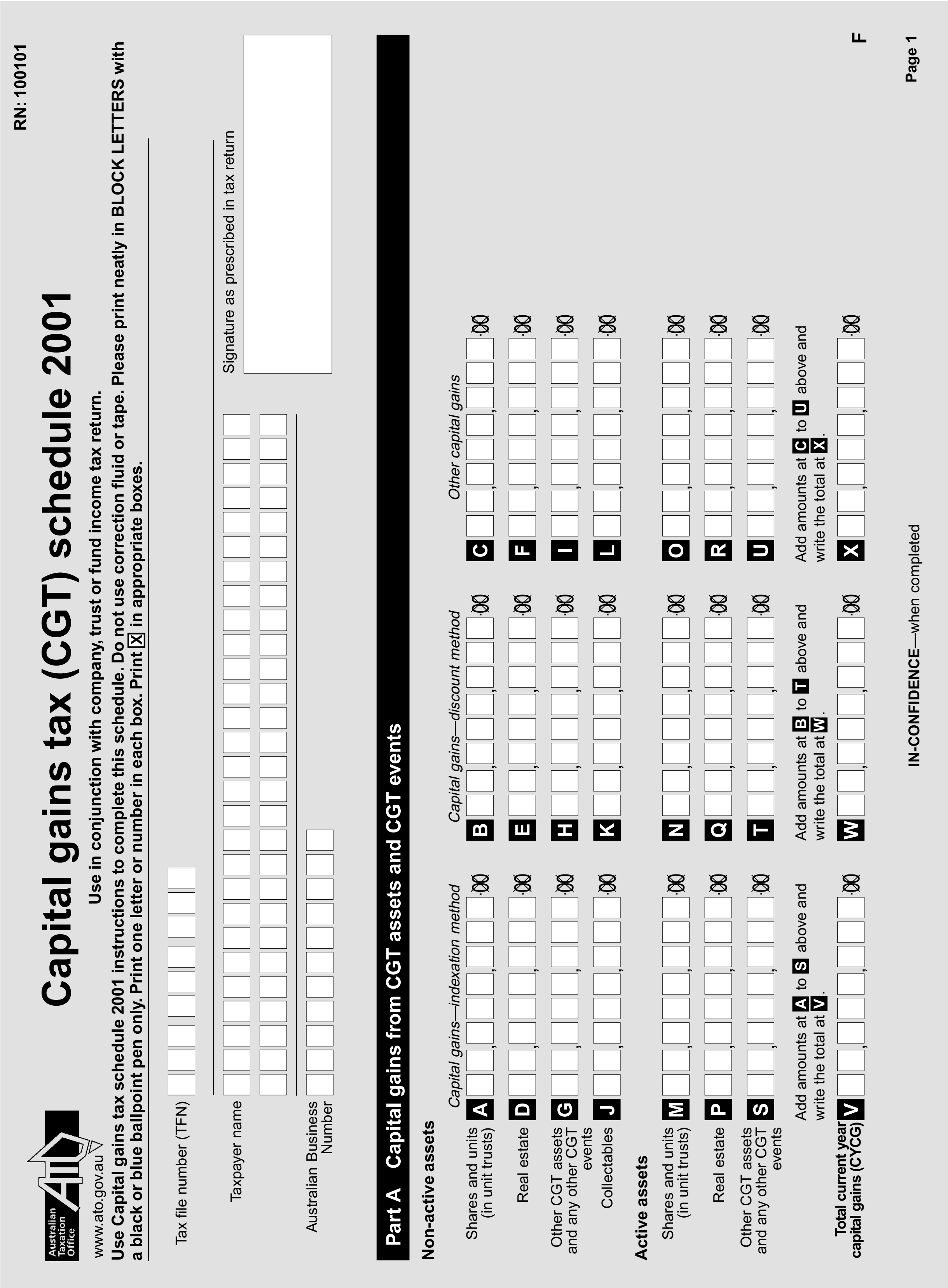
Please estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.

The ATO is authorised by the taxation law to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. Details are given on page ii of the activity statement instructions. For a copy, phone the Tax Reform Infoline on **13 24 78**

NAT 4647-8.2001

Appendix: Schedules

Capital gains tax schedule, 2000–01 income year



Australian Taxation Office

www.ato.gov.au

RN: 100101

Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2001

Use in conjunction with company, trust or fund income tax return.

Use Capital gains tax schedule 2001 instructions to complete this schedule. Do not use correction fluid or tape. Please print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only. Print one letter or number in each box. Print X in appropriate boxes.

Tax file number (TFN)

Taxpayer name

Signature as prescribed in tax return

Australian Business Number

Part A Capital gains from CGT assets and CGT events

Non-active assets	*Capital gains—indexation method*	*Capital gains—discount method*	*Other capital gains*
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A .00	B .00	C .00
Real estate	D .00	E .00	F .00
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	G .00	H .00	I .00
Collectables	J .00	K .00	L .00
Active assets			
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	M .00	N .00	O .00
Real estate	P .00	Q .00	R .00
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	S .00	T .00	U .00
	Add amounts at A to S above and write the total at V.	Add amounts at B to T above and write the total at W.	Add amounts at C to U above and write the total at X.
Total current year capital gains (CYCG)	V .00	W .00	X .00

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 1

F

RN: 100101

Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2001

Signature as prescribed in tax return

TFN

Part B Current year capital losses (CYCL) from CGT assets and CGT events—other than capital losses from collectables

Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A	.00
Real estate	B	.00
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	C	.00
	Add amounts at A to C above and write the total at D.	
Total current year capital losses	D	.00

Part D Applying capital losses against current year capital gains

	Capital gains—indexation method	*Capital gains—discount method*	*Other capital gains*	*Total capital losses applied*
Current year capital losses applied	E .00	F .00	G .00	H .00
Prior year net capital losses applied	I .00	J .00	K .00	L .00
Capital losses transferred in applied	M .00	N .00	O .00	P .00
	Add amounts at E to M above and write the total at Q.	Add amounts at F to N above and write the total at R.	Add amounts at G to O above and write the total at S.	For companies required to lodge a losses schedule, the amount at P must equal the corresponding amount on their losses schedule.
Total capital losses applied	Q .00	R .00	S .00	

F

Part E Current year capital gains (CYCG) after applying capital losses

	Capital gains—indexation method	*Capital gains—discount method*	Other capital gains
Non-active assets	A .00	B .00	C .00
Active assets	D .00	E .00	F .00
	Add amounts at A and D above and write the total at G.	Add amounts at B and E above and write the total at H.	Add amounts at C and F above and write the total at I.
Totals—CYCG after applying capital losses	G .00	H .00	I .00

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IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

RN: 100101

Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2001

Signature as prescribed in tax return

TFN

Part F Applying the general CGT discount on capital gains

Capital gains—discount method

From non-active assets **J** .00

From active assets **K** .00

Part G Applying the small business concessions

	Capital gains—indexation method	*Capital gains—discount method*	*Other capital gains*
Small business active asset reduction	**L** .00	**M** .00	**N** .00
Small business retirement exemption	**O** .00	**P** .00	**Q** .00
Small business roll-over	**R** .00	**S** .00	**T** .00

F

Part H Calculating net capital gain

	Add amounts at **L** to **R** above and write the total at **A**.	Add amounts at **J** to **S** above and write the total at **B**.	Add amounts at **N** to **T** above and write the total at **C**.	
Totals—General CGT discount and small business concessions	**A** .00	**B** .00	**C** .00	
	Deduct the amount at **A** above from the amount at **G** in part E on page 2 and write the result at **D**.	Deduct the amount at **B** above from the amount at **H** in part E on page 2 and write the result at **E**.	Deduct the amount at **C** above from the amount at **I** in part E on page 2 and write the result at **F**.	Net capital gain **D** + **E** + **F**
	D .00	**E** .00	**F** .00	**G** .00

Transfer the amount at G to A on your tax return.

Part I Unapplied net capital losses (UNCL) carried forward to later income years

UNCL from collectables **H** .00

UNCL from all other CGT assets and CGT events **I** .00

Add amounts at **H** and **I** and write the total at **V** on your tax return.

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 3

RN: 100101

Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2001

Signature as prescribed in tax return

TFN

F

Part J Small business 15 year exemption

Exempt capital gains **J** .00

CGT asset or CGT event code **K**

Part K Scrip for scrip roll-over relief for exchanging taxpayer

Roll-over chosen? **A** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Original interests cost base **B** .00

Replacement interests market value **C** .00

Cash and other considerations **D** .00

Part L Scrip for scrip roll-over relief for acquiring entity—*to be completed by companies and trusts only*

Acquiring entity **E** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Number of original entities **F**

Taxpayer TFN of original entity **G**

Number of shares/units etc. issued **H**

Number of options/rights etc. issued **I**

Amount of other considerations **J** .00

First element of cost base of interests acquired **K** .00

Joint choice for roll-over **L** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Cost base—significant common stakeholder interests acquired **M** .00

Part M Did you have an Employee Share Scheme in place at any time during the year?—*to be completed by companies only*

N Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Part N Change in majority underlying ownership/pre-CGT assets—Division 149 applies?—*to be completed by companies only*

O Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Part O Cost base adjustments resulting from debt forgiveness—Division 139—*to be completed by companies* only

Interest in creditor **P** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Total cost base reduction **Q** .00

Interest in debtor **R** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Total cost base adjustment **S** .00

Part P Cost base adjustments resulting from loss transfers—Division 170-C—*to be completed by companies only*

CGT event for interest in transferor **T** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Total cost base reduction **U** .00

CGT event for interest in transferee **V** Print **Y** for yes, or **N** for no.

Total cost base adjustment **W** .00

F

Page 4

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Losses schedule, 2000–01 income year

Page 1
RN: 100101

Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Losses schedule 2001

Completed by companies, trusts or superannuation funds and attached to their tax return 2001

Notes to assist in the preparation of this schedule are provided in the *Losses schedule 2001 instructions* available from the Australian Taxation Office.

Print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only. Print one letter or number in each box.

Tax file number

Name of entity

Australian Business Number

Signature as prescribed in tax return

Part A Losses carried forward to the 2001–2002 income year—excludes foreign source losses and film losses

1 Tax losses carried forward to later income years

Year of loss		
2000–2001	B	, , , .00
1999–2000	C	, , , .00
1998–1999	D	, , , .00
1997–1998	E	, , , .00
1996–1997	F	, , , .00
1995–1996 and earlier income years	G	, , , .00
TOTAL	U	, , , .00

2 Net capital losses carried forward to later income years

Year of loss		
2000–2001	H	, , , .00
1999–2000	I	, , , .00
1998–1999	J	, , , .00
1997–1998	K	, , , .00
1996–1997	L	, , , .00
1995–1996	M	, , , .00
TOTAL	V	, , , .00 F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Losses schedule 2001

Page 2
RN: 100101

Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Part B Ownership and same business test—Company and listed widely held trust only

Do not complete **Part B** if, in the 2000–2001 income year, no loss has been claimed as a deduction or, in the case of companies, losses have not been transferred in or out.

1 Whether continuity of majority ownership test passed

Note: Answer **Y** for yes or **N** for no if the entity has deducted, transferred in or transferred out (as applicable) in the 2000–2001 income year a loss incurred in any of the listed years.

Year of loss	Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.
2000–2001	**A**
1999–2000	**B**
1998–1999	**C**
1997–1998	**D**
1996–1997	**E**
1995–1996 and earlier income years	**F**

2 Amount of losses deducted, transferred in or transferred out, for which the continuity of majority ownership test is not passed but the same business test is satisfied—excludes foreign source losses and film losses

Tax losses **G** .00

Net capital losses **H** .00

3 Losses carried forward to later income years for which the same business test must be satisfied—excludes foreign source losses and film losses

Tax losses **I** .00

Net capital losses **J** .00

4 Do 'current year loss' provisions apply?

Is the company required to calculate its taxable income or tax loss for the year under Subdivision 165-B or its net capital gain or net capital loss for the year under Subdivision 165-CB of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997)?

K Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Part C Unrealised losses—Company only

Note: These questions relate to the operation of Subdivision 165-CC of ITAA 1997.

Has a changeover time occurred in relation to the company after 1.00 p.m. by legal time in the Australian Capital Territory on 11 November 1999? **L** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If the answer to label L is no, do not complete labels M, N or O

At the changeover time did the company satisfy the maximum net asset value test under section 152-15 of ITAA 1997? **M** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If the answer at label **M** is no, has the company determined it had an unrealised net loss at the changeover time? **N** Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If the answer at label **N** is yes, what was the amount of unrealised net loss calculated under section 165-115E of ITAA 1997? **O** .00

Part D Life insurance entities

Virtual PST tax losses carried forward to later income years **P** .00

Virtual PST net capital losses carried forward to later income years **Q** .00 **F**

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 3
RN: 100101

Losses schedule 2001

Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Part E Loss transfer details—Company only

1 Tax losses transferred in

Transferor TFN	
A	G .00
B	H .00
C	I .00
Other losses transferred in	J .00
Total (G + H + I + J)	S .00

Transfer the amount at label **S** to the corresponding label on your tax return.

2 Net capital losses transferred in

Transferor TFN	
D	L .00
E	M .00
F	N .00
Other losses transferred in	O .00
Total (L + M + N + O)	P .00 F

The amount at label **P** must equal the corresponding label on your CGT schedule, if one is required.

3 Tax losses transferred out

Transferee TFN	
A	G .00
B	H .00
C	I .00
Other losses transferred out	J .00
Total (G + H + I + J)	Q .00

4 Net capital losses transferred out

Transferee TFN	
D	L .00
E	M .00
F	N .00
Other losses transferred out	O .00
Total (L + M + N + O)	K .00

5 Consideration for transfer of loss

Has any consideration been paid, credited or otherwise provided in respect of any loss transferred? R Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Page 4
RN: 100101

Losses schedule 2001

Taxpayer's signature

TFN

Part F Film losses

Film losses deducted	S	.00
Film losses carried forward to later income years	T	.00 F

Part G Foreign source losses

1 Prior year foreign source losses deducted—excludes losses of CFCs

Interest income	A	.00
Modified passive income	B	.00
Offshore banking income	C	.00
All other foreign source income	D	.00

2 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	H	.00

3 Foreign source losses carried forward—excludes losses of CFCs

Interest income	I	.00
Modified passive income	J	.00
Offshore banking income	K	.00
All other foreign source income	L	.00

4 Controlled foreign company (CFC) losses

Prior year CFC losses deducted	M	.00
Current year CFC losses	N	.00
CFC losses carried forward	O	.00 F

IN-CONFIDENCE—when completed

Appendix: Activity statements

Business activity statement – Sample A

C

Office use only

41950901

Business Activity Statement

Document ID

ABN

Form due on

Payment due on

GST accounting method

Contact phone number

Contact person who completed the form

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 +, –, /, $

Please read *BAS Basics* before completing this form

Goods and services tax (GST)

Complete Option 1 OR 2 OR 3 (indicate one choice with an X)

Option 1: Calculate GST and report quarterly

Total sales **G1** $ .00

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X) Yes No

Export sales **G2** $ .00

Other GST-*free* sales **G3** $ .00

Capital purchases **G10** $ .00

Non-capital purchases **G11** $ .00

Go to *summary* over the page to report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B and then complete the other sections

OR

Option 2: Calculate GST quarterly and report annually

Total sales **G1** $ .00

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X) Yes No

Go to *summary* over the page to report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B and then complete the other sections

OR

Option 3: Pay GST instalment amount quarterly

G21 $

Write this amount at 1A in *summary* over the page (leave 1B blank)
OR if varying this amount, complete G22, G23, G24

Estimated net GST for the year **G22** $ .00

Varied amount for the quarter **G23** $ .00

Write the G23 amount at 1A in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation **G24**

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments **W1** $ .00

Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 **W2** $ .00

Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted **W4** $ .00

Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4) **W3** $ .00

Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3) **W5** $ .00

Write the W5 amount at 4 in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

NAT 4195-9.2001

Aust Post Use

Payments can be made by direct credit, direct debit, BPAY (savings or cheque accounts only), at Australia Post or by mail.
For details refer to your activity statement instructions.

Biller Code 75556
The customer reference number is your EFT code located on the other side of this payment advice.

PAYG income tax instalment

Complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with an X)

Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly

T7 $

Write the T7 amount at 5A in *summary*
OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4

Estimated tax for the year **T8** $ .00

Varied amount for the quarter **T9** $ .00

Write the T9 amount at 5A in *summary*

Reason code for variation **T4**

OR

Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income x rate

PAYG instalment income **T1** $ .00

T2 %

OR

New varied rate **T3** . %

T1 x T2 (or x T3) **T11** $ .00

Write the T11 amount at 5A in *summary*

Reason code for variation **T4**

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 $

Write the F1 amount at 6A in *summary*
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4

Estimated FBT for the year **F2** $ .00

Varied amount for the quarter **F3** $ .00

Write the F3 amount at 6A in *summary*

Reason code for variation **F4**

Summary

If you are using GST Option 3 leave 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F blank

Amounts you owe the ATO

GST on sales or GST instalment	**1A**	$ .00
Wine equalisation tax	**1C**	$ .00
Luxury car tax	**1E**	$ .00
PAYG tax withheld	**4**	$ .00
PAYG income tax instalment	**5A**	$ .00
FBT instalment	**6A**	$ .00
Deferred company/fund instalment	**7**	$ .00
1A +1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7	**8A**	$ .00

Amounts the ATO owes you

GST on purchases	**1B**	$ .00
Wine equalisation tax refundable	**1D**	$ .00
Luxury car tax refundable	**1F**	$ .00
Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation	**5B**	$ .00
Credit from FBT instalment variation	**6B**	$ .00
1B + 1D +1F + 5B + 6B	**8B**	$ .00

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B? (indicate with an X)

Yes, then write the result of **8A minus 8B** at 9. **This amount is payable to the ATO.**

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).

Your payment or refund amount

9 $ .00

Do not use symbols such as +, –, /, $

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 / /

Please return this completed form to

HRS MINS

Please estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.

The ATO is authorised by the taxation law to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. Details are given on page ii of the activity statement instructions. For a copy, phone the Tax Reform Infoline on **13 24 78**

Australian Taxation Office

Business activity statement – Sample B

G

Office use only

42350901

Business Activity Statement

Document ID

ABN

Form due on

Payment due on

GST accounting method

Contact phone number

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 +, –, /, $

Please read *BAS Basics* before completing this form

Goods and services tax (GST)

Total sales	**G1**	$ .00
Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X)		Yes / No
Export sales	**G2**	$ .00
Other GST-*free* sales	**G3**	$ .00
Capital purchases	**G10**	$ .00
Non-capital purchases	**G11**	$ .00

Go to *summary* over the page to report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B and then complete the other sections

PAYG income tax instalment

Complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with an X)

Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly

T7 $

Write the T7 amount at 5A in *summary* over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4

Estimated tax for the year	**T8**	$ .00
Varied amount for the quarter	**T9**	$ .00

Write the T9 amount at 5A in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation **T4**

OR

Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income x rate

PAYG instalment income	**T1**	$ .00
	T2	%
OR New varied rate	**T3**	. %
T1 x T2 (or x T3)	**T11**	$ .00

Write the T11 amount at 5A in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation **T4**

NAT 4235-9.2001

Aust Post Use

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For details refer to your activity statement instructions.

B PAY
Biller Code 75556
The customer reference number is your EFT code located on the other side of this payment advice.

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments	W1	$ .00
Amount withheld from payments shown at W1	W2	$ .00
Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted	W4	$ .00
Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)	W3	$ .00
Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)	W5	$ .00

Write the W5 amount at 4 in *summary* below

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 $

Write the F1 amount at 6A in *summary* below
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4

Estimated FBT for the year	F2	$ .00
Varied amount for the quarter	F3	$ .00

Write the F3 amount at 6A in *summary* below

Reason code for variation F4

Summary

Amounts you owe the ATO

GST on sales	1A	$ .00
Wine equalisation tax	1C	$ .00
Luxury car tax	1E	$ .00
PAYG tax withheld	4	$ .00
PAYG income tax instalment	5A	$ .00
FBT instalment	6A	$ .00
Deferred company/fund instalment	7	$ .00
1A + 1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7	8A	$ .00

Amounts the ATO owes you

GST on purchases	1B	$ .00
Wine equalisation tax refundable	1D	$ .00
Luxury car tax refundable	1F	$ .00
Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation	5B	$ .00
Credit from FBT instalment variation	6B	$ .00
1B + 1D + 1F + 5B + 6B	8B	$ .00

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B?
(indicate with an X)

- Yes, then write the result of **8A minus 8B** at 9. **This amount is payable to the ATO.**
- 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).

Your payment or refund amount

9 $ .00

Do not use symbols such as +, –, /, $

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 / /

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HRS MINS

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Australian Taxation Office

Instalment activity statement

J

Office use only

41970901

Instalment Activity Statement

Document ID

When completing this form, please
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- 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 +, –, /, $

Please read *IAS Information* before completing this form

Form due on

Payment due on

Contact phone number

PAYG income tax instalment

Complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with an X)

Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly

T7 $

Write the T7 amount at 5A in *summary* over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4

Estimated tax for the year **T8** $ .00

Varied amount for the quarter **T9** $ .00

Write the T9 amount at 5A in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation **T4**

OR

Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income x rate

PAYG instalment income **T1** $ .00

T2 %

OR

New varied rate **T3** . %

T1 x T2 (or x T3) **T11** $ .00

Write the T11 amount at 5A in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation **T4**

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments **W1** $ .00

Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 **W2** $ .00

Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted **W4** $ .00

Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4) **W3** $ .00

Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3) **W5** $ .00

Write the W5 amount at 4 in *summary* over the page and then complete the other sections

NAT 4197-9.2001

Aust Post Use

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For details refer to your activity statement instructions.

Biller Code 75556
The customer reference number is your EFT code located on the other side of this payment advice.

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 $

Write the F1 amount at 6A in *summary* below
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4

Estimated FBT for the year **F2** $, , .00

Varied amount for the quarter **F3** $, , .00

Write the F3 amount at 6A in *summary* below

Reason code for variation **F4**

Summary

Amounts you owe the ATO

PAYG tax withheld **4** $, , .00

PAYG income tax instalment **5A** $, , .00

FBT instalment **6A** $, , .00

Deferred company/fund instalment **7** $, , .00

4 + 5A + 6A + 7 **8A** $, , .00

Amounts the ATO owes you

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation **5B** $, , .00

Credit from FBT instalment variation **6B** $, , .00

5B + 6B **8B** $, , .00

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B?
(indicate with an X)

Yes, then write the result of **8A minus 8B** at 9. **This amount is payable to the ATO.**

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).

Your payment or refund amount

9 $, , .00

Do not use symbols such as +, –, /, $

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Signature Date / /

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Australian Taxation Office

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