

TAX EXPENDITURES STATEMENT  
2012

JANUARY 2013

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# CONTENTS

<b>HIGHLIGHTS .....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Coverage of this statement .....	2
1.3 Trends in tax expenditure estimates .....	2
1.4 Period covered by these estimates .....	12
<b>CHAPTER 2: THE TAX EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 What is a tax expenditure?.....	13
2.2 Why report tax expenditures? .....	14
2.3 Approaches to measuring tax expenditures.....	16
2.4 Treasury's approach to estimating tax expenditures .....	16
2.5 Interpreting the estimates of tax expenditures .....	19
2.6 Issues surrounding interpretation of tax expenditure estimates .....	19
2.7 Tax expenditure benchmarks.....	21
<b>CHAPTER 3: TAX EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>23</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Notes on the estimates.....	23
3.3 Benchmarks used in the TES estimates .....	23
3.4 Summary of tax expenditures by benchmark.....	24
3.5 Guide to tax expenditure descriptions.....	27
3.6 Income tax benchmark .....	31
3.7 Indirect taxes benchmark .....	173
<b>CHAPTER 4: REVENUE GAIN ESTIMATES OF TAX EXPENDITURES .....</b>	<b>209</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	209
4.2 Standard assumptions for the revenue gain estimates.....	210
4.3 Guide to revenue gain estimate descriptions.....	211
4.4 Tax expenditures based on revenue gain approach.....	212

<b>APPENDIX A: TAX EXPENDITURE BENCHMARKS AND METHODOLOGIES.....</b>	<b>215</b>
A.1 Benchmarks .....	215
A.2 Expenditures related to taxes on income .....	216
A.3 Indirect taxes .....	222
A.4 Modelling tax expenditures .....	234
A.5 Notes on the methodology used to estimate certain tax expenditures.....	235
<b>APPENDIX B: CHANGES TO TAX EXPENDITURES IN 2012 .....</b>	<b>237</b>
B.1 New tax expenditures.....	237
B.2 Modified tax expenditures .....	239
B.3 Deleted tax expenditures .....	243
<b>GLOSSARY.....</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>INDEX .....</b>	<b>247</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Total measured tax expenditures.....	4
Table 1.2: Measured tax expenditures by benchmark.....	5
Table 1.3: Large measured tax expenditures in 2012-13 .....	7
Table 1.4: Aggregate tax expenditures by function.....	9
Table 1.5: Aggregate tax expenditures and direct expenditures by function in 2011-12.....	11
Table 3.1: Reliability of quantified tax expenditures.....	31
Table B.1: New tax expenditures .....	237
Table B.2: Modified tax expenditures.....	239
Table B.3: Deleted tax expenditures.....	243



## HIGHLIGHTS

The 2012 Tax Expenditures Statement (TES) provides details for 363 tax expenditures provided under Australian Government taxes. It incorporates policy decisions up to and including those reported in the *Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2012-13*.

Highlights from this year's TES include:

- Total tax expenditures are estimated at around \$111 billion in 2011-12, or around 7.6 per cent of GDP. This has decreased from \$115 billion in 2010-11 (around 8.2 per cent of GDP).
- The largest tax expenditures in the 2012 TES are for superannuation and owner-occupied housing, followed by tax concessions related to the goods and services tax.
- Nine new and 31 modified tax expenditures have been recognised as a result of policy measures reported in either the 2012-13 Budget or the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
  - In addition, 10 previously existing tax expenditures have been deleted. The majority of these no longer have an impact over the reported time horizon, while the remainder are due to the Government's decision not to proceed with certain announced but not enacted policies.

Other significant changes to the TES reported in this edition include:

- updating the carbon price benchmark for the Australian Carbon Pricing Mechanism being linked with European Union emissions trading scheme;
- the reporting of a new loss carry-back tax expenditure; and
- the impact of Government reforms on existing tax expenditures, such as the Education Tax Refund (A17) being replaced by the Schoolkids Bonus (A29), Superannuation – concessional taxation of employer contributions (C5), and Exemptions for employees living away from home (D46).





# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Introduction

The Tax Expenditures Statement (TES) provides details of concessions, benefits, incentives and charges provided through the tax system (tax expenditures) to taxpayers by the Australian Government. The publication of information on the Australian Government's tax expenditures is a requirement under the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998*.

This TES lists 363 tax expenditures and, where possible, reports the estimated pecuniary value or order of magnitude of the benefit to taxpayers over an eight-year period, from 2008-09 to 2015-16.

The tax expenditures in this statement reflect all announced policies applying up to the date of finalisation of the *Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2012-13*.

This statement incorporates a number of changes from previous years. Changes to benchmarks are reflected in Appendix A. Changes to individual tax expenditures are reported in Appendix B.

The remainder of this statement is divided into the following sections:

- Chapter 1 provides an overview of the TES, trends and aggregates in the estimates and comparison with direct expenditures.
- Chapter 2 provides background on tax expenditures and the tax expenditure framework, as well as the various approaches used to measure tax expenditures, including Treasury's approach.
- Chapter 3 outlines the benchmarks used to identify and measure tax expenditures, guidance on how to interpret tax expenditure estimates, and details of each tax expenditure, including an estimate (where possible) of the benefit taxpayers derive, a description of the tax expenditure, a legislative reference, and the date the expenditure was introduced.
- Chapter 4 provides revenue gain estimates of several tax expenditures, guidance on how to interpret revenue gain estimates, and comparison to the estimates in Chapter 3.
- Appendix A provides an overview of the various modelling techniques used to estimate tax expenditures, detailed descriptions of the benchmarks used in Chapter 3, and technical notes on the estimates.

## *Tax Expenditures Statement*

- Appendix B provides comprehensive information on the changes to the list of tax expenditures since the 2011 TES – new tax expenditures, modified tax expenditures and tax expenditures no longer reported.

## **1.2 Coverage of this statement**

This statement covers the following Australian Government ‘taxes’:

- income tax (personal and business), including capital gains tax (CGT) and income tax paid on retirement income;
- fringe benefits tax (FBT);
- the goods and services tax (GST);
- excise duties;
- customs duty (including tariffs);
- wine equalisation tax;
- luxury car tax;
- petroleum resource rent tax;
- minerals resource rent tax;
- crude oil excise;
- other indirect taxes; and
- the carbon pricing mechanism.

## **1.3 Trends in tax expenditure estimates**

The following tables provide summary and aggregate information on the tax expenditure estimates prepared for the 2012 TES. Comparisons across years are made on a consistent basis within this report for individual items and the aggregates.

The TES does not compare previous editions’ estimates with the current estimates except in very limited circumstances. Comparisons across different editions of the TES have always required great care due to the new data available each year and the identification of new tax expenditures, deletion of old tax expenditures and

modifications arising from government policies. Further discussion of these issues is provided in the box *Interpretation of trends and aggregates*.

## **TRENDS IN MEASURED TAX EXPENDITURES**

Total measured tax expenditures are reported in Table 1.1. Measured tax expenditures as a proportion of GDP peaked in 2007-08 at over 10 per cent of GDP before falling to 7.6 per cent in 2011-12. Growth in tax expenditures over the last two years of estimates has been softer than in preceding years. The current muted growth appears, in the main, to reflect the impact of the softer housing market on capital gains from housing.

In dollar terms, total measured tax expenditures in 2011-12 are estimated at around \$111 billion. Housing tax expenditures have fallen recently, with their share of total measured tax expenditures falling to around a quarter in 2011-12 from around a third in 2009-10. Superannuation tax expenditures comprise around a quarter of total measured tax expenditures.

### Interpretation of trends and aggregates

Care must be taken when interpreting tax expenditure aggregates, particularly when making comparisons across time and against direct expenditures. There are several major considerations that need to be taken into account when analysing tax expenditure aggregates.

- The cost of some tax expenditures are not reported owing to a lack of data or because of taxpayer confidentiality. Hence, tax expenditure aggregates underestimate the total benefit provided by tax expenditures.
- The trend in aggregates reflects changes in the extent to which individual tax expenditures are accessed, changes to the benchmarks, and changes in the number of tax expenditures being reported.
- Changes over time in methodology and data used to calculate the cost of tax expenditures can result in large revisions to the tax expenditure estimates. Estimates that were provided in previous editions of the TES may not be directly comparable to estimates reported in this publication.
- Tax expenditure aggregates are net aggregates as they include the offsetting effects of negative tax expenditures.
- Tax expenditure estimates are not strictly additive because the removal of one concession will affect the utilisation of other concessions for accounting and behavioural reasons, and tax expenditure estimates will tend to overstate the budgetary impact of removing concessions as the estimates do not take account of behavioural responses.

Chapter 2 provides further details on how to interpret tax expenditure estimates.

**Table 1.1: Total measured tax expenditures<sup>(a)</sup>**

Year	Housing \$m	Superannuation(b) \$m	Other tax expenditures \$m	Total \$m	Tax expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)
2007-08 (est)(c)	40,500	38,940	47,306	126,476	10.7
2008-09 (est)	28,500	28,787	50,943	108,230	8.6
2009-10 (est)	40,000	24,089	49,842	113,931	8.8
2010-11 (est)	35,500	27,450	52,032	114,982	8.2
2011-12 (est)	31,000	30,262	50,072	111,334	7.6
2012-13 (proj)	30,000	31,846	53,174	115,020	7.5
2013-14 (proj)	29,500	34,645	55,436	119,581	7.4
2014-15 (proj)	30,000	39,615	58,881	128,496	7.6
2015-16 (proj)	30,500	44,815	61,961	137,276	7.7

(a) Total measured tax expenditures are derived by summing the individual tax expenditure estimates, excluding estimates that are rounded to zero (..) or unquantifiable (\*).

(b) Includes the sum of tax expenditures C4 to C14 and C18.

(c) 2007-08 figures are taken from the 2011 TES.

Changes to benchmarks makes comparison of the aggregate estimates in the 2012 TES with the aggregate estimates provided in previous editions difficult. For example, the 2010 TES excludes the value of tax concessions arising under the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme benchmark as a result of the Government's decision to defer this scheme, whereas the tax expenditures associated with the carbon pricing mechanism announced in the *Clean Energy Future* package are included in the 2011 and 2012 TES.

Table 1.2 presents measured tax expenditures by the benchmark against which they are estimated for the period 2008-09 to 2015-16. The capital gains benchmark is the largest benchmark classification, but is expected to be overtaken by the retirement savings benchmark from 2013-14 onwards. The goods and services tax benchmark remains the third largest benchmark.

For all reported years, the total measured tax expenditures representing the commodity and other indirect taxes benchmark give rise to a negative estimate, largely reflecting customs duty (F25).

**Table 1.2: Measured tax expenditures by benchmark (\$m)<sup>(a)</sup>**

Benchmark	2008-09 (est)	2009-10 (est)	2010-11 (est)	2011-12 (est)	2012-13 (proj)	2013-14 (proj)	2014-15 (proj)	2015-16 (proj)
<b>Income Tax</b>								
Personal income	11,254	13,591	11,956	10,167	11,248	10,520	10,956	11,271
Business income	7,078	8,924	10,134	9,035	8,013	8,846	8,609	8,601
Retirement savings	31,407	26,154	29,345	32,417	33,961	36,775	41,760	47,035
Fringe Benefits Tax	4,088	4,397	4,824	5,164	5,032	4,945	5,094	5,506
Capital Gains Tax	40,145	45,002	41,126	36,391	34,932	35,417	37,368	38,325
<b>Indirect Taxes</b>								
Commodity and other indirect taxes <sup>(b)</sup>	-2,360	-1,956	-1,443	-1,968	-2,490	-3,010	-3,174	-3,624
Natural resources taxes	580	600	590	520	0	0	0	0
Goods and Services Tax	16,038	17,219	18,450	19,608	20,994	22,578	24,183	25,942
Carbon Pricing Mechanism	0	0	0	0	3,330	3,510	3,700	4,220

(a) Measured tax expenditures by benchmark are derived by summing the individual tax expenditure estimates, excluding estimates that are rounded to zero (..) or unquantifiable (\*).

(b) Tax expenditure estimates for excise levied on cigarettes (F12) are not reported in the 2012 TES because of taxpayer confidentiality.

## **LARGE TAX EXPENDITURES**

Table 1.3 lists the largest measured tax expenditures for 2012-13. The largest measured tax expenditure is the concessional taxation of superannuation entity earnings (C6) of around \$17.1 billion in 2012-13.

The next largest tax expenditures are the two components of the concessional capital gains taxation of owner-occupied housing (E5 and E6) which are estimated to provide a benefit to taxpayers of around \$30 billion in 2012-13. Together, these tax expenditures represent the exemption of owner-occupied housing from CGT.

After the owner-occupied housing exemption, the next largest tax expenditure is the concessional taxation of employer contributions to superannuation (C5) of around \$13.2 billion in 2012-13. This is followed by the GST-free status of food (H29), which is estimated to provide a benefit to taxpayers of around \$6.2 billion in 2012-13.

Tax expenditures for emissions exempted from the carbon pricing mechanism (CPM) are also significant. The exemptions of emissions from agricultural activities and from deforestation (I6 and I1) are estimated to provide benefits to taxpayers in 2012-13 of around \$2.0 billion and \$1.1 billion respectively.

The largest negative tax expenditures in 2012-13 are customs duty (F25) and excise levied on fuel oil, heating oil and kerosene (F10). These tax expenditures are estimated to be around \$3.0 billion and \$0.6 billion respectively.

There are a number of tax expenditures for which an estimate is not available but which have been assigned an order of magnitude classification (for details refer to Chapter 3). The largest such tax expenditures are as follows:

- income tax exemption for Commonwealth, State and Territory public authorities, and State and Territory entities (B3);
- exemption for foreign branch profits from income tax (B13);
- off-market share buy-backs (B29);
- philanthropy – income tax exemption for charitable, religious, scientific, and community service entities (B69); and
- quarantining of capital losses (E32).

**Table 1.3: Large measured tax expenditures in 2012-13**

<b>Tax expenditure</b>		<b>Estimate \$m</b>
<b>Large positive tax expenditures</b>		
C6	Superannuation — concessional taxation of superannuation entity earnings	17,100
E6	Capital gains tax main residence exemption — discount component	16,500
E5	Capital gains tax main residence exemption	13,500
C5	Superannuation — concessional taxation of employer contributions	13,150
H29	GST — Food; uncooked, not prepared, not for consumption on premises of sale and some beverages	6,200
E17	Capital gains tax discount for individuals and trusts	4,180
H16	GST — Education	3,550
H19	GST — Health; medical and health services	3,000
H2	GST — Financial Supplies; input taxed treatment	2,850
A43	Exemption of Family Tax Benefit, Parts A and B	2,050
I6	CPM uncovered sectors — Agriculture	1,970
B16	Exemption from interest withholding tax on certain securities	1,730
A21	Exemption of 30 per cent private health insurance rebate, including expense equivalent	1,570
C3	Concessional taxation of non-superannuation termination benefits	1,500
D14	Philanthropy — Exemption for public benevolent institutions (excluding public and not-for-profit hospitals)	1,410
B91	Statutory effective life caps	1,335
A20	Exemption from the Medicare levy for residents with a taxable income below a threshold	1,300
A64	Philanthropy — Deduction for gifts to deductible gift recipients	1,120
D11	Philanthropy — Exemption for public and not-for-profit hospitals and public ambulance services	1,100
I1	CPM uncovered sectors — Deforestation	1,090
C8	Superannuation — deduction and concessional taxation of certain personal contributions	1,050
H21	GST — Health; residential care, community care and other care services	960
H3	GST — Financial Supplies; reduced input tax credits	940
D19	Application of statutory formula to value car benefits	930
F8	Concessional rate of excise levied on aviation gasoline and aviation turbine fuel	930
H6	GST — Water, sewerage and drainage	880
B93	Deduction for capital works expenditure	825
H5	GST — Child Care Services	820
B101	Research and development — Non-refundable tax offset	800
B4	Income tax exemption for local government bodies	720
H10	GST — Importation threshold	650
A32	Senior Australians' and Pensioners' Tax Offset	610
<b>Large negative tax expenditures</b>		
F25	Customs duty	-2,960
F10	Excise levied on fuel oil, heating oil and kerosene	-555

## **TRENDS IN TAX EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION**

Total measured tax expenditures by functional category are reported in Table 1.4 for the period 2009-10 to 2015-16. Significant changes underlying movements in functional categories are listed below.

- The increase in agriculture, forestry and fishing reflects the exclusion of agricultural emissions from the coverage of the carbon pricing mechanism (I6) which impacts on 2012-13 and later years.
- The decrease in the fuel and energy aggregate is due to the increase in excise on aviation fuel (F8) (which is part of the arrangements to make those fuels subject to an effective carbon price), the phased introduction of excise on certain alternative fuels (F9), and the change in the benchmark treatment of crude oil condensate (G7) when that fuel commences to be taxed under the PRRT from 1 July 2012.
- The total for transport and communication is estimated to increase over the reported period owing to the statutory effective life caps (B91) tax expenditure.
- The decrease in the recreation and culture aggregate is due to the expiration of the rebate for broadcasting licence fees tax expenditure (F4).
- The growth in the education aggregate is due to the growth in the value of the GST exemption for education (H16).
- The growth in the health aggregate is significantly due to the growth in the value of the various GST exemptions related to health care.



**Table 1.4: Aggregate tax expenditures by function<sup>(a)</sup>**

	Estimates (\$m)				Projections (\$m)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>General public services</b>							
A. Legislative and executive affairs	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
B. Financial and fiscal affairs	3,200	3,450	3,530	3,790	4,050	4,320	4,590
C. Foreign affairs and economic aid	530	444	468	489	524	544	569
D. General research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. General services	91	181	207	157	143	143	143
F. Government superannuation benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Defence</b>	838	858	887	947	886	921	966
<b>Public order and safety</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education</b>	2,768	3,118	3,379	3,679	3,896	4,242	4,638
<b>Health</b>	7,520	8,110	8,595	9,440	9,295	9,780	10,300
<b>Social security and welfare</b>	33,008	36,472	38,150	40,412	43,286	48,701	54,276
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>	42,210	37,941	33,144	32,283	31,966	32,674	33,383
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	134	181	276	338	201	212	211
<b>Fuel and energy</b>	1,610	1,630	1,535	700	575	435	250
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	193	219	395	3,280	3,285	3,460	3,964
<b>Mining, manufacturing and construction</b>	-1,785	-1,553	-2,128	-2,358	-2,588	-2,708	-2,938
<b>Transport and communication</b>	819	956	1,104	1,311	1,428	1,447	1,379
<b>Other economic affairs</b>							
A. Tourism and area promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Total labour and employment affairs	2,237	2,480	2,518	2,096	1,714	1,554	1,686
C. Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Other economic affairs, nec(b)	19,828	19,817	18,570	17,734	20,169	21,990	23,038
<b>Other purposes</b>							
A. Public debt interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Nominal superannuation interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. General purpose inter-governmental transactions	720	670	700	720	750	780	820
D. Natural disaster relief	8	6	3	1	0	0	0
E. Contingency reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>113,931</b>	<b>114,982</b>	<b>111,334</b>	<b>115,020</b>	<b>119,581</b>	<b>128,496</b>	<b>137,276</b>

(a) Total measured tax expenditures by functional category are derived by summing individual tax expenditure estimates, excluding estimates that are rounded to zero (..) or unquantifiable (\*).

(b) 'nec' means not elsewhere classified.

(c) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

## **COMPARISON WITH DIRECT EXPENDITURE**

The tax expenditure estimates for 2011-12 by functional category are presented alongside direct government expenditures in Table 1.5. The list of direct expenditures by function is reproduced from the *Final Budget Outcome 2011-12*.

Comparisons between tax expenditures and direct expenditures are informative in broad terms, but the estimates are not comparable. For example:

- Tax expenditure estimates measure the benefit of the tax concession to the recipient, whereas direct expenditure estimates measure the impact of the expenditure on the budget in pre-tax dollars.
- Direct expenditures, such as grants or Government program outlays, are usually taxable income in the hands of the recipient, whereas tax expenditures are not.
- The removal of a tax expenditure or a direct expenditure of the same magnitude may have different effects on the fiscal balance, owing to different behavioural responses.

The addition of tax expenditures and direct expenditures will also tend to overstate the impact on the fiscal balance. For example, the government's direct expenditure on certain income support benefits, pensions or allowances includes the full cost of the program to government, but there is also an associated tax expenditure (A41) for the value of the income tax exemption of the benefits to the recipient.

**Table 1.5: Aggregate tax expenditures and direct expenditures by function in 2011-12**

	Tax expenditures (\$m)(a)	Direct expenditures (\$m)(b)
<b>General public services</b>		
A. Legislative and executive affairs	1	1,003
B. Financial and fiscal affairs	3,530	7,982
C. Foreign affairs and economic aid	468	5,878
D. General research	0	2,764
E. General services	207	1,432
F. Government superannuation benefits	0	4,094
<b>Defence</b>	887	21,692
<b>Public order and safety</b>	0	3,999
<b>Education</b>	3,379	29,050
<b>Health</b>	8,595	62,012
<b>Social security and welfare</b>	38,150	126,747
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>	33,144	6,180
<b>Recreation and culture</b>	276	3,809
<b>Fuel and energy</b>	1,535	6,464
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	395	2,953
<b>Mining, manufacturing and construction</b>	-2,128	2,245
<b>Transport and communication</b>	1,104	9,129
<b>Other economic affairs</b>		
A. Tourism and area promotion	0	177
B. Total labour and employment affairs	2,518	4,783
C. Immigration	0	2,740
D. Other economic affairs, nec(c)	18,570	2,354
<b>Other purposes</b>		
A. Public debt interest	0	11,421
B. Nominal superannuation interest	0	7,376
C. General purpose inter-governmental transactions	700	49,940
D. Natural disaster relief	3	1,516
E. Contingency reserve	0	0
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>111,334</b>	<b>377,739</b>

(a) Total measured tax expenditures by functional category are derived by summing individual tax expenditure estimates, excluding estimates that are rounded to zero (..) or unquantifiable (\*).

(b) Direct expenses by function, as reported in the *Final Budget Outcome 2011-12*.

(c) 'nec' means not elsewhere classified.

(d) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

## **1.4 Period covered by these estimates**

The 2012 Tax Expenditures Statement generally uses the publication of the *2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook* as the cut off for policy and information relevant to the estimation of tax expenditures. It does not take account of any policy decisions made after that date.

## CHAPTER 2: THE TAX EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

This chapter provides background on tax expenditures, outlining what they are and how they are measured, and provides guidance for interpreting the estimates reported in the Tax Expenditures Statement (TES).

### 2.1 What is a tax expenditure?

A tax expenditure is a provision of the tax law that provides a benefit to a specified activity or class of taxpayer that is concessional when compared to the 'standard' tax treatment that would apply. A negative tax expenditure arises when arrangements impose an additional charge rather than a benefit. Tax expenditures can be provided in many forms, including tax exemptions, tax deductions, tax offsets, concessional tax rates or deferrals of tax liability.

Tax expenditures are often an alternative to direct expenditures as a method of delivering government assistance or meeting government objectives. Tax expenditures, like direct expenditures, have an impact on the budget position, although the tax expenditure estimates presented in this statement are not directly comparable to budget revenue estimates.

Tax expenditures may also redistribute the tax burden between taxpayers, as most tax expenditures result in less tax being collected from particular taxpayers. As a result, taxes paid by individuals and businesses not benefiting from the tax expenditure need to be higher to raise the same total revenue.

Not all concessional elements of the tax system are classified as tax expenditures. Some concessions are considered structural elements of the tax system and are incorporated in the benchmark. For example, the personal income tax system includes a progressive marginal tax rate structure, which results in individuals on lower incomes paying a lower marginal rate of income tax than those on higher incomes. This arrangement is a structural design feature of the Australian tax system and is therefore not identified as a tax expenditure.

Tax expenditures do not include the impact of the exercise of administrative discretion or the impact of taxpayer non-compliance with the tax law. While these may result in a benefit to certain taxpayers, they do not arise from any policy intent on the part of the government. The magnitude of some tax expenditures may also be affected by factors such as interpretation of the law by the courts and tax administrators.

## 2.2 Why report tax expenditures?

In addition to meeting the requirements of the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998*, the TES is an integral component of the Australian Government's budget reporting. It serves three key functions:

- to allow tax expenditures to receive a similar degree of scrutiny as direct expenditures;
- to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of government activity; and
- to contribute to the design of the tax system, by promoting and informing public debate on all elements of the tax system.

### **Tax expenditure reporting in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries**

In the early 1970s, only Germany and the United States reported tax expenditures. By 1983, Australia, Austria, Canada, France and Spain were also regularly identifying them. Currently, almost all Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries report tax expenditures. Most of these countries, including Australia, report tax expenditures annually.

The purpose of reporting tax expenditures is generally the evaluation of tax expenditures and to promote and assist public debate on the design of the tax system.

Most OECD tax expenditure reporting countries report tax expenditures that relate to personal and business income taxes and value added taxes, where applicable. Australia, like many OECD countries, reports tax expenditures on the majority of central government direct and indirect taxes. Some OECD countries report tax expenditures at all levels of government.

References:

H Brix, C Valenduc and Z Li Swift, *Tax Expenditures — Shedding Light on Government Spending through the Tax System, Lessons from Developed and Transition Economies*, The World Bank, Washington DC, 2003.

*Tax Expenditures in OECD Countries*, OECD, 2010.

## **TRANSPARENCY AND SCRUTINY**

The TES improves the transparency of the tax system, thereby allowing greater public scrutiny of government policies.

In Australia, direct government expenditures are generally scrutinised during the annual budget process by Parliament and parliamentary committees, the media and the general public.

Tax expenditures, like direct expenditures, affect the Government's budget. It is important, therefore, that tax expenditures are reviewed on a regular basis and receive similar scrutiny to that given to direct expenditures. The publication of information on tax expenditures facilitates their review and assessment, and assists in determining whether their objectives are being met at a reasonable cost and in the interest of the community in general.

## **SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY**

The publication of Australian Government tax expenditure information allows for a more comprehensive assessment of Australian Government activity.<sup>1</sup> Unless direct expenditures and tax expenditures are both reported, the scope of Government influence on the economy and society will be understated. By reporting tax expenditures, all Government assistance is transparent.

## **TAX SYSTEM DESIGN**

Transparent reporting of tax expenditures assists the evaluation, design and development of the tax system and helps to determine whether there has been adherence to three of the key principles of tax system design – efficiency, equity and simplicity.<sup>2</sup> The provision of detailed information on tax expenditures allows a more thorough assessment of the tax system in respect to:

- its effect on resource allocation and incentives for taxpayer behaviour;
- the most appropriate way to administer concessions, particularly as most tax expenditures could be delivered as direct expenditures; and

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1 Tax expenditures applying to State and Territory law are not reported in the Australian Government TES.

2 For further discussion of tax and transfer system design principles, see AFTS Review Panel 2009, *Australia's future tax system Report to the Treasurer*, Part One Overview, p 17.

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

- the impact on different entities within the economy, particularly as tax expenditures shift the tax burden to entities that are not treated concessionally.

## **2.3 Approaches to measuring tax expenditures**

There are three main methods used to measure tax expenditures.

- The revenue forgone approach – this approach measures the difference in tax paid by taxpayers who receive a particular concession relative to similar taxpayers who do not receive that concession. It compares the current/prospective treatment to the benchmark treatment, assuming taxpayer behaviour is unchanged. Accordingly, revenue forgone tax expenditures measure the impact of a concession in terms of the benefit taxpayers derive from the concession given their behaviour once it is in place.
- The revenue gain approach – this approach measures how much revenue could increase if a particular tax concession was removed. Accurate estimation of this cost requires estimates of the behavioural effects associated with such a change. (This approach is used when preparing new policy proposal estimates for the budget.)
- The outlay equivalence approach – this approach estimates how much direct expenditure would be needed to provide a benefit equivalent to the tax expenditure. This approach measures the direct expenditure required, in before-tax dollars, to achieve the same after-tax dollar benefit as the tax expenditure where the direct expenditure receives the tax treatment appropriate for that type of income in the hands of the recipient.

The three methods can yield significantly different estimates of the value of a tax expenditure.

Consistent with most tax expenditures statements published in OECD countries, Australia uses the revenue forgone approach. This is the most reliable method for estimating the level of assistance the tax system provides to taxpayers.

## **2.4 Treasury's approach to estimating tax expenditures**

### **REVENUE FORGONE AND COMPARISON WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES**

The estimates of tax expenditures in this statement are prepared under the 'revenue forgone' approach which calculates the benefit to the taxpayer of the tax provisions



concerned, measured relative to a non-concessional tax benchmark, rather than in terms of the budgetary cost of those provisions.

Revenue forgone estimates differ from budget estimates for new revenue policy measures as they are estimated relative to different benchmarks. Estimates calculated by the revenue forgone approach identify the financial benefit of tax concessions to taxpayers receiving those concessions relative to taxpayers that do not. They do not include behavioural response impacts and so it does not necessarily follow that there would be an equivalent increase to Government revenue from the abolition of the tax expenditure.

In contrast, estimates of the cost of new policy proposals in the budget are based on the revenue that the Government expects to collect. The forward estimates and budget estimates are estimates of future tax collections and take account of factors such as taxpayer behaviour and compliance with the tax law.

The revenue forgone approach is the principal approach used to estimate tax expenditures in this statement and in the tax expenditure statements of most other countries. This approach is preferred because:

- The revenue forgone approach requires only a single consistent assumption regarding behavioural responses to removing a concession (no behavioural change) which allows the value of a tax concession to be based on the actual (or projected) level of transactions.
- The revenue forgone approach measures the total 'expenditure' on a concession, given the level of usage of the concession by taxpayers, similar to the way in which the ongoing cost of demand driven outlays are recorded in the budget based on the total take up of a program.
- The results under the revenue forgone approach can be interpreted consistently in terms of the benefit of a tax concession to the taxpayer.

## **REVENUE GAIN ESTIMATES**

The revenue gain approach has often been proposed as an alternative to the revenue forgone approach as a way of producing tax expenditure estimates that are more comparable to budget revenue estimates.

This TES includes revenue gain estimates for several of the largest tax expenditure items for comparison purposes in Chapter 4. These estimates show that significant differences can arise between the two sets of estimates because of the impact of behavioural assumptions and the policy specified for removing the tax concessions to bring them into alignment with the benchmark.

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

There are, however, considerable practical difficulties in producing estimates on a revenue gain approach for all the tax expenditures identified in this statement.

- As there are no Government decisions to remove tax concessions, estimating the revenue gain from doing so requires the making of ad hoc policy assumptions. While the revenue gain estimates use a standard policy specification as far as possible, the estimates presented only represent one of a range of possible policy outcomes.
- Estimating revenue gain requires information about the behavioural responses of taxpayers to policy changes for each estimate. In most cases this information is not available and assumptions need to be made to arrive at an estimate.
- Calculating comprehensive revenue gain estimates that provide a reliable estimate of aggregate tax expenditures would require the specification of assumptions regarding the order in which tax expenditures are removed and how activity would flow to alternative concessions.

## **ACCRUAL ESTIMATES**

The tax expenditure estimates are prepared on the same revenue recognition basis as the budget estimates. Since the 2006-07 Budget, the basis for reporting revenue in the budget has changed. The changes are outlined below and apply to estimates in the TES from 2006-07.

### **Revenue recognition methodology**

Accrual accounting was introduced by the Australian Government in the 1999-2000 Budget. The Australian Accounting Standards and Government Finance Statistics standards for accrual accounting require that taxation revenue be recognised in the reporting period in which the taxpayer earns the income that is subsequently subject to taxation – this is known as the Economic Transactions Method (ETM). But the standards also permit government reporting using an alternative approach when the ETM approach would generate unreliable measures of taxation revenues.

Because ETM is an unreliable measure for several significant revenue heads – and these account for the majority of total revenue – all taxation revenue was recognised using the Tax Liability Method (TLM) in all accrual budget related documentation from the 1999-2000 Budget to the *Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2005-06*. Under TLM, taxation revenue is accounted for at the time a taxpayer makes a self assessment or when an assessment of a taxation liability is raised by the relevant authority.

Commencing with the 2006-07 Budget, the Australian Government adopted ETM revenue recognition for all revenue heads where the measurement issues are not

material, but retained TLM revenue recognition where ETM measurement issues may be material. The taxation revenues that continue to be recognised on a TLM basis are:

- individuals and other withholding taxation;
- company income taxation; and
- superannuation taxation.

## **RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES**

Where estimates of tax expenditures are quantified, information on the reliability of the estimate is also provided. The reliability ratings used in the TES, as well as indicators for each rating and a summary of the tax expenditures at each rating, are provided in Table 3.1 of Chapter 3.

## **2.5 Interpreting the estimates of tax expenditures**

Care should be taken when interpreting the tax expenditure estimates presented in this document. The estimates of reported tax expenditures are not necessarily reliable indicators of the budgetary impact of removing particular tax concessions. Nor are the aggregate estimates presented in Chapter 1 necessarily reliable indicators of the total value of tax expenditures, in particular as tax expenditures are not additive.

Care should also be taken in comparing the level of tax expenditures reported in different editions of the TES, both for individual tax expenditures and in aggregate. Changes may arise without any change in the actual magnitude of tax expenditures. The reasons include revisions to data, changes in methodology, identification of formerly unidentified tax expenditures, quantification of previously unquantified tax expenditures and deletion of abolished tax expenditures.

Great care also needs to be taken in interpreting the revenue gain estimates in Chapter 4 as they are 'stand alone' estimates that do not take account of the impact of other policy changes. Like the revenue forgone estimates they are not additive and aggregates should only be used as indicators of broad trends in the overall value of tax concessions.

## **2.6 Issues surrounding interpretation of tax expenditure estimates**

This section provides an overview of the main issues relating to interpretation of the estimates.

## **BEHAVIOURAL EFFECTS**

The introduction of a tax expenditure tends to increase concessionally taxed activity. Accordingly, the same activity would be expected to contract should the related tax expenditure be abolished, with consequential implications for potential revenue flows. Other responses may follow. For example:

- The removal of one concession may result in increased use of other concessionally taxed activities, lowering tax revenue elsewhere.
- Under a progressive income tax system, the removal of a tax expenditure may result in some taxpayers facing a higher average tax rate, increasing tax revenue.
- As tax concessions may alter resource allocation and direct scarce resources from one activity to another, removal of those concessions may affect economic efficiency and the overall level of economic activity. This change in activity could affect tax revenues.

In most cases, the net effect of these influences on revenue is unclear. Furthermore, in cases where the level of activity is highly sensitive to a concession, the increase in revenue from removing the tax expenditure could be very small. In these cases, reporting tax expenditure estimates as the cost to revenue (that is, using the revenue gain approach) would give the impression that the tax expenditure has little material effect when actually the recipients make great use of it to derive quite large financial benefits.

## **POTENTIAL OVERLAPS**

Unless otherwise indicated, tax expenditure estimates are calculated on an individual basis and do not take account of potential overlaps with other tax expenditures. While aggregate tax expenditures can provide a guide to trends in tax expenditures over time, overlaps between the coverage of different tax expenditures and likely behavioural responses to their removal mean that such aggregates are not a reliable indicator of the overall budgetary impact of tax concessions.

## **ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS**

Tax expenditure estimates are separated into estimates (for historical years) and projections (for future years). The estimates for 2011-12 are preliminary and subject to revision upon receipt of further tax data. Estimates in the TES may change between editions as benchmarks are modified, new tax expenditures are identified, or as a result of revised or new data becoming available.

## 2.7 Tax expenditure benchmarks

In order to identify and measure tax expenditures a benchmark must be specified. Tax expenditures are defined and measured as deviations from this benchmark.

The framework for defining the benchmarks used in this statement is based on two principles.

- The benchmark should represent the standard taxation treatment that applies to similar taxpayers or types of activity. Consequently, a benchmark taxation treatment should neither favour nor disadvantage similar taxpayers or activities.
- The benchmark may incorporate *structural elements* of the tax system where there are difficulties adopting the standard treatment as the benchmark. Such elements could include integral design features; for example, the progressive income tax rate scale for individual taxpayers.

Reconciling these two criteria often involves an element of judgment. In particular, there may be different views on which structural elements to include in the benchmark. Consequently, benchmarks vary over time and across countries and can be arbitrary.

Each benchmark will generally consist of the following elements:

- the tax base – the activities or transactions subject to the tax;
- the tax rate – the rate of tax that applies to the base;
- the tax unit – the entity liable to pay the tax; and
- the tax period – the period in which the activities or transactions are undertaken.

The benchmarks used by Australia in the TES are outlined at the beginning of each set of tax expenditures in Chapter 3 and are explained in detail in Appendix A.



## **CHAPTER 3: TAX EXPENDITURES**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides information on all Australian Government tax expenditures. Details include a description of the tax expenditure, its commencement date and (where applicable) its expiry date, legislative references for the tax expenditure and estimates of the annual benefit derived by the recipients of the tax expenditure, including the reliability of those estimates (where quantified).

### **3.2 Notes on the estimates**

Unless otherwise indicated, tax expenditure estimates are calculated on an individual basis and do not take account of potential overlaps with other tax expenditures.

Tax expenditure estimates are separated into estimates (for historical years) and projections (for future years). The estimates for 2011-12 are preliminary and subject to revision upon receipt of further tax data.

The tax expenditure estimates are prepared on the same revenue recognition basis as the budget estimates. Further detail on the revenue recognition basis used in the TES is provided in Chapter 2.

### **3.3 Benchmarks used in the TES estimates**

To provide a clear structure for reporting tax expenditures, the TES benchmarks are divided into two major components reflecting Australia's taxation arrangements.

- The income tax benchmark describes the standard taxation arrangements applying to personal and business income, superannuation, fringe benefits and capital gains.
- The indirect taxes benchmark describes the standard taxation arrangements that apply either directly or indirectly to consumption; namely the supply of goods and services to consumers, tobacco, fuel, types of alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles, natural resources, customs duty, taxation or other revenue-raising arrangements imposed to recover the external costs of particular activities, and other indirect taxes.

### 3.4 Summary of tax expenditures by benchmark

Tax expenditures are grouped according to the benchmark against which they are estimated and by the broad subject category to which they relate. The table below provides details of how this chapter is organised.

<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Specific benchmark category</b>	<b>Subject category</b>	<b>TES reference code</b>
Income Tax	Personal income (A)	Tax expenditures for general public services	A1-A6
		Tax expenditures for defence	A7-A15
		Tax expenditures for education	A16-A19
		Tax expenditures for health	A20-A25
		Tax expenditures for social security and welfare	A26-A30
		Tax concessions for certain taxpayers	A31-A40
		Tax exemptions for certain government income support payments	A41-A47
		Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities	A48-A51
		Tax expenditures for recreation and culture	A52-A53
		Tax expenditures for transport and communications	A54
		Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	A55-A65
		Concessions under the substantiation provisions for employment-related expenses	A66-A68
		Miscellaneous tax expenditures	A69-A72
	Business income (B)	Tax expenditures for general public services	B1-B4
		International tax expenditures	B5-B20
		Tax expenditures for defence	B21
		Tax expenditures for health	B22-B23
		Tax expenditures for social security and welfare	B24-B26
		Tax concessions for certain taxpayers	B27-B30
		Tax exemptions for certain government income support payments	B31
Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities		B32	
Tax expenditures for recreation and culture		B33-B35	
Tax expenditures relating to prepayments and advance expenditures		B36-B39	
Tax expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing		B40-B47	
Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining		B48-B49	
Tax expenditures for transport and communications		B50-B52	



Chapter 3: Tax expenditures

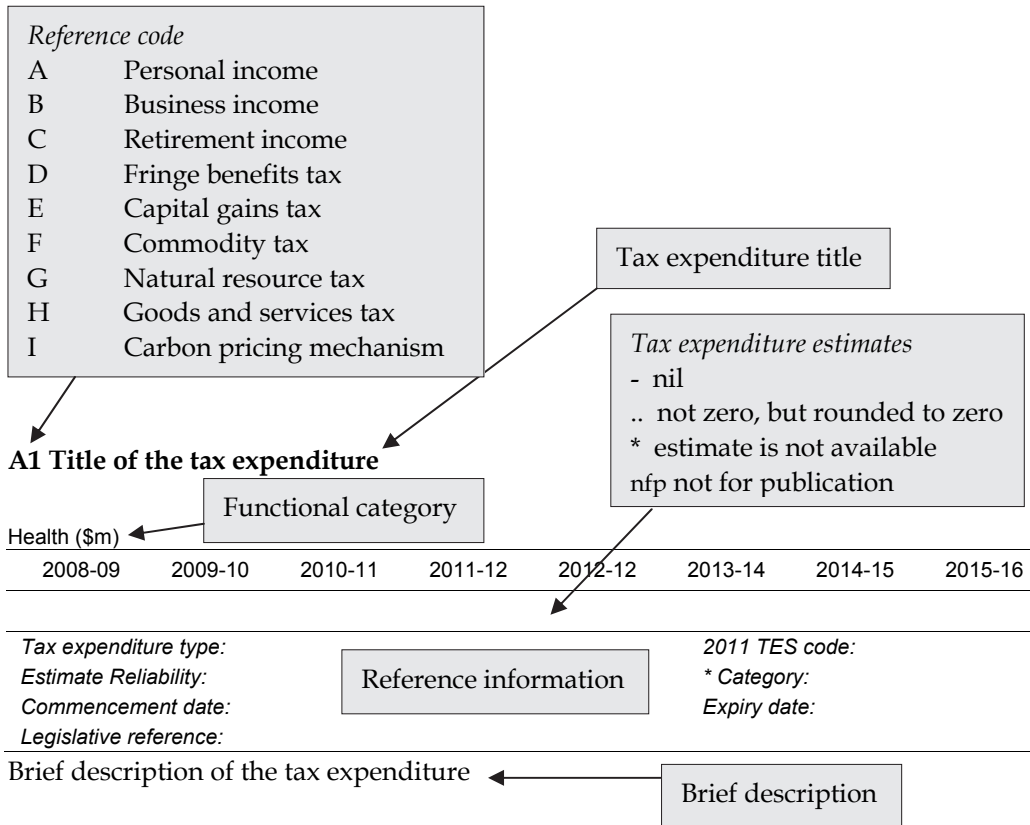
<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Specific benchmark category</b>	<b>Subject category</b>	<b>TES reference code</b>	
Income Tax (continued)	Business income (B) (continued)	Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	B53-B75	
		Tax expenditures relating to capital expenditure, effective life and depreciation	B76-B106	
		General consumption tax expenditures	B107	
		Miscellaneous tax expenditures	B108-B111	
	Retirement savings (C)	Tax expenditures for social security and welfare	C1-C15	
		Tax concessions for certain taxpayers	C16	
		Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	C17-C18	
	Fringe Benefits Tax (D)	Tax expenditures for public order and safety	D1-D3	
		Tax expenditures for general public services	D4	
		Tax expenditures for defence	D5-D7	
		Tax expenditures for education	D8	
		Tax expenditures for health	D9-D11	
		Tax expenditures for social security and welfare	D12-D14	
		Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities	D15-D16	
		Tax expenditures for recreation and culture	D17-D18	
		Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	D19-D52	
	Capital Gains Tax (E)	Tax expenditures for defence	E1	
		Tax expenditures for health	E2	
		Tax expenditures for social security and welfare	E3	
		Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities	E4-E8	
		Tax expenditures for recreation and culture	E9	
		Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	E10-E35	
	Indirect Taxes	Commodity and other indirect taxes (F)	Tax expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing	F1
			Tax expenditures for transport and communications	F2-F6
Tax expenditures for other economic affairs			F7	
Fuel			F8-F11	
Tobacco			F12	
Alcohol			F13-F21	
Motor vehicles			F22	
General consumption tax expenditures			F23-F25	
Natural resources taxes (G)		Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining	G1-G5	
		Petroleum	G6-G13	

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Specific benchmark category</b>	<b>Subject category</b>	<b>TES reference code</b>
Indirect Taxes (continued)	Goods and Services Tax (H)	Tax expenditures for general public services	H1-H6
		International tax expenditures	H7-H15
		Tax expenditures for education	H16
		Tax expenditures for health	H17-H21
		Tax concessions for certain taxpayers	H22-H25
		Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining	H26
		Tax expenditures for transport and communications	H27
		Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	H28-H29
	Carbon Pricing Mechanism (I)	Tax concessions for certain taxpayers	I1-I5
		Tax expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing	I6
		Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining	I7
		Tax expenditures for other economic affairs	I8

### 3.5 Guide to tax expenditure descriptions

The descriptions of tax expenditures included in this chapter present a range of information about each identified tax expenditure item. The following example illustrates the information included for a given tax expenditure.



## *Tax Expenditures Statement*

The reference information provides details of:

- the type of expenditure, for instance a tax exemption, deduction or tax offset;
- the year a tax expenditure commenced;
- the year a tax expenditure will cease to operate (if applicable);
- the legislative provisions implementing the tax expenditure;
- the 2011 Tax Expenditures Statement reference code for a tax expenditure that is not new;
- an assessment of the reliability of estimates for a tax expenditure where estimates are available; and
- a category classification for a tax expenditure for which estimates are not available, indicating an order of magnitude range for the likely size of the tax expenditure.

Tax expenditures by functional categories are summarised in Table 1.5. The functional categories are based on an international standard classification of functions of government that is incorporated into the Government Finance Statistics framework.

The 'tax expenditure type' in the reference information classifies tax expenditures according to the way in which they are delivered, for instance, by way of a tax exemption, tax deduction, tax offset, concessional tax rate or deferral of a tax liability.

In the case of fringe benefits tax, tax expenditures may also be delivered through a reduction in taxable value, discounted valuation or record keeping exemption. A reduction in taxable value is a tax expenditure that arises where the taxable value of the fringe benefit is reduced by some factor. A discounted valuation describes provisions where a valuation other than the actual value of the benefit is used as a basis for calculating the tax. Record keeping exemptions arise where an employer is not obliged to maintain current records of benefits to calculate the tax.

Certain tax expenditures relating to depreciation allow for the accelerated write-off of depreciable assets and these tax expenditures are identified as accelerated write-off. In the early years of an asset's life, accelerated write-offs allow larger deductions than the benchmark depreciation treatment. In the later years of an asset's life when the accelerated write-off is complete, deductions that would be allowed under the benchmark are no longer available. Thus, accelerated write-offs act like tax deferrals.

### The presentation of capital gains tax expenditures

In general, the discount components of capital gains tax (CGT) concessions are reported as part of the tax expenditure *Capital gains tax discount for individuals and trusts* (E17) in order to provide a clearer indication of the value of CGT concessions to taxpayers and avoid double counting. The estimate shown for each individual tax expenditure, except for E17, is the estimate of the concession in excess of the discount.

The same approach is taken for the CGT main residence exemption (E5) but, due to the significant value of the discount component of this item, the value of the CGT discount component is reported as a separate item (E6).

### ORDER OF MAGNITUDE RANGE

In many cases, estimates for tax expenditures are not available because of data limitations or because of the nature of the tax expenditure itself. In such cases, the various modelling techniques used to estimate the value of tax expenditures, which are discussed in detail in Appendix A, are unable to be utilised fully to produce reliable estimates.

The following categories are used to provide an indication of the size of the expenditure for those tax expenditures for which an estimate is not available. The category assigned to an unquantifiable tax expenditure refers to the year the tax expenditure is considered to be most significant.

Order of magnitude range	
Category	Expected tax expenditure (\$m)
0	0 on average
1	0 — 10
2	10 — 100
3	100 — 1,000
4	1,000 +
NA	not available

The category classifications are provided as a broad guide only and have been estimated without the benefit of detailed data. They are based on assumptions and judgment and as such they should be treated with caution. Tax expenditures that are categorised in this way are not included in the aggregate measured tax expenditures reported in Chapter 1.

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

The category classification also indicates whether a tax expenditure is positive or negative. A positive sign denotes a positive tax expenditure, while a negative sign denotes a negative tax expenditure. For example, reliable estimates for an exemption from fringe benefits tax that applies to benefits provided by certain international organisations (D4) are not available. As such, category 1+ has been allocated to this tax expenditure to indicate the broad range of the size of the tax expenditure. It indicates that this tax expenditure is considered to be up to \$10 million in the year the tax expenditure is most significant.

Where a tax expenditure for which an estimate is not available is small and is expected to average zero over the reporting period, it is classified as category 0. Where a tax expenditure could be either positive or negative, a +/- order of magnitude is assigned. For example, the deferral or spreading of income from the forced disposal or death of livestock (B42) is expected to be between -\$100 million and \$100 million in any given year. Accordingly, a classification of 2+/- has been assigned. For a tax expenditure where neither an estimate, nor an order of magnitude could be assigned, an 'NA' classification has been adopted.

### **RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**

Tax expenditure estimates in this statement aim to represent the best estimates that can be made given the available data. The estimates vary in their reliability, depending upon the quality and detail of the underlying data that is used in the estimates, the frequency of that data, the extent to which calculations are based on assumptions, the sensitivity of the results to those assumptions and whether future taxpayer behaviour is reasonably predictable. Future taxpayer behaviour is a factor in determining the reliability of tax expenditure projections, where taxpayer behaviour affects the future level of use of tax concessions. In addition, unexpected changes in economic conditions or volatility in markets may influence the future value of tax expenditures, thus impacting the reliability of tax expenditures projections. In many cases, there is insufficient data to produce a reliable estimate for a tax expenditure item, in which case the estimate will be shown as being unquantifiable or 'not available'.

The reliability of quantified tax expenditures is shown in Table 3.1. The table shows that of the 363 tax expenditures identified, estimates are available for 211. Of the quantified tax expenditures, approximately 52 per cent are rated as having medium or higher reliability, accounting for 30 per cent of the total identified number of tax expenditures in 2012-13.

**Table 3.1: Reliability of quantified tax expenditures**

Reliability rating	Indicators for rating at this level	Number	Aggregate estimates in 2012-13 (\$m)
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High quality tax data.</li> <li>Modelling with few or no assumptions.</li> <li>Well established tax expenditure with stable and predictable taxpayer behaviour.</li> </ul>	7	7
Medium — High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High quality tax data.</li> <li>Modelling with few or no assumptions.</li> <li>May involve a new or changed tax expenditure for which future taxpayer behaviour is fairly predictable.</li> </ul>	17	-187
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomplete data, often from other high quality secondary sources, with a number of verifiable assumptions.</li> <li>New or changed tax expenditure with considerable behavioural changes or dependent on factors outside of the tax system.</li> </ul>	85	47,194
Medium — Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic data only, mainly from sources other than tax. Includes important reasonable assumptions that cannot be readily checked.</li> <li>Significant new tax expenditures or existing tax expenditures for which taxpayer behaviour is hard to predict.</li> </ul>	38	12,935
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little data, much of it low quality, with important unverifiable data assumptions.</li> <li>Taxpayer behaviour is volatile or very dependent on factors outside the tax system.</li> </ul>	55	54,927
Very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very little data and of poor quality, model relying heavily on data assumptions.</li> <li>Almost no information on potential taxpayer behaviour.</li> </ul>	9	144

### 3.6 Income tax benchmark

Most Australian Government taxes are imposed on income rather than commodities. The following sections outline the general features of the income tax benchmark.

Separate benchmarks are used for personal income, business income, superannuation, fringe benefits and capital gains because they have distinct tax regimes that affect how tax expenditures are measured against the general income tax benchmark.

Detailed descriptions of the income tax benchmarks are provided in Appendix A.

## PERSONAL INCOME

General features of the personal income tax benchmark:

- a tax base including all nominal income less expenses incurred in earning income;
- a tax scale comprising tax rates, associated income tax thresholds, Medicare levy and low income tax offset;
- the individual as the tax unit; and
- the financial year as the tax period.

### Tax expenditures for general public services

#### A1 Deduction for expenses incurred by election candidates

General public services — Legislative and executive affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i> A1		
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 25-60, 25-65 and 25-70 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Certain expenses incurred by candidates contesting federal, state and territory government elections are deductible. Expenses of up to \$1,000 per election incurred by candidates contesting local government elections are also deductible. Candidates are eligible for the deduction irrespective of whether they successfully contest the election.



## A2 Exemption of official salaries and certain other income of the Governor-General and Governor of any State

General public services — Legislative and executive affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A2
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	High							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		No longer available for appointments after 28 June 2001
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Former section 51-15 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

The ordinary and statutory income of the Governor-General and State Governors derived from a source outside Australia, along with their official salaries, were exempt from income tax. This exemption is not available for appointments made after 28 June 2001.

The NSW Governor is the only remaining State Governor appointed before 28 June 2001.

## A3 Exemption of certain income earned by Australians working overseas

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	345	220	65	60	60	65	65	70
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A3
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 23AF and 23AG of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

Income earned by Australians working overseas for a continuous period of 91 days or more may be exempt from income tax if they are employed to work on certain approved overseas projects or if their foreign employment is directly attributable to:

- the delivery of Australia's overseas aid program by the individual's employer;
- the activities of the individual's employer in operating a developing country relief fund or a public disaster relief fund;
- the activities of the individual's employer being a prescribed institution that is exempt from Australian income tax;
- the individual's deployment outside Australia by an Australian government (or an authority thereof) as a member of a discipline force; or
- an activity of a kind specified in the regulations.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

This exemption may not apply where the foreign earnings are exempt from income tax in the foreign country.

### A4 Exemption of income of certain visitors to Australia

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A4
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 842-105 and Section 768-100 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The earnings of certain foreign residents and visitors to Australia are exempt from income tax.

This exemption broadly applies to Australian sourced income earned by foreign residents in their official capacity:

- as a visiting foreign government representative or member of their entourage;
- as a representative of an educational, scientific, religious or philanthropic society or association;
- as a member of the foreign media reporting on proceedings relating to a visitor referred to in one of the preceding points;
- as an advisor to an Australian Government Agency or as a member of a Royal Commission; or
- in assisting the Australian Government in regards to Australia's defence where the income is non-exempt in their country of residence.

The official salary and foreign sourced income earned by visitors to Australia are also exempt from income tax where reciprocal tax exemptions are provided by their home country and the visitor is:

- a foreign Government representative or staff of the representative when the Vienna Conventions on Consular or Diplomatic Relations do not apply; or
- an officer of a British Commonwealth of Nations Country in Australia to either provide their services on behalf of their country or an Australian Government Agency in accordance with intergovernmental arrangements.

### A5 Exemption of official salary and emoluments of officials of prescribed international organisations

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A5	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963						

The official salary and emoluments of officials of prescribed international organisations may be exempt from income tax as part of the privileges and immunities required under the terms of certain international agreements. Prescribed international organisations include the United Nations organisations, the OECD, the International Court of Justice and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### A6 Exemption from income tax and the Medicare levy for residents of Norfolk Island

General public services — General services (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A6	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 1A of Part III and sections 251T and 251U of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Income earned by residents of Norfolk Island is exempt from income tax and the Medicare levy.

## Tax expenditures for defence

### A7 Exemption from the Medicare levy for current and veteran Australian Defence Force members and their relatives and associates

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
70	75	80	75	80	80	85	85
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A7	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 251T and 251U of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Income earned by current and veteran Australian Defence Force personnel and people who are entitled to free medical treatment because they are relatives of, or individuals

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

otherwise associated with, Australian Defence Force personnel, such as a repatriation beneficiary, is generally exempt from the Medicare levy.

**A8 Exemption of certain allowances paid to Australian Defence Force personnel**

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
70	70	80	85	90	90	90	95
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A8
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 51-5 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Regulation 51-5.01 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997</i>						

Certain allowances payable to Australian Defence Force personnel are exempt from income tax. These include the following allowances — separation allowance, disturbance allowance, rent allowance paid to a member without dependants or a member with dependants (unaccompanied), transfer allowance, and deployment allowance.

In the case of rent allowance paid to Australian Defence Force personnel, the benchmark treatment is compensation for the actual additional cost faced by employees in living away from their homes. Accordingly, this tax expenditure relates solely to that part of the allowance that is in excess of this compensation.

**A9 Exemption of compensation for loss of deployment allowance paid to Australian Defence Force members**

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	1	1	1	1	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A9
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>* Category</i>		1+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1996				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 51-5 and 51-32 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Australian Defence Force personnel may receive compensation for the loss of deployment allowance where the deployment allowance ceases to be paid upon repatriation to Australia due to injuries sustained in a warlike situation. Such compensation payments are exempt from income tax.

### A10 Exemption of compensation for loss of pay and allowances paid to Australian Defence Force Reserve personnel

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A10	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1996				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 51-5 and 51-33 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Australian Defence Force Reserve personnel who are forced to resign due to injuries sustained whilst employed by the Reserves may receive compensation for the loss of pay and allowances. Such compensation payments are exempt from income tax.

### A11 Exemption of pay and allowances earned by members of the Australian Defence Force on eligible duty

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
65	75	90	95	95	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A11	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 23AC and 23AD of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Base pay and allowances, which are not exempt from income tax under another provision of the income tax law, made to Australian Defence Force personnel while on eligible duty at a specified area, are exempt from income tax.

### A12 Exemption of pay and allowances earned in Australia by foreign forces

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A12	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 842-105 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Pay and allowances earned in Australia as a member of a foreign force is exempt from income tax. This does not apply if the Australian Government makes the payment.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**A13 Exemption of pay and allowances for part-time Australian Defence Force Reserve personnel**

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
55	60	60	60	65	65	65	65
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A13
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 51-5 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The pay and allowances of part-time Australian Defence Force Reserve personnel are exempt from income tax.

**A14 Exemption of some payments to Australian Federal Police and civilian personnel in service with an armed force of the United Nations**

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A14
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 23AB of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Australian Federal Police and civilian personnel contributed by Australia to an armed force of the United Nations may receive compensation in respect of death, impairment or incapacity resulting from their service. Such compensation payments are exempt from income tax. The estate of a deceased civilian who has performed United Nations service may also receive relief from unpaid tax in respect of pay and allowances. In addition, a partial income tax exemption applies to living allowances paid to civilians who died during periods of United Nations service.

**A15 Tax offsets for Australian Defence Force personnel serving overseas and for Australian Federal Police and civilians serving with United Nations forces**

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Included in A51							
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A15
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 79B and 23AB(7) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Australian Defence Force personnel who serve overseas and civilian personnel contributed by Australia to an armed force of the United Nations may be eligible for a tax offset. Personnel or civilians qualify for the full offset amount if their total period of

overseas service is more than half the income year or if they die while on service. Personnel or civilians who serve for less than half the income year receive a proportion of the full amount. The offset is made up of a base amount with additional entitlements for individuals who maintain dependants.

## Tax expenditures for education

### A16 Denial of deductibility for certain self-education expenses

Education (\$m)								
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A16		
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3-		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1989				<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 26-20 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Course fees and interest repayments for a Higher Education Contribution Scheme Higher Education Loan Program (HECS-HELP) place funded by the individual are not tax deductible, even for the proportion that relates to income earning activities.

Self-education expenses would otherwise be deductible to the extent that the self-education is to maintain or improve skills or knowledge which the taxpayer uses in income earning activities.

### A17 Education Tax Refund

Education (\$m)								
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
-	-	130	140	140	7	3	-	
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A17		
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2008				<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 61-M of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Education Tax Refund payments are exempt from income tax.

For the income years 2008-09 to 2010-11, eligible individuals were able to claim a refundable tax offset for 50 per cent of eligible education expenses incurred in respect of a student undertaking primary or secondary school studies, up to a maximum amount. For expenses incurred in 2010-11, the maximum amount of the Education Tax Refund was \$397 for each primary school student and \$794 for each secondary school student. These maximum amounts were indexed in line with increases in the Consumer Price Index.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

The Education Tax Refund was replaced by the Schoolkids Bonus on 26 May 2012. The full 2011-12 Education Tax Refund entitlement was paid as a one-off transitional payment to eligible families from June 2012. Families received \$409 for each primary school student and \$818 for each secondary school student. See also the related tax expenditure A29 *Exemption of the Schoolkids Bonus*.

### A18 Exemption of income from certain educational scholarships, payments to apprentices or similar forms of assistance

Education (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
34	30	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A18	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 51-10, 51-35, 51-40, 51-42 and 842-105 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Income derived by way of scholarships, bursaries or other educational allowances to a student receiving full-time education at a school, college or university may be exempt from income tax. Income derived as part of an Australian Government scheme to assist secondary education or the education of isolated children is exempt from income tax, excluding federal education or training payments or education entry payments provided under the *Social Security Act 1991*.

A number of other educational assistance payments are also exempt from income tax, including grants from the Australian American Educational Foundation (that is, Fulbright Scholarships), and the early completion bonus payments for apprentices in trades suffering a skills shortage. Other eligible payments are listed in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

### A19 Threshold for the deductibility of self-education expenses

Education (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-13	-12	-12	-11	-11	-11	-11	-12
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A19	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 82A of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Self-education expenses are deductible if the purpose of the self-education is to maintain or improve skills or knowledge which the taxpayer uses in income earning activities. In certain circumstances taxpayers may have to reduce their allowable self-education expenses by \$250, which may reduce the deduction that they can claim for self-education expenses. Self-education expenses that are non-deductible, such as



child care costs and non-deductible travel expenses which relate to self-education, can be offset against the \$250 threshold.

## Tax expenditures for health

### A20 Exemption from the Medicare levy for residents with a taxable income below a threshold

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,030	1,110	1,150	1,180	1,300	1,370	1,410	1,460
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A21
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1986			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 7 of the <i>Medicare Levy Act 1986</i>					

The Medicare levy generally applies at a flat rate to a taxpayer's whole taxable income. Residents whose taxable income falls below a threshold are exempt from the Medicare levy, with the levy phased in once the taxpayer's income exceeds the threshold.

### A21 Exemption of 30 per cent private health insurance rebate, including expense equivalent

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,070	1,140	1,220	1,330	1,570	1,140	1,120	1,090
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A22
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — High					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1998			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 52-125 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

Taxpayers can receive up to a 30 per cent refund (up to 35 per cent for people aged 65 to 69, and up to 40 per cent for people aged 70 and over) on the costs of private health insurance either as a refundable tax offset, direct payment or through reduced premiums. These payments are exempt from income tax. From 1 July 2012 the Government introduced three new 'Private Health Insurance Tiers', which may affect the amount of refund a taxpayer can receive. The tiers lower the amount of private health insurance refund claimable for individuals and couples on certain incomes. Individuals and couples who earn less than the Medicare levy surcharge thresholds will continue to receive the full refund amount.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**A22 Increased Medicare levy for income earners who do not hold private health insurance**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-510	-220	-200	-200	-200	-280	-280	-280
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A23
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1997			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 8B to 8D of the <i>Medicare Levy Act 1986</i> <i>A New Tax System (Medicare Levy Surcharge — Fringe Benefits) Act 1999</i>						

Individuals and couples who do not have appropriate private health insurance and whose income exceeds a threshold are subject to an increased Medicare levy, known as the Medicare levy surcharge. From 1 July 2012, the income for surcharge threshold purposes above which the private health insurance surcharge is payable is \$84,000 for single individuals and \$168,000 for couples and families. For families with more than one dependent child the threshold is increased by \$1,500 for each dependent child after the first. The singles threshold is indexed annually to changes in average weekly ordinary time earnings. The couples and families threshold is double the singles threshold. The surcharge has applied since 1 July 1997 and is a negative tax expenditure.

From 1 July 2012 the Government introduced three new 'Private Health Insurance Tiers', which may affect the amount of surcharge to which a taxpayer is subject. The tiers increase the level of the Medicare levy surcharge for individuals and couples on certain incomes.

**A23 Medical expenses tax offset**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
435	465	525	505	545	450	480	520
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A24
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 159P of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

A tax offset is available to a taxpayer whose net medical expenses, which is medical expenses less available reimbursements such as Medicare and private health insurance refunds, in the income year exceed a certain threshold. Qualifying medical expenses may relate both to resident taxpayers and any resident dependants of the taxpayer.

From 2012-13, a 20 per cent offset is available to taxpayers for eligible expenses over \$2,120 (indexed to CPI) and with adjusted taxable income (ATI) up to the Medicare levy surcharge (MLS) income thresholds (\$84,000 for singles and \$168,000 for couples

and families in 2012-13). For those with ATI over the MLS thresholds, a 10 per cent offset is available for eligible expenses over \$5,000 (indexed to CPI).

#### **A24 Medicare levy exemption for blind pensioners, sickness allowance recipients and foreign government representatives**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
125	120	130	150	155	165	170	180
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A25	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 251T and 251U of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The income of recipients of specified payments made under the *Social Security Act 1991* and foreign government representatives is generally exempt from the Medicare levy.

#### **A25 Medicare levy surcharge lump sum payment in arrears offset**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A26	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2005			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 61L of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

From 2005-06, concessional Medicare levy surcharge treatment has been provided to eligible taxpayers who receive certain lump sum payments in arrears. This measure allows taxpayers who have a Medicare levy surcharge liability, or an increased liability, as a result of certain lump sum payments in arrears to receive concessional treatment in respect of their surcharge liability.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for social security and welfare**

**A26 Exemption of disaster relief payments for individuals**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
42	19	285	25	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A27	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2008				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 51-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain payments made to individuals who are victims of natural disasters or acts of terrorism are made exempt from income tax, such as the Australian Government Disaster Relief Payments after the 2010-11 floods and cyclones and the 2011-12 floods.

Without a specific exempting provision, such payments would generally be treated as assessable income.

**A27 Exemption of the Baby Bonus**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
165	165	135	115	105	80	85	90
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A28	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2004				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 52-150 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The Baby Bonus is exempt from income tax.

The Baby Bonus is available in respect of children born or adopted from 1 July 2004. Prior to 1 July 2004, taxpayers may have been eligible for the first child tax offset (also known as the Baby Bonus). See also the related tax expenditure A45 *Exemption of the first child tax offset (Baby Bonus)*.

The Baby Bonus is not available to recipients of Parental Leave Pay. From 1 July 2013 the Baby Bonus for the second and subsequent children will be reduced to \$3,000 but will remain at \$5,000 for the first child of a recipient and for multiple births.

The Maternity Immunisation Allowance is also exempt from income tax and is included in this tax expenditure.

**A28 Exemption of the Child Care Rebate**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
105	485	360	425	485	550	635	715
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A29	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2007			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 52-150 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The Child Care Rebate (CCR) is exempt from income tax.

From 1 July 2007 families may receive the CCR to cover a proportion of out-of-pocket expenses on approved child care, up to a maximum amount per child. For expenses incurred in 2006-07 and 2007-08, this proportion was 30 per cent and the maximum amount per child was \$4,211 in 2006-07 and \$4,354 in 2007-08. For expenses incurred in 2008-09 and later years, this proportion is 50 per cent. The maximum amount per child was \$7,500 in 2010-11, with indexation in line with increases in the Consumer Price Index frozen until 30 June 2014.

For child care expenses incurred in 2004-05 and 2005-06, taxpayers may have been eligible for a tax offset in the next income year. See also the related tax expenditure A33 *Tax offset for child care*.

**A29 Exemption of the Schoolkids Bonus**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	260	140	270	270
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	27 May 2012			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 52-150 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The Schoolkids Bonus and the one-off transitional Education Tax Refund (ETR) lump sum payment for 2011-12 are exempt from income tax. These payments are available to eligible families to assist with expenses incurred in respect of students undertaking primary or secondary school studies.

The Schoolkids Bonus replaced the ETR, and will be made in two equal instalments in January and July each year, commencing in January 2013.

See also the related tax expenditure A17 *Education Tax Refund*.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

### A30 Flood and cyclone reconstruction levy

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-1,500	-225	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A30	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2011				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2012	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 4-10 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

A temporary flood and cyclone reconstruction levy applied to taxable income for the 2011-12 income year to contribute towards the cost of rebuilding flood and cyclone affected regions. Taxpayers who, during 2010-11 or 2011-12, received an Australian Government Disaster Relief Payment (AGDRP); were affected by a Natural Disaster Recovery and Relief (NDRRA) disaster; or were a New Zealand Special Category Visa Holder who received an ex-gratia payment for a disaster were exempt from paying the levy.

## Tax concessions for certain taxpayers

### A31 Release from particular tax liabilities in cases of serious hardship

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
46	38	74	61	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A31	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	High				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 340 in Schedule 1 to the <i>Tax Administration Act 1953</i>						

An individual taxpayer can be released from a tax liability where payment of the liability would cause serious hardship. This release from tax liability acts like a tax exemption.

### A32 Senior Australians' and Pensioners' Tax Offset

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,030	970	1,030	1,060	610	670	670	650
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A32	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1996				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 160AAAA and 160AAAB of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The Senior Australians' and Pensioners' Tax Offset (SAPTO) is available to taxpayers who receive certain pensions such as the Age Pension and disability support pension

(taxpayers of Age Pension age) and other payments such as bereavement allowance, carer payment and parenting payment (single). Taxpayers who are Age Pension age or older and eligible to receive an age pension, including individuals who qualify but do not receive a benefit (for example, because they do not meet the means testing criteria) can also claim the SAPTO.

Prior to the 2012-13 income year, this tax expenditure was called the Senior Australians Tax Offset (SATO) and was available to taxpayers who are eligible to receive the age pension or a veterans' benefit, pension or allowance, including individuals who qualify for, but do not receive a benefit (for example, because they do not meet the means testing criteria). As part of the Government's Clean Energy Future Plan, the pensioner tax offset and the SATO are combined from the 2012-13 income year onward (see tax expenditure A34).

### A33 Tax offset for child care

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A33	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2004				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2007	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 61-IA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

For the income years 2005-06 and 2006-07, taxpayers could claim a tax offset for out-of-pocket child care expenses incurred in the previous income year. To be eligible for the tax offset, the taxpayer must have received the Child Care Benefit (CCB) for approved child care and met the CCB work/training/study test (or otherwise been eligible for up to 50 hours of CCB).

The rebate covered 30 per cent of out-of-pocket expenses on approved child care, up to a maximum amount per child. This maximum amount was \$4,000 in 2005-06 and \$4,096 in 2006-07.

For child care expenses incurred in 2006-07 and later years, taxpayers may be eligible for the Child Care Rebate. See also the related tax expenditure A28 *Exemption of the Child Care Rebate*.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**A34 Tax offset for recipients of certain social security allowances or benefits**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
360	260	270	280	270	40	30	30
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A34
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 160AAA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Taxpayers who receive certain social security benefits and allowances may be eligible for the beneficiary tax offset, which reduces the tax payable on the allowance or benefit. Qualifying government payments include:

- various income support allowances (for example, Newstart Allowance, Sickness Allowance or Youth Allowance);
- Australian Government education and training payments (for example, ABSTUDY and Austudy); and
- various other payments (for example Parenting Payment (partnered), Northern Territory CDEP transition payment and exceptional circumstances relief payments).

Prior to the 2012-13 income year, this tax expenditure included the pensioner tax offset, which may be claimed by taxpayers who receive a qualifying government pension (for example, age pension — where not eligible for the Senior Australians Tax Offset — and carer payment). As part of the Government's Clean Energy Future Plan, the pensioner tax offset and the senior Australians tax offset are combined from the 2012-13 income year onward (see tax expenditure A32).

**A35 Tax offsets for dependent spouse, child-housekeeper and housekeeper who cares for a prescribed dependant**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
555	545	520	515	295	90	65	55
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A35
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 159J and 159L of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Note: estimates include tax expenditures A35 and A36 from 2013-14 onwards.

A taxpayer may be entitled to claim a tax offset for that part of an income year where they contribute to the maintenance of:

- a dependent spouse;



- a child-housekeeper; or
- a housekeeper, where the housekeeper cares for one or more prescribed dependants of the taxpayer.

A taxpayer is not eligible to claim a tax offset for that part of an income year where the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse is eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B or Parental Leave Pay.

From the 2008-09 income year, a taxpayer with adjusted taxable income above a threshold is unable to claim an offset in respect of a dependent spouse, child-housekeeper or housekeeper. This threshold is currently \$150,000 and is ordinarily indexed in line with increases in the Consumer Price Index but indexation has been paused until 1 July 2014.

From the 2011-12 income year, a taxpayer is unable to claim an offset in respect of a dependent spouse born after 1 July 1971 unless that spouse is an 'invalid spouse' or a 'carer spouse'. From the 2012-13 income year, a taxpayer is unable to claim an offset in respect of a dependent spouse born after 1 July 1952. An 'invalid spouse' is a dependent spouse receiving a disability pension or certified as permanently unable to work. A carer spouse is a spouse receiving prescribed carer payments or caring for an invalid relative of the taxpayer or spouse.

From the 2012-13 income year, the invalid spouse, carer spouse, child-housekeeper and the housekeeper tax offset will be consolidated into a single offset that is only available to taxpayers who maintain a dependant who is unable to work due to invalidity or carer obligations. See related tax expenditure A36.

### **A36 Tax offsets for taxpayers supporting a parent, parent-in-law, or invalid relative**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
40	40	40	40	40	Included in A35		
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Offset			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A36
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 159J of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>					

A taxpayer may be entitled to claim a tax offset for that part of an income year where they contribute to the maintenance of a parent, parent-in-law or invalid relative.

From the 2008-09 income year, a taxpayer with income above a threshold is unable to claim an offset in respect of a dependant parent, parent-in-law or invalid relative. This threshold is currently \$150,000 and is ordinarily indexed in line with increases in the Consumer Price Index but indexation has been paused until 1 July 2014.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

From the 2012-13 income year, the parent, parent-in-law and invalid relative tax offsets will be consolidated into a single offset that is only available to taxpayers who maintain a dependent who is unable to work due to invalidity or carer obligations. Estimates for 2013-14 and beyond are included in related tax expenditure A35.

### A37 Mature Age Worker Tax Offset

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
460	430	435	435	450	380	345	315
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Offset			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A37
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		2004			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Subdivision 61-K of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

From 1 July 2012 workers born before 1 July 1957 may be entitled to a tax offset based on the amount of their net income from working. The maximum offset amount of \$500 is payable on assessment for taxpayers with net income from working between \$10,000 and \$53,000. Prior to 1 July 2012 workers were required to be 55 years or over for eligibility.

### A38 Seasonal Labour Mobility Program

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Concessional rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A38
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2011			<i>Expiry date:</i>		30 June 2012
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Schedule 7 of the <i>Income Tax Rates Act 1986</i>					

From 2012-13, non-resident workers employed under the Government's Seasonal Labour Mobility Program will be subject to a final withholding tax of 15 per cent. This program replaced the Pacific Seasonal Workers Pilot Scheme, which provided a 15 per cent rate on an assessment basis for the 2011-12 income year for the first \$37,000 of income.

Other non-resident workers will continue to be subject to an assessment basis of taxation with a lowest marginal tax rate of 29 per cent.

**A39 Asian Development Bank — Income tax exemption for Australian staff**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A39
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	17 September 2005				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Regulation 6 of the <i>Asian Development Bank (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations 1967</i>						

The income of Australian resident officers of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is exempt from tax. This exemption is part of the broader arrangement with the ADB that facilitates the day-to-day running of the Australian office which services the needs of the Pacific Island countries.

**A40 International taxation — Foreign income exemption for temporary residents**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
40	45	40	40	45	45	50	50
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A40
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 768-R of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The majority of foreign source income of temporary residents is exempt from income tax, and capital gains on only some Australian assets of temporary residents are taxed. Interest paid to foreign lenders by temporary residents is exempt from withholding tax.

**Tax exemptions for certain government income support payments****A41 Exemption of certain income support benefits, pensions or allowances**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
550	560	650	720	440	480	520	550
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A41
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivisions 52-A, 52-E and 52-F of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain social security pensions, benefits, allowances and certain repatriation pensions paid under the *Social Security Act 1991* and the *National Health Act 1953*, are exempt from income tax.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

Certain amounts of Commonwealth education or training payment and certain parts of payments under the ABSTUDY scheme are exempt from income tax.

### A42 Exemption of Child Care Benefit

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
270	270	290	330	350	375	385	400
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A42
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — High					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 52-150 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

Child Care Benefit paid by the Australian Government is exempt from income tax.

Child Care Benefit can be paid directly to child care service providers to reduce the fees charged. Alternatively, the payment can be made directly to parents fortnightly, quarterly or at the end of the income year.

### A43 Exemption of Family Tax Benefit, Parts A and B

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
2,330	1,960	1,900	1,990	2,050	2,180	2,250	2,330
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A43
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 52-150 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

Family Tax Benefit payments are exempt from income tax. Since 1 July 2009, the payment has only been paid and claimed through Centrelink and Medicare, and not through the tax system.

### A44 Exemption of rent subsidy payments under the Commonwealth/State mortgage and rent relief schemes

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A44
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>		2008
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 51-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

Rent subsidy payments received by renters and paid under the Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme by an Australian Government agency are exempt from income tax.

**A45 Exemption of the first child tax offset (Baby Bonus)**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
16	8	4	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A45
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2002				<i>Expiry date:</i>	Children born (or legal responsibility gained) on or before 30 June 2004	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 61-l of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

First child tax offset payments are exempt from income tax.

The first child tax offset (also known as the Baby Bonus) is available to parents who gained legal responsibility for a child between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2004 and remains available until that child turns five.

See also the related tax expenditure *A27 Exemption of the Baby Bonus*.

**A46 Exemption of Utilities Allowance and Seniors' Concession Allowance**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
62	114	19	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A46
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2004				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 52-10 and 52-65 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Utilities Allowances and Seniors' Concession Allowances payable to senior Australians up to 20 September 2009 were exempt from income tax.

From 20 September 2009 the Utilities Allowance was absorbed into the Pension Supplement and the Seniors' Concession Allowance, together with the Telephone Allowance, became part of the Seniors' Supplement.

The Utilities Allowance continues to be payable to recipients of the Widow Allowance and Partner Allowance who are under age pension age, and Disability Support Pension recipients who are aged under 21 years without children.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**A47 Exemptions of certain veterans' pensions, allowances or benefits, compensations, and particular World War II-related payments for persecution**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
440	410	440	450	420	440	450	450
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A47
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivisions 52-B and 52-C and Section 768-105 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Repatriation pensions, certain payments under the *Veterans Entitlements Act 1985* and *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004*, and payments under the *Australian Participants in British Nuclear Tests (Treatment) 2006*, are wholly or partly exempt from income tax.

Foreign source World War II payments are also exempt from income tax. This applies where the payment is in connection with:

- any wrong or injury;
- loss of, or damage to, property; or
- any other detriment;

suffered as a result of:

- persecution by an enemy of the Commonwealth, or enemy associated regime, during World War II;
- flight from persecution; or
- participation in a resistance movement against such forces.

**Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities**

**A48 Exemption of payments made under the First Home Owners Grant Scheme**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
325	685	750	280	260	270	270	270
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A48
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>A New Tax System (Commonwealth State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999 Appendix A, Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations Appropriation (Economic Security Strategy) Act (No. 2) 2008-09 (for the First Home Owners Boost) and relevant state legislation.</i>						

Payments made under the First Home Owners Grant (FHOG) Scheme are exempt from tax. Eligible applicants purchasing or building their first home from 1 July 2000 were

entitled to \$7,000 assistance to compensate for the impact of the GST on the price of houses.

All States and Territories other than Tasmania have now introduced caps on the purchase value of first homes eligible for the FHOG. New South Wales and Queensland have now removed eligibility for the FHOG for purchases of established homes and provide a higher amount of FHOG for purchases of new homes only.

Under the First Home Owners Boost (FHOB), eligible first home buyers received an additional \$7,000 for an established home (\$14,000 in total) or an additional \$14,000 for a new home (\$21,000 in total) when purchasing between 14 October 2008 and 30 September 2009 (inclusive). For eligible first home buyers entering into contracts between 1 October 2009 and 31 December 2009 (inclusive) additional assistance of \$3,500 (\$10,500 in total) was provided for the purchase of established homes and \$7,000 for the purchase of new homes (\$14,000 in total).

#### **A49 First Home Saver Accounts — Earnings**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	-1	..	1	2	2	3
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A49
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 October 2008			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Divisions 295, 320 and 345 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

First Home Saver Accounts provide a vehicle for individuals to save for the purchase of their first home. The income earned by First Home Saver Accounts is taxed to the account provider at a rate of 15 per cent.

The tax expenditure reflects the extra tax in a particular year that may be collected if First Home Saver Account earnings were included in the assessable income of the account holder and taxed at their marginal rate, rather than at 15 per cent.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**A50 First Home Saver Accounts — Income tax exemption for the Government contribution**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	2	3	4	6	6	6
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A50
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 October 2008			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 345-50(3) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

First Home Saver Account contributions made by the Government are exempt from tax. In 2012-13, account holders are eligible for a Government contribution of 17 per cent on the first \$6,000 of personal contributions made to their accounts each year. An individual who makes a contribution of \$6,000 to their First Home Saver Account will be eligible for the maximum Government contribution of \$1,020.

**A51 Zone tax offsets**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
230	230	235	250	250	250	255	260
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A51
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 79A of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Note: estimates include tax expenditures A51 and A15.

Taxpayers who live in prescribed remote areas of Australia are eligible for a tax offset. The amount of the tax offset varies depending on the taxpayer's location.

**Tax expenditures for recreation and culture**

**A52 Exemption of certain prizes**

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A52
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2006			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 51-60 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The Prime Minister's Prize for Australian History, the Prime Minister's Literary Award and the Prime Minister's Prize for Science are exempt from income tax.



**A53 Income averaging for authors, inventors, performing artists, production associates and sportspersons**

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
11	13	13	16	17	19	20	21
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A53
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1987				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 405 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Authors (including composers and artists), inventors, performing artists, production associates and sportspersons can be subject to significant fluctuations in their income. These taxpayers may be eligible for an income averaging scheme that provides concessional rates of tax for abnormal receipts above average income.

**Tax expenditures for transport and communications****A54 Income tax exemption for LPG conversion grants**

Transport and communication (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
50	50	25	13	8	10	8	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A54
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	14 August 2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 6-15 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Payments made under the LPG Vehicle Scheme are exempt from tax. The scheme provides grants for the LPG conversion of a registered motor vehicle or the purchase of a new vehicle with LPG prior to first registration, subject to eligibility criteria.

For 2011-12 the grant for the conversion of a registered motor vehicle to LPG was \$1,250. This has fallen to \$1,000 from 2012-13. For purchases of new vehicles with LPG fitted, the grant is \$2,000 in each financial year.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for other economic affairs**

**A55 Deductibility of union dues and subscriptions to business associations**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A55	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 25-55 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Union dues and subscriptions to trade, business or professional associations are specifically tax deductible up to a maximum amount of \$42. This deduction is available in addition to any work related expense deduction.

**A56 Deferral of tax and exemption for discounted shares or rights provided under employee share schemes**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A56	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Former section 26AAC and Division 13A of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> Division 83A of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Discounts on shares and rights acquired under an employee share scheme are generally included in a taxpayer's assessable income in the year the shares or rights are acquired. However, two tax concessions may be provided: either an upfront tax exemption or a deferral of tax.

Tax may be deferred in employee share schemes where there is a 'real risk of forfeiture' or the scheme is a capped salary sacrifice based scheme, subject to certain other conditions. The maximum period of deferral is seven years. This deferral period may be shortened by the occurrence of certain events, such as the employee ceasing employment. The deferral arrangements for salary sacrifice based schemes apply up to a cap of \$5,000 worth of shares.

For taxpayers who pay tax upfront, a \$1,000 tax exemption is available to taxpayers with an adjusted taxable income of less than \$180,000, if the taxpayer and the scheme satisfy certain other conditions.

Some shares or rights acquired under an employee share scheme prior to 1 July 2009 have different conditions for deferral of tax applying to them.

### A57 Non-commercial losses — Deductions allowed for certain taxpayers with an adjusted taxable income under \$250,000

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A57	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 35 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The non-commercial losses rules prevent individuals carrying on unprofitable business activities claiming deductions for losses arising from such activities against their other income. Where a business's activity is objectively determined to be commercial in nature, the Commissioner of Taxation allows the taxpayer to apply those losses against their other income.

In order to reduce the compliance burden on taxpayers, individuals carrying on a business who have an adjusted taxable incomes of less than \$250,000 may apply losses from a business activity against their other income in an income year if they satisfy one of four statutory tests in that year. These tests apply in place of the objective test by the Commissioner of Taxation. The four tests are designed to identify those businesses that are commercial in nature by looking at various known characteristics of a business, such as prior years' profits, assets used in carrying on the business, and revenues.

A proportion of individuals with an adjusted taxable income under \$250,000 that meet one of the four tests and apply losses from their business activity against their other income will nonetheless be carrying on an uncommercial business activity.

### A58 Non-commercial losses — Exceptions to the non-commercial losses rules for primary producers and artists

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
65	50	50	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A58	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 35-10(4) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The non-commercial losses rules prevent individuals carrying on unprofitable business activities claiming deductions for losses arising from such activities against their other income. Where a business' activity is objectively determined to be commercial in nature, the Commissioner of Taxation allows the taxpayer to apply those losses against their other income.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

Individuals that carry on a primary production or professional arts business, who have income from other sources of less than \$40,000, are exempt from the non-commercial losses provisions.

A proportion of individuals carrying on primary production or professional arts businesses that access this exemption and apply losses from their business activity against their other income will nonetheless be carrying on an uncommercial business activity.

### **A59 Tax deferral advantage arising from return of after-tax contributions to a pension or annuity**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A59	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 27H of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The value of a pension or annuity may partly consist of contributions towards the income stream from the recipient's after-tax income. This part of the income stream is not taxed again when it is returned in the form of pension or annuity payments. A tax expenditure arises because the tax free part of a pension or annuity is apportioned evenly over the term of the income stream, providing a tax deferral advantage.

### **A60 Denial of deductions for illegal activities**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A61	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 1999				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 26-52, 26-53 and 26-54 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Deductibility is denied for a loss or outgoing that is a bribe to a public official, including a foreign public official.

From 30 April 2005, deductions are also denied for expenditure to the extent it is incurred in the furtherance of, or directly in relation to, activities in respect of which the taxpayer has been convicted of an indictable offence. Indictable offences are those punishable by imprisonment for at least one year.

**A61 Exemption of Tax Bonus for Working Australians**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	2,060	90	4	1	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A62
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	18 February 2009				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 59-45 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Payments of the Tax Bonus for Working Australians of up to \$900 to eligible taxpayers from April 2009 are exempt from income tax. The Bonus is subject to an income threshold. A \$900 Bonus was paid to eligible taxpayers with a taxable income in 2007-08 of up to \$80,000. A \$600 Bonus was paid to eligible taxpayers with a taxable income in 2007-08 of between \$80,000 and \$90,000 and a \$250 Bonus was paid to eligible taxpayers with a taxable income in 2007-08 of between \$90,000 and \$100,000.

**A62 Increased tax rates for certain minors**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-9	-8	-3	-2	-34	-21	-21	-21
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A63
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Part III Division 6AA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Higher rates of taxation apply to the 'unearned income' of certain minors. 'Unearned income' includes dividend, interest, rent, royalties and other income from property. The special rates do not apply to minors classed as being in a full-time occupation.

From 1 July 2011 minors will no longer be able to access the low income tax offset to reduce tax payable on their 'unearned income'. This increases the effective impact of the higher tax rates on the 'unearned income' of minors.

**A63 Part-year tax free threshold**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-45	-40	-40	-45	-45	-20	-20	-20
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A64
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 16 to 20 of the <i>Income Tax Rates Act 1986</i>						

Taxpayers who become an Australian resident for the first time, or cease to be an Australian resident, do not receive the full value of the statutory tax-free threshold.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

From 1 July 2012, they will receive a pro-rated share of \$4,736 that corresponds to the number of months in the year that they are a resident for tax purposes. They will also receive the difference between the statutory tax-free threshold and \$4,736 in full.

Prior to the 2012-13 income year, taxpayers who become an Australian resident for the first time, or cease to be an Australian resident, receive a pro-rated tax free threshold that corresponds to the number of months the taxpayer was an Australian resident.

### **A64 Philanthropy — Deduction for gifts to deductible gift recipients**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
920	960	870	1,010	1,120	1,210	1,300	1,390
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A65
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Gifts of cash and property (subject to certain conditions) of a value of \$2 or more to deductible gift recipients (DGRs) can be claimed as a deduction by donors.

DGRs are listed in tables in Subdivision 30-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

### **A65 Philanthropy — Deduction for gifts to private ancillary funds**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
345	120	140	135	135	135	135	135
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		A66
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 October 2009			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 2 of the table in Section 30-15 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Private ancillary funds allow businesses, families and individuals to establish and donate to a charitable or philanthropic trust. Private ancillary funds have deductible gift recipient (DGR) status. This means that donations of \$2 or more to endorsed private ancillary funds are tax deductible.

Private ancillary funds must disburse funds to DGRs.

## Concessions under the substantiation provisions for employment-related expenses

### A66 A reasonable overtime meal allowance

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A68	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	0	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1987					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 900-60 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A taxpayer is able to claim a deduction for a 'reasonable' overtime meal allowance expense payable under an industrial instrument.

### A67 Alternatives to the logbook method of substantiating car expenses

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A69	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1987					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 28 and Subdivision 900-C of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Three alternative methods to the logbook method (which is based on actual expenditure) are available to value car expense deductions:

- the one third of actual expenses method (only available if business use exceeds 5,000 kilometres);
- the 12 per cent of original value method (only available if business use exceeds 5,000 kilometres); and
- the cents per kilometre method (only available up to a maximum of 5,000 business kilometres).

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**A68 Certain travel expenses in and outside Australia**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A70	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	0	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1987				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 900-50 and 900-55 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A taxpayer does not have to declare travel allowance for reasonable expenses on accommodation, meals and incidental costs of travel in Australia, and meals and incidental costs of travel outside Australia, as assessable income, but cannot claim related expenses as a tax deduction.

**Miscellaneous tax expenditures**

**A69 Tax offset on certain payments of income received in arrears**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
6	7	3	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A71	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 159ZR to 159ZRD of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Individual taxpayers that receive lump sum payments of certain income that accrued in earlier income years may be entitled to a tax offset. Income that qualifies for the tax offset includes certain back payments of salary or wages, lump sum payments of workers' or accident compensation, and social security and other benefits, received on or after 1 July 1986.

**A70 Exemption for structured settlements and structured orders**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A72	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 54 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain annuities provided to personal injury victims under structured settlements and structured orders are exempt from income tax. These provisions allow personal injury victims who would be eligible to receive large tax free lump sum compensation



payments to receive all or part of their compensation in the form of a tax free annuity or annuities.

### **A71 Exemption of post-judgment interest awards in personal injury compensation cases**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A73	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1992				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 51-57 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Interest accruing on a judgment debt arising in personal injury compensation cases relating to the period between the original judgment and when the judgment is finalised is exempt from income tax.

### **A72 Immediate deduction for low-value depreciating assets not used in business**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	A74	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsections 40-25(1) and 40-80(2) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

An immediate deduction is available for depreciating assets costing \$300 or less where those assets are used predominantly for the purpose of producing assessable income that is not income from carrying on a business.

## BUSINESS INCOME

General features of the business income tax benchmark:

- a tax base including all nominal income less expenses incurred in earning income;
- a tax rate as the rate that applies to the entity;
- the individual entity (or head entity of a consolidated group) as the tax unit;
- the dividend imputation system, which ensures that company profits distributed to resident shareholders are taxed at the shareholders' marginal rate of tax; and
- the financial year (or substituted accounting period) as the taxation period.

### Tax expenditures for general public services

#### B1 Denial of deductions by businesses for political donations

General public services — Legislative and executive affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2008					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 26-22 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Business taxpayers are prevented from claiming general deductions for gifts or contributions to political parties, independent members and independent candidates.

#### B2 Exemption for certain payments made out of the National Guarantee Fund

General public services — Financial and fiscal affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B2	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	27 April 2011					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Taxation Laws (Clearing and Settlement Facility Support) Act 2004</i>							

No income tax consequences arise when certain payments are made out of the National Guarantee Fund.

Up until 31 March 2005 the National Guarantee Fund undertook the dual roles of investor protection and clearing support for the Australian Stock Exchange. The *Corporations Act 2001* provides for the splitting of these functions by allowing the transfer of funds for clearing and settlement system support to another entity. A tax expenditure arises because these transfers are permitted free of tax consequences.

### B3 Income tax exemption for Commonwealth, State and Territory public authorities, and State and Territory entities

Other purposes — General purpose inter-governmental transactions (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	4+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Part III Division 1AB of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> Items 5.2 and 5.3 in the table in section 50-25 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Generally, Government bodies that perform a Governmental or regulatory function are exempted from income tax, including public authorities of the Commonwealth, States and Territories, and State and Territory bodies. Companies wholly owned by States and Territories and constitutionally protected funds of States and Territories are also exempted from income tax.

While companies owned wholly by States and Territories are not subject to Commonwealth income tax, the operation of the National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER), which is an administrative arrangement between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories, ensures that these entities do not gain a competitive advantage over non-Government providers.

### B4 Income tax exemption for local government bodies

Other purposes — General purpose inter-governmental transactions (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	700	720	670	700	720	750	780	820
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B4	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 5.1 in the table in section 50-25 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Local government bodies and municipal corporations are exempt from income tax. This exemption includes the local governing bodies in Norfolk, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**International tax expenditures**

**B5 Exemptions for prescribed international organisations**

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B5	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1963				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 6 of the <i>International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963</i>						

The income of certain international organisations is exempt from income tax. Interest and dividends received by such organisations are also exempt from withholding tax. Prescribed international organisations include the United Nations, the World Trade Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and various United Nations specialised agencies.

**B6 Interest withholding tax and dividend withholding tax exemptions for overseas charitable institutions**

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B6	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1936				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Paragraph 128B(3)(aa) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Interest and dividends received by certain overseas charitable institutions are exempt from the interest and dividend withholding tax, respectively. This exemption only applies where the institutions are exempt from tax in their home country.

**B7 Investment Manager Regime**

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B7	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2011				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 842-I of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The Investment Manager Regime (IMR) exempts certain investment income of widely held foreign managed funds from Australian tax in specified circumstances.

Certain income from both portfolio and non-portfolio investments will be exempt if the income is only taxed because the fund is taken to have a 'permanent establishment' because it has engaged an Australian agent or manager. Certain other investment income will be exempt only from portfolio investments.

### **B8 Reduced withholding tax under international tax treaties**

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	320	300	370	400	420	450	470	490
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B8	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2008					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	International Tax Agreements Act 1953							

Tax treaties reduce or eliminate double taxation caused by the exercise of source and residence country taxing rights on cross border income flows. Under Australia's tax treaties, certain dividends, interest and royalties attract reduced withholding tax rates. These include interest withholding tax exemptions for financial institutions and Governments and reduced dividend withholding tax rates where dividends are paid to companies with controlling interests in the companies paying the dividends, provided that certain integrity measures are satisfied.

The reductions are bilateral, thereby ensuring that withholding taxes will not result in unrelieved double taxation either for those foreign enterprises investing in Australia from treaty partner countries, or for Australian enterprises investing abroad in treaty partner countries.

### **B9 Income tax exemption for persons connected with certain US Government projects in Australia**

Defence (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B9	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 23AA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

The profit and remuneration of United States contractors, United States armed forces members and their associated employees, or other United States residents or foreign employees and their dependants in connection with certain approved United States Government projects in Australia are exempt from Australian income tax. The United States Government projects to which the exemption applies include the North West Cape Naval Communication Station, the Joint Defence Space Research Facility, the Sparta Project and the Joint Defence Space Communications Station

## Tax Expenditures Statement

programme. This exemption only applies where the income is subject to tax in the United States.

### B10 Concessional tax treatment of offshore banking units

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
265	240	170	185	185	185	185	185
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Concessional rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B10
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1992			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Part III, Division 9A, and Section 128GB of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>					

Income (other than capital gains) derived by an offshore banking unit (OBU) from offshore banking activities is taxed at a concessional rate of 10 per cent. Interest paid by an OBU on qualifying offshore borrowings, and gold fees paid by an OBU on certain offshore gold borrowings, are exempt from withholding tax.

### B11 Deductibility of costs of setting up a regional headquarters

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Deduction			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B11
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Very Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1994			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Sections 82C to CE of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>					

Regional headquarter companies (RHQs), as determined by the Treasurer, are entitled to deductions in respect of specified set-up costs. These costs must be incurred within a two-year period commencing 12 months before and ending 12 months after the RHQ first derives assessable income from the provision of 'regional headquarters support'.

### B12 Deemed tax credits under tax sparing provisions in Australia's tax treaties

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B12
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		Date of effect depends on the date of effect of the tax treaty			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Provided for in Australia's tax treaties					

The tax sparing provisions in Australia's tax treaties apply to tax incentives (for example, tax holidays) offered by developing countries to foreign investors. The effect

of these tax sparing provisions is that income earned by Australian taxpayers who invest in certain developing countries is effectively subject to a tax exemption. Under tax sparing, the tax forgone by the country providing the tax concession to Australian resident investors is deemed to have been paid for the purposes of Australia's foreign income tax offset system. This enables Australian residents to claim a tax offset in relation to their investments despite receiving a tax concession from the foreign country. Tax sparing arrangements in most tax treaties have now expired.

### B13 Exemption for foreign branch profits from income tax

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B13	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	4+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1991					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 23AH of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

In general, income from a business carried on by an Australian company through a permanent establishment (branch) in a foreign country is exempt from income tax. The exempt income broadly comprises operating profits and capital gains but does not include passive or other tainted income where the branch fails an active income test.

### B14 Exemption from accrual taxation for certain transferor trusts

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B14	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1991					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sub subparagraph 102AAT(1)(a)(i)(F) and paragraph 102AAT(1)(c) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

Under the transferor trust rules, accrual taxation would normally be applied to the transferor.

However, the rules do not apply in relation to:

- transfers to certain family trusts;
- certain arm's length transfers to discretionary or non-discretionary trusts;
- certain transfers to discretionary trusts where the transferor has never controlled the trust; and

### Tax Expenditures Statement

- transfers made before the transferor commenced being a resident, provided the transferor became a resident after the original trust measures were announced and have not controlled the trust.

#### **B15 Exemption from accrual taxation for controlled foreign companies**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B15	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1991					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 384, 385 and 432 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

Most tainted income derived by controlled foreign companies (CFCs) in listed countries is exempt from accrual taxation (applied to the attributable taxpayer) as it is generally comparably taxed. An exemption also applies to CFCs that derive more than 95 per cent of their income from genuine business activities.

#### **B16 Exemption from interest withholding tax on certain securities**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1,550	1,240	1,670	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,730
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B16	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 128F and 128FA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

Certain publicly offered debentures and debt interests are eligible for exemption from interest withholding tax, where those debentures and debt interests are issued in Australia by a State or Territory, the Commonwealth, a resident Australian company, a non-resident company operating through a permanent establishment, or certain public unit trusts. The exemption is not available where it involves certain dealings between associated entities.



**B17 Exemption of inbound non-portfolio dividends from income tax**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
300	270	440	520	520	520	520	520
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B17	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1991				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 23AJ of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Non-portfolio dividends are exempt from income tax where they are paid to an Australian resident company by a company resident in a foreign country.

**B18 Interest withholding tax concession on interest payments by financial institutions**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
30	30	30	30	30	30	60	90
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B18	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1994				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 160ZZZJ of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The notional interest paid by an Australian branch of a foreign bank (or of certain other financial entities) attracts a reduced effective rate of withholding tax of 5 per cent. This effective rate will be reduced to 2.5 per cent (in 2014-15) and zero (in 2015-16). For other financial institutions the rate applicable to interest paid on certain other borrowings will be reduced from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent (in 2014-15) and 5 per cent (in 2015-16).

**B19 International tax — Concessional rate of final withholding tax on certain distributions by Clean Building managed investment trusts to foreign residents**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Included in B108							
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 12-H of Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> Division 7 of the <i>Taxation Administration Regulations 1976</i>						

Distributions of Australian source net income (other than dividends, interest and royalties) paid to foreign residents by Australian managed investment trusts that only hold energy efficient buildings that commenced construction on or after 1 July 2012 are subject to a final withholding tax. The general rate of 30 per cent is reduced to

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

10 per cent for residents of countries specified in the regulations as 'information exchange countries'.

**B20 Threshold exemption for thin capitalisation**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B19	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 820-35 and 820-37 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A taxpayer will not be subject to the thin capitalisation regime (which can operate to limit debt deductions in certain circumstances) if their debt deductions and those of their associates do not exceed \$250,000 for a given income year. An additional rule excludes outward investing entities from the thin capitalisation regime if at least 90 per cent of their assets are Australian assets.

**Tax expenditures for defence**

**B21 Exemption for certain transactions involving security agencies**

Defence (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B20	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2005					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 850 of Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i>							

The heads of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Australian Secret Intelligence Service have the power to declare that Commonwealth tax laws do not apply to a specified entity in relation to a specified transaction. This ensures that the tax authorities do not need to obtain information that should remain secret in the interests of national security.

## Tax expenditures for health

### B22 Income tax exemption for not-for-profit private health insurers

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
105	60	120	95	95	95	95	95
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B21
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 6.3 of the table in Section 50-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The income of private health insurers covered by the *Private Health Insurance Act 2007* is exempt from income tax if the insurer is not operated for the gain or profit of its individual members.

### B23 Income tax exemption for public hospitals and not-for-profit hospitals

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B22
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		2+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Items 6.1 and 6.2 in the table in section 50-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The income of public hospitals and hospitals operated by a society or association that is not operated for the gain or profit of its individual members is exempt from income tax.

For these hospitals to be eligible for the tax exemption they must incur their expenditure principally in Australia.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for social security and welfare**

**B24 Concessional taxation of life insurance investment income**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Offset, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B23	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 26AH and 160AAB of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Some life insurance investment policyholders receive a concessional rate of tax because the policyholders' undistributed income is taxed at the company rate.

When a life insurance policy matures, is forfeited, or is surrendered the income distributed is known as a reversionary bonus. Reversionary bonuses that are distributed to policyholders more than 10 years after the commencement of the policy are exempt from further tax. If the bonuses are distributed in the ninth or tenth year after commencement of the policy, then only a fraction (two thirds or one third respectively) of the bonuses are taxable. If the bonuses are distributed within eight years of the commencement of the policy, they are fully taxable. To the extent that reversionary bonuses are taxable, then policyholders are allowed a tax offset at the company rate of tax.

This tax expenditure ensures that reversionary bonuses, on which a life insurance company has paid tax, are not subject to a form of double taxation when paid to policyholders during the taxable period of a policy.

**B25 Concessional taxation treatment of mining payments made in respect of mining and exploration activities on Aboriginal land**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B24	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	8 July 1997				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 59-15 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain mining payments to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons or certain distributing bodies are exempt from income tax where those payments have already attracted mining withholding tax. Payments that are subject to the mining withholding tax of four per cent include royalties for mining on Aboriginal land and payments to Aboriginal Land Councils.

**B26 Deductibility for entertainment provided without charge to those in need**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B25	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	16 December 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 32-50 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Generally, the cost of entertainment, such as food and drink, provided in the course of carrying on a business is denied as a deduction. However, the cost of entertainment provided without charge to members of the public who are sick, disabled, poor or otherwise disadvantaged is exempted from the rules that generally deny deductions for entertainment expenses.

**Tax concessions for certain taxpayers****B27 Exemption of foreign currency gains and losses from certain low balance accounts**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B26	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+/-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2003				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 775-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Taxpayers with low balance bank accounts or credit card accounts denominated in a foreign currency may elect to disregard gains and losses attributable to changes in exchange rates (made in respect of the account). This option is available to all taxpayers other than authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) and non-ADI financial institutions. Accounts with a combined credit or debit balance that does not exceed the foreign currency equivalent of A\$250,000 will generally be eligible.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B28 Infrastructure — Enhanced loss utilisation for designated projects**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B27	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Royal Assent of the enacting legislation				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Not yet legislated						

Income tax losses of a designated infrastructure project will be uplifted at the government bond rate and exempt from the loss utilisation tests: the continuity of ownership test and the same business test.

A decision maker will be empowered to confer designated infrastructure project status on privately financed infrastructure of national significance based on a range of criteria, including a global capital expenditure cap of \$25 billion over the period from Royal Assent of the enabling legislation to 30 June 2017.

**B29 Off-market share buy-backs**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
40	..	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B28	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>* Category</i>	4+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1990				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 16K of Part III and 177EA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The proceeds paid to shareholders who participate in an off-market share buy-back are split into a dividend component and a capital component. The dividend component of the buy-back proceeds may be fully franked. This allows companies that undertake off-market share buy-backs to distribute franking credits to participating shareholders beyond the level that would normally be available. Treating part of the proceeds as a dividend makes off-market share buy-backs more attractive to low marginal tax rate taxpayers. This facilitates streaming of franking credits to those shareholders that can obtain the most benefit. The tax expenditure is equal to the difference in tax payable, had those franking credits been distributed uniformly to all shareholders. The tax expenditure does not arise where the off-market buy-back is followed by an equivalent on-market buy-back to the remaining shareholders.

The tax expenditure from off-market share buy-backs may be partly offset by the anti-streaming provisions in the income tax law that operate to ensure that part of the buy-back proceeds are treated as capital (and therefore give rise to a capital gain or a capital loss rather than a franked dividend).

**B30 Taxation assistance for victims of Australian natural disasters**

Other purposes — Natural disaster relief (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	8	8	6	3	1	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B29	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Various					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 11-55, 59-55 and 59-60 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Schedule 5 to the <i>Tax Laws Amendment (2008 Measures No. 6) Act 2009</i> Schedule 8 to the <i>Tax Laws Amendment (2009 Measures No. 2) Act 2009</i>							

Certain payments to victims of Australian natural disasters are exempt from income tax.

Without a specific definition, such grants would generally be treated as assessable income. Expenses related to the carrying on of a business (that is, those funded by using the grant) would generally be deductible.

**Tax exemptions for certain government income support payments****B31 Exemption of Tobacco Growers Adjustment Assistance grants**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B30	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2006					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 53-10, item 4C of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> and Paragraph 118-37(1)(g) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Tobacco growers who receive a Restructuring Grant of up to \$150,000 under the Tobacco Growers Adjustment Assistance Program 2006 are exempt from income tax if they undertake to exit all agricultural enterprises for at least five years.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities**

**B32 Tax exemption for incentives provided by governments under the National Rental Affordability Scheme**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	1	3	8	36	54
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B31
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2008			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 380 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The National Rental Affordability Scheme provides tax and cash incentives to providers of new dwellings on the condition that they are rented to low and moderate income households at 20 per cent below market rates. In 2011-12, the incentives were \$7,143 from the Commonwealth Government and at least \$2,381 from State and Territory governments. The (minimum) \$2,381 contribution from the State and Territory governments may be paid as either a cash grant or in-kind assistance. The incentives are indexed over the life of the scheme.

The \$7,143 contribution from the Commonwealth Government was paid as a refundable tax offset to taxable entities. Charities endorsed by the Australian Taxation Office are able to choose to receive the Commonwealth Government's contribution either as a refundable tax offset or cash payment.

In 2012-13, the incentives are \$7,486 from the Commonwealth Government and at least \$2,495 from State and Territory governments.

This tax expenditure relates to the revenue forgone from exempting both parts of the incentive from income tax.



## Tax expenditures for recreation and culture

### B33 Exemption for the International Cricket Council for the 2015 Cricket World Cup

Recreation and culture (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	NA	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Subject to negotiation					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	To be legislated							

The International Cricket Council will be granted a time-limited income tax exemption for the Cricket World Cup to be held in Australia in early 2015, owing to the one-off nature of the event.

### B34 Philanthropy — Income tax exemption for recreation-type not-for-profit societies

Recreation and culture (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B33	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 50-10 and 50-45 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Subject to certain conditions, the income of recreation-type not-for-profit societies, associations or clubs established for the encouragement of sport or games, music, art, animal racing, literature, or for community service purposes is exempt from income tax.

For those not-for-profit societies, associations or clubs to which the mutuality principle applies, this tax expenditure exempts from income tax those amounts that are not already excluded by the mutuality principle, for instance income generated from non-member transactions. (For a brief explanation of the mutuality principle, refer to section A.2 of Appendix A.)

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B35 Refundable Film Tax Offset payments**

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
17	38	36	32	55	62	60	48
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B34	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 376 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Film production companies incurring expenditure on certain productions in Australia may be eligible for refundable tax offsets. The tax offsets are the location offset, the producer offset and the post, digital and visual effects (PDV) offset. The refundable tax offsets are paid directly to the producers through the tax system. A production company can claim no more than one of the film tax offsets for each film.

Under the location offset, producers of qualifying large scale films which commenced principal photography or production of the animated image in Australia prior to 10 May 2011 are eligible to receive a refundable tax offset of 15 per cent of qualifying Australian production expenditure (QAPE). Producers of qualifying large scale films which commenced on or after 10 May 2011 are eligible to receive a refundable tax offset of 16.5 per cent of QAPE.

The producer offset enables producers of qualifying Australian films to receive a refundable tax offset of 40 per cent of QAPE incurred on a feature film, or 20 per cent of QAPE incurred on productions that are not feature films, for QAPE incurred on or after 1 July 2007.

Under the PDV offset, companies engaged in PDV work commencing in Australia prior to 1 July 2011 are eligible to receive a refundable tax offset of 15 per cent of QAPE. Companies engaged in PDV work on or after 1 July 2011 are eligible to receive a refundable tax offset of 30 per cent of QAPE.

## Tax expenditures relating to prepayments and advance expenditures

### B36 Exemption from the tax shelter prepayments measure for certain passive investments

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B35	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1988				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 82 KZME of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

A prepayment in relation to investments in infrastructure bonds, shares, units, rental property and arrangements entered into before 1 July 2000, to which product rulings apply, continues to be immediately deductible. This is conditional upon the prepayment expenditure meeting the requirements described in the tax expenditure *Prepayment rule for small business taxpayers and non-business expenditure by individuals* (B38). The benchmark treatment of prepayments is that they are deductible over the period of the expenditure. The tax expenditure allows deductions to be spread over a shorter period and consequently it allows greater deductions than the benchmark treatment.

From 1 July 2007, small businesses with aggregated annual turnover of less than \$2 million have been able to access this concession under the Small Business Framework.

### B37 Forestry managed investments — Prepayment rule

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B36	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2008	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 82KZMG of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

For expenditure incurred before 1 July 2008, prepayments on seasonally dependent agronomic operations in the establishment of a forestry plantation were immediately deductible. This was conditional upon the prepayment expenditure meeting certain requirements, including that the activities in question are completed within 12 months of the prepayment being made or the activities commencing and by the end of the following financial year. This immediate deduction was available to investors in forestry managed investment schemes. It allowed deductions to be spread over a shorter period and consequently allowed greater deductions in the year of investment

## Tax Expenditures Statement

relative to the benchmark treatment, which requires prepayments to be deducted over the period of the expenditure.

A new statutory deduction for investments in forestry managed investment schemes came into effect on 1 July 2007 (see tax expenditure B110).

### **B38 Prepayment rule for small business taxpayers and non-business expenditure by individuals**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B37	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 82 KZM of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Prepayments by small businesses (including Simplified Tax System taxpayers prior to 1 July 2007) and non-business prepayments by individual taxpayers were immediately deductible. This was conditional upon the service being provided over a period not exceeding 12 months and ending at the end of the income year following the income year in which the prepayment expenditure is incurred.

From 1 July 2007, small businesses with an aggregate annual turnover of less than \$2 million have been able to access this concession under the Small Business Framework.

### **B39 The 10-year rule for prepayments**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B38	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1988				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 82 KZL(1) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

A prepayment for services to be provided over a period of 10 years or more (for example, life membership) is evenly deducted over the first 10 years of that period. The benchmark treatment of prepayments is that they are deductible over the period of the expenditure. The tax expenditure allows deductions to be spread over a shorter period and consequently it allows greater deductions in the first 10 years than the benchmark treatment.

## Tax expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing

### B40 Conservation tillage refundable tax offset

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low					<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2015	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2013							
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 385-J of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Qualifying primary producers are able to claim a 15 per cent refundable tax offset on the cost of an eligible seeder where they have met the eligibility requirements including that they have been issued a Research Participation Certificate. This refundable tax offset is only available for eligible seeders installed ready for use between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2015.

### B41 Deferral of income from double wool-clips

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B39	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1966					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 385-135 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

As a consequence of drought, fire or flood, primary producers carrying on a sheep grazing business in Australia may conduct advanced shearing. In these circumstances, a woolgrower may elect to have the assessment of the profit from advanced shearing deferred to the succeeding income year.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B42 Deferral or spreading of income from the forced disposal or death of livestock**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B40	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+/-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1961					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 385-90 to 385-125 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Primary producers are eligible for a tax concession on the forced disposal or death of livestock resulting from certain events. These events include:

- the compulsory acquisition or resumption of land;
- destruction of pasture by drought, flood or fire;
- compulsory destruction of livestock for disease control; or
- notification of contamination of property or a cattle tick eradication campaign.

Primary producers who receive income from such disposals or deaths can elect to defer this income and use it to reduce the cost of replacement livestock in the disposal year or in any of the next five income years. Alternatively, primary producers can elect to spread profits between the income year of the disposal or death and the next four income years (or 10 years if the forced disposal was in relation to the control of bovine tuberculosis).

**B43 Farm Management Deposit scheme**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	135	95	30	230	170	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B42	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 393 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

The Farm Management Deposit (FMD) scheme allows primary producers (with a limited amount of non-primary production income) to defer their income tax liability. Primary producers are able to claim deductions for their FMD made in the year of deposit, with subsequent withdrawals being subject to assessment in the year of withdrawal. The FMD has a maximum limit on deposits of \$400,000. Primary producers in exceptional circumstance areas are able to withdraw their deposits within 12 months while maintaining the concessional tax treatment of the scheme. From 1 July 2010, this will also apply to primary producers affected by natural disasters. The

FMD scheme replaced the Income Equalisation Deposits and Farm Management Bonds schemes on 2 January 1999.

Projections beyond 2012-13 are not reported as the tax expenditure is very sensitive to variations in the amounts deposited and withdrawn in any year, which are dependent on a number of external factors.

#### B44 Income tax averaging for primary producers

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	100	80	165	140	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B43	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1938					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 392 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Primary producers can elect to pay tax at a tax rate based on their average income earned over the previous five income years. If the taxpayer has not been using this facility for five years, the tax rate is based on the income years in which averaging has applied, and the previous year. This provides a concession because, on balance, the saving from paying less tax in high income years outweighs additional tax paid in low income years.

Projections beyond 2011-12 are not reported as the tax expenditure is very sensitive to variations in primary production income, which depends on a number of external factors.

#### B45 Spreading of income from insurance recoveries for loss of timber or livestock

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B44	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+/-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1956					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 385-130 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Insurance recoveries may be received in relation to timber lost because of fire, or livestock lost due to disasters (for example, drought, fire, flood or disease). Primary producers who receive such insurance recoveries can elect to spread the income equally over five income years, resulting in a tax deferral. This concession only applies where the livestock are assets of a primary production business carried on in Australia.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B46 Tax exemption for farm help re-establishment grants**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B45	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 December 1997				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2009	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Paragraph 118-37(1)(d) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Re-establishment grants of up to \$75,000 provided to eligible farmers who choose to sell their farm and exit farming for at least five years are exempt from CGT.

**B47 Valuation of livestock from natural increase**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B46	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1951				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 70-55 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Animals acquired by natural increase (that is, newborn animals) may be valued at cost, market selling value or replacement value. If valued at cost, the taxpayer can use actual cost or costs prescribed by the regulations. These prescribed costs may be lower than the actual cost of production, giving a concessional tax treatment.

**Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining**

**B48 Infrastructure Bonds Scheme**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B47	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1992				<i>Expiry date:</i>	1997	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 16L of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Interest income from loans to eligible infrastructure facilities is exempt from income tax and the interest paid by the borrower is not deductible. After 15 December 1994, the lender could elect to include the income in assessable income and receive an offset at the company tax rate. This scheme was closed to new projects from 14 February 1997, and replaced by the now repealed Land Transport Infrastructure Borrowings Tax Offset Scheme in 1998.



**B49 Land Transport Infrastructure Borrowings Tax Offset Scheme**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B48	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1998					<i>Expiry date:</i>	2004	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 396 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A tax offset at the company tax rate is available to resident lenders who receive interest income from loans given for approved land transport infrastructure projects. This offset is available for the first five years of interest payments. The interest paid by the borrower is not deductible. The cost of the scheme is capped at \$75 million per annum.

Since May 2004 no new projects have been admitted to the scheme. The scheme was repealed in 2011.

**Tax expenditures for transport and communications****B50 Denial of depreciation deduction for car value above the luxury car tax threshold**

Transport and communication (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-160	-150	-160	-160	-150	-140	-140	-140
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B49	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2001					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 40-230 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

If the value of a car used for income-producing purposes exceeds a certain amount ('car limit'), the amount of depreciation deductions that can be claimed is capped at the 'car limit'. This represents a negative tax expenditure as the full value of the car should be depreciated under the benchmark.

The 'car limit' for the 2012-13 financial year is \$57,466. This amount is indexed annually to movements in the motor vehicle purchase sub-group of the CPI. The 'car limit' is not changed if the index has fallen for a particular year.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B51 Shipping — Investment incentives**

Transport and communication (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Accelerated write-off, Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B50	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 51-100 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> , Subsection 128B(3) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> , Subsection 40-102(4), item 10 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> , Subsection 40-285(5) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

From 1 July 2012, the following incentives are provided to encourage investment in Australian shipping:

- an income tax exemption on qualifying income for ship operators;
- a royalty withholding tax exemption;
- accelerated depreciation, under which Australian ship owners will be able to depreciate vessels over an effective life that is capped at 10 years; and
- balancing adjustment roll-over relief for Australian ship owners if they cease to hold a vessel and purchase another eligible vessel within two years.

**B52 Shipping — Refundable tax offset for employers of qualifying Australian seafarers**

Transport and communication (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	2	5	6	6
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B51	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 61-N of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A refundable tax offset is available to qualifying companies that employ qualifying Australian seafarers on overseas voyages for at least 91 days in the income year.

As the refundable tax offset is an expense item, it does not appear as a tax expenditure in its own right. However, a tax expenditure arises because payments made under this arrangement are exempt from tax.

## Tax expenditures for other economic affairs

### B53 Deductions for boat expenditure

Other economic affairs — Tourism and area promotion (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B52
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1974					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Former section 26-50 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Section 26-47 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

For income years commencing on or after 1 July 2007, taxpayers can claim deductions for expenses incurred in boating activities that are not carried on as a business. However, these deductions can only offset income from the boating activities, and if the deductions are greater than the income for that income year, the excess is carried forward, for offset against future income from boating activities.

For income years commencing prior to 1 July 2007, deductions are allowable only where the taxpayer can demonstrate that they were carrying on an active business using a boat.

### B54 Income tax exemption for employee and employer organisations

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B53
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 50-15 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Subject to certain conditions, the income of trade unions and registered associations of employers and employees is exempt from income tax. This tax expenditure exempts from income tax those amounts that are not already excluded by the 'mutuality principle'. (For a brief explanation of the mutuality principle, refer to section A.2 in Appendix A.)

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B55 25 per cent entrepreneurs' tax offset**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
195	195	175	190	195	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B54	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2005				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2012	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 61-J of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Prior to the introduction of simplified depreciation rules for small businesses from the 2012-13 income year (B104), small businesses with an annual turnover of \$50,000 or less were eligible for a tax offset of 25 per cent of the income tax liability attributable to their business income. The offset phased out for annual turnover between \$50,001 and \$75,000. From 1 July 2007, this concession applied to any small business entity, whereas before that time the concession only applied to taxpayers in the then Simplified Tax System.

From 1 July 2009, eligibility for the offset was subject to a means test. The offset phased out for singles with incomes over \$70,000 and families with incomes over \$120,000.

**B56 Capital gains tax concession for carried interests paid to venture capital managers**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of deduction, Deferral of deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B55	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2002				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 104-255 and 118-21 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Venture capital fund managers may be paid a performance-based share of partnership profits by investors. Such performance payments are 'carried interests'. Under the benchmark, these entitlements are taxable income of the fund managers as they accrue. Instead, under the law, an entitlement to receive a carried interest is a CGT event in the hands of venture capital fund managers and is not treated as income. Consequently, taxation of the income is deferred until the gains are realised and individual managers are eligible for the 50 per cent discount on their carried interest.

**B57 Capital protected borrowings**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
60	55	20	-5	-30	-30	-10	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction, Discounted valuation				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B56	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	16 April 2003				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2013	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 247 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Taxpayers are able to claim a deduction for some or all of the cost of the capital protection associated with capital protected borrowings.

The interest cost of capital protected borrowings includes the cost of borrowing and the cost of capital protection. Under the benchmark, the cost of borrowing is deductible while the cost of capital protection, where it is considered capital in nature, is not deductible but instead included in the cost base of the asset.

The concessional treatment does not apply to capital protected borrowing arrangements entered into after 13 May 2008. Arrangements entered into before that date will continue to receive the concessional treatment up to 30 June 2013.

**B58 Certain term subordinated notes**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B57	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 974 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Division 974 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997</i>						

'Solvency clauses' do not preclude certain term subordinated notes from being classified as debt for tax purposes. A solvency clause allows the issuer to defer payment if the payment would cause insolvency. The distributions on such notes may be treated as tax deductible interest payments rather than non-tax deductible dividend payments. Under the benchmark, term subordinated notes with solvency clauses would typically be classified as equity under the debt-equity rules.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B59 Concessions resulting from the clarification of the debt or equity treatment of perpetual subordinated debt**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B59	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 974 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Division 974 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997</i>						

Under certain circumstances, 'profitability, insolvency or negative earnings conditions' do not preclude Upper Tier 2 perpetual subordinated debt and similar instruments from being classified as debt for tax purposes. This means that distributions on such instruments may be treated as tax deductible interest payments rather than non-tax deductible dividend payments. Perpetual subordinated debt issued by financial institutions to raise regulatory capital would typically be classified as equity under the benchmark debt-equity rules.

**B60 Deduction for borrowing expenses**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B60	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 1997				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 25-25 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A taxpayer is able to claim a deduction (spread over the shorter of the term of the loan or five years) for borrowing expenses incurred for borrowing money to purchase a capital asset that is used for the purpose of producing assessable income. Borrowing expenses incurred in these circumstances would otherwise be capital in nature and included in the cost base of the asset.

**B61 Deduction for certain co-operative companies**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B61	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1973				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 117 and 120 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Co-operative companies whose primary object is the acquisition from their shareholders of commodities or animals for disposal or distribution can deduct

amounts paid to repay Australian and State Government loans which are provided for the purchase of assets required for the purpose of carrying on their business. However, the deduction is allowed only if 90 per cent or more of the value of the company is held by shareholders who supply the company with the commodities or animals.

### **B62 Exemption for early stage venture capital limited partnerships**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B62	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2006					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 26-68, 51-52, 51-54 and Subdivision 118-F of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Resident and foreign partners are exempt from tax on revenue and capital gains derived in respect of their eligible investments in early stage venture capital limited partnerships.

An early stage venture capital limited partnership is a flow-through investment vehicle that is progressively replacing the Pooled Development Fund program.

To qualify as an early stage venture capital limited partnership, the size of the fund cannot exceed \$100 million and the total assets of an investee company cannot exceed \$50 million immediately prior to investment. The early stage venture capital limited partnership must divest itself of any holdings once the total assets of the investee company exceed \$250 million.

### **B63 Income tax exemption for industry-specific not-for-profit societies and associations**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B63	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 50-40 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

An income tax exemption applies to the income of industry-specific not-for-profit societies or associations predominantly devoted to promoting the development of aviation or tourism, or of agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, viticultural, manufacturing or industrial resources of Australia. This expenditure includes the income tax exemption applying to not-for-profit societies or associations established for the purpose of promoting the development of Australian information and communication technology resources.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

For those not-for-profit societies, associations or clubs to which the 'mutuality principle' applies, this tax expenditure exempts from income tax those amounts that are not already excluded by the 'mutuality principle'. (For a brief explanation of the mutuality principle, refer to section A.2 of Appendix A)

### B64 Income tax exemptions for foreign superannuation funds

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B64	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1981					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 128D and paragraph 128B(3)(jb) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>							

Interest income and dividends received by foreign superannuation funds are exempt from income tax. This income is also exempt from interest and dividend withholding taxes if it is exempt from income tax in the country in which the foreign superannuation fund resides.

### B65 Managed investment trusts — election to allow capital gains tax to be the primary code for disposals of shares, units and real property

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B65	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	NA	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2008					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 275 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

From the 2008-09 income year eligible managed investment trusts (MITs) can make an irrevocable election to apply the CGT regime to gains and losses on disposals of certain assets (primarily shares, units and real property). If an eligible MIT does not make an irrevocable election to have capital account treatment, then gains and losses on disposals of shares and units will be treated on revenue account.



**B66 New tax system for managed investment trusts**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B66	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2014				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Not yet legislated						

The new tax system for managed investment trusts (MITs) will commence from 1 July 2014. Under this system MITs will be able to carry forward ‘unders’ and ‘overs’ (up to a 5 per cent cap) into the next income year without adverse taxation consequences.

MITs in which unit holders have ‘clearly defined rights’ will be able to choose to use an attribution method of taxation, instead of the present entitlement to income method, and will be treated as fixed trusts for various taxation law purposes. Amendments to the taxation law will be introduced to prevent any income tax consequences that might arise from a resettlement where a MIT changes its trust deed (or other constituent documents) to meet the ‘clearly defined rights’ requirement under the new tax system for MITs.

**B67 Philanthropy — Income tax exemption for certain non-charitable funds**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Included in B68							
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B67	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2005				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 50-20 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Endorsed non-charitable Public Ancillary Funds and Private Ancillary Funds are exempt from income tax.

Public Ancillary Funds and Private Ancillary Funds must provide money, property and benefits solely to income tax exempt deductible gift recipients.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B68 Philanthropy — Income tax exemption for charitable funds**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B68	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2005				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 50-5, 50-52 and 50-60 <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Note: estimates include tax expenditures B68 and B67

Endorsed charitable funds, including Public Ancillary Funds and Private Ancillary Funds, can claim an income tax exemption where they provide money, property and benefits solely to charities based in Australia, or solely to charitable deductible gift recipients, or to a combination of these.

These funds are prevented from undertaking charitable activities with their funds. They must distribute their funds to other entities that undertake charitable activities.

**B69 Philanthropy — Income tax exemption for charitable, religious, scientific, and community service entities**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B69	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	4+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 50-5 and 50-10 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The following entities are exempt from income tax:

- religious, scientific, charitable and public educational institutions and funds;
- funds established to enable scientific research to be conducted by or in conjunction with a public university or public hospital;
- not-for-profit societies, associations or clubs established for the encouragement of science; and
- societies, associations or clubs established for community service purposes.

Entities must satisfy various conditions to qualify for these exemptions.

**B70 Philanthropy — Income tax exemption for small not-for-profit companies**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B70
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 23(6) of the <i>Income Tax Rates Act 1986</i>						

The rate of income tax payable by a not-for-profit company that has a taxable income not exceeding \$416 in a given income year is nil. Income tax is payable at a rate of 55 per cent on all income of not-for-profit companies that have a taxable income between \$416 and \$915.

This arrangement has the effect of providing an exemption from income tax for not-for-profit companies for the first \$416 of income, and then phasing in the ordinary corporate income tax rate of 30 per cent on all income, including the first \$416, when the company has income between \$416 and \$915. When a not-for-profit company has an income over \$915, the company tax rate is applied from the first dollar.

**B71 Philanthropy — Refund of franking credits for certain income tax exempt philanthropic entities**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
550	630	520	800	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Rebate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B71
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High				<i>* Category</i>		3+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 207-E of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Generally, entities that are not subject to Australian tax cannot benefit from franking credits on distributions from Australian companies. However, entities that are endorsed as income tax exempt charities or income tax exempt deductible gift recipients are able to claim a refund of franking credits on distributions from Australian companies.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B72 Pooled Development Funds**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
10	5	5	45	5	10	10	5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B72
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1992			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 118-13 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Division 10E of Part III of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> Subsections 23(4C) and (4D) of the <i>Income Tax Rates Act 1986</i>						

Concessional taxation treatment is available to investment companies that are established and registered as Pooled Development Funds (PDFs). Income arising from investments in small to medium enterprises is taxed at 15 per cent and other income is taxed at 25 per cent. These concessional tax rates are designed to encourage PDFs to invest in small to medium enterprises. In addition, investors who invest in PDFs are not liable for tax either on dividends paid by the PDF or on capital gains made on the sale of their shares in the PDF. The unfranked portion of a dividend paid by a PDF to a shareholder is exempt from income tax, and if the shareholder is a foreign resident, from dividend withholding tax.

Australian superannuation funds and related entities that invest in venture capital through PDFs are eligible for a tax exemption on certain franked dividends. Capital gains and dividends paid to superannuation funds by PDFs are exempt from tax. Superannuation funds that invest in venture capital through PDFs are also entitled to a refundable imputation credit for the tax paid by the PDF.

The PDF program was closed to applications for registration on 21 June 2007 as a result of the introduction of the early stage venture capital limited partnership regime. The PDF program continues to operate for registered PDFs.

**B73 Tax exemption for small and medium sized credit unions**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B73
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 6H and 23G of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> Section 23(7) of the <i>Income Tax Rates Act 1986</i>						

Interest income derived from loans to members by recognised small credit unions is exempt from income tax. Small credit unions have a notional taxable income less than \$50,000. This exemption does not extend to other income. A credit union that is treated in this way is not eligible for assessment as a co-operative company.

Recognised medium credit unions have a notional taxable income of less than \$150,000. For recognised medium credit unions, the rate of tax payable on the first \$49,999 is reduced to zero. The rate of taxation payable on income between \$50,000 and \$150,000 is 45 per cent. When the income of a credit union exceeds \$150,000, it ceases to be a small or medium credit union and the corporate tax rate applies to income from the first dollar.

#### B74 Treatment of finance leases

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B74	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1936				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Divisions 240 and 250 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Division 42A of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

A finance lease is, in substance, equivalent to a loan from the lessor to the lessee to finance the purchase of the leased asset. The lessor (financier) acquires the leased asset at the request of the lessee (borrower) and leases the asset to the lessee. On expiry of the lease, legal ownership of the asset is transferred to the lessee at minimal or no cost. During the term of the lease, while the lessor is the legal owner of the leased asset, the lessee has effective economic ownership through having control, use and enjoyment of the asset. Given its substance, finance leases should be taxed as a loan from the lessor to the lessee to acquire the leased asset under the benchmark. That is, the interest payments should be deductible to the lessee and assessable to the lessor, and lessee can claim depreciation deduction for the user cost of the leased asset.

Except where specific provisions apply, for example, Divisions 240 and 250 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, finance leases are taxed as leases rather than as loans. That is, lease payments (which comprise, in substance, interest and principal repayments) are deductible to the lessee and assessable to the lessor, and the lessor can claim depreciation deductions for the user cost of the leased asset. To the extent the lease period is shorter than the effective life of the leased asset and the lease payments do not reflect the changing value of the leased asset, parties to finance leases are able to bring forward deductions for the cost of the leased asset. Additionally, if the lessor's effective marginal tax rate is greater than the lessee's, treating finance leases as leases rather than as loans allows the transfer of tax benefits between the lessor and the lessee.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

### B75 Trust loss rules — Family trusts

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B75	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	9 May 1995				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 272-D of Schedule 2F to the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The family trust rules provide a concession to the 'test individual' of a family trust, and their family group, by allowing the transfer of the benefit of losses and debt deductions to members of the family trust.

The trust loss rules — the benchmark — restrict trust losses and debt deductions from being transferred to persons who did not bear the economic burden. This is achieved by imposing tests on trusts to determine if any losses and debt deductions can be claimed. The tests examine whether there has been a change in underlying ownership or control of a trust and whether certain schemes have been entered into in order to take advantage of losses or debt deductions. Family trusts have to satisfy only the income injection test. The income injection test relates to schemes where persons outside the defined family group inject income into the trust to take advantage of trust losses and debt deductions. Distributions of trust income or capital made outside the family group will generally be subject to a family trust distribution tax.

Elements of the family trust rules are also used in the franking credit trading rules to facilitate the passing through of franking credits to beneficiaries of discretionary trusts and in the company loss recoupment rules as part of the alternative conditions for the continuity of ownership test.

### Tax expenditures relating to capital expenditure, effective life and depreciation

#### B76 Tax incentives for film investment

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-14	-22	-18	-17	-14	-11	-9	-7
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction, Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B77	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	15 November 1956				<i>Expiry date:</i>	1 July 2010	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Former Divisions 10B and 10BA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Capital expenditure incurred in acquiring an interest in the initial copyright of a new Australian film can either be deducted immediately (for certain types of film) or written off over two years.

The initial deduction under Division 10B must be made in relation to the 2008-09 year of income or an earlier year of income. A deduction under Division 10BA is not allowable in relation to the 2009-10 year of income or a later year of income.

### B77 Accelerated depreciation for grapevine plantings

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-4	-7	-7	-6	-6	-6	-5	-5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B78	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1993			<i>Expiry date:</i>		Not available for grapevines planted after 1 October 2004	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-F of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Prior to 1 October 2004, capital expenditure incurred in acquiring and establishing grapevines could be written off on a prime cost basis over four years, with the deductions being available from the time the vines were planted. Since 1 October 2004, new grapevine plantings are subject to the capital allowances regime applicable to horticultural plants. That is, the establishment costs of the grapevine may be written off at 13 per cent per annum (the write-off rate applicable to a plant with an effective life of 13 years to fewer than 30 years) with deductions available from the income year in which the grapevine's first commercial season starts.

### B78 Deduction for horse breeding stock

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		B79	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable			<i>* Category</i>		2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1992			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 70-60 and 70-65 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Taxpayers can elect to write off horse breeding stock, acquired on or after 19 August 1992, at up to 25 per cent of the cost of sires per annum and up to 33½ per cent of the cost of mares per annum, on a prime cost basis.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B79 Deduction of the capital cost of telephone lines and electricity connections**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B80	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	24 June 1981					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-G of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Capital expenditure incurred in connecting a telephone line to a primary production property and capital expenditure incurred in connecting or upgrading mains electricity to a property on which a business is conducted can be deducted in equal instalments over ten years.

**B80 Landcare and water facility offset**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B81	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1998					<i>Expiry date:</i>	2001	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Former Subdivision 388 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Primary producers and users of rural land with taxable incomes of up to \$20,000 a year were able to claim a 30 per cent tax offset for capital expenditure on soil conservation, prevention of land degradation and related measures incurred until the end of the 2000-01 income year. This concession was claimed as an alternative to the landcare deduction. The tax offset was based on one third of the eligible expenditure and was available in the year the expenditure was incurred and in each of the subsequent two years.

However, the offset will continue to apply after the 2000-01 income year to expenditure incurred in that or an earlier income year where the offset is apportioned over three years, or where taxpayers had insufficient tax payable to claim the entire offset in earlier income years.



**B81 Landcare deduction for primary producers**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Included in B84							
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B82	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	11 December 1973			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-G of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Primary producers and users of rural land can claim a deduction for capital expenditure on a landcare operation in the year that it is incurred. Landcare operations may include soil conservation, prevention of land degradation or other related measures.

**B82 Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	25	35	-	-5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B83	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 April 2010			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Not yet legislated						

From 1 April 2010, payments received under eligible Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program (SRWUIP) agreements will be treated as non-assessable non-exempt income. Expenditures funded by such payments will not be eligible for deductions.

**B83 Tax write-off for horticultural plants**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B84	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-F of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital expenditure incurred in establishing horticultural plants can be written off using an accelerated depreciation regime, with deductions available from the first commercial season. The cost of establishing plants with an effective life of less than three years can be written off in the first commercial year. Plants with an effective life of more than three years can be depreciated over a shorter period than their effective life using the maximum write-off periods set out in the legislation.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B84 Three year write-off for expenditure on water facilities for primary producers**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
20	20	25	25	25	20	15	15
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B85	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	23 May 1980				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-F of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Note: estimates include tax expenditures B84, B81 and B85

Primary producers can claim a deduction for capital expenditure on water facilities over three years. Water facilities include dams, earth tanks, underground tanks, concrete or metal tanks, tank stands, bores, wells, irrigation channels or similar improvements, pipes, pumps, water towers, and windmills. One-third of the expenditure is deductible in the income year in which it is incurred, and one-third is deductible in each of the following two years. The expenditure must be incurred primarily for conserving and conveying water for use in primary production.

**B85 Water facilities and landcare concession for irrigation water providers**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Included in B84							
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B86	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2004				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivisions 40-F and 40-G of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain irrigation water providers can claim an immediate deduction for capital expenditure on landcare activities and can claim a deduction for capital expenditure on water facilities over three years. The measure aligns the deductions available to primary producers and businesses using rural land with deductions available to irrigation water providers which supply those primary producers and businesses with water.

**B86 Absence of depreciation recapture for certain assets**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B87	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1982				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 43 and Section 110-45 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain buildings and structures receive deductions that are not recaptured by balancing adjustment on disposal of the asset. This tax expenditure is offset by reductions in the CGT cost base of the assets concerned.

**B87 Accelerated depreciation for mining buildings**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B88	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1982				<i>Expiry date:</i>	2001	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Former Subdivision 330-C and subdivision 40-B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> as adjusted by Section 40-35 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

Buildings used to carry on mining and quarrying operations and for housing and welfare in relation to carrying on mining operations can be deducted over the lesser of the life of the project or 10 years (20 years for quarrying). This concession was removed from 1 July 2001 for buildings constructed or acquired on or after this date. This tax expenditure will have a transitional impact until all eligible capital expenditure incurred before 1 July 2001 has been fully depreciated.

**B88 Capital expenditure deduction for mining, quarrying and petroleum operations**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
15	10	7	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B89	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1921				<i>Expiry date:</i>	2001	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> as adjusted by Sections 40-35, 40-40 and 40-75 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

Certain capital expenditure incurred in carrying on a mining, petroleum or quarrying operation can be deducted over the lesser of the life of the project or 10 years (20 years for quarrying). The deduction is available for expenditure incurred before 1 July 2001

### Tax Expenditures Statement

or expenditure relating to a depreciating asset acquired before 1 July 2001 (excluding plant and equipment).

Expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 2001 can be deducted over the life of the project.

#### **B89 Deduction for environmental protection activities and environmental impact studies**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	25	35	20	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction, Accelerated write-off					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B90	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Various					<i>Expiry date:</i>	2001 (EIS)	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 40-755 and 40-760 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> , Subdivision 40-1 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> as adjusted by Section 40-55 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>							

Expenditure of a capital nature used to control pollution or manage waste is immediately deductible if the pollution or waste is a result of the taxpayer's business or is on the site of the taxpayer's business. Expenditure to prevent pollution that is likely to occur is also immediately deductible.

Expenditure incurred on an eligible environmental impact study (EIS) can be deducted over the lesser of 10 years or the life of the project to which it relates. This deduction applies to expenditure incurred before 1 July 2001. Expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 2001 can be deducted over the life of the project.

#### **B90 Exploration and prospecting deduction**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	450	700	500	550	550	500	400	400
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B92	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1968					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 40-25, subsection 40-80(1) and section 40-730 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Expenditure on exploration or prospecting for the purpose of mining and quarrying is immediately deductible. In addition, the cost of a depreciating asset is immediately deductible if the taxpayer first uses the asset for exploration or prospecting for minerals or quarry materials obtainable by mining operations, the asset is not used for petroleum development drilling or for operations in the course of working a mining or quarrying operation, and when the taxpayer starts to use the asset, the taxpayer either carries on mining operations, or proposes to carry on such operations, or carries on a

business that includes exploration and prospecting for which the cost of the asset was necessarily incurred.

### B91 Statutory effective life caps

Transport and communication (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
730	875	1,035	1,195	1,335	1,440	1,460	1,390
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B93	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2002			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 40-102 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

'Statutory effective life caps' act to override the Commissioner of Taxation's determinations of the 'safe harbour' effective life of assets in certain cases. This provides a shorter write-off period for those assets subject to a statutory cap where the cap is below the effective life determined by the Commissioner.

Statutory caps exist for a range of assets, including:

- aircraft and certain assets used in the oil and gas industries (effective from 1 July 2002);
- trucks, truck trailers, buses and light commercial vehicles (effective from 1 January 2005); and
- tractors and harvesters (effective from 1 July 2007).

### B92 Accelerated depreciation for software

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
15	-60	-215	-270	-80	-5	10	15
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B94	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1998			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-E of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

In-house software is essentially software that is used in-house, rather than as trading stock, and that is a capital asset, rather than fully deductible in the year of purchase. It includes software, or a right to use software, that the taxpayer has acquired, developed or has had another entity develop.

Expenditure on in-house software is depreciated over a statutory effective life, rather than an effective life that is self-assessed by the taxpayer or that is determined by the Commissioner of Taxation. Prior to 13 May 2008, the statutory effective life was two

## Tax Expenditures Statement

and half years, which gave rise to a tax expenditure in relation to software which has an effective life greater than two and half years. For expenditure in relation to software assets newly held after 13 May 2008 the statutory effective life is four years.

### B93 Deduction for capital works expenditure

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	530	600	650	675	825	880	940	995
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B95	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	21 August 1979					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 43 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A taxpayer can claim a deduction for capital works expenditure incurred in constructing capital works, including buildings and structural improvements and environment protection earthworks, over a period that is generally shorter than the effective life of the asset.

Capital works can be deducted at either 2.5 per cent (over 40 years) or 4 per cent (over 25 years) of the construction expenditure, depending on when construction started and how the capital works are used.

### B94 Depreciation balancing adjustment roll-over relief

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B96	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1952					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 40-340 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

'Balancing adjustments' arise when the disposal value of a depreciating asset varies from its depreciated value. The tax liability for such balancing adjustments can be deferred where the balancing adjustment arises from certain changes in ownership, such as disposal as a result of a marriage breakdown. The transferee is taken to acquire the asset at the written down value and must depreciate the asset in the same way as the transferor.

Prior to 21 September 1999, balancing adjustment offsets were also available when replacement items of plant and equipment were acquired. This treatment is available to businesses with turnover of less than \$1 million for assets acquired before 1 July 2001.

**B95 Depreciation pooling for low value assets**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
35	20	10	..	..	5	10	15
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B97	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-E of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Assets costing less than \$1,000 can be written off at the declining balance rate of 37.5 per cent through a low value asset pool. Once a taxpayer elects to create a low value pool, all assets that cost less than \$1,000 are subject to the declining balance rate treatment. A low value asset pool is available to taxpayers who do not qualify for, or choose not to use the simplified depreciation rules.

A low value pool mechanism for the depreciation of assets was introduced to reduce taxpayers' compliance costs by removing the need to track individual items for depreciation purposes.

**B96 Depreciation to nil value rather than estimated scrap value**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B98	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1936				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 40 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Taxpayers are entitled to write-off the cost of depreciating assets to zero value, rather than to the estimated disposal value of the asset. Any gain on disposal of the asset is assessed as income at the time of disposal through a balancing adjustment. This results in a tax deferral.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B97 Establishment costs for carbon sink forests**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	2	4	4	4	..	-1	-1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction, Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B99	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2007			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 40-J of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The cost of establishing trees in carbon sink forests is immediately deductible in the 2007-08 to 2011-12 income years inclusive. After this initial period, establishment costs will be deductible over 14 years and 105 days at a rate of 7 per cent per annum.

To be eligible for the deduction, the taxpayer must be carrying on a business and the carbon sink forest must meet Environmental and Natural Resource Management Guidelines.

**B98 Research and development — Exemption of refundable research and development tax offset payments (former scheme)**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-140	-170	-200	-235	-200	-135	-80	-50
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Denial of deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B100	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 731 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

The longstanding Research and Development (R&D) Tax Concession was replaced with the new R&D Tax Incentive with effect from 1 July 2011. Prior to 1 July 2011, companies with an annual turnover of less than \$5 million that undertook up to \$1 million of R&D (\$2 million from 1 July 2009) were eligible to receive a refundable tax offset equivalent to the value of the R&D Tax Concession (which allowed a tax deduction on eligible expenditure at the rate of either 125 per cent or 175 per cent).

As the refundable R&D tax offset is an expense item, it does not appear as a tax expenditure in its own right. However, a tax expenditure arises because payments made under the refundable R&D tax offset are exempt from tax. In addition, companies that claim the refundable R&D tax offset are unable to claim deductions for the R&D expenditures concerned. The absence of these deductions constitutes a negative tax expenditure and explains why the estimates are negative.



**B99 Research and development — Exemption of research and development refundable tax offset (current scheme)**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-55	-135	-200	-250
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Denial of deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B101	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2011				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 355 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The research and development refundable tax offset is available from 1 July 2011 to companies with a turnover of less than \$20 million at a rate of 45 per cent of expenditure on eligible research and development (R&D) activities.

It takes the form of a 'refundable' tax offset, similar to the treatment of the former R&D Tax Offset. If a taxpayer's income tax liability is reduced to zero, the unused refundable tax offset amount can be applied to reduce other tax liabilities (such as GST). Any residual unused amounts can be refunded as cash to the company.

As the R&D refundable tax offset is an expense item, it does not appear as a tax expenditure in its own right. However, a tax expenditure arises because payments made under the R&D refundable tax offset are exempt from tax. In addition, companies that claim the R&D refundable tax offset are unable to claim deductions for the R&D expenditures concerned. The absence of these deductions constitutes a negative tax expenditure and explains why the estimates are negative.

**B100 Research and development — Immediate deduction for expenditure on core technology**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B102	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1996				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 73B(12) to 73B(12C) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Prior to the 1 July 2011 commencement of the Research and Development Tax Incentive, expenditure on core technology, except where incurred by companies in partnerships, was deductible at a rate of 100 per cent over the period of related research and development (R&D) activities. This deduction was capped at one third of the firm's expenditure on related R&D for the income year in question, until the core technology amount has been fully deducted. The benchmark treatment for such expenditure is that it is deductible over its effective life and consequently the scope for the 100 per cent rate potentially allows a greater rate of deduction than the benchmark.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**B101 Research and development — Non-refundable tax offset**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	800	800	800	800
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Offset				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B103	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2011			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 355 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The Research and Development non-refundable tax offset is available at a rate of 40 per cent for eligible research and development (R&D) expenditure and can be carried forward where a company's income tax liability is zero.

The R&D non-refundable tax offset takes the form of a tax offset that can be carried forward to be applied against future income tax liabilities. Carried forward amounts will result in a similar outcome to a carry forward loss arising from a tax deduction under the former R&D Tax Concession. If a company's income tax liability is zero, unused offset amounts cannot be applied to reduce other tax liabilities (such as GST).

**B102 Research and development — Premium tax concession for additional expenditure**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
330	460	400	370	100	40	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction, Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B104	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 73Q to 73Z of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Prior to the 1 July 2011 commencement of the Research and Development Tax Incentive, companies that increased expenditure on labour related components of research and development (R&D) which are Australian-owned were eligible to receive a 175 per cent tax concession for increases above the average of the previous three years' R&D expenditure. The 175 per cent premium covers all additional R&D expenditure excluding plant, pilot plant, contracted plant, plant leases, core technology, R&D related interest and items excluded from the 125 per cent R&D tax concession.

The concession was available to the extent that total R&D expenditure has increased. Total R&D expenditure includes both the Australian-owned and foreign-owned components of the premium tax concession. This deduction was available to companies from the first income year starting after 30 June 2001.

Companies that undertake R&D on behalf of a grouped foreign company were eligible for a 175 per cent tax concession for increases in R&D expenditure above the average of the previous three years' of R&D expenditure. Expenditure on behalf of a grouped foreign company which contributes to the calculation of the 175 per cent tax concession must be labour related and will be subject to a specific deduction at the rate of 100 per cent.

The concession was only available to the extent that total R&D expenditure has increased. Total R&D expenditure includes both the Australian-owned and foreign-owned components of the premium tax concession. This deduction was available to the Australian subsidiaries of multinational enterprises from 1 July 2007.

### B103 Research and development — Research and Development Tax Concession

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
700	890	890	860	230	90	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction, Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B105	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2011	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 73B and 73BA of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Prior to the 1 July 2011 commencement of the Research and Development Tax Incentive, certain taxpayers were entitled to a deduction at the rate of 125 per cent of their eligible expenditure on research and development (R&D) activities. Until 29 January 2001, eligible expenditure on R&D plant was deductible at 125 per cent over three years. Expenditure on plant used in R&D activities after 29 January 2001 is deductible at 125 per cent over its effective life.

### B104 Small business — Simplified depreciation rules

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
60	90	170	15	-10	1,255	1,000	870
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B106	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2007				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 328-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

From the 2012-13 income year small businesses with an aggregated annual turnover of less than \$2 million can immediately write off (deduct) assets costing less than \$6,500. Assets costing more than \$6,500 can be depreciated in a single pool (the general small business pool) at a 30 per cent rate (15 per cent in the first year). Small businesses will also be able to immediately write off up to \$5,000 for motor vehicles (new and used)

## Tax Expenditures Statement

purchased from the 2012-13 income year. The remainder of the value of a motor vehicle will be depreciated in the general small business pool.

Prior to the 2012-13 income year, small businesses could immediately write off assets costing less than \$1,000 and depreciate assets costing \$1,000 or more at accelerated rates under two pools. Assets with an effective life of less than 25 years were depreciated in a general pool at a rate of 30 per cent (15 per cent in the first year), and assets with an effective life of 25 years or more are depreciated in a long life pool at a rate of 5 per cent (2.5 per cent in the first year).

### B105 Small business — Simplified trading stock rules

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B107	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2007					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 328 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Small businesses with annual turnover of less than \$2 million may choose to use a simplified trading stock regime. Under this regime, in certain circumstances, changes in the value of trading stock do not have to be accounted for and stocktaking is not required at the end of the income year.

Before July 2007, this regime was available only to taxpayers that were part of the former Simplified Tax System. As part of aligning small business thresholds, the turnover eligibility threshold was raised from \$1 million to \$2 million.

### B106 Small business and general business tax break

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	1,490	2,390	680	280	30	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B108	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	13 December 2008					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 41 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Businesses that acquired new tangible depreciating assets, for which a deduction was available under Subdivision 40-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, between 13 December 2008 and 31 December 2009 and started to use or had installed ready for use by 31 December 2010 could claim a bonus tax deduction in the income year that they used or installed the asset.

Small businesses could claim a bonus deduction of 50 per cent of the cost of an eligible asset. Other businesses could claim a 30 per cent deduction for assets acquired between 13 December 2008 and 30 June 2009 and installed by 30 June 2010. For assets acquired by other businesses between 1 July 2009 and 31 December 2009 and installed by 31 December 2010 the rate of bonus deduction was 10 per cent.

The bonus deduction did not affect the capital allowance deductions that would normally be claimed in relation to the asset.

## General consumption tax expenditures

### B107 Exemption of tax offsets paid under the National Urban Water and Desalination Plan

General public services — General services (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B110	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2009				<i>Expiry date:</i>	30 June 2014	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 67-23 and Subdivision 402-W of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The National Urban Water and Desalination Plan provides financial assistance to approved projects, such as desalination, water recycling and stormwater harvesting projects, which improve the security of water supplies to Australia's major cities. The financial assistance is provided as refundable tax offsets, unless the applicant receiving the assistance is outside the tax system, in which case they receive a grant. Payments made as refundable tax offsets under the plan are exempt from tax.

## Miscellaneous tax expenditures

### B108 International tax — Concessional rate of final withholding tax on certain distributions by Australian managed investment trusts to foreign residents

General public services — General services (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
30	80	170	195	145	130	130	130
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B111	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2008				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 12-H of Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> Division 7 of the <i>Taxation Administration Regulations 1976</i>						

Note: estimates include tax expenditures B108 and B19.

Distributions of Australian source net income (other than dividends, interest and royalties) by Australian managed investment trusts to foreign residents are subject to a

## Tax Expenditures Statement

final withholding tax. The general rate of 30 per cent is reduced to 7.5 per cent for 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012, and to 15 per cent from 1 July 2012, for residents of countries specified in the regulations as 'information exchange countries'.

### B109 Company loss carry-back

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	-	150	250	300
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Reduction in taxable value					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Not yet legislated							

Company loss carry-back provides tax relief for companies by allowing them to carry back tax losses so they receive a refund against tax previously paid. While this treatment is consistent with Schanz-Haig-Simons income tax, it departs from the benchmark treatment of losses which only allows losses to be carried forward to be deducted in a future year.

A one year loss carry-back will apply in 2012-13, where tax losses incurred in that year can be carried back and offset against tax paid in 2011-12. For 2013-14 and later years, tax losses can be carried back and offset against tax paid up to two years earlier. Companies will be able to carry back up to \$1 million of losses each year. This provides a cash benefit of up to \$300,000 a year.

Loss carry-back is available to companies and entities that are taxed like companies. It applies to their revenue losses only and is limited to a company's franking account balance.

### B110 Forestry managed investment schemes — Tax deductibility

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	40	70	20	10	10	-10	-15	-15
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Accelerated write-off					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B112	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 January 2007					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 394 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Investors in forestry managed investment schemes (MIS) are able to claim immediate upfront deductions for their expenditure on such schemes, provided that, amongst other requirements, at least 70 per cent of the expenditure is directly related to developing forestry. The statutory deduction available to investors in forestry MIS allows investors to bring forward their deductions relative to the benchmark.

Interests in forestry MIS can be traded, subject to a four-year holding period rule and a market value pricing rule for initial investors. The proceeds on the sale or harvest of a forestry MIS interest by an initial investor are taxable income of the investor.

### **B111 Small business related party at call loans taken to be debt interests**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	B113	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2005					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 974 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A related party at call loan is typically a loan made to a company by a related entity, has no fixed term and is repayable on demand. Under the benchmark debt-equity rules, such a loan would generally give rise to an equity interest rather than a debt interest. This means that interest payable on the loan would be frankable (but not deductible by the company).

These loans are taken to be debt interests for companies that have an annual turnover of less than \$20 million.

## RETIREMENT SAVINGS

The superannuation benchmark comprises:

- contributions taxed in the hands of the fund member;
- earnings taxed like any other investment income in the hands of the investor; and
- benefits from superannuation untaxed.

### Tax expenditures for social security and welfare

#### C1 Capital gains tax small business retirement exemption

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
580	360	340	340	340	360	380	400
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C1
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1997			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 152-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital gains arising from the sale of active small business assets are exempt from CGT, up to a lifetime limit of \$500,000, where the proceeds of the sale are used for retirement. An eligible small business is one where the net value of assets that the taxpayer and connected entities own is no more than \$6 million, or where the aggregated annual turnover is less than \$2 million.

#### C2 Capped taxation rates for lump sum payments for unused recreation and long service leave

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
140	105	105	95	105	100	95	90
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C2
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivisions 83-A and 83-B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A maximum tax rate of 30 per cent plus the Medicare levy applies to lump sum payments in lieu of unused long service or annual leave which accrued before 18 August 1993, or which are made in circumstances of bona fide redundancy, invalidity or under an early retirement scheme. All other lump sum payments in respect of unused annual or long service leave which accrued after 18 August 1993 are taxed at individual marginal rates.



**C3 Concessional taxation of non-superannuation termination benefits**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,700	1,450	1,300	1,550	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,550
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C3
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 82 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Division 82 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

Non-superannuation termination payments are generally paid by employers to terminating employees. Before 1 July 2007 these amounts were taxed in the same way as superannuation lump sums from untaxed funds with the exception of bona fide redundancy payments and approved early retirement scheme payments which were tax free up to certain limits. This tax expenditure excludes the treatment of payments in lieu of leave.

Since 1 July 2007, non-superannuation termination payments, known as employment termination payments (ETPs), have been taxed differently to lump sums paid from untaxed funds. Pre-July 1983, invalidity segments and components of genuine redundancy payments are tax free, and the residual is taxed at up to 15 per cent for amounts up to an ETP cap of \$175,000 in 2012-13 (indexed) for recipients aged at or above preservation age (55 years in 2012-13) and at up to 30 per cent for people who are under preservation age. Amounts in excess of \$175,000 (indexed) are taxed at the top marginal tax rate. The Medicare levy is payable in addition to these rates. Concessional tax treatment also applies for transitional arrangements in place as at 9 May 2006 and early retirement scheme payments.

From 1 July 2012, only that part of an ETP that takes a person's total annual taxable income (including the ETP) to no more than \$180,000 receives the ETP tax offset. Any ETP amounts above this whole of income cap are taxed at marginal rates. The whole of income cap operates in conjunction with the existing ETP cap (\$175,000 in 2012-13, indexed) which ensures that the ETP tax offset only applies to ETP amounts up to the ETP cap.

This tax expenditure excludes the taxation treatment of payments in lieu of leave (see the tax expenditures *Capped taxation rates for lump sum payments for unused recreation and long service leave (C2)* and *Taxation of five per cent of unused long service leave accumulated by 15 August 1978 (C15)*).

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**C4 Superannuation — capital gains tax discount for funds**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
260	80	100	120	140	260	510	830
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Reduction in taxable value			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C4
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1999			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Paragraph 115-10(b) and subparagraph 115-100(b)(i) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

Capital gains made by complying superannuation funds are taxed concessionally. Two-thirds of any nominal capital gain made from a CGT event occurring on or after 21 September 1999 is included in the assessable income of a fund, provided the fund has held the asset for at least 12 months. The effect of this item is in addition to the effect of lower tax rates for superannuation investments reported in the tax expenditure *Superannuation – concessional taxation of superannuation entity earnings* (C6). The amounts reported reflect the additional tax that would be raised at fund rates on the same investments if total nominal capital gains were taxed instead of discounted gains or gains with frozen indexation.

**C5 Superannuation — concessional taxation of employer contributions**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
13,200	12,700	12,650	13,700	13,150	14,100	16,200	17,300
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption, Reduction in taxable value			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C5
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Divisions 290, 292 and 295 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>					

Currently, employer contributions, after certain costs of the superannuation entity are deducted, are generally included in the assessable income of a superannuation entity and are taxed at a concessional rate of 15 per cent. Concessional contributions subject to the 15 per cent tax rate are limited by the concessional contribution cap. Currently the general cap is \$25,000 per annum (indexed and rounded down to the nearest \$5,000). The transitional arrangements in which persons aged 50 and over were subject to a \$50,000 per annum cap ended on 1 July 2012. Prior to 1 July 2009, individuals could receive concessional taxation treatment on up to \$50,000 (\$100,000 for persons 50 and over) of concessional contributions.

Indexation on the general concessional contributions cap will be paused for 2013-14 so it remains at \$25,000. The cap is expected to rise to \$30,000 in 2014-15.

The start date of the higher cap for individuals aged 50 and over with total superannuation balances below \$500,000 has been deferred until 1 July 2014. This higher cap allows these individuals to receive concessional taxation treatment of up to

\$25,000 per annum above the general concessional contributions cap that applies to those under 50.

Contributions above these limits are effectively taxed at the top marginal tax rate plus Medicare Levy by applying an additional tax of 31.5 per cent to the 15 per cent deducted by the superannuation provider on the excess concessional contributions. The tax is payable by the individual.

Also, from 1 July 2012, individuals with income greater than \$300,000 will have the tax concession on their contributions, including notional employer contributions, reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent (excluding the Medicare levy).

In any particular year, the application of the benchmark treatment rather than the concessional tax rates to these contributions would increase tax revenue by the amounts indicated. From 1 July 2012, a superannuation payment of up to \$500 annually will be provided for eligible low-income earners. The amount payable will be calculated by applying 15 per cent to the concessional contributions made by or for individuals on adjusted taxable incomes of up to \$37,000 (not indexed), with an annual maximum amount payable of \$500 (not indexed). This effectively reimburses the 15 per cent tax deducted from the 9 per cent superannuation guarantee contributions.

Concessional superannuation contributions made in the 2012-13 income year and later income years will be eligible, with the first payment to be made in the 2013-14 income year. The new superannuation contributions tax payment is not a tax expenditure, and this is explained in *Superannuation – measures for low-income earners (C9)*.

## **C6 Superannuation — concessional taxation of superannuation entity earnings**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
13,200	9,500	13,400	15,100	17,100	19,100	21,650	25,100
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C6
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 295 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The earnings of complying superannuation entities, after certain costs are deducted, are taxed at a concessional rate. The tax rate on earnings is 15 per cent (for the accumulation phase) or nil where the earnings are derived from assets which are used to meet current pension liabilities (drawdown phase). Complying superannuation entities are entitled to refunds of excess imputation credits attached to dividends payable to the fund.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

This tax expenditure reflects the extra tax in a particular year that would be collected if superannuation earnings were taxed at the personal tax rates of members rather than fund rates.

### **C7 Superannuation — concessional taxation of unfunded superannuation**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
430	440	510	530	540	560	590	610
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Offset, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C7	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Part 3-30 and Subdivision 320-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Part 3-30 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

In the case of unfunded superannuation, no employer contribution is made until the actual benefit is provided on the member's retirement. The appropriate benchmark treatment for these amounts is therefore taxation at personal rates on receipt by the member.

Unfunded superannuation lump sums are taxed in the same way as funded superannuation lump sums from untaxed funds (see the tax expenditure *Superannuation – tax on funded lump sums (C13)*).

Similarly, unfunded superannuation income streams are taxed in the same way as funded superannuation income streams from untaxed funds (see the tax expenditure *Superannuation – tax on funded superannuation income streams (C14)*).

The taxation of a death benefit paid to a dependant as a reversionary pension depends on the age of the primary and reversionary beneficiary. If either was aged 60 or over at the time of death, then the taxable component of payments to the reversionary beneficiary will be taxed at marginal rates with a 10 per cent tax offset. If both were under age 60 at the time of death, the taxable component of the pension will be taxed at the reversionary beneficiary's marginal rate. However, once the reversionary beneficiary reaches age 60, the taxable component of the pension will become eligible for the 10 per cent tax offset.

### C8 Superannuation — deduction and concessional taxation of certain personal contributions

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,750	1,500	870	1,000	1,050	770	770	1,050
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C8	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Divisions 290, 292 and 295 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Currently, certain persons are entitled to a full deduction for all personal contributions they make to a superannuation fund, provided that the deduction is not greater than the amount that reduces the individual's taxable income to nil. For the purposes of this deduction, the persons entitled are those who have less than 10 per cent of their income earned as an employee. This includes many unincorporated and substantially self-employed persons and persons not in paid employment. These personal contributions are concessional deductible contributions and are subject to the concessional 15 per cent tax rate.

Caps apply to the amount of concessional contributions. Currently the general cap is \$25,000 per annum (indexed and rounded down to the nearest \$5,000). Transitional arrangements where persons aged 50 and over are subject to \$50,000 per annum cap ended on 1 July 2012. Contributions above \$25,000 (\$50,000) are effectively taxed at the top marginal tax rate plus Medicare Levy by applying a tax of 31.5 per cent on the excess concessional contributions in addition to the 15 per cent deducted by the superannuation provider. This tax is payable by the individual.

From 1 July 2014, individuals aged 50 and over with total superannuation balances below \$500,000 will be able to receive concessional taxation treatment of up to \$25,000 per annum above the general concessional contributions cap. This supplementary cap has been deferred from the original 1 July 2012.

Indexation on the general concessional contributions cap will be paused for 2013-14 so it remains at \$25,000. The cap is expected to rise to \$30,000 in 2014-15.

Prior to 1 July 2009, individuals could make up to \$50,000 (\$100,000 for persons over 50) of concessional deductible contributions subject to the 15 per cent tax rate. The 2009 changes to the levels subject to 15 per cent tax are reflected in the tax expenditure estimates with a one year delay.

Also, from 1 July 2012, individuals with income greater than \$300,000 will have the tax concession on their contributions reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent (excluding the Medicare levy). Under the benchmark, contributions by these persons would not be deductible, on the basis that they are not outgoings. If the level of contributions was maintained, but the contributions were not deductible, revenue would be higher by the amounts indicated.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

From 1 July 2012, a superannuation payment of up to \$500 annually will be provided for low-income earners. The amount payable will be calculated by applying 15 per cent to the concessional contributions made by or for individuals on adjusted taxable incomes of up to \$37,000 (not indexed), with an annual maximum amount payable of \$500 (not indexed). This effectively reimburses the 15 per cent tax deducted from the 9 per cent superannuation guarantee contributions.

Concessional superannuation contributions made in the 2012-13 income year and later income years will be eligible, with the first payment to be made in the 2013-14 income year. The new superannuation contributions tax payment is not a tax expenditure, and this is explained in the *Superannuation – measures for low-income earners (C9)*.

### **C9 Superannuation — measures for low-income earners**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
280	230	300	170	140	130	170	200
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C9	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Superannuation (Government Co-Contribution for Low Income Earners) Act 2003</i>						

The existing superannuation co-contribution, which applies to eligible non-concessional superannuation contributions, and the low income superannuation contribution, which applies to eligible concessional superannuation contributions, are expense measures. As such, these payments are not included in the TES. The amounts indicated represent the impact of these payments not being taxed.

The low income superannuation contribution applies from 1 July 2012. This contribution is designed to pay an amount equivalent to the tax paid on superannuation concessional contributions up to a maximum of \$500 each year. This contribution is available to individuals who have adjusted taxable incomes up to \$37,000 (not indexed).

The superannuation co-contribution boosts superannuation savings of individuals by matching a proportion of eligible superannuation contributions made by or for lower to middle income earners. The government will pay a maximum \$500 co-contribution from 1 July 2012.

**C10 Superannuation — spouse contribution offset**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C10	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 290-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

An 18 per cent offset is available for post-tax contributions to the superannuation account of a spouse whether married or de facto (where the total of assessable income and reportable fringe benefits for the spouse is less than \$13,800). A maximum offset of \$540 applies for a contribution of \$3,000 where the spouse's income is less than \$10,800. The offset is phased out for higher incomes and is no longer payable where the spouse's income exceeds \$13,800.

**C11 Superannuation — tax on excess concessional contributions**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-3	-26	-42	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C11	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>* Category</i>		2-
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Divisions 290, 292 and 295 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Superannuation (Excess Concessional Contributions Tax) Act 2007						

Currently, employer contributions and personal contributions for which deductions are claimed, after certain costs of the superannuation entity are deducted, are generally included in the assessable income of a superannuation entity and are taxed at a concessional rate of 15 per cent; the tax expenditure from this is shown at C5.

Caps apply to the amount of concessional contributions which receive this concessional taxation treatment. Concessional contributions are limited by the concessional contributions caps. Currently the general cap is \$25,000 per annum (indexed and rounded down to the nearest \$5,000). Contributions above this limit are effectively taxed at the top marginal tax rate plus Medicare Levy by applying an additional tax of 31.5 per cent to the 15 per cent deducted by the superannuation provider on the excess concessional contributions. The tax is payable by the individual. A negative tax expenditure occurs where a person contributes to superannuation an amount above the relevant cap and their marginal tax rate is below the effective excess concessional contributions tax rate.

Indexation on the general concessional contributions cap will be paused for 2013-14 so it remains at \$25,000. The cap is expected to rise to \$30,000 in 2014-15.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

From 1 July 2014, individuals aged 50 and over with total superannuation balances below \$500,000 will be able to receive concessional taxation treatment of up to \$25,000 per annum above the general concessional contributions cap that applies to those under 50. The combined cap is expected to be \$55,000 in 2014-15. This supplementary cap has been deferred from the original 1 July 2012 date.

From 1 July 2011, an individual will have an option to have excess concessional contributions of \$10,000 or less refunded to them from their superannuation provider. The excess concessional contributions will be included in the assessable income of the individual for the year the contribution was made and taxed at the individual's marginal income tax rate rather than incurring excess contributions tax. The refund offer will be available for the first time an individual has been assessed for excess concessional contributions since 1 July 2011. Circumstances before 1 July 2011 will not affect eligibility.

Also, certain trust deed clauses will no longer be able to be used to prevent certain contributions to the fund from being counted against the caps and as a result not incurring excess contributions tax. Some funds include a clause which deems an amount that would otherwise have been considered a contribution to the fund not to have been accepted by the fund if these contributions would lead to a breach of the contributions caps. Under the changes, the fund will be deemed to have accepted such contributions, notwithstanding the trust deed clause if the contributions have not been returned promptly and have in effect been intermingled with the assets of the fund. Legislation is likely to be introduced in early 2013.

### C12 Superannuation — tax on excess non-concessional contributions

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-39	-45	-42	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C12	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>* Category</i>	2-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	10 May 2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 292 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i> Division 292 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> <i>Superannuation (Excess Non-Concessional Contributions Tax) Act 2007</i>						

Non-concessional contributions include those made from an individual's after tax income (generally undeducted contributions) and excess concessional contributions (that is, employer and personal deducted contributions which have exceeded the annual concessional contribution thresholds). The benchmark treatment of these contributions is that they are taxed like any other income in the hands of the individual (that is, the contributions are taxed at the individual's marginal tax rate).

Since 10 May 2006, non-concessional contributions have been subject to a cap, with contributions in excess of the cap taxed at the top marginal tax rate, payable by the



individual. The taxation of these excess contributions represents a deviation from the benchmark.

An annual cap of \$150,000 applies to non-concessional contributions, although people under age 65 are able to bring forward up to two years' worth of non-concessional contributions. Exemptions to the cap include proceeds from the disposal of assets that qualify for some small business CGT concessions, up to a lifetime limit of \$1.255 million in 2012-13, and proceeds arising from structured settlements or orders for personal injuries.

The non-concessional contributions cap is currently set at six times the concessional contributions cap. The non-concessional cap is expected to rise to \$180,000 in 2014-15 with the expected increase in the general concessional cap to \$30,000 in 2014-15.

Contributions above the non-concessional caps are subject to the excess contributions tax. It is levied at 46.5 per cent on the excess non-concessional contributions. The tax is payable by the individual. This results in negative tax expenditure.

Also, certain trust deed clauses will no longer be able to be used to prevent certain contributions to the fund from being counted against the caps and as a result, not incurring excess contributions tax. Some funds include a clause which deems an amount that would otherwise have been considered a contribution to the fund not to have been accepted by the fund if these contributions would lead to a breach of the contributions caps. Under the changes, the fund will be deemed to have accepted such contributions, notwithstanding the trust deed clause, if the contributions have not been returned promptly and have in effect been intermingled with the assets of the fund. Legislation is likely to be introduced in the first half of 2013.

### C13 Superannuation — tax on funded lump sums

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-170	-190	-220	-220	-220	-220	-220	-220
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C13
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Divisions 301, 302 and 307 and Part 3-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						
	Part 3-30 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

Superannuation lump sums paid from a taxed fund to persons aged 60 or over are tax free. A taxed fund is one in which tax has been paid during the accumulation phase.

The taxable component of a lump sum paid from a taxed fund to a person under age 60 is taxed. For a person aged 55 to 59 the tax rate on this component is zero per cent up to the low rate cap amount (\$175,000 in 2012-13) and 15 per cent thereafter. For a person below age 55 a maximum tax rate of 20 per cent applies.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

Untaxed funds are those where superannuation benefits are not taxed during the accumulation phase. The taxable component of lump sums paid from untaxed funds to persons aged 60 or over is taxed at a maximum rate of 15 per cent up to an amount of \$1.255 million (in 2012-13) and at the top marginal rate thereafter. For persons aged 55 to 59, the tax rate ranges from 15 per cent up to the top marginal rate, while for persons under age 55 the tax rate is typically 30 per cent.

Special arrangements apply to lump sums paid to certain temporary residents who have departed Australia. The taxable component of these payments is taxed at 35 per cent where paid from a taxed source and at 45 per cent where paid from an untaxed source (from 1 July 2002 to 1 April 2009 the tax rates were 30 per cent and 40 per cent respectively).

Lump sums paid to death benefit dependants (and non-dependants of service and police personnel killed in the line of duty) and to persons suffering from a terminal medical condition are tax free.

Death benefit payments to non-dependants must be made as a lump sum. These payments are taxed at a maximum rate of 15 per cent where paid from a taxed source, and at a maximum rate of 30 per cent where paid from an untaxed source.

The amounts reported are the tax raised on these lump sums.

### C14 Superannuation — tax on funded superannuation income streams

Social security and welfare (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C14	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Divisions 301 and 302 and Part 3-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Part 3-30 of the <i>Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>						

Superannuation income stream payments from a taxed source are tax free for persons aged 60 or over. The taxable component of superannuation income stream payments to persons below age 60 is included in assessable income. A 15 per cent tax offset applies to the taxable component of superannuation income stream benefits paid to persons aged 55 to 59, and to disability benefits paid to persons of any age.

The taxable component of superannuation income stream payments from an untaxed source is included in the recipient's assessable income. A 10 per cent tax offset applies to the taxable component of pension payments for persons aged 60 or over.

The taxation of a death benefit paid from a taxed source as a reversionary pension depends on the age of the primary and reversionary beneficiary. If either the primary

or reversionary beneficiary was aged 60 or over at the time of death, then income stream payments to the reversionary beneficiary are tax free. If both were under age 60 at the time of death, the taxable component of the payments is taxed at the reversionary beneficiary's marginal tax rate (less a 15 per cent tax offset). However, once the reversionary beneficiary reaches age 60 the payments are tax free.

For the taxation treatment of a death benefit paid from an untaxed source as a reversionary pension see the tax expenditure *Superannuation – concessional taxation of unfunded superannuation (C7)*.

This item relates to the tax on funded pensions.

### **C15 Taxation of five per cent of unused long service leave accumulated by 15 August 1978**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
65	55	55	50	50	45	40	40
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C15	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 83-80(1) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A reduced tax rate applies to lump sum payments for unused long service leave which accrued prior to 15 August 1978. Five per cent of such payments is included in the taxpayer's assessable income and is subject to tax at marginal rates.

### **Tax concessions for certain taxpayers**

#### **C16 Exemption of foreign termination payments**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	C17	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2007				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 83-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain termination payments paid as a result of the termination of foreign employment are non-assessable and non-exempt income for tax purposes. To be non-assessable and non-exempt, the payment must have been paid to a taxpayer who was a foreign resident during the period to which the payment relates and must not be a superannuation benefit or a pension or annuity. Where the taxpayer was an Australian resident for some of the period to which the termination payment relates, the payment will be non-assessable and non-exempt if it was received in consequence

## Tax Expenditures Statement

of the termination of a period of employment or engagement for the purposes of section 23AF or section 23AG and the payment relates only to that period of employment or engagement and is not a superannuation benefit or a pension or annuity.

### Tax expenditures for other economic affairs

#### C17 Small business capital gains tax exemption for assets held more than 15 years

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
135	95	95	120	120	125	130	140
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C18	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 152-B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital gains arising from the disposal of active small business assets that have been held continuously for 15 years are exempt from CGT. This exemption is available only if the taxpayer is permanently incapacitated or reaches the age of 55 and retires. An eligible small business is one where the net value of assets that the taxpayer and connected entities own is no more than \$6 million, or where the aggregated annual turnover is less than \$2 million.

#### C18 Superannuation — payment of temporary residents' superannuation to the Australian Government

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-170	-135	-95	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		C19	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	18 December 2008			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Superannuation (Unclaimed Money and Lost Members) Act 1999</i>						

The superannuation of a temporary resident (who is not a New Zealand citizen, a retirement visa holder or who is not applying for permanent residency) will be deemed to be 'unclaimed' after they have left Australia, ceased to hold a temporary visa, and at least six months has passed and they have not received their superannuation. The amounts have been paid to the Australian Government from the 2008-09 year.

## FRINGE BENEFITS TAX

The fringe benefits tax benchmark comprises:

- a tax base including all benefits provided to an employee or an associate of an employee in respect of the employment of the employee;
- generally, a deduction to the employer for the cost of providing fringe benefits and the amount of fringe benefits tax paid;
- the tax rate is the employee's personal marginal income tax rate plus the Medicare levy;
- the employer as the tax unit; and
- the fringe benefits tax year as the tax period (1 April to 31 March).

### Tax expenditures for public order and safety

#### D1 Exemption for compensation-related benefits, occupational health and counselling services and some training courses

Public order and safety (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 58J, 58K and 58M of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

Certain benefits in relation to compensable work related trauma, medical services and other forms of health care provided in work site first aid posts and medical clinics, work related medical examinations, work related medical screening, work related preventative health care, work related counselling and migrant language training are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**D2 Exemption for safety award benefits up to \$200 per year per employee**

Public order and safety (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D2	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58R of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

An award related to occupational health or an occupational safety achievement that is granted to an employee is exempt from fringe benefits tax if its value does not exceed \$200 per year.

**D3 Reduction in taxable value for reimbursements of car expenses incurred for occupational health and counselling services and some training courses**

Public order and safety (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 61F of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The taxable value of a fringe benefit may be reduced where an employee travels in their own car for the purpose of attending a work related medical examination, screening, preventative health care or counselling session, or for migrant language training and is reimbursed on a cents per kilometre basis for the car expenses incurred.

**Tax expenditures for general public services**

**D4 Exemption for benefits provided by certain international organisations**

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D4	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 55 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

An exemption from fringe benefits tax applies to benefits provided by certain international organisations that are exempt from income tax and other taxes by virtue of the *International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963* and by organisations established under international agreements to which Australia is a party and which oblige Australia to grant the organisation a general tax exemption.

## Tax expenditures for defence

### D5 Exemption for benefits received by Australian Government employees in receipt of military compensation payments

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
55	30	30	30	30	35	35	35
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D5
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 6AA and 6AB of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax (Application to the Commonwealth) Act 1986</i>						

Benefits provided to Australian Government employees in receipt of military compensation payments are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

### D6 Exemption for health care benefits provided to members of the Defence Force

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
485	525	515	540	585	615	645	685
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D6
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 6AC of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax (Application to the Commonwealth) Act 1986</i>						

All health care benefits provided by the Australian Government to members of the Australian Defence Force (because of their membership) are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

### D7 Exemption for war service loans provided under the Defence Service Homes Act 1918

Defence (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D7
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 6 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax (Application to the Commonwealth) Act 1986</i>						

The loan concessions authorised under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* and made by virtue of an employee's war service are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for education**

**D8 Reduction in taxable value for education costs of children of employees posted overseas**

Education (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D8	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 65A of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The taxable value of fringe benefits including a car, expense payment, property or residual benefit in respect of full-time education of children of employees posted overseas for 28 days or more may be reduced. The extent of the amount of the reduction relates to the period of the employee's service overseas.

**Tax expenditures for health**

**D9 Exemption for travel costs of employees and their families associated with overseas medical treatment**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D9	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58L of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Benefits that meet the costs of travel away from a work place located in a foreign country in order to obtain medical treatment are exempt from fringe benefits tax. Accommodation and meals are also exempt if provided en route.



**D10 Philanthropy — Exemption for charities promoting the prevention or control of disease in human beings**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
80	85	90	95	105	110	115	125
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D10
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 5B and Subsection 57A(5) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Charitable institutions whose principal activity is to promote the prevention or control of diseases in human beings are provided with an exemption from fringe benefits tax on up to \$30,000 of the grossed-up taxable value of fringe benefits per employee.

Excluded from the cap are meal entertainment (such as expenses on a restaurant meal at a social occasion), entertainment facility leasing expenses and car parking. The fringe benefits tax exemption on these items remains unlimited.

**D11 Philanthropy — Exemption for public and not-for-profit hospitals and public ambulance services**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
830	880	930	1,000	1,100	1,150	1,250	1,300
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D11
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 57A(3) and 57A(4) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Public and not-for-profit hospitals and public ambulance services are provided with an exemption from fringe benefits tax which is capped up to \$17,000 of the grossed-up taxable value of fringe benefits per employee.

Excluded from the \$17,000 cap are meal entertainment (such as expenses on a restaurant meal at a social occasion), entertainment facility leasing expenses and car parking. The fringe benefits tax exemption on these items remains unlimited.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for social security and welfare**

**D12 Exemption for emergency assistance**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D12	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58N of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Benefits provided by way of emergency assistance are exempt from fringe benefits tax. Emergency assistance includes certain first aid or other emergency health care; emergency meals, food supplies, clothing, accommodation, transport, or use of household goods; temporary repairs; and any other similar benefit.

**D13 Philanthropy — Exemption for accommodation, fuel and meals for live-in employees caring for the elderly or disadvantaged**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D13	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 58 and 58U of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Certain benefits that are provided to people employed in caring for elderly or disadvantaged persons and who reside with them in their own homes are exempt from fringe benefits tax. The benefits that are exempt are accommodation, residential fuel, meals and other food and drink provided in the home to the employee.

**D14 Philanthropy — Exemption for public benevolent institutions (excluding public and not-for-profit hospitals)**

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
840	970	1,110	1,280	1,410	1,530	1,650	1,780
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D14	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 57A(1) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Public benevolent institutions (excluding hospital activities) are provided with an exemption from fringe benefits tax which is capped up to \$30,000 of the grossed-up taxable value of fringe benefits per employee.

Excluded from the \$30,000 cap are meal entertainment (such as expenses on a restaurant meal at a social occasion), entertainment facility leasing expenses and car parking. The fringe benefits tax exemption on these items remains unlimited.

## Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities

### D15 Exemptions for meals for primary production employees in remote areas

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 April 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58ZD of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Meals provided on working days to employees of primary producers who are carrying on business in remote areas are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

### D16 Exemption for remote area housing and reduction in taxable value for remote area housing assistance

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
50	55	55	60	65	70	75	80
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D15	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 58ZC, 59, 60, and 65CC of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Housing benefits arise where an employer grants an employee the right to occupy or use a unit of accommodation as a usual place of residence. Such benefits provided to employees in remote areas are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

The taxable value of housing assistance provided to employees in remote areas is generally reduced by 50 per cent. Housing assistance includes benefits such as housing loans, provision of residential fuel, provision of a discounted house and land, provision of a residential housing ownership scheme, and the payment or reimbursement of rent, the interest accrued on a housing loan and the cost of acquiring a house and land.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for recreation and culture**

**D17 Philanthropy — Exemption for certain fringe benefits provided to live-in employees providing domestic services to religious institutions and practitioners**

Recreation and culture (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D16	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58T of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

Accommodation, household heating fuel, meals and other food and drink provided to live-in employees who provide domestic services and are employed by religious institutions or religious practitioners are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

**D18 Philanthropy — Exemption for fringe benefits provided to certain employees of religious institutions**

Recreation and culture (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	75	80	80	85	90	95	105	110
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D17	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 57 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

Benefits provided to an employee, or to a spouse or child of the employee, of a religious institution are exempt from fringe benefits tax if the employee is a religious practitioner and only if the benefit is provided principally in respect of pastoral duties or any other duties or activities that are directly related to the practice, study, teaching or propagation of religious beliefs.

## Tax expenditures for other economic affairs

### D19 Application of statutory formula to value car benefits

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1,110	1,100	1,240	1,240	930	780	720	870
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Discounted valuation					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D18
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 9 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

A fringe benefit arises where an employee is provided with a car for private use. A car fringe benefit is valued using either the operating cost method or the statutory formula method.

Under the fringe benefits tax benchmark, the value of a car fringe benefit is the cost of providing the vehicle (for instance, where the vehicle is provided under a lease, the value of the lease payments) plus the associated vehicle running costs.

The statutory formula method is designed to provide employers with a low compliance cost alternative to the operating cost method, eliminating the need to maintain a vehicle log book. The statutory formula method removes the need to explicitly distinguish between the business and private use of a vehicle. Under the statutory formula method, a person's car fringe benefit is determined by multiplying the relevant statutory rate by the cost of the car.

This approach may result in the undervaluation of the benefit when calculating fringe benefits tax with the result that less tax is paid on car fringe benefits than would be if the cost of the benefit were paid by the employee out of after tax cash remuneration.

Prior to 7:30pm (AEST) on 10 May 2011, the relevant statutory rates used to value car fringe benefits under the statutory formula method were progressive, based on the number of kilometres travelled during the FBT year.

For new contracts entered into after 7:30pm (AEST) on 10 May 2011, the statutory rate is 20 per cent, regardless of the distance travelled, subject to transitional arrangements.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**D20 Discounted valuation for board meals**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Discounted valuation			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D19
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1986			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 36 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>					

Where an employee is entitled under an industrial award or employment arrangement to accommodation and to at least two meals a day, eligible meals (known as 'board meals') are valued at concessional rates for the purposes of fringe benefits tax.

The taxable value of a board meal is \$2 per meal per person, or \$1 per meal per person if the person is under the age of 12. Any amount paid for the meal is deducted.

**D21 Discounted valuation for car parking fringe benefits**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Discounted valuation			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D20
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1993			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Section 39A of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>					

A car parking fringe benefit arises if within a one kilometre radius of the premises on which the car is parked there is a commercial parking station that charges a fee for all day parking that is more than a specified car parking threshold calculated by reference to movements in the Consumer Price Index. The threshold for the fringe benefits tax year commencing 1 April 2012 is \$7.83. For fees under the threshold no parking fringe benefit arises.

The fringe benefit only applies to cars (any motor-powered road vehicle designed to carry a load of less than one tonne and fewer than nine passengers). Motorcycles are exempt from fringe benefits tax for the purposes of this concession.

The tax expenditure also arises due to the availability of five different methods by which employers can calculate their fringe benefits tax liability for the car parking benefit. The use of these methods may result in the undervaluation of the benefit when calculating fringe benefits tax with the result that less tax is paid on car parking fringe benefits than would be if the cost of the benefit were paid by the employee out of after tax cash remuneration.

**D22 Discounted valuation of arm's length transaction price for in-house property and residual fringe benefits**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Discounted valuation				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D21	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 42, 48 and 49 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The taxable value of in-house property fringe benefits and in-house residual fringe benefits is 75 per cent of the lowest retail price charged to the public in the ordinary course of business.

This treatment is not available for in-house fringe benefits accessed by way of a salary sacrifice arrangement entered into from 22 October 2012. Transitional rules apply to continue the current treatment until 1 April 2014 for salary sacrifice arrangements in place prior to 22 October 2012.

**D23 Discounted valuation of holidays for employees and their families when posted overseas**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Discounted valuation				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D22	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 61A and 143C of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

For fringe benefits tax purposes, the value of an overseas holiday that is provided in accordance with an industry custom or under an industrial award to an employee and their family members when posted overseas is reduced by 50 per cent. Included are overseas transport, meals and accommodation.

The benefit is limited to 50 per cent of a benchmark amount, which is based on the cost of a return airfare to the employee's home location, and an employee must provide documentary evidence to the employer to substantiate the value of the holiday.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**D24 Discounted valuation of travel for airline employees and travel agents**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	7	11	10	9	10	10	10
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Discounted valuation				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D23	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 32 and 33 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The taxable value of an airline transport fringe benefit for airline employees and travel agents is the stand-by value less the employee contribution. For domestic travel, the stand-by value is 37.5 per cent of the lowest publicly advertised, economy airfare charged by the provider, at or about the time of travel, over that route. For international travel, the stand by value is 37.5 per cent of the lowest fare published in Australia as charged by the carrier for travel over that route in the 12 months preceding the end of the year of tax.

For airline transport fringe benefits provided after 7.30pm (AEST) on 8 May 2012, the taxable value will be calculated at 75 per cent of the notional value of the benefit (consistent with the valuation of in-house property and residual fringe benefits). The notional value of the airline transport is 50 per cent of the lowest publicly advertised economy air fare charged for that particular route during the fringe benefits tax year.

**D25 Discounted value for remote area holiday benefits**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Discounted valuation				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D24	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 60A and 61 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The value of holiday related transport benefits (including the cost of appropriate meals and accommodation en route) provided to employees working in a remote area (and any family members living with them in the remote area) are generally reduced by 50 per cent.



**D26 Exemption for benefits in relation to compassionate travel**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D25	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58LA of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The cost of transport, meals and accommodation an employer may provide to an employee, or a close relative of an employee that is for compassionate purposes (for example, serious illness or funerals) is exempt from fringe benefits tax.

**D27 Exemption for certain loan benefits**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D26	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 17 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Certain in-house loan benefits and certain loans to employees to meet employment-related expenses are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

**D28 Exemption for certain long service awards**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D27	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58Q of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Long service awards granted in recognition of 15 years or more service, up to a specified maximum amount, are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

From 1 April 2005, the specified maximum amount increased from \$500 to \$1,000 where the period of service being recognised by the award is 15 years. Also from 1 April 2005, the maximum additional amount increased from \$50 to \$100 for each additional year served where an award recognises a period of service greater than 15 years.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**D29 Exemption for certain payments to approved worker entitlement funds**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
155	175	185	200	220	235	255	275
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D28
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2003				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 58PA and 58PB of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Payments to approved worker entitlement funds for the purposes of providing for entitlements such as redundancy and long service leave of employees are exempt from fringe benefits tax. The funds must be either endorsed by the Commissioner of Taxation or be a long service leave fund established under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

**D30 Exemption for certain relocation and recruitment expenses**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D29
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		2+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 58A to 58D and 58F of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Certain benefits associated with relocation and recruitment expenses are exempt from fringe benefits tax. The exemption applies to benefits associated with the cost of travelling to attend an interview or selection test, the cost of removal and storage of household effects, costs associated with the sale and/or purchase of a dwelling, costs associated with connecting or reconnecting certain utilities and the costs of providing relocation transport and any meals and accommodation en route.

**D31 Exemption for eligible work-related items**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
20	30	35	35	40	40	45	45
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D30
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58X of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Eligible work-related items (such as mobile phones, laptop computers, protective clothing and tools of trade) provided by an employer to an employee are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

From 13 May 2008, this exemption only applies where these items are used primarily for work purposes. In addition, the exemption will generally be limited to one item of each type per employee per year.

### D32 Exemption for employee taxi travel to or from their place of work

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D31	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1997				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58Z of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Any benefit arising from taxi travel by an employee is exempt from fringe benefits tax if the travel is a single trip beginning or ending at the employee's place of work.

### D33 Exemption for employer contributions to secure childcare places in certain centres

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D32	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 47(8) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i> Section 195 of the <i>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999</i>						

Payments made by employers to obtain priority of access to certain childcare facilities for children of employees are exempt from fringe benefits tax. To be exempt, payments must be made to child care facilities that are eligible to receive Child Care Benefit payments from the Australian Government.

Child care facilities will be eligible for such payments if they are approved by the Secretary of the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**D34 Exemption for employer-provided motor vehicle parking**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D33	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986, 1993				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58G of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i> Regulation 13A of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Regulations 1992</i>						

Parking for disabled employees, and parking for employees of scientific, religious, charitable or other public educational institutions, is exempt from fringe benefits tax.

**D35 Exemption for engagement of a relocation consultant**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D34	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	58AA of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Costs associated with the engagement of a relocation consultant where an employee moves residence as part of their employment are exempt from fringe benefits tax if certain criteria are met. A relocation consultant is a person who assists an employee, or his or her family members, to move and settle into a new location.

The criteria to be met are that the benefit is at arm's length, and documentary evidence of the expenditure is provided to the employer.

**D36 Exemption for free or discounted commuter travel for employees of public transport providers**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
25	30	30	30	35	35	40	40
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D35	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 47(1) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Where an employer operates a business of providing transport to the public, the provision of free or discounted travel (other than in an aircraft) to employees of that business for the purpose of their travelling to and from work is exempt from fringe benefits tax. Where an employee's place of work is in a metropolitan area, free or

discounted travel on a scheduled service within that area is also exempt from fringe benefits tax.

For benefits provided on or after 22 October 2012, the exemption does not apply where the employee receives the benefit under a salary sacrifice arrangement entered into on or after that date. Transitional rules apply to continue the current treatment until 1 April 2014 for salary sacrifice arrangements in place prior to 22 October 2012.

### **D37 Exemption for free or discounted travel to and from duty by police officers on public transport**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D36	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 47(1A) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

The provision of travel on public transport to police officers for the purpose of travel between the officer's place of residence and their primary place of employment is exempt from fringe benefits tax.

### **D38 Exemption for minor benefits**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D37	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58P of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

Minor benefits may be exempt from fringe benefits tax. Minor benefits are currently benefits that are less than \$300 in value, infrequently provided and/or are difficult to record and value. It must also be unreasonable to treat the minor benefit as a fringe benefit.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**D39 Exemption for minor private use of company motor vehicle**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D38	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 47(6) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Where an employee is provided with the use of a motor vehicle that is not a car, such use is exempt from fringe benefits tax if any private use is restricted to travel to and from work, use which is incidental to travel in the course of duties of employment, and non-work-related use that is minor, infrequent and irregular.

**D40 Exemption for private use of business property**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D39	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 41 and 47(3) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

The personal use of property (other than a motor vehicle) by an employee that is ordinarily located on the employer's business premises and is principally used directly in connection with business operations is exempt from fringe benefits tax.

From 13 May 2008, this exemption excludes meals provided under a salary sacrifice arrangement. These rules, however, do not affect subsidised canteens that are provided to all staff and that are not part of a salary sacrifice arrangement.

**D41 Exemption for recreational or childcare facilities on an employer's business premises**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D40	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 47(2) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Recreational or childcare facilities are exempt from fringe benefits tax if the facilities are provided on an employer's business premises for the benefit of employees.

**D42 Exemption for small business employee car parking**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D41
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1997				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58GA of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Car parking benefits provided to employees of small business employers are exempt from fringe benefits tax if the parking is not provided in a commercial car park. The employer must not be a government body, listed public company or subsidiary of a listed public company, and the employer's total income must be less than \$10 million.

**D43 Exemption for the provision of food and drink in certain circumstances**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D42
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		1+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 54 and 58V of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Where employees receive meals that are board fringe benefits, any additional food and drink supplied to them, such as morning and afternoon teas, is exempt from fringe benefits tax. Food and drink provided to domestic employees who do not 'live-in' may be exempt from fringe benefits tax if consumed by the employee at the place of employment and the employer is a religious institution or individual.

**D44 Exemption for transport for oil rig and remote area employees in certain circumstances**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		D43
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		1+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 47(7) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Transport provided to employees in remote areas in Australia or who work on oil rigs or other installations at sea may be exempt from fringe benefits tax. The exemption applies where the employees are provided with accommodation at or near the work site on working days and it would be unreasonable to expect the employees to travel to and from work on a daily basis.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

The exemption was extended to employees in remote areas overseas from 1 July 2009.

### D45 Exemptions for certain employees training under the Australian Traineeship System

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D44	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 58S of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Food, drink and accommodation provided to people training under the Australian Traineeship System may be exempt from fringe benefits tax. To be exempt, the benefits must be provided in accordance with an award or an industry custom and must not be provided at a party, reception or other social function.

### D46 Exemptions for employees living away from home

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
300	370	450	490	330	150	50	40
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D45	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 21, 31, 47(5), 58E, 58ZD and 63 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Accommodation, food, household goods and payments for extra expenses provided to employees living away from their usual place of residence (in order to perform their duties of employment) are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

Arrangements entered into after 7:30pm 8 May 2012 have to satisfy new requirements from 1 October 2012 to access the concessions. Living-away-from-home benefits provided to employees are only exempt for each employee for a maximum period of 12 months at a particular location when the employee continues to maintain a home in Australia (at which they usually reside) for their immediate use and enjoyment at all times while living away from that home for work. The employee must also provide the employer with a declaration about living away from home. Employees who work on a fly-in fly-out or drive-in drive-out basis are not required to maintain a home and are also not subject to the 12-month period, though they still need to provide their employer with a declaration about living away from home.

Certain arrangements in place before 7:30pm 8 May 2012 are subject to transitional rules until the earlier of 1 July 2014 or the date a new employment contract is entered into, or the existing contract is varied in a material way.



**D47 Philanthropy — Exemption for donations to deductible gift recipients**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D46	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2008				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 148(2) of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Donations to deductible gift recipients made under salary sacrifice arrangements are exempt from fringe benefits tax.

**D48 Reduction in taxable value of certain relocation and recruitment expenses**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D47	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 61B to 61E of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

Reductions in taxable value are provided for fringe benefits associated with certain relocation and recruitment expenses. This includes benefits associated with cents per kilometre reimbursements for transport in an employee's car for relocation travel or travel to attend an interview or selection test, the provision of temporary accommodation, and meals provided to an employee (or family member) while staying in a hotel, motel, hostel or guesthouse which is used for temporary accommodation while relocating.

Some related expenses may be exempt — see the tax expenditure *Exemption for certain relocation and recruitment expenses* (D30).

**D49 Reduction in the aggregate taxable value of certain fringe benefits**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D48	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1986				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 62 of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>						

In working out a particular employee's fringe benefit tax liability, the combined value of in-house fringe benefits and airline transport fringe benefits is reduced by \$1,000.

## Tax Expenditures Statement

This means that where an employer provides \$1,000 or less of in-house and airline transport fringe benefits to an individual employee, the employee will not incur a fringe benefit tax liability in relation to those benefits. Where the value exceeds \$1,000, the grossed-up value of the employee's fringe benefit will be reduced by \$1,000.

This treatment is not available for in-house fringe benefits accessed by way of a salary sacrifice arrangement entered into from 22 October 2012. Transitional rules apply to continue the current treatment until 1 April 2014 for salary sacrifice arrangements in place prior to 22 October 2012.

### D50 Ability to elect a 50/50 method for working out meal entertainment fringe benefits

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Record keeping exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D49	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 37B and 37BA of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

An employer may elect that the taxable value of meal entertainment fringe benefits provided to the employer's employees and associates is half the value of the expenses incurred in an FBT year by the employer in providing meal entertainment benefits generally.

The ability to elect a 50/50 split creates a tax expenditure whenever the value of the fringe benefits provided to employees, but for the ability to elect the 50/50 method, would have been more than half the cost to the employer of providing the meal entertainment benefits.

### D51 Philanthropy — Rebate for certain not-for-profit, non-government bodies

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	30	30	30	35	45	50	55	65
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Rebate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D50	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1994					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 65J of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

Certain not-for-profit, non-government bodies are eligible for a 48 per cent rebate of the fringe benefits tax that would otherwise be payable on up to \$30,000 of the grossed-up taxable value of fringe benefits per employee.

In general, the rebate applies to religious institutions, not-for-profit scientific or educational institutions, charitable institutions, schools, trade unions and associations of employers or employees. The rebate also applies to a range of not-for-profit societies, associations or clubs that are entitled to be exempt from income tax.

## D52 Record keeping exemption

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Record keeping exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	D51	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1998					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Part XIA of the <i>Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986</i>							

Broadly, if an employer has kept and lodged required fringe benefits tax records, and provides aggregate fringe benefits below a threshold (\$7,391 in the year ending 31 March 2012) then an employer need not keep or retain full fringe benefits tax records. Those employers' liability to pay fringe benefits tax is based on their liability in their most recent base year instead of the current year.

A base year is a year after 1 April 1996 in which the employer met the conditions given above.

## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

The CGT benchmark comprises:

- taxation of gains on a realisation basis (that is, at the time an asset is disposed of) rather than on accrual;
- a tax base of nominal gains or losses from the realisation of property where the realisation is not an aspect of the carrying on of a business; and
- the limitation of Australian taxation of the capital gains of foreign residents to gains on the direct or indirect disposal of interests in Australian land (and similar assets such as mining rights) and branch office assets.

### Tax expenditures for defence

#### E1 Capital gains tax exemption for valour or brave conduct decorations

Defence (\$m)								
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Paragraph 118-5(b) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Capital gains or losses arising from the disposal of a decoration awarded for valour or brave conduct are exempt from CGT. This exemption is available unless the owner of the decoration had paid money or given any other property for it.

### Tax expenditures for health

#### E2 Capital gains tax roll-over for membership interests in medical defence organisations

Health (\$m)								
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E2	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2007				<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 124-P of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A CGT roll-over is available for capital gains arising from the exchange of a membership interest in a medical defence organisation for a similar interest in another medical defence organisation where both organisations are companies limited by

guarantee. The roll-over allows a member who exchanges their membership interest for the replacement interest to defer a CGT liability arising from the exchange until the ultimate disposal of the replacement membership interest.

## Tax expenditures for social security and welfare

### E3 Capital gains tax exemptions for special disability trusts

Social security and welfare (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 118-85 and 118-215 to 118-230 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The transfer by a taxpayer of an asset to a special disability trust (SDT) for no consideration is exempt from CGT. A trustee of an SDT is also eligible for the CGT main residence exemption to the extent the principal beneficiary uses the dwelling as a home.

## Tax expenditures for housing and community amenities

### E4 Capital gains tax concessions for conservation covenants

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E4	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 104-47 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

For CGT purposes, perpetual conservation covenants are treated as a part disposal of land, rather than the creation of a right. This treatment results in a reduced capital gain because a portion of the cost base of the land is taken into account. Previously the capital gain equalled the amount received for the covenant less incidental costs.

Landowners can also benefit from any CGT concession or exemption that may apply to the capital gain. For example, a capital gain from a covenant granted in respect of land owned before 20 September 1985 is exempt. In addition, the CGT discount may now apply if the land has been owned for at least 12 months.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**E5 Capital gains tax main residence exemption**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
12,500	18,000	16,000	14,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	14,000
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E5
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 118-B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital gains or losses on the disposal of an individual's main residence and up to two hectares of adjacent land are exempt from CGT, to the extent the dwelling is used as a home.

- A taxpayer is entitled to treat a dwelling as their main residence from the time they acquire it until the time when they first occupy it provided they occupy it as soon as practicable.
- A taxpayer is entitled to acquire a dwelling that is to become their main residence, whilst still owning an existing dwelling and treat both dwellings as their main residence for up to six months or until their ownership of the existing dwelling ends, whichever occurs first.
- A taxpayer is entitled to treat a block of land as their main residence, if the land was acquired for the purposes of building a dwelling, the dwelling is completed within four years of acquiring the land (or a later time allowed by the Commissioner), the taxpayer moves into the dwelling as soon as practicable and the dwelling continues to be their main residence for at least three months.

See tax expenditure E6 for the 50 per cent concession component of the main residence exemption.

**E6 Capital gains tax main residence exemption — discount component**

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
16,000	22,000	19,500	17,000	16,500	16,000	16,500	16,500
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E6
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 115 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital gains or losses on the disposal of an individual's main residence and up to two hectares of adjacent land are exempt from CGT, to the extent the dwelling is used as a home. Disposals of other assets by individuals or trusts receive a CGT exemption applying to 50 per cent of any nominal gain where the asset has been owned for at least 12 months.

The CGT treatment of the main residence effectively provides a 100 per cent exemption. Conceptually, this can be split into a component reflecting the 50 per cent discount provided to disposals of non-main residence assets and a 'top up' component that brings the concession up to 100 per cent.

The remainder of the value of the CGT main residence exemption, representing the value of the concession relative to the normal CGT rules, is reported in tax expenditure E5. Tax expenditure E17 provides further detail on the 50 per cent concession applying to other assets.

### E7 Other extensions to the capital gains tax main residence exemption

Housing and community amenities (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E7	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985 and 1996					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 118-145, 118-195 and 118-200 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A taxpayer's dwelling may continue to be treated as their main residence even if it ceases to be their main residence for up to six years if the dwelling is used to produce assessable income (the six-year rule); or indefinitely, if the dwelling is not used to produce assessable income. This is provided that no other dwelling is treated as the taxpayer's main residence during the period of absence.

In addition, from 20 August 1996, a taxpayer who receives a dwelling as beneficiary of a deceased estate, or who owns the dwelling as the trustee of a deceased estate, may be able to disregard a capital gain or capital loss if certain conditions are met.

### E8 Relief for taxpayers affected by natural disasters

Housing and community amenities (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E8	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2011					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Not yet legislated							

CGT relief will be available for taxpayers participating in an Australian government agency program that provides replacement assets to taxpayers that have been affected by a natural disaster. This will give taxpayers the option of accessing a CGT exemption on their original assets that are replaced under the program, and obtain a market value cost base for their new asset where they make that choice.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for recreation and culture**

**E9 Philanthropy — Capital gains tax exemption for the disposal of assets under the Cultural Gifts Program**

Recreation and culture (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E9	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsection 118-60(2) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Capital gains or capital losses arising from gifts made under the Cultural Gifts program are exempt from CGT. The Cultural Gifts program, which does not apply to testamentary gifts, encourages donations of significant cultural items from private collections to public art galleries, museums and libraries by offering tax benefits to the donor.

**Tax expenditures for other economic affairs**

**E10 Capital gains tax roll-over for worker entitlement funds**

Other economic affairs — Total labour and employment affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E10	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2003					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 126-C of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

A CGT roll-over is available for a fund that amends or replaces its trust deed in order to become an approved worker entitlement fund for fringe benefits tax purposes.

**E11 Capital gains tax — Demutualisation of mutual entities**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	2	1	1	2	2	3	5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E11	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1995					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 9AA and Schedule 2H of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> Division 315 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>							

Capital gains and capital losses arising under the demutualisation of a mutual entity, including a life insurer, general insurer or health insurer are disregarded for members and/or policyholders that receive shares in the demutualised entity.



In addition:

- members and policyholders of a demutualising life insurer receive a cost base for their shares based on the embedded value of the life insurer;
- members and policyholders of a demutualising general insurer receive a cost base for their shares based on the net tangible assets value of the general insurer;
- policyholders of a demutualising private health insurer receive a cost base for their shares based on the market value of the private health insurer; and
- policyholders and members of a demutualising friendly society that is a life insurer and/or a private health insurer receive a cost base for their shares that is based on the market value of the private health insurance business (if any) and the embedded value of any other businesses of the friendly society.

### **E12 Capital gains tax — Exemption for incentives related to renewable resources or for preserving environmental benefits**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E12	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	NA	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2007					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Not yet legislated							

Capital gains and losses arising from a right to a financial incentive granted to taxpayers under an Australian government (Commonwealth, State or Territory) scheme that encourages the acquisition of renewable resource assets or the preservation of Australia's environmental amenity are exempt from CGT. This removes CGT impediments from the effective operation of Australian government environmental schemes. In addition, assets underlying such a financial incentive are exempt from the income tax and CGT recoupment rules, so that the full value of the financial incentive is preserved.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**E13 Capital gains tax — Indexation of cost base**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E13	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 114 and Section 110-36 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

For assets acquired at or before 11:45 am EST on 21 September 1999, taxpayers may choose to calculate the capital gain on the asset by reference to its indexed cost base. Taxpayers that choose to use the indexed cost base cannot access the CGT discount. The indexed cost base for these assets was frozen as at 30 September 1999.

**E14 Capital gains tax — Roll-overs for complying superannuation funds in certain circumstances**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E14	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1994 (ADFs); 2008 (merging funds) and 2013 (MySuper mandatory transfers)				<i>Expiry date:</i>	2017 (merging funds and MySuper mandatory transfers)	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 126-C (ADFs), Division 310 (merging funds) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> ; not yet legislated (MySuper mandatory transfers)						

A roll-over is available where a complying superannuation fund or a complying Approved Deposit Fund amends or replaces its trust deed.

From 24 December 2008 to 2 July 2017, complying superannuation funds that merge are provided with loss relief and an asset roll-over. Loss relief and an asset roll-over will also be provided between 1 July 2013 to 1 July 2017 for mandatory transfers of default members' balances and relevant assets to a MySuper product in another complying superannuation fund.

**E15 Capital gains tax — Roll-overs not otherwise recognised**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E15	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	NA	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Various				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 122, 124, 126 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> and other CGT roll-overs not yet legislated						

This tax expenditure encompasses other CGT roll-overs not specifically covered in existing CGT roll-over tax expenditures. For example, the crown lease roll-over in Subdivision 124-J, the roll-over for the disposal of assets by a trust to a company provided in Subdivision 124-N, and the roll-overs facilitating a change to a company structure in Division 122.

**E16 Capital gains tax deferral of liability when taxpayer dies**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E16	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 128 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Generally, there is no CGT taxing point when a taxpayer dies. Recognition of the gains or losses accruing during the life of the deceased is deferred for post-CGT assets until the person inheriting the asset later disposes of it. An exception applies if the CGT asset passes to an exempt entity, the trustee of a complying superannuation entity, or a non-resident of Australia.

**E17 Capital gains tax discount for individuals and trusts**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
9,170	4,320	4,470	4,820	4,180	5,150	6,590	7,020
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E17	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999; 2012 (removal for non-residents)				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 115 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> ; not yet legislated (removal for non-residents)						

A CGT exemption applies to 50 per cent of any nominal capital gain made by an individual or trust where the asset has been owned for at least 12 months. For assets acquired before 21 September 1999 and held for at least 12 months, an individual or

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

trust may instead choose to be taxed on the difference between the disposal price and the indexed cost base frozen as at 30 September 1999.

The CGT discount will be removed for non-resident individuals on capital gains accrued after 8 May 2012.

This item includes the CGT discount component of the value of all CGT expenditures except the CGT discount associated with the main residence exemption, which is reported separately in tax expenditure E6.

#### **E18 Capital gains tax discount for investors in listed investment companies**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
35	40	25	35	35	40	50	55
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E18
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 115-D of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The shareholders of a listed investment company (LIC) who receive dividends that represent a distribution of capital gains made by that company are entitled to a deduction in respect of those dividends equivalent to the CGT discount they would have received if they had realised the capital gains themselves. This concession applies in respect of gains realised by a LIC on or after 1 July 2001, provided the assets have been held by the LIC for at least 12 months.

#### **E19 Capital gains tax exemption for assets acquired before 20 September 1985**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E19
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		2+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 104 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital gains or losses on assets acquired before 20 September 1985 (the commencement date of the CGT regime) are generally exempt from CGT.

## E20 Capital gains tax exemption of non-portfolio interests in foreign companies with active businesses

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Reduction in taxable value				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E20	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 April 2004				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 768-G of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital gains and losses by Australian companies and controlled foreign companies arising from certain CGT events related to non-portfolio interests in foreign companies with active business assets are reduced.

## E21 Capital gains tax roll-over and exemption and related taxation relief for demergers

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E21	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2002				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Division 125 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> Subsection 44(4) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

CGT concessions are available to defer or exempt the CGT payable in respect of the restructuring of a corporate or trust group, where the group is split into two or more entities or groups (that is, by demerging). There are three elements to demerger relief:

- CGT roll-over at the shareholder or trust membership interest level for interests such as shares that are exchanged during the demerger process;
- a CGT exemption for certain capital gains and losses at the entity level; and
- an income tax exemption for certain 'demerger dividends'.

These concessions are available to demergers that occur on or after 1 July 2002.

From 11 May 2010, demerger relief also applies to groups where the head entity is a corporation sole or a complying superannuation entity.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**E22 Capital gains tax roll-over for assets compulsorily acquired, lost or destroyed**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E27	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 124-B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A CGT roll-over is available for capital gains where an asset is compulsorily acquired, lost or destroyed and the taxpayer purchases a replacement asset. In recognition that the disposal was not initiated by the taxpayer, the capital gains liability is deferred from the time of the compulsory acquisition, loss or destruction until the ultimate disposal of the replacement asset.

This roll-over provides the same treatment for a compulsory acquisition whether by a private or public acquirer, and greater flexibility for landowners whose land is compulsorily subject to a mining lease.

**E23 Capital gains tax roll-over for financial service providers on transition to the Financial Services Reform regime**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E22	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2002				<i>Expiry date:</i>	2004	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 124-O of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

CGT roll-over was available to eligible financial service providers on transition to the Financial Services Reform regime, with effect from 11 March 2002 until 10 March 2004. Financial service providers were provided the roll-over when, during the Financial Services Reform transitional period:

- an existing statutory licence, registration or authority was replaced with an Australian financial services licence;
- a qualified Australian financial services licence was replaced with an Australian financial services licence; or
- an intangible CGT asset was replaced with another intangible CGT asset.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission is able to extend the transitional period.

**E24 Capital gains tax roll-over for replacement small business active assets**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
350	200	180	160	180	190	190	200
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E23	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1997				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 152-E of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A CGT roll-over is available for capital gains arising from the disposal of active small business assets if the proceeds of the sale are used to purchase other active small business assets. Active assets include assets used in carrying on a business and intangible assets inherently connected with a business (for example, goodwill). An eligible small business is one where the net value of assets that the taxpayer and connected entities own is no more than \$6 million, or where the aggregated annual turnover is less than \$2 million.

**E25 Capital gains tax roll-over for statutory licences and water entitlements**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E24	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985, 2005 and 2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivisions 124-C (statutory licences) and 124-R (water entitlements) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A CGT roll-over is available where a statutory licence ends and is replaced with a new licence that authorises substantially similar activity to the original licence. In addition, a CGT roll-over is available on an optional basis from the 2005-06 income year where a taxpayer's ownership of one or more water entitlements ends and the taxpayer receives one or more replacement water entitlements.

A partial CGT roll-over is available for statutory licences (from the 2006-07 income year) and water entitlements (on an optional basis from the 2005-06 income year) where part of the capital proceeds received does not take the form of a replacement statutory licence or water entitlement, as applicable. The component of any capital gains or losses that is referable to the replacement licence or water entitlement is rolled over. Any part of the capital gain or loss from proceeds that do not take the form of a replacement licence or water entitlement does not qualify for the roll-over.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**E26 Capital gains tax roll-over for transfer of assets on marriage or relationship breakdown**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E25	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2006 (expanded 2009)				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 126-A of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

An automatic roll-over is available where a CGT asset is transferred to a spouse or former spouse because of a marriage or relationship breakdown.

The roll-over also applies to assets transferred under a binding financial agreement or an arbitral award entered into under the *Family Law Act 1975* or similar arrangements under state, territory or foreign legislation.

This also includes roll-over where there is a transfer of a CGT asset from a small superannuation fund to another complying superannuation fund following marriage breakdown but only where such transfers meet specific conditions.

**E27 Capital gains tax roll-over for transfer of Public Sector Superannuation Fund assets to pooled superannuation trust**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-15	-15	-15	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E26	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2005				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 3 of Schedule 7 to the <i>Superannuation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2005</i>						

A CGT roll-over was available for the transfer of CGT assets from the Public Sector Superannuation Board to the trustee of a pooled superannuation trust to establish the Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan.



### E28 Capital gains tax roll-overs to facilitate the consolidation of Commonwealth Superannuation Schemes

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-15	-15	-15	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E28
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2006 (CSS); 2011 (CSC)				<i>Expiry date:</i>		2012 (CSC)
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Superannuation Legislation Amendment (Trustee Board and Other Measures) Act 2006 (CSS); Superannuation Legislation (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act 2011 (CSC CGT roll-over); not yet legislated (CSC loss transfer)						

A CGT roll-over was available for the transfer of CGT assets from the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS) to the Public Sector Superannuation Investments Trust as part of a restructure of the CSS.

A CGT roll-over and loss transfer was available, from 1 July 2011 to 1 July 2012, for the transfer by the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation of assets and losses from the Military Superannuation Benefits Fund to the Australian Reward Investment Alliance Investments Trust.

### E29 Capital gains tax scrip-for-scrip roll-over

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,110	-130	440	-160	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		E29
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>* Category</i>		3+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 124-M of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

A CGT roll-over is available for capital gains arising from an exchange of interests in companies or fixed trusts. The roll-over ensures that an equity holder who exchanges original shares or other equity for new equity in a takeover or merger can defer a CGT liability arising from the exchange until the ultimate disposal of the replacement asset. The roll-over ensures that CGT does not impede takeovers and similar arrangements. This tax expenditure is likely to vary considerably depending upon actual takeover and merger activity. Estimates of the magnitude of this item for the projection years are based on the average activity in preceding periods.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**E30 Exemption from the market value substitution rule in relation to the cancellation or surrender of interests in widely held entities**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E30	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2006				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 116-30 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

The CGT market value substitution rule deems assets that are disposed of for less than their market value to have been disposed for a consideration equal to their market value. This treatment exempts membership interests in widely-held entities that are disposed of by way of a redemption, cancellation or surrender (CGT event C2) of the interest from the market value substitution rule, with effect from the 2006-07 income year.

**E31 Philanthropy — Capital gains tax exemption for testamentary gifts to deductible gift recipients**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E31	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999 (expanded 2005)				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subsections 118-60(1) and (1A) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Testamentary gifts (that is, gifts made under a will) of certain property to deductible gift recipients are exempt from CGT.

**E32 Quarantining of capital losses**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E32	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>* Category</i>	4-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1985				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 100-50 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Capital losses may only be offset against capital gains, which means they are quarantined from ordinary income.

**E33 Removal of taxation of certain financial instruments at point of conversion or exchange**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deferral				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E33	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2002				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 26BB and 70B of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>						

Gains or losses from conversion or exchange of convertible or exchangeable interests issued after 14 May 2002 are not subject to taxation at the point of conversion or exchange, but, instead, taxation is deferred until the ultimate disposal of the shares.

Convertible interests are financial instruments that may convert into shares in the company that issued the convertible interest. Exchangeable interests are instruments that may convert into shares in a company other than the issuer.

**E34 Small business capital gains tax 50 per cent reduction**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1,010	600	540	540	540	540	540	550
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E34	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Subdivision 152-C of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Fifty per cent of the capital gains arising from the sale of active assets in an eligible small business is exempt from CGT. This applies in addition to any CGT discount entitlement of the taxpayer. Active assets include assets used in carrying on a business and intangible assets inherently connected with a business (for example, goodwill). An eligible small business is one where the net value of assets that the taxpayer and connected entities own is no more than \$6 million, or where the aggregated annual turnover is less than \$2 million.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**E35 Tax exemption for certain foreign investment in venture capital**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	E35	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1999				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Sections 51-54 and 51-55 and Subdivisions 118-F and 118-G of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>						

Certain non-resident investors are exempt from tax on profits and gains in respect of their eligible venture capital investments.

The concession introduced in 1999 provides an exemption from tax on the disposal of investments in new equity in eligible venture capital investments to non-resident pension funds that are tax exempt in their home jurisdiction (being either Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States or other approved jurisdictions).

The concession introduced in 2002 provides an exemption from tax on the profits and gains in equity investments made by a venture capital limited partnership to certain non-resident partners in the partnership. The exemption is available to a partner who is a tax exempt resident of Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States or other approved jurisdictions, a venture capital fund of funds established and maintained in those countries, or a taxable resident of Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands (excluding the Netherlands Antilles), New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the United States or other approved jurisdictions, that holds less than 10 per cent of the committed capital of a venture capital limited partnership.

In 2007, the venture capital limited partnerships regime was enhanced by:

- removing a range of restrictions including allowing investment in unit trusts and convertible notes as well as shares;
- relaxing the requirement that 50 per cent of assets and employees must be in Australia for 12 months after making the investment; and
- removing restrictions on the country of residence of investors.

### **3.7 Indirect taxes benchmark**

The Australian Government imposes taxes on a range of activities that do not directly relate to income. These 'indirect' taxes are imposed on the consumption of particular goods and services and on a range of other economic activities. The tax base for the indirect taxes benchmark is made up of five components.

- The commodity and other indirect taxes benchmark relates to taxes on the consumption of fuel (or energy), tobacco, types of alcoholic beverages and motor vehicles, as well as including some other miscellaneous taxes such as agricultural levies and the passenger movement charge.
- The customs duty benchmark relates to taxes on the importation of goods into Australia (the tax expenditure related to this benchmark is reported under the commodity and other indirect taxes heading).
- The natural resources tax benchmark relates to taxes on the extraction and production of Australia's natural resources.
- The goods and services tax benchmark relates to tax on the final consumption of goods and services by households.
- The carbon pricing benchmark relates to taxes or other revenue-raising arrangements imposed to recover the external costs of particular activities.

## COMMODITY AND OTHER INDIRECT TAXES

Commodity taxes include volumetric taxes on the consumption of tobacco, fuel, beer, spirits (and equivalent imports), and *ad valorem* taxes on the consumption of wine and luxury cars. These taxes are imposed at either the retail, manufacture or importation stage. Other indirect taxes covered by this benchmark include the Passenger Movement Charge and agricultural levies.

For these taxes, the benchmark comprises:

- either the value or quantity of the commodity sold as the tax base;
- the rate of tax that applies to the price or quantity of the commodity sold as the tax rate; and
- the entity that has the legal obligation to pay the tax as the tax unit.

Commodity taxes also include customs duties on goods imported into Australia. The benchmark for customs duties comprises duty-free imports of goods into Australia, except to the extent that the customs duty imposed is equivalent to taxes imposed on domestically produced goods, such as excise equivalent customs duties.

### Tax expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing

#### F1 Primary industry levies — exemptions for small and large producers

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	F1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Primary Industries (Customs) Charges Act 1999</i>							
	<i>Primary Industries (Excise) Levies Act 1999</i>							

Certain producers are exempt from primary industry levies. While the specific exemptions differ on a commodity by commodity basis, they are all in some way related to the quantity or value of the particular commodity produced in a given year.

## Tax expenditures for transport and communications

### F2 Exemptions to radiocommunications taxes for not-for-profit community or government entities

General public services — General services (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F2
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1992				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 294, Part 5.7 of the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i>						

The apparatus licence fee is an annual tax applicable to broadcasting licence holders to recover the indirect costs of spectrum management and provide incentives for efficient spectrum use.

Exemption of the apparatus licence fee is available to organisations or individuals who are: diplomatic and consular missions; surf lifesaving and remote area ambulance services; emergency services or services for the safe-guarding of human life — including rural fire fighting; search and rescue and coast guard services. These must be staffed principally by volunteers and be exempt from paying income tax.

### F3 Incentives for licensees to facilitate new arrangements in the 400 MHz band

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	5	5	5	5	3
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F4
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2010				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Radiocommunications (Transmitter Licence Tax) Determination 2003 (No.2)</i> <i>Radiocommunications (Receiver Licence Tax) Determination 2003 (No.2)</i>						

The apparatus licence fee is an annual tax applicable to broadcasting licence holders to recover the indirect costs of spectrum management and provide incentives for efficient spectrum use.

A 50 per cent reduction in the apparatus licence tax component of the apparatus licence fee is available for certain licensees who relocate in the radio spectrum. To be eligible for the reduction, relocation must occur before certain dates, depending on the band from which they are relocating, and the reduction in tax continues until the licence expires or 31 December 2015, whichever comes first.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**F4 Rebate for broadcasting licence fees**

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	45	130	155	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Rebate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	F5	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2010				<i>Expiry date:</i>	2011	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Television License Fees Regulations 1990</i>						

Free-to-air television broadcasters received licence fee rebates of 33 per cent in 2010 and 50 per cent from 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2012.

**F5 Exemptions under the Passenger Movement Charge**

Transport and communication (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
40	40	50	50	60	60	60	70
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	F3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1978				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Passenger Movement Charge Act 1978</i>						

Certain passengers are exempt from the Passenger Movement Charge.

**F6 Regional Equalisation Plan rebates**

Transport and communication (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Rebate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	F6	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Television Licence Fees Act 1964</i>						

Regional and remote commercial television broadcasters receive a licence fee rebate to assist with the costs associated with the switchover to digital television.



## Tax expenditures for other economic affairs

### F7 Indirect tax — Tourism; inwards duty free

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	New	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	Introduced before 1985 1 July 2000 (WET)					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Customs Act 1901</i> Item 15 in Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the <i>Customs Tariff Act 1995</i> Section 7-15 of <i>A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999</i>							

Tobacco and alcohol products brought into Australia by inbound international travellers 18 years and over, within an allowance, are not subject to wine equalisation tax and excise-equivalent customs duty.

## Fuel

### F8 Concessional rate of excise levied on aviation gasoline and aviation turbine fuel

Fuel and energy (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	970	980	1,020	1,070	930	960	990	1,000
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	F7	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	15 March 1956					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 10 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>							

Aviation gasoline and aviation turbine fuel are subject to a lower rate of excise than the benchmark rate. Aviation gasoline and aviation turbine fuel are currently excised at 3.556 cents per litre and this rate has been increased from 1 July 2012 to include a 'carbon component rate', which is determined by the emission factor of each fuel.

Excise on aviation fuel has been used to fund the provision of air services by the Australian Government. Excise on aviation fuel is currently directed to the funding of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA). The carbon component of the tax, included from 1 July 2012, is not directed to CASA.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**F9 Excise concessions for 'alternative fuels'**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
590	540	520	470	380	320	260	200
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Concessional rate, Increased rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F8
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1985			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		<i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>					

The benchmark rates for alternative fuels vary depending on energy content. The bio-fuels (ethanol and biodiesel) fuel tax rate is based upon the petrol and diesel rate. This gives rise to a negative tax expenditure for ethanol which is taxed at a higher rate than its benchmark. There is no tax expenditure for biodiesel as it is taxed at its benchmark rate.

The fuel tax on liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas and compressed natural gas began to be phased-in from 1 December 2011. The initial rate of excise applying to these fuels will progressively increase each year until the final excise rate is reached on 1 July 2015, to reflect a tax rate discount of 50 per cent of each fuel's respective benchmark fuel tax rate. This gives rise to a positive tax expenditure for these fuels, as they will be taxed at a lower rate than their respective benchmark rates.

Users of small, non-commercial scale, domestically-based compressed natural gas refuellers are exempt from paying excise duty on compressed natural gas used to fuel their vehicles.

The tax expenditure estimates do not include the impact of the Cleaner Fuels Grants Scheme and the Ethanol Production Grants Program, which are reported as expenditure programs for budget purposes.

**F10 Excise levied on fuel oil, heating oil and kerosene**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-440	-455	-445	-470	-555	-650	-760	-895
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Increased rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F9
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1983			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Item 10 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>					

The benchmark excise rate for fuels consumed for a purpose other than in an internal combustion engine is zero.

Since 1 July 2006, fuel oil, heating oil, and kerosene have been subject to an excise of 38.143 cents per litre. Users of these products are eligible for a fuel tax credit of 38.143 cents per litre that effectively removes the incidence of excise. The tax

expenditure estimates do not include the impact of fuel tax credits which are reported as an expenditure program for budget purposes.

### F11 Excise levied on fuel products used for purposes other than as fuel

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-60	-55	-55	-55	-55	-55	-55	-55
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Increased rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F10
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2006			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Item 10 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>					

Since 1 July 2006, fuels consumed for a purpose other than in an internal combustion engine (such as toluene used as a solvent) are subject to excise of 38.143 cents per litre. Business users of these products are eligible for a fuel tax credit of 38.143 cents per litre that effectively removes the incidence of excise. The tax expenditure estimates do not include the impact of fuel tax credits which are reported as an expenditure program for budget purposes.

## Tobacco

### F12 Higher rate of excise levied on cigarettes not exceeding 0.8 grams of tobacco

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Increased rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F11
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Not Applicable			<i>* Category</i>		NA
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1999			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Item 5 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>					

Note: estimates are not reported due to taxpayer confidentiality.

Cigarettes and cigars, not exceeding 0.8 grams of tobacco are subject to excise at a higher rate than the benchmark. The benchmark excise rate for tobacco products (including imported tobacco products) is based on weight (per kilogram of tobacco content) and applies to loose tobacco and to cigarettes and cigars with more than 0.8 grams of tobacco. Cigarettes and cigars with 0.8 grams or less of tobacco are subject to excise on a per stick basis.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Alcohol**

**F13 Concessional rate of excise levied on brandy**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F12
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	9 November 1979			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 3 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>						

Brandy is subject to a lower rate of excise than other spirits (\$70.19 per litre of alcohol, compared to \$75.17 per litre of alcohol as at 1 August 2012).

**F14 Concessional rate of excise levied on brew-on-premise beer**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F13
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1993			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 1 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>						

Brew-on-premise beer (that is, beer produced for non-commercial purposes using commercial facilities or equipment) is subject to a lower rate of excise than the benchmark rate of full strength beer packaged in individual containers not exceeding 48 litres.

**F15 Concessional rate of excise levied on draught beer**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
160	160	160	160	160	175	180	195
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F14
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2001			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 1 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>						

Draught beer (that is, beer packaged in individual containers exceeding 48 litres) is subject to a lower rate of excise than the benchmark rate of full strength beer packaged in individual containers not exceeding 48 litres.

**F16 Concessional rate of excise levied on low strength packaged beer**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
11	10	9	8	7	8	8	9
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F15
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	21 August 1984			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 1 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>						

Low strength beer with an alcohol content of no more than 3 per cent packaged in containers not exceeding 48 litres is subject to a lower rate of excise than the benchmark rate of similarly packaged full strength beer.

**F17 Consumption tax exemption for privately produced beer**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
45	45	45	40	45	45	50	50
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F16
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	18 April 1973			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>						

Beer made for personal use by private individuals is exempt from the payment of excise.

**F18 Consumption tax exemption for privately produced wine**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
9	10	10	10	11	11	12	13
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F17
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	19 August 1970			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999</i>						

Wine made for personal use by private individuals is exempt from the wine equalisation tax.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**F19 Excise concession for breweries**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
..	..	..	..	4	4	4	4
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F18
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Paragraph 50(1)(zzd) of the <i>Excise Regulations 1925</i>						

Breweries receive an excise refund of 60 per cent of excise paid, up to a maximum amount of \$30,000 per financial year.

Prior to 1 July 2012, the concession was only available to microbreweries producing not more than 30,000 litres of product per annum. The maximum excise refund amount in any financial year was the lesser of \$10,000 or 60 per cent of the excise paid.

**F20 Increased rate of excise levied on excisable alcoholic beverages (other than beer) not exceeding 10 per cent alcohol**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-485	-490	-510	-515	-525	-570	-595	-625
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F19
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Item 2 of the Schedule to the <i>Excise Tariff Act 1921</i>						

Excisable alcoholic beverages (other than beer) with an alcohol content not exceeding 10 per cent are subject to a higher rate of excise than the benchmark rate of full strength beer packaged in individual containers not exceeding 48 litres.

Under the benchmark, the first 1.15 per cent of alcohol content is not excisable. This excise-free threshold is not available to alcoholic beverages other than beer.

From 27 April 2008 the excise rate on these other excisable beverages increased to the same excise rate as applies to most spirits (\$75.17 per litre of alcohol as at 1 August 2012).

**F21 Wine equalisation tax producer rebate**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
220	240	250	260	280	280	300	310
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Rebate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F20
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 October 2004			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999						

Wine producers are able to claim a rebate of up to \$500,000 of wine equalisation tax payable on eligible wine sales per financial year. The producer rebate was introduced on 1 October 2004 and the current maximum rebate was introduced on 1 July 2006. The rebate also extends to cider, mead, perry and sake.

**Motor vehicles****F22 Luxury car tax**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-390	-470	-480	-440	-450	-460	-480	-520
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F21
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Luxury Car Tax) Act 2000						

The luxury car tax currently applies to cars that have a GST inclusive price over \$59,133 (the luxury car tax threshold for the 2012-13 financial year). However, the tax applies only to the GST exclusive value of the car that exceeds the luxury car tax threshold. As motor vehicle purchases are not taxed under the benchmark, the luxury car tax is a negative tax expenditure.

On 1 July 2008 the luxury car tax rate increased from 25 per cent to 33 per cent. 'Primary producers' or certain tourism businesses that acquire a 'refund-eligible car' after 30 June 2008 are eligible to claim a tax refund of up to \$3,000 of the amount of luxury car tax paid.

From 3 October 2008 a higher luxury car tax threshold has applied to fuel efficient cars. Eligible fuel efficient cars are subject to a threshold of \$75,375 for luxury car tax purposes (for the 2012-13 financial year).

Tax Expenditures Statement

**General consumption tax expenditures**

**F23 Certain exemptions for diplomatic missions and foreign diplomats**

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F22
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	21 August 1940					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Regulation 50 of the <i>Excise Regulations 1925</i> Section 10 of the <i>Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967</i> Section 10 of the <i>Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972</i> Section 11 of the <i>International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963</i> Section 12 of the <i>Overseas Missions (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1995</i>							

Note: estimates represent excise duty only.

Excise, luxury car tax and wine equalisation tax are not payable (or an equivalent amount of that paid is claimable) for alcohol, fuel, motor vehicles and tobacco used for official purposes by diplomatic missions or for personal use by persons identified in the *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967*.

**F24 Certain exemptions for Australian military sea vessels**

Defence (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F23
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	2 August 1934					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Schedule 1 to the <i>Excise Regulations 1925</i>							

Note: estimates represent excise duty only.

Excise on tobacco and certain alcoholic products is not payable by Australian military seagoing vessels in full commission when the products are consumed on board.

**F25 Customs duty**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-3,050	-2,530	-2,080	-2,710	-2,960	-3,160	-3,170	-3,400
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Increased rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		F24
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — High							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	4 October 1901					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Customs Act 1901</i> <i>Customs Tariff Act 1995</i>							

Customs duty is collected on certain goods imported into Australia. Under the benchmark, goods imported into Australia are free from customs duty (except for excise-equivalent customs duty).



## NATURAL RESOURCES TAXES

The resource tax benchmark comprises a rent based tax on selected non-renewable resources with a full tax-loss offset. The tax-loss offset can be utilised by transferring tax losses among commonly owned projects that are subject to the same tax rate.

The benchmark includes immediate expensing of project expenditures. To the extent that losses are carried forward because they cannot be utilised immediately, they are uplifted at the long-term bond rate (a proxy for the risk-free rate). The uplift rate compensates investors for the delay in the recognition of the tax credit and preserves the value of the tax credit over time.

Under the benchmark, a refund of unutilised tax credits is available when the project closes down.

### Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining

#### G1 MRRT — Denial of refund of tax credits for losses at project end

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of refund				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Minerals Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 2012</i>						

Under the Minerals Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) regime, no refund of the tax value of losses is available when the project closes down.

#### G2 MRRT — Exemption for smaller miners

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G2	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Minerals Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 2012</i>						

A low profit offset applies under the MRRT which offsets the MRRT payable on mining profits up to \$75 million. The offset phases out for profits between \$75 million and \$125 million. A miner that has group MRRT mining profits less than or equal to \$75 million will not be liable to pay any MRRT. A miner that has group MRRT mining

### Tax Expenditures Statement

profits between \$75 million and \$125 million will not be liable to pay MRRT at the full rate.

#### **G3 MRRT — Loss uplift rates exceeding the 10 year bond rate**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Minerals Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 2012</i>						

Under the MRRT, losses, other than those attributable to the starting base allowance, are uplifted at a concessional rate of the long term bond rate plus 7 per cent rather than the benchmark rate which is the long term bond rate.

#### **G4 MRRT — Royalty Allowance Uplift**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G4	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Minerals Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 2012</i>						

Unused MRRT royalty credits are uplifted at a concessional rate of the long term bond rate plus 7 per cent.

#### **G5 MRRT — Starting base and uplift rate for capital assets**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G5	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Minerals Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 2012</i>						

Under the MRRT, existing investments are recognised through the provision of a starting base allowance. The starting base allowance recognises assets relating to the upstream assets of an MRRT project on 2 May 2010. The starting base may be calculated using the market value method or the accounting book value method. Unused market value starting base losses are uplifted at the CPI. Unused accounting book value starting base losses are uplifted at the long term bond rate plus 7 per cent.

## Petroleum

### G6 Crude Oil Excise

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G6	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	NA	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 1987						

Under the expanded Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) arrangements, the North West Shelf became subject to PRRT from 1 July 2012 and subject to the revised natural resource benchmark from that time. However, crude oil excise will still be payable and will be credited against any PRRT liability. Under the post-1 July 2012 natural resource benchmark, crude oil excise will be treated as a prepayment of PRRT liabilities and to the extent that the crude oil excise exceeds the PRRT payable in a year, a negative tax expenditure will arise for that period. Where crude oil excise credits are carried forward and used to reduce PRRT later periods, a tax expenditure will arise in the year the carried forward credit is utilised.

### G7 Crude Oil Excise — Condensate

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
580	600	590	520	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G7	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1977				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Schedule to the Excise Tariff Act 1921						

Prior to midnight (Canberra time), 13 May 2008, condensate produced in a State or Territory, or inside the outer limits of the territorial sea of Australia, or marketed separately from a crude oil stream, or in the North West Shelf project area was exempt from the crude oil excise. Condensate is light oil extracted from 'wet' gas and primarily processed for use in motor vehicles (commonly known as petrol).

As announced in the 2008-09 Budget, the tax exemption for condensate was abolished with effect from midnight (Canberra time) 13 May 2008. From this date, condensate production from petroleum fields located in the North West Shelf project area and onshore Australia have been subject to the same excise rates as those applicable to petroleum fields discovered after 18 September 1975.

However, the benchmark for condensate produced from fields discovered prior to 18 September 1975 are the higher excise rates applied to production from fields discovered prior to 18 September 1975.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

From 1 July 2012, the petroleum condensate became taxable under the PRRT and is subject to the revised natural resource taxes benchmark. Any residual tax expenditures relating to petroleum condensate will be included in the estimate for crude oil excise (G6).

**G8 PRRT — Denial of refund of tax credits for losses at project end**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Denial of refund				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G8	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1-	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 1990				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Act 1987</i>						

Under the PRRT regime, no refund of the tax value of losses is available when the project closes down.

This treatment is consistent with the benchmark prior to 1 July 2012 but gives rise to a tax expenditure under the benchmark applying from 1 July 2012.

**G9 PRRT — Expenditure Uplift Rate**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G9	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 1990				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Act 1987</i>						

Under the PRRT regime, expenditure is uplifted at a number of different rates depending on when the expenditure took place and the nature of the expenditure. For example exploration expenditure is uplifted at the long term bond rate plus 15 per cent and general expenditure is uplifted at the long term bond rate plus 5 per cent. These uplift rates are beyond the appropriate benchmark rate of the long term bond rate.

**G10 PRRT — Gas transfer price regulations**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G10	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	20 December 2005				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Assessment Regulations 2005</i>						

For PRRT purposes, the gas transfer price regulations stipulate rules for calculating the gas transfer price where there is no arm's length transaction. The regulations provide an allowance for capital expenditure which is based on the long term bond rate plus 7 percentage points rather than the applicable benchmark rate. The regulations also provide further concessions in the calculation of the gas transfer price by reducing the estimated upstream gas price by half the difference between the estimated of 'upstream' price and the estimated 'downstream' price where the upstream price is the higher. Prior to 1 July 2012, the benchmark rate is the long term bond rate plus 5 percentage points. From 1 July 2012, the benchmark rate is the long term bond rate.

**G11 PRRT — Increased deduction for petroleum exploration expenditure in designated offshore frontier areas**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G11	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	29 March 2004				<i>Expiry date:</i>	2009	
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Section 36C of the <i>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 1987</i>						

For PRRT purposes, taxpayers receive a 150 per cent uplift on pre-appraisal exploration expenditure conducted in the first term of an exploration permit in a designated offshore frontier area between 2004 and 2009.

**G12 PRRT — Starting base and uplift rate for capital assets**

Fuel and energy (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G12	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 1987</i>						

Under the PRRT regime, existing investments of projects brought under the PRRT on 1 July 2012 are recognised through the provision of a starting base allowance. The

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

starting base allowance recognises assets relating to the upstream assets of the PRRT project on 2 May 2010. The starting base may be calculated using the market value method, the accounting book value method or the 'look back' value method. Unused starting base losses are uplifted at the long term bond rate plus 5 per cent. Unused exploration expenditure under the look back valuation option is uplifted at long term bond rate plus 15 per cent.

#### **G13 PRRT — Transfer of exploration expenditure between petroleum resource rent tax projects**

Fuel and energy (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Deduction				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	G13	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 1990				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Assessment Act 1987</i>						

Exploration expenditure can be transferred, under certain circumstances, between projects for PRRT purposes.

Under the benchmark applicable until 1 July 2012, the taxable entity is the project and undeducted expenditure is compounded and applied against future PRRT assessable receipts.

From 1 July 2012, the benchmark has been modified to include full loss offset as an element of the benchmark, including by way of transferring tax losses among commonly owned projects that are subject to the same tax rate. Consequently, no tax expenditure is shown for this item for the 2012-13 and later years.

## GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The goods and services tax (GST) benchmark comprises:

- the value of the final supply of all goods and services privately consumed and investment in residential housing in Australia as the tax base;
- the entity making a supply (or receiving a supply in the case of reverse charges) as the tax unit;
- the existing GST rate as the tax rate; and
- the financial year as the taxation period.

### Tax expenditures for general public services

#### H1 GST — Financial Supplies; financial acquisitions threshold

General public services — Financial and fiscal affairs (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

Generally, financial supplies are input taxed, meaning that an entity is not entitled to input tax credits for acquisitions relating to the financial supplies made by the entity. However, an entity can be entitled to input tax credits for its financial acquisitions if it does not exceed the financial acquisitions threshold. The entitlement to input tax credits for financial acquisitions in these circumstances is regarded as a positive tax expenditure.

An entity does not exceed the financial acquisitions threshold if the input tax credits it would have been entitled to, had the acquisitions been for a creditable purpose, do not exceed \$50,000 up to 30 June 2012 or \$150,000 from 1 July 2012 or 10 per cent of their total input tax credits for the year.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**H2 GST — Financial Supplies; input taxed treatment**

General public services — Financial and fiscal affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
2,250	2,400	2,600	2,650	2,850	3,050	3,250	3,450
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H2	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Financial supplies and acquisitions of financial supplies are input taxed. This means financial supplies are not subject to GST, but input tax credits cannot be claimed on inputs to either the supply or to the acquisition of the supply. When input-taxed supplies are made to consumers, a tax expenditure arises as less than 10 per cent of the total value added is remitted to the Australian Taxation Office. When input-taxed supplies are made to other registered businesses a negative tax expenditure arises as input tax credits cannot be claimed for this supply.

**H3 GST — Financial Supplies; reduced input tax credits**

General public services — Financial and fiscal affairs (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
750	800	850	880	940	1,000	1,070	1,140
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption, Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Financial supplies are generally input taxed. However, the acquisition of certain supplies (known as reduced credit acquisitions) allows financial service suppliers to claim a reduced credit (either 55 or 75 per cent of the standard input tax credit entitlement depending on the acquisition). The entitlement to the reduced credit in these instances is a tax expenditure.

**H4 GST — Supplies by charitable institutions and non-profit bodies**

General public services — General services (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H4	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				* <i>Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Charities and other gift deductible bodies are entitled to a higher registration threshold of \$150,000. They are entitled to GST-free treatment on non-commercial activities, certain retirement village services, bingo, and sale of second hand goods. Charities can



elect to have fund raising treated as input taxed. This option is also available to gift deductible entities and government schools. Simplified accounting methods may be available and a range of other concessions apply.

Certain entities have the option of separately identifying some or all of their operations and treating each as a separate entity for GST purposes.

## H5 GST — Child Care Services

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
560	600	670	750	820	890	960	1,030
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H5
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

Generally, child care will be GST-free if the provider is a registered carer or approved child care service as specified under the relevant Commonwealth legislation. In addition, child care supplied at facilities eligible to receive Commonwealth government funding under guidelines made by the Child Care Minister is also GST-free. All supplies that are directly related to child care are also GST-free.

## H6 GST — Water, sewerage and drainage

Housing and community amenities (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
550	640	730	800	880	970	1,070	1,180
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H6
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

A supply of water is GST free unless it is supplied in, or transferred into, a container with a capacity of less than 100 litres. The draining of storm water, the emptying of a septic tank and sewerage and sewerage-like services are also GST free. Water sold as a beverage is included in tax expenditure H29.

## International tax expenditures

### H7 GST — GST free status of diplomats, diplomatic missions and approved international organisations

General public services — Foreign affairs and economic aid (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
6	8	7	6	7	7	7	7
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H7
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		High					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

Diplomatic missions, consulates and certain international organisations may be reimbursed the GST included in their purchases of certain goods and services, where the purchase is for the official use of the organisation. The GST included in purchases by diplomatic and consular staff, or certain staff of some international organisations, for the private use of the person may also be refundable. The refund must be within the scope of the *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967*, the *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972*, or the *International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963*.

### H8 GST — Global roaming by visitors to Australia

Transport and communication (\$m)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H8
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Not Applicable			<i>* Category</i>		1+
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

Telecommunication supplies for global roaming by visitors to Australia are GST-free, consistent with Australia's treaty obligations under the International Telecommunication Regulations (the Melbourne Agreement). These supplies are consumed in Australia and under the benchmark would therefore be taxable.

**H9 GST — Tourism; tourist refund scheme**

Other economic affairs — Tourism and area promotion (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H9	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

International travellers visiting Australia and Australians travelling overseas may be able to claim a refund of GST paid on certain goods bought in Australia if the total value of the goods is \$300 or more, they are purchased within 60 days of departure, and the goods are taken with the traveller when they depart Australia.

In addition, residents of Australia's External Territories (such as Norfolk, Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands) can claim refunds of GST under the tourist refund scheme. Claims can be made if Australian External Territory residents leaving Australia can show proof that the goods have been exported to their External Territory within the required period after the goods were acquired.

**H10 GST — Importation threshold**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	300	390	470	530	650	710	780	860
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H10	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

With the exception of consignments containing tobacco, tobacco products or alcoholic beverages, a GST exemption applies to imports of goods with a customs value of no more than \$1,000.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**H11 GST — Imported services**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
110	120	150	160	180	210	230	260
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H11
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Imported services (those that are not done in Australia as specified in section 9-25 of *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*) which are not subject to a reverse charge are not subject to GST.

**H12 GST — Sale of boats for export within 12 months of supply**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H12
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2011			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Supplies of eligible boats used for recreational purposes are GST-free if the boats are exported from Australia within 12 months of delivery, with effect from 1 July 2011. Other goods must be exported from Australia within 60 days in order to be GST-free.

**H13 GST — Tourism; domestic air or sea travel**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H13
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		2+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Domestic air or sea travel within Australia by residents or non-residents as part of a wider international arrangement is not subject to GST. Domestic air travel within Australia by non-residents is also GST-free if the ticket is purchased outside Australia. Transport insurance for the above supplies is also GST free.

**H14 GST — Tourism; inwards duty free**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H14	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

Supplies made through an inwards duty free shop to inbound international travellers are not subject to GST.

**H15 GST — Tourism; travel agents**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	90	95	90	95	95	95	95	100
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H15	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Very Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

The arranging of overseas travel, accommodation and other services by travel agents in Australia in the course of their business is GST-free. The arranging service must relate to a holiday or supply that takes place or is used overseas.

**Tax expenditures for education****H16 GST — Education**

Education (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,550	3,900	4,250	4,650
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H16	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

Certain education supplies are GST-free. These include education courses, directly related administrative services, curriculum-related goods, student accommodation for students attending a primary, secondary or special education course, excursions and field trips and supplies related to the recognition of prior learning.

## Tax expenditures for health

### H17 GST — Health; drugs and medicinal preparations

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
330	350	380	400	430	460	490	520
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H17
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

Most medicines for human use are GST-free. GST-free medicines include: medicines that can only be supplied on prescription; medicines listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS); medicines listed on the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS); non-prescription drugs that can only be supplied by a doctor, dentist, pharmacist or other prescribed person as described by relevant state or territory law; medicines supplied under the Special Access Scheme; and medicines covered by a written determination by the Federal Health Minister.

### H18 GST — Health; medical aids and appliances

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
75	80	85	90	100	105	110	120
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H18
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

A medical aid or appliance is GST-free if the medical aid or appliance is listed in Schedule 3 to the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*, or specified in the regulations and specifically designed for people with an illness or disability and not widely used by others.

The supply of cars for use by disabled persons, spare parts for medical aids and appliances and the services related to the provision of the medical aid or appliance are GST-free. Goods that are the subject of a written determination by the Federal Health Minister are also GST-free.

**H19 GST — Health; medical and health services**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
2,350	2,450	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,650
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H19
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

Medical services are GST-free if: they are a service for which a Medicare benefit is payable under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*; they are supplied by, or on behalf of, a medical practitioner; and they constitute a service that is generally accepted in the medical profession as being necessary for the treatment of the patient.

Health services rendered by a recognised professional, as well as hospital treatment are also GST-free. Goods supplied in the course of making GST-free health care services are generally GST-free.

**H20 GST — Health; private health insurance**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
180	210	240	250	280	300	320	350
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H20
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

A supply of private health insurance by a private health insurer (within the meaning of the *Private Health Insurance Act 2007*) is GST-free. In line with the GST treatment of general insurance, the tax expenditure for this item is based on the difference between the premium income of private health insurers and the value of benefits paid out.

**H21 GST — Health; residential care, community care and other care services**

Health (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
750	790	840	900	960	1,030	1,100	1,170
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Concessional rate			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H21
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999					

Some services provided by care and specialist disability providers are GST-free. The quality of care principles found in the *Aged Care Act 1997* apply in determining the tax status of specific care services. In general, publicly funded aged or disability care

## Tax Expenditures Statement

services are GST-free, as are privately funded aged care services which meet the quality of care principles found in the *Aged Care Act 1997* and are provided to those needing daily living activities assistance or nursing services.

### Tax concessions for certain taxpayers

#### H22 GST — Religious services

Recreation and culture (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
25	25	25	25	30	30	30	35
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H22	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Supplies of religious services are GST-free if supplied by a religious institution and the supplied service is integral to the practice of that religion.

#### H23 GST — Supplies of farm land

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H23	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000			<i>Expiry date:</i>			
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Specific supplies of farm land are GST-free. This includes: farm land supplied for farming on which a farming business has been carried on for at least five years and upon which a farming business is intended to continue to be carried on, on the land; and subdivided farm land that is potential residential land that is supplied to associates.

Under the GST benchmark, farm land supplied to an unregistered purchaser for farming; or farm land that is potential residential land supplied to an unregistered associate for nil or inadequate consideration; gives rise to a tax expenditure under this item.

No net GST would be collected under the benchmark from farm land supplied for farming to a registered business purchaser.



**H24 GST — Registration thresholds (Small Business concessions)**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H24	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	3+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

Entities with a GST turnover less than \$75,000 (\$150,000 for non-profit entities), are not required to register for GST. Supplies made by unregistered entities are not subject to GST.

**H25 GST — Simplified Accounting Methods**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
12	11	11	10	10	9	9	8
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Concessional rate				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H25	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999						

The Commissioner of Taxation can create simplified accounting methods (SAMs) that some small businesses can choose to apply to reduce their GST compliance costs. SAMs allow taxpayers to apply simple ratios to calculate their GST liabilities (or components of them) rather than accounting for each supply to determine if it is taxable or non-taxable. Being ratios, SAMs will benefit some taxpayers by reducing their GST liabilities while increasing the GST liabilities of others, relative to the amounts calculated using a full GST calculation.

While SAMs are designed to reduce compliance costs rather than provide a tax concession, entities that expect to receive a tax benefit from applying SAMs are more likely to adopt this methodology than those that do not. This would be expected to result in a net tax concession.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining**

**H26 GST — Supply of precious metal**

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H26	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

The first supply of a precious metal (after its refining by or on behalf of the supplier) to a precious metal dealer is GST-free. Subsequent supplies of precious metals are input taxed. The importation of precious metals is a non-taxable importation and GST is not charged on the importation. The tax expenditure here is the loss of tax on the GST-free and input taxed supplies and imports (where this would not be offset by input tax credits) reduced by any input tax credits denied for acquisitions related to the input taxed activities.

**Tax expenditures for transport and communications**

**H27 GST — Cross-border transport supplies**

Transport and communication (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>	H27	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Low							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2010					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999							

Since 1 July 2010, the total transport and insurance cost of imported goods has been included in the calculation of the value of the taxable importation. If the imported good is a non-taxable importation (for example, the supply of the good would be GST-free or the value of the good does not exceed the import threshold of \$1,000), any domestic transport or insurance component of the transportation supplied will not be taxed.

## Tax expenditures for other economic affairs

### H28 GST — Clean Energy Future

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H28
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable					<i>* Category</i>		1+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>Clean Energy (Consequential Amendments) Act 2011</i>							

A supply of an eligible emissions unit (within the meaning of the *Clean Energy Act 2011*) under the carbon pricing mechanism will be GST-free. This includes a supply of an eligible emissions unit by a registered entity to another registered entity in carrying on an enterprise as an input into production of goods and services.

Most supplies of eligible emissions units will be creditable acquisitions by GST registered entities with no net GST payable on the transaction, with the result that GST-free treatment does not result in a tax expenditure. Under the GST benchmark, a GST-free supply of an eligible emissions unit will only give rise to a tax expenditure where it is made to an unregistered entity or registered entity for private use.

### H29 GST — Food; uncooked, not prepared, not for consumption on premises of sale and some beverages

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	5,200	5,500	5,700	6,000	6,200	6,600	7,000	7,400
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption					<i>2011 TES code:</i>		H29
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium							
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2000					<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	<i>A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999</i>							

Most food items for human consumption that are prepared and/or consumed at home are GST-free. Examples of GST-free food include fresh fruit and vegetables, fish, dairy products, bread and meat. Examples of GST-free beverages include milk products, tea, coffee, water and fruit juices. In addition, generally the packaging used in the supply of GST-free food will itself be GST-free.

## **CARBON PRICING MECHANISM**

The externalities benchmark deals with taxes (or other revenue raising arrangements) that are imposed to ensure that the private costs of certain activities align with the social costs of those activities.

Tax expenditures reported under this benchmark have a different purpose to the taxation of income or consumption, although they may involve changes to income or consumption behaviours.

This benchmark is only applicable to the carbon pricing mechanism (CPM).

The carbon pricing benchmark comprises:

- a rate set by the value of the Australian carbon units in each year, including the fixed prices applying in years 2012-13 to 2014-15 and the fully flexible cap-and-trade arrangements from 1 July 2015;
- a base consisting of full coverage of the emissions covered by the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by entities in Australia, with the exception of emissions from liquid fuels and gaseous fuels used for transport. These fuels generally already face other taxation that significantly exceeds tax under the carbon pricing benchmark; and
- the financial year as the period for liability.

## Tax concessions for certain taxpayers

### I1 CPM uncovered sectors — Deforestation

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	1,090	1,130	1,200	1,380
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	I2	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Clean Energy Act 2011						

Emissions from deforestation will be excluded from the carbon pricing mechanism (CPM). However, the Carbon Farming Initiative will create economic incentives for land managers to reduce carbon emissions and store carbon in the landscape by allowing them to generate carbon credits.

### I2 CPM thresholds for obligations

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	I1	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	2+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Clean Energy Act 2011						

In most covered sectors under the CPM, only entities producing above 25,000 tonnes of emissions per year are liable. This is largely for practical reasons — participation thresholds are designed to balance the benefits of increased CPM coverage against the costs of scheme compliance.

### I3 CPM uncovered sectors — Legacy emissions from synthetic greenhouse gases

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>	I3	
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>	1+	
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989						

Emissions from Kyoto protocol synthetic greenhouses gases imported or produced prior to the start of the CPM on 1 July 2012 will not incur a liability.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**I4 CPM uncovered sectors — Legacy landfill emissions**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	250	240	230	240
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		14
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Clean Energy Act 2011						

Emissions from waste deposited at landfills prior to the start of the CPM on 1 July 2012, known as legacy emissions, will not incur a liability. However, these legacy emissions will continue to count towards a landfill facility's threshold in order to ensure broad coverage of new waste emissions.

**I5 Synthetic greenhouse gases — Exemptions for certain products**

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		New
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Not Applicable				<i>* Category</i>		2+
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989						

Certain products are exempt from the equivalent carbon price applied to synthetic greenhouse gases.

**Tax expenditures for agriculture, forestry and fishing**

**I6 CPM uncovered sectors — Agriculture**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	1,970	2,100	2,240	2,570
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>	Exemption				<i>2011 TES code:</i>		15
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>	Medium — Low						
<i>Commencement date:</i>	1 July 2012				<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>	Clean Energy Act 2011						

Emissions from agricultural activities are to be excluded from the CPM. However, the Carbon Farming Initiative will create economic incentives for farmers and land managers to reduce carbon emissions and store carbon in the landscape by allowing them to generate carbon credits.

## Tax expenditures for manufacturing and mining

### I7 CPM uncovered sectors — Decommissioned mines

Mining, manufacturing and construction (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	20	40	30	30
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		16
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Medium — Low					
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2012			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Clean Energy Act 2011					

Fugitive emissions from decommissioned coal mines will be excluded from the CPM. This is partly because of measurement difficulties caused by sealing a mine, but also because fugitive emissions from most decommissioned mines are expected to be below the 25,000 tonne emissions threshold. Decommissioned mines that may initially exceed the threshold are expected to fall below it within a few years.

## Tax expenditures for other economic affairs

### I8 CPM — Exclusion of the Joint Petroleum Development Area and Greater Sunrise Unit Area

Other economic affairs — Other economic affairs, nec (\$m)							
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
<i>Tax expenditure type:</i>		Exemption			<i>2011 TES code:</i>		New
<i>Estimate Reliability:</i>		Not Applicable			<i>* Category</i>		NA
<i>Commencement date:</i>		1 July 2012			<i>Expiry date:</i>		
<i>Legislative reference:</i>		Clean Energy Act 2011					

Emissions from the Joint Petroleum Development Area and the Greater Sunrise Unit Area will be effectively excluded from the CPM from 1 July 2012 until 30 June 2015, or until final regulations are made under the *Clean Energy Act 2011*. This is to allow consultation with Timor-Leste concerning the application of the CPM.





## CHAPTER 4: REVENUE GAIN ESTIMATES OF TAX EXPENDITURES

### 4.1 Introduction

The revenue gain approach is often considered an alternative to the revenue forgone approach used to produce the tax expenditure estimates in Chapter 3. This is because the revenue gain estimates for individual tax expenditure items are thought to be comparable to estimates of the revenue impact of budget measures.

The 2008 Tax Expenditures Statement (TES) incorporated, for the first time, estimates of six tax expenditures based on the revenue gain approach. Those six tax expenditures were chosen in order to highlight the effect of the difference in approaches on the tax expenditures estimates. The following year, the TES reported revenue gain estimates for eight of the largest tax expenditures.

The publication of revenue gain estimates has been undertaken in response to a recommendation by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) audit report *Performance Audit Report No. 32 2007-08 – Preparation of the Tax Expenditures Statement*. The ANAO recommended that Treasury and the Australian Taxation Office ‘identify opportunities to develop estimates of large or otherwise significant tax expenditures using the revenue gain approach’.<sup>1</sup> In June 2009, the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA) recommended, in its report on the ANAO audit of the TES, that ‘Treasury publish a paper for inclusion in the Tax Expenditures Statement calculating the twenty largest tax expenditures using both the revenue forgone and revenue gained methods to allow comparison with the Budget Papers’.<sup>2</sup> Treasury’s response to these reports has been that, notwithstanding that there are significant practical difficulties in making revenue gain estimates (including estimating behavioural responses and the need for a policy specification for the removal of each tax expenditure examined), it would prepare revenue gain estimates for selected tax expenditures to illustrate the differences between the revenue gain and revenue forgone methods.

This statement presents Treasury estimates of the revenue gain from ten of the largest tax expenditure items. Estimates for the revenue gain from the CGT concessions for housing and the CGT discount for individuals and trusts have not been quantified

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1 Australian National Audit Office, *Performance Audit Report No. 32 2007-08 – Preparation of the Tax Expenditures Statement*. Recommendation 5, p 22.

2 Australian Parliament, Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit, *Review of Auditor-General’s Reports tabled between August 2007 and August 2008*, Chapter 4. Recommendation 7.

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

because those estimates are either very small and uncertain (housing) or because of the significant uncertainty regarding the magnitude of response effects to a change (CGT discount).

There are considerable practical difficulties in producing estimates of the value of tax expenditures on a revenue gain approach for all 363 tax expenditures identified in this statement.

- As there are no Government decisions to remove tax concessions, estimating the revenue gain from doing so requires the making of ad hoc policy assumptions. While the revenue gain estimates use a standard policy specification as far as possible, the estimates presented only represent one of a range of possible policy outcomes.
- Estimating revenue gain requires information about existing taxpayer behaviour and the behavioural responses of taxpayers to policy changes for each estimate. In most cases this information is not available and assumptions need to be made to arrive at an estimate.
- Calculating comprehensive revenue gain estimates that provide a reliable estimate of aggregate tax expenditures would require the specification of assumptions regarding the order in which tax expenditures are removed and how activity would flow to alternative concessions.

In this statement, revenue gain estimates are being provided for ten of the largest tax expenditures.<sup>3</sup> These tax expenditures have been chosen because they best illustrate the considerable differences that can arise between estimates calculated on the revenue forgone basis and those prepared on the revenue gain basis, and how those differences can vary between tax expenditure items.

## **4.2 Standard assumptions for the revenue gain estimates**

The tax expenditures listed below have been estimated using both the revenue gain and revenue forgone approaches. The revenue gain estimates all assume that the tax expenditures concerned:

- are removed with effect from 1 July 2012;
- apply prospectively to transactions entered into after that date; and

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<sup>3</sup> Ranked according to their revenue forgone estimates.

- include other specific assumptions concerning likely policy specifications for the removal of each concession as set out in the description.

The revenue gain estimates also incorporate the impact of direct behavioural responses from the change where these are expected to have a significant impact on the estimates. The revenue gain estimates do not include any allowance for second round effects (that is, those arising from the flow-on of a change, beyond those directly affected, into the wider economy) because of the considerable uncertainty regarding the magnitude and timing of such impacts.

### 4.3 Guide to revenue gain estimate descriptions

The descriptions of the revenue gain estimates included in this chapter present the revenue forgone and revenue gain estimates for a four year period for comparison. A brief outline of the reasons for any difference in the estimates is then provided.

<p><i>Reference code</i></p> <p>A Personal income</p> <p>B Business income</p> <p>C Retirement income</p> <p>D Fringe benefits tax</p> <p>E Capital gains tax</p> <p>F Commodity tax</p> <p>G Natural resource tax</p> <p>H Goods and services tax</p> <p>I Carbon pricing mechanism</p>		<p>Tax expenditure title</p>		<p><i>Tax expenditure estimates</i></p> <p>- nil</p> <p>.. not zero, but rounded to zero</p> <p>* estimate is not available</p>				
<p><b>A1: Title of the tax expenditure</b></p>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Reason for difference		Brief reasons including assumptions						

## 4.4 Tax expenditures based on revenue gain approach

<b>C6: Superannuation — concessional taxation of superannuation entity earnings</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	17,100	19,100	21,650	25,100	13,150	14,200	15,550	17,650
Reason for difference	It is assumed current preservation rules remain. In the accumulation phase voluntary concessional contributions are assumed to cease (as in C5) and most non concessional contributions are also not invested in superannuation after the start date. Over time this reduces the superannuation asset base and thus the revenue gain on withdrawing the earnings tax concession. Additionally, a significant proportion of funds in the retirement phase (not preserved) are withdrawn. Because of other tax concessions for older Australians (particularly the Senior Australians Tax Offset), the funds withdrawn attract minimal tax in the new investments chosen.							
<b>C5: Superannuation — concessional taxation of employer contributions</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	13,150	14,100	16,200	17,300	10,200	10,750	12,300	13,150
Reason for difference	It is assumed that the Superannuation Guarantee remains and therefore compulsory contributions continue. Voluntary contributions are assumed to be directed to alternative tax preferred investments. Because more voluntary contributions come from those with higher marginal tax rates, the average tax rate for residual compulsory contributions is lower.							
<b>H29: GST — Food; uncooked, not prepared, not for consumption on premises of sale and some beverages</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	6,200	6,600	7,000	7,400	6,100	6,500	6,900	7,300
Reason for difference	Removing the GST exemption applicable to certain types of food would be expected to decrease demand for those items. However, the impact of this behavioural response is expected to be small as demand for GST-free food is likely to be relatively unresponsive to changes in price.							
<b>H16: GST — Education</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	3,550	3,900	4,250	4,650	3,200	3,500	3,850	4,200
Reason for difference	Removing the GST exemption for education would be expected to decrease demand for education services. This is primarily due to an expected fall in demand for private education and 'discretionary courses'.							

Chapter 4: Revenue gain estimates of tax expenditures

<b>H19: GST — Health; medical and health services</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,650	2,950	3,150	3,350	3,600
Reason for difference	Removing the GST exemption for medical and health services would be expected to decrease demand for those services. However, the impact of this behavioural response is expected to be small as demand for medical and health services is likely to be relatively unresponsive to changes in price.							
<b>F25: Customs duty</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	-2,960	-3,160	-3,170	-3,400	-2,960	-3,160	-3,170	-3,400
Reason for difference	Under the customs duty benchmark, goods imported into Australia are free from customs duty except to the extent that the duty is equivalent to taxes imposed on domestically produced goods. Bringing the customs duty tax expenditure into line with the benchmark would remove the revenue currently collected from tariffs on imports (which is reported as a negative tax expenditure). While the change may increase demand for imported goods, this would have no impact on customs duty revenue once the tax rate has been reduced to zero.							
<b>H2: GST — Financial supplies; input taxed treatment</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	2,850	3,050	3,250	3,450	2,850	3,050	3,250	3,450
Reason for difference	Removing the input taxed treatment of financial services is not expected to materially impact the demand for these services. This is because of the relatively small increase in the price of financial services that would result from applying the normal GST rules and the lack of substitutable services that are available.							
<b>A43: Exemption of Family Tax Benefit, Parts A and B</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	2,050	2,180	2,250	2,330	2,050	2,180	2,250	2,330
Reason for difference	Removing the exemption of Family Tax Benefit, Parts A and B could be expected to result in a change in labour force participation; however, the size of the effect is uncertain and has not been quantified. As a result there is no difference between the revenue forgone and revenue gain estimates.							
<b>B16: Exemption from interest withholding tax on certain securities</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,190	1,250	1,170	1,170
Reason for difference	Removing the exemption from interest withholding tax on certain securities would be expected to result in some borrowers switching to other forms of exempt borrowings, resulting in no revenue gain. In addition, some interest payments may be increased to cover the tax, leading to increased income tax deductions.							

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

<b>C3: Concessional taxation of non-superannuation termination benefits</b>								
Estimates	Revenue forgone estimate (\$m)				Revenue gain %estimate (\$m)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,550
Reason for difference	As this tax expenditure relates to termination of employment (including cases such as redundancy), it is expected that employees would have limited capacity to alter their employment status if the tax treatment changed. As a result there is expected to be no material difference between the revenue forgone and revenue gain estimates.							

# **APPENDIX A: TAX EXPENDITURE BENCHMARKS AND METHODOLOGIES**

## **A.1 BENCHMARKS**

### **A.1.1 WHAT IS A TAX EXPENDITURE BENCHMARK?**

In order to identify and measure tax expenditures a benchmark must be specified. Tax expenditures are defined and measured as deviations from this benchmark.

The framework for defining the benchmarks used in this statement is based on two principles.

- The benchmark should represent the standard taxation treatment that applies to similar taxpayers or types of activity. Consequently, a benchmark taxation treatment should neither favour nor disadvantage similar taxpayers or activities.
- The benchmark may incorporate certain elements of the tax system which depart from a uniform treatment of taxpayers where these are fundamental structural elements of the tax system. Such elements could include integral design features; for example, the progressive income tax rate scale for individual taxpayers.

Reconciling these two criteria often involves an element of judgment. In particular, there may be different views on which structural elements to include in the benchmark. Consequently, benchmarks vary over time and across countries and can be arbitrary.

### **A.1.2 BENCHMARKS USED IN THE TAX EXPENDITURES STATEMENT**

To provide a clear structure for reporting tax expenditures, the benchmark is split into two major components reflecting Australia's taxation arrangements.

- The income tax benchmark describes the standard taxation arrangements applying to personal and business income, superannuation, fringe benefits and capital gains.
- The indirect taxes benchmark describes the standard taxation arrangements that apply either directly or indirectly to consumption or production of commodities, goods or services; namely the supply of goods and services to consumers, tobacco, fuel, types of alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles, natural resources, customs duty and other indirect taxes, and taxes imposed to recover the external costs of particular activities including, from 1 July 2012, the arrangements for taxation of carbon emissions under the carbon pricing mechanism (CPM).

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

The remainder of this appendix provides details of the key elements of the benchmarks. The discussion focuses on the following elements of each benchmark:

- the tax base – the activities or transactions subject to the tax;
- the tax rate – the rate of tax that applies to the base;
- the tax unit – the entity liable to pay the tax; and
- the tax period – the period in which the activities or transactions are undertaken.

## **A.2 EXPENDITURES RELATED TO TAXES ON INCOME**

Australian Government taxes are primarily imposed on income rather than commodities. The following sections outline the general features of the benchmark for income tax (both personal and business), superannuation, fringe benefits and capital gains. These different taxes are discussed separately because they have distinct tax regimes that affect how tax expenditures are measured.

### **A.2.1 INCOME TAX BENCHMARK**

#### **GENERAL FEATURES**

##### **Tax base**

The tax base for the income tax benchmark is based on the Schanz-Haig-Simons definition of income. An entity's income is defined as the increase in the entity's economic wealth (stock of assets) between two points in time, plus the entity's consumption in that period. Consumption includes all expenditures except those incurred in earning or producing income.

The Schanz-Haig-Simons definition of income conforms to the principal criterion of benchmark design: all income is included in the base regardless of the income earning activity.

Under the income tax benchmark, income includes:

- wages and salaries;
- allowances;
- business receipts;



*Appendix A: Tax expenditure benchmarks and methodologies*

- capital gains;
- interest, royalties and dividends;
- partnership income;
- government cash transfers; and
- distributions from trusts.

Expenses incurred in earning assessable income are deductible. Where an expense is incurred for both income producing and private purposes, deductions are limited to the portion of expenses relating to income production.

A number of tax arrangements depart from the Schanz-Haig-Simons definition of income but are structural features of the tax system and therefore included in the benchmark. These elements are outlined below.

- Assessment applies to nominal rather than real income. Expenses incurred in earning income are deductible at historical cost.
- Some taxpayers (typically individuals) recognise income when it is actually received (cash basis) and other taxpayers (typically businesses) recognise income when there is a right to receive benefits or, in the case of financial arrangements, in the period to which it relates (accrual basis).
- Deductions for expenses related to economic benefits that extend beyond the income year in which the expenditure is incurred are spread over the period of the benefits. This treatment also applies to expenditure in advance (prepayments) for services.
- Imputed rent from owner occupied housing is not included in income. Expenditure incurred in earning imputed rent is not deductible.
- The mutuality principle excludes income from dealings with oneself or members of mutual associations and societies. For instance, goods produced by taxpayers for their own consumption, or services performed by taxpayers for their own benefit are generally not included in the tax base.
- Certain gains, such as gains received by way of compensation for damage or any wrong or injury suffered by a taxpayer (where they are not solely responsible for the loss of income), or gains or winnings from gambling (where taxpayers are not considered to be carrying on a business of gambling), are not included in income.

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

- Investment income derived from income bonds, funeral policies and scholarship plans of friendly societies that were issued before 1 January 2003 is not included in income.
  - Income relating to policies issued after 1 January 2003 is included in a friendly society's assessable income.
  - To prevent double taxation of income from bonds, funeral policies and scholarship plans, friendly societies can deduct the investment component of the benefits paid out to policyholders (other than the benefits from scholarship plans that are returned to investors rather than paid to the nominated students).
- Losses are deductible against assessable income for a later income year. Losses generally cannot be transferred to other taxpayers, and some losses may only be claimed against certain types of future income.
  - Non-commercial loss rules prevent individuals carrying on unprofitable business activities from claiming deductions for losses arising from such activities against their other income. Losses from non-commercial activities are treated as personal consumption under the benchmark and denial of such losses is therefore part of the benchmark treatment. The Commissioner of Taxation's objective determination of whether a business is commercial in nature, despite making a loss in a given income year, is the basis of the non-commercial losses benchmark.
- Depreciation deductions are made over the effective life of the asset.
- From 1 July 2005, under a provision of last resort, business capital expenditures not elsewhere recognised within the taxation laws (blackhole expenditures) are deductible over five years.

### **Arrangements to prevent double taxation**

Arrangements to reduce or eliminate double taxation are integral features of the tax system and are included in the benchmark. For example, the imputation system, which eliminates the double taxation of company profits distributed to resident shareholders, is included in the income tax benchmark.

### **International tax arrangements**

Australian residents are taxed on their worldwide income under the income tax benchmark. Consequently, residents are taxed on their Australian source and foreign source income. The various international tax arrangements that ensure foreign source income is subject to the appropriate level of Australian tax are included as structural elements of the income tax benchmark.

*Appendix A: Tax expenditure benchmarks and methodologies*

Features of the international tax arrangements that are incorporated into the benchmark are:

- Resident taxpayers are allowed to claim foreign income tax offsets up to the amount of Australian tax payable on their foreign income. These arrangements ensure foreign source income is not excessively taxed.
- The controlled foreign company and trust rules ensure Australian residents cannot escape or defer taxation of certain income (often passive in nature) by interposing a foreign resident legal entity.
- Transfer pricing and thin capitalisation rules and interest, dividend and royalty withholding taxes aim to tax appropriately Australian sourced income and are included in the benchmark.
- Foreign residents are taxed on their Australian source income only. As part of this benchmark, where foreign income (or foreign capital gains) earned by an Australian entity is subsequently distributed to a foreign resident, the distribution attracts no Australian tax.
  - Persons in Australia on temporary visas are taxed essentially the same as foreign residents.
- Taxation treaties primarily operate to allocate taxing rights over income between the source country of income and the taxpayer's country of residence. However, some articles (by incorporation into Australia's domestic law) have the effect of imposing taxation or determining source. For distributions of Australian source income to foreign residents, the basic rates of Australian tax (typically imposed as withholding tax) prescribed in these treaties in respect of specified classes of income, such as interest, dividend and royalty income, are included in the benchmark as the applicable tax rates.
  - Under this approach, the benchmark rate of interest, dividend and royalty withholding rates will vary depending on whether the country in question has a tax treaty with Australia.
  - If a tax treaty exists, the benchmark rates of withholding tax for a class of income will be the 'basic rate', where the basic rate is the highest rate specified in the treaty for each withholding tax.
  - Exemptions or reductions relative to the basic rates prescribed in a particular tax treaty will give rise to tax expenditures.
  - If a tax treaty does not apply, any exemptions or reductions from the standard domestic statutory rates will give rise to tax expenditures.

### **Tax rates and income brackets**

The tax rate under the income tax benchmark is the legislated tax rate that applies to the relevant entity in each financial year.

The personal income tax system includes the tax free threshold, the progressive personal income tax rate scale, low income tax offset and the Medicare levy. The progressive income tax rate scale is an integral and longstanding feature of the tax system.

The foreign resident income tax scale is also included in the benchmark. Foreign residents are not entitled to a tax free threshold on Australian sourced income as they typically receive a tax free threshold in their home jurisdiction. They also are not entitled to the low income tax offset or liable for the Medicare levy. This treatment is also included in the benchmark.

### **Tax unit**

Individuals and companies are subject to tax under the income tax benchmark. Sole traders, partnerships and trusts are not separate tax units. Income earned by these entities is taxable in the hands of the recipient.

For the personal income tax system in Australia, the benchmark unit is the individual.

For companies, the benchmark tax unit is the company (including the head entity of a consolidated group or a multiple entry consolidated group).

### **Taxation period**

The taxation period adopted under the income tax benchmark is the financial year (1 July to 30 June). Consequently, measures that defer taxable income to another financial year, such as income averaging for primary producers (B44) or the farm management deposit scheme (B43), are reported as tax expenditures. Tax deferral arrangements will generally give rise to tax expenditures in the year income is earned, offset by a negative tax expenditure when the income is taxed.

Departing from this framework, the carry forward loss provisions are an integral feature of the tax system and are included in the benchmark. These provisions allow an entity with a loss to carry the loss forward and utilise it in the future.

The benchmark also includes arrangements for entities whose accounting period differs from the standard financial year (for example, companies with a substituted accounting period).

## **A.2.2 SUPERANNUATION BENCHMARK**

Income contributed to superannuation funds (contributions) and earnings of superannuation funds are classified as income under the Schanz-Haig-Simons definition. While such income could be considered under the personal income and capital gains tax benchmarks, the unique (and concessional) taxation treatment of superannuation warrants further detail on how the general income tax benchmark is applied to superannuation.

Conceptually, superannuation may be taxed at three stages:

- when contributions are made to a superannuation fund;
- when investments in superannuation funds earn income; and
- when superannuation benefits are paid out.

The income tax benchmark treatment of superannuation is that contributions are taxed like any other income in the hands of the fund member, earnings are taxed like any other investments in the hands of the investor and benefits from superannuation are untaxed. Any costs associated with superannuation investments are deductible under the benchmark.

## **A.2.3 FRINGE BENEFITS TAX BENCHMARK**

Fringe benefits are classified as individual employee income under the Schanz-Haig-Simons definition. The tax base for the fringe benefits tax benchmark is the value of fringe benefits provided to an employee or an associate of an employee in respect of the employment of the employee. Fringe benefits include property rights, privileges or services. Payments of salary or wages, eligible termination payments, contributions to complying superannuation funds and certain benefits arising from employee share schemes are excluded.

The benchmark value of a fringe benefit to an employee is taken to be its market value less any contribution the employee pays from after-tax income. Generally, employers may claim the cost of providing fringe benefits and the amount of fringe benefits tax paid as income tax deductions.

The tax rate that applies under the fringe benefits tax benchmark is the employee's personal marginal income tax rate. In all cases, fringe benefits tax is calculated on the grossed up taxable value (that is, the pre tax equivalent value) of the fringe benefit. In some cases, discount valuation methods are available to calculate the taxable value of a fringe benefit. Such methods are reported as tax expenditures.

## *Tax Expenditures Statement*

The employer providing the fringe benefit (rather than the employee receiving the benefit) is the tax unit under the benchmark. This is consistent with the legal incidence of fringe benefits tax, which is payable by employers. The benchmark tax period is the fringe benefits tax year (1 April to 31 March).

### **A.2.4 CAPITAL GAINS TAX BENCHMARK**

Capital gains are classified as income under the Schanz-Haig-Simons definition.

The tax base for the capital gains tax benchmark is realised nominal gains and losses. The benchmark only includes gains or losses arising from the realisation of property where the realisation is not an aspect of the carrying on of a business. This excludes gains or losses that form part of a business's normal trading activities from the capital gains tax benchmark, for instance, gains or losses on trading stock of a business and gains or losses realised in the business of trading particular assets. These gains or losses are dealt with under the general features of the income tax benchmark.

Capital gains are taxable upon realisation. While the taxation of gains on an accrual basis aligns more closely with the broad Schanz-Haig-Simons definition, taxation on a realisation basis is consistent with longstanding practice and recognises the administrative problems associated with an accrual system.

Consistent with the general features of the income tax benchmark, the benchmark for Australian residents is their worldwide capital gains. In the case of foreign residents, Australia has limited its domestic and treaty capital gains tax rules to the direct or indirect disposal of interests in Australian land (and similar interests such as mining rights) and branch office assets from 12 December 2006. In respect of both the foreign capital gains of residents and the Australian capital gains of foreign residents, the allocation of taxing rights in the domestic laws and tax treaties is part of the benchmark.

The tax rate and tax unit adopted under the capital gains tax benchmark are the same as that which apply under the general benchmark outlined above.

### **A.3 INDIRECT TAXES**

The Australian Government imposes taxes on a range of activities that do not directly relate to income. These 'indirect' taxes are imposed on the consumption of particular goods and services and on a range of other economic activities. The tax base for the indirect taxes benchmark is made up of five components:

- The commodity and other indirect taxes benchmark relates to taxes on the consumption of fuel (or energy), tobacco, types of alcoholic beverages and motor

vehicles as well as including some other miscellaneous taxes such as agricultural levies and the passenger movement charge.

- The customs duty benchmark relates to taxes on the importation of goods into Australia (this benchmark is described under the commodity and other indirect taxes heading).
- The natural resources tax benchmark relates to taxes on the extraction and production of Australia's natural resources.
- The goods and services tax benchmark relates to tax on the final consumption of goods and services by households.
- The carbon pricing benchmark relates to taxes or other revenue-raising arrangements imposed to recover the external costs of particular activities.

### **A.3.1 COMMODITY AND OTHER INDIRECT TAXES BENCHMARK**

Commodity taxes may be either ad valorem or volumetric. Ad valorem taxes are charged as a fixed proportion of the value of the commodity sold. Volumetric taxes are charged as a fixed proportion of the quantity of the commodity sold. Consequently, the tax base for these taxes is generally determined either by the value or quantity of the commodity sold.

The Australian Government imposes volumetric taxes on the consumption of tobacco, fuel, beer, spirits and certain imports, and imposes ad valorem taxes on imports and the consumption of wine and luxury cars. These taxes are imposed at either the retail, manufacture or importation stage. In each case, the tax unit is the entity that has the legal obligation to pay the tax.

The following sections outline how the general features of the indirect taxes benchmark apply to the consumption of tobacco, fuel, alcohol and motor vehicles.

#### **Fuel (or energy)**

The tax base for the consumption of all fuel (or energy) is split into two activities:

- fuels consumed in an internal combustion engine (that is, primarily for transport use); and
- fuels consumed for a purpose other than in an internal combustion engine (for example, a product that can be used as a fuel in an internal combustion engine but is used in a solvent application or for heating).

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

The taxation of these activities reflects longstanding and integral features of the tax system whereby excise rates are dependent on whether the fuel is used in an internal combustion engine.

The benchmark excise rates for fuels consumed in an internal combustion engine are the full energy content based rates for the following bands:

- high energy content fuels, with an energy content of more than 30 megajoules per litre and excise rate of 38.143 cents per litre (such as petrol, diesel, biodiesel and aviation fuel);
- medium energy content fuels, with an energy content between 20 and 30 megajoules per litre and excise rate of 25 cents per litre (such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and fuel ethanol);
- low energy content fuels, with an energy content of less than 20 megajoules per litre and excise rate of 17 cents per litre (such as methanol); and
- liquefied natural gas (LNG) and compressed natural gas (CNG) fuels, with an excise rate of 52.26 cents per kilogram.

Fuels consumed other than in an internal combustion engine are exempt from excise under the benchmark.

### **Tobacco**

The benchmark for the consumption of tobacco and tobacco products is the excise rate that applies to tobacco by weight of tobacco content.

### **Alcoholic beverages**

The tax base for the consumption of alcoholic beverages is separated into three components based on the types of beverage:

- the consumption of lower alcohol content beverages (beverages with less than 10 per cent alcohol content) such as beer and ready to drink beverages;
- the consumption of higher alcohol content beverages (beverages with greater than 10 per cent alcohol content) such as brandy and other spirits; and
- the consumption of wine and alcoholic cider.



### *Appendix A: Tax expenditure benchmarks and methodologies*

The taxation of these activities reflects a longstanding feature of the tax system whereby different tax rates apply to beer, spirits and wine:

- The benchmark excise rate for lower alcohol content beverages (for example, beer) is the volumetric excise rate that applies to full strength packaged beer (including the excise free threshold of the first 1.15 per cent of alcohol).
- The benchmark excise rate for higher alcohol content beverages (for example, spirits) is the volumetric excise rate on spirits other than brandy.
- The benchmark rate for wine and alcoholic cider is the ad valorem wine equalisation tax rate.

#### *Review of the taxation treatment of alcohol and the alcohol benchmark*

The Australian National Audit Office noted in its report *Preparation of the Tax Expenditures Statement* that:

The adoption of a uniform benchmark for alcohol (beer, spirits and wine) would be consistent with the principle that a tax benchmark should represent a consistent treatment of similar activities or classes of taxpayers. It would also provide useful information by better reflecting the preferential taxation treatment (such as lower tax rates for low alcohol products) of some categories of alcoholic beverages compared to others.

The benchmark for alcoholic beverages outlined above has not changed from the previous edition of the TES.

#### **Motor vehicles**

Motor vehicle purchases are not taxed under the commodity benchmark. Consequently, the luxury car tax is a negative tax expenditure.

#### **Customs duty benchmark**

In order to be consistent with the principles of benchmark design, like goods should be subject to like rates of tax, regardless of their source. Consequently, the customs duty benchmark treats goods imported into Australia as being subject to the same taxes on consumption as domestically produced goods.

Under the customs duty benchmark, goods imported into Australia are free from customs duty, except to the extent that the customs duty imposed is equivalent to taxes imposed on domestically produced goods, such as excise-equivalent customs duties or goods and services tax (GST).

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

Customs duty, other than excise-equivalent duty and GST collected as a customs duty, collected on certain goods imported into Australia is reported as a negative tax expenditure in this statement.

Estimates of the value of assistance provided to various industries, including through tariff arrangements, appear in the Productivity Commission's *Trade & Assistance Review*.

### **Passenger Movement Charge**

The Passenger Movement Charge is a charge imposed in respect of the departure of a person from Australia.

The tax base for the Passenger Movement Charge benchmark is the departure of all persons from Australia for any other country, whether or not the person intends to return to Australia, excluding on duty crew members. The tax unit is the relevant carrier.

### **Primary industry levies**

Primary industry levies provide collective industry funding for activities such as research and development, promotion and marketing, residue testing and plant and animal health programs.

The tax base for primary industry levies depends on the particular levy. The tax base will generally be related to the inputs, outputs or units of value of production of the industry.

Under the benchmark, levies are only applicable to the specific products that will benefit from the activities to be funded by the levies. In addition, levies are only payable in respect of products which are used for income producing purposes by the levy payer. That is, exemptions for products which are unfit for human consumption or exemptions for products used by the producer for domestic purposes form part of the benchmark.

The tax rate is the rate specified in the relevant legislation for each levy. The tax unit is the levy payer.

## **A.3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES TAX BENCHMARK**

The purpose of the taxation of non-renewable resources is to ensure that Australia receives an appropriate rate of return for the exploitation of its natural resources.

In July 2010, the Government announced that it would implement a Minerals Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) and that it would extend the Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) to

all oil and gas resources in Australia, with effect from 1 July 2012. The natural resources tax benchmark in this edition of the TES takes account of these changes for 2012-13 and later years.

## **NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES BENCHMARK**

### **Pre 1 July 2012 natural resources benchmark**

Prior to 1 July 2012, only petroleum (crude oil, natural gas, LPG and condensate) was taxable under the benchmark and the benchmark treatment for petroleum depended upon the date projects commenced.

The benchmark for petroleum projects that commenced on or after 1 July 1986 is based on the PRRT prior to the 2012 amendments.

- The tax base included receipts from offshore petroleum production (excluding projects located in the North West Shelf) less eligible project expenditures.
  - Under the PRRT any eligible expenditure which is not offset against revenue in the current year can be compounded and offset against future PRRT income. Under the pre 1 July 2012 benchmark, the rate at which expenditure was compounded and carried forward depended on the category of expenditure and when it was incurred. The benchmark uplift rate for exploration expenditure was the long term bond rate plus 15 percentage points and for general project expenditure was the long term bond rate plus 5 percentage points.
- The benchmark tax rate was (and remains at) 40 per cent of the project's profits.
- The benchmark tax unit was (and remains at) the petroleum project.

The benchmark for petroleum projects that commenced before 1 July 1986 (for example, the North West Shelf) was the crude oil excise and was comprised of the following features:

- the barrel equivalent production of crude oil from fields of greater than 30 million barrels as the tax base;
- the rate of tax that applies to crude oil as the tax rate, with applicable rates determined by the date that the field was discovered (that is, new, intermediate or other); and
- the entity that has the legal obligation to pay the tax as the tax unit.

### **Natural resources benchmark for periods 1 July 2012 onwards**

From 1 July 2012, the PRRT applies to all petroleum production, onshore and offshore and a MRRT applies to the extraction of iron ore and coal. Consequently, the natural resources benchmark applying from 1 July 2012 is based on the new taxation arrangements.

The natural resources benchmark only applies to the extraction of petroleum, coal seam gas, iron ore and coal. The benchmark does not apply to the extraction of other natural resources. Different variations of the benchmark apply to petroleum and coal seam gas as apply to iron ore and coal.

The benchmark for the taxation of non-renewable resources is a rent-based tax, with a full tax-loss offset. The full tax-loss offset can be utilised by transferring tax losses among commonly owned projects that are subject to the same tax rate.

The benchmark includes immediate expensing of project expenditures. To the extent that losses are carried forward because they cannot be utilised immediately, they are uplifted at the long-term government bond rate (a proxy for the risk-free rate). The uplift rate compensates investors for the delay in the recognition of the tax credit and preserves the value of the tax credit over time.

Under the benchmark, a refund of unutilised tax credits is available when the project closes down.

The tax unit is the project interest. The taxation period is the financial year (1 July to 30 June).

Under the non-renewable resources benchmark, economic rents earned from the extraction of Australian petroleum (crude oil, natural gas, LPG and condensate) and coal seam gas are subject to a 40 per cent tax rate.

- Under the arrangements applying from 1 July 2012, crude oil excise is still payable in respect of certain petroleum production, is creditable against the project's PRRT liabilities. Where this occurs, the crude oil excise paid in a period is treated as a prepayment of the PRRT liability for that period. To the extent that the tax prepayment exceeds the PRRT liability in a year, a negative tax expenditure arises for the year, while credits for overpayments recouped in subsequent years would count as positive tax expenditures in those years.

In addition, under the benchmark, the economic rents earned from the production of iron ore and coal in Australia are subject to a 30 per cent tax rate from 1 July 2012, less the generally applicable 25 per cent extraction allowance (giving an effective benchmark rate of 22.5 per cent). Taxpayers receive a credit for any royalties paid to the States. As royalties are a State tax, the benchmark looks through royalties to the underlying tax treatment. Accordingly, royalties are treated as a prepayment of a

Commonwealth tax under the benchmark and the credit for those royalties is not treated as a tax expenditure.

In summary, key features of the natural resources benchmark that has applied from 1 July 2012 include:

- The benchmark for non-renewable resource taxation is a rent-based tax and includes the carry-forward of losses, uplifted at the long-term government bond rate. Tax expenditures are therefore recognised in respect of the increased uplift rates applicable under both the MRRT and the extended PRRT.
- The rent-based tax benchmark includes a refund of any tax credit for taxpayers in a loss position at the completion of a project. This means that a negative tax expenditure will be recognised in respect of the denial of this refund under both the MRRT and the extended PRRT.
- The benchmark for iron ore and coal includes a credit for any royalties paid to the States. This credit is not recognised as a tax expenditure. As royalties are a State tax, there is no entitlement to a refund of State based royalties where these exceed the MRRT liability. As such, no tax expenditure is recognised in respect of the denial of a refund for unutilised royalty credits under the MRRT.
- Under the benchmark, taxation is limited to the economic rents earned from the extraction of Australian petroleum, coal seam gas, iron ore and coal. Accordingly, a tax expenditure does not arise in respect of other resources which are not subject to taxation under the MRRT or the extended PRRT.

The benchmark tax rates are the rates that apply under the MRRT and the extended PRRT. This means that a tax expenditure does not arise due to the lower tax rate under the MRRT or from the 25 per cent extraction allowance which applies to all MRRT taxpayers. This is consistent with other benchmarks in the TES.

### **A.3.3 GOODS AND SERVICES TAX BENCHMARK**

The goods and services tax (GST) is an indirect, broad based consumption tax charged at the rate of 10 per cent. While the economic incidence of the GST is primarily on the final supply provided to a private consumer, the legal incidence is at each step in the supply chain, with registered entities (that is, entities carrying on an enterprise) including GST in the price of goods and services they sell. If the recipient of the supply is a registered entity, it will normally be able to claim a credit for the amount of GST in the price.

The tax expenditures relating to GST are generally connected to supplies which are GST free or input taxed (the latter case includes the expenditure associated with allowing reduced credit acquisitions). If a supply is GST free, there is no GST payable

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

on the supply and the supplier is entitled to claim credits for the GST payable on its related business inputs. If a supply is input taxed, no GST is payable on the supply, but the supplier generally cannot claim input tax credits (ITCs) on its related business inputs. In the case of reduced credit acquisitions, however, the supplier may be entitled to claim reduced input tax credits on its related business inputs.

### **Tax base**

Under the GST benchmark, the tax base for the GST is the value of household final consumption expenditure plus the value of private dwelling investment where these are supplied in the course of an enterprise.

There are structural elements of the GST system that are included in the benchmark. These elements are:

- Non-commercial activities of governments are exempt from GST under the benchmark. This includes Australian taxes, fees and charges, and payments made between government related entities under an appropriation.
- Exports and other supplies for consumption outside Australia are not consumed domestically and therefore are not subject to GST. The GST free treatment of exports is a fundamental element of the benchmark and is not treated as a tax expenditure.
- Goods and services supplied to oneself are not subject to GST. This treatment is included in the benchmark and is not treated as a tax expenditure.
- ITCs are provided to registered entities in respect of the GST they pay on business inputs. The provision of ITCs to businesses is a fundamental design feature of the GST and is not treated as a tax expenditure.
- Imputed rent from owner occupied housing is not subject to GST. Owner occupied housing is effectively treated as input taxed. To ensure neutrality between owner occupiers and investors, supplies of residential accommodation and long-term commercial residential accommodation by landlords are also generally treated as input taxed supplies, meaning landlords are not entitled to claim ITCs and do not charge GST on the rent paid by tenants. The input taxation of supplies of residential accommodation is included as a structural element of the benchmark.
  - The sale of new residential premises and the value of alterations, additions and improvements to residential premises are subject to GST. The subsequent resale of residential premises is an input taxed supply. These features of the GST system are included as structural elements of the benchmark.

### **Tax unit**

While the economic incidence of the GST is primarily on the final recipient of a supply (generally the final private consumer or an input taxed business), the tax unit responsible for remitting GST is the supplier of the goods or services concerned. The principal exception to this is in the case of 'reverse charging', where the recipient is liable to pay GST.

- Reverse charging occurs in certain situations where the importation of a supply from overseas can be taxable. This may apply, for example, where an overseas registered supplier itself imports goods into Australia and installs them in Australia. The overseas supplier and an Australian recipient may agree that the GST should be paid by the recipient, not the supplier.

### **Taxation period**

The taxation period adopted under the goods and services tax benchmark is the financial year (1 July to 30 June).

## **A.3.4 MEASURES TO CORRECT EXTERNALITIES**

The externalities benchmark deals with taxes that are imposed for the purpose of ensuring that the private costs of certain activities align with the social costs of those activities. This benchmark is only applicable to the carbon pricing mechanism (CPM).

*The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* defines externalities as:

... indirect effects of consumption or production activity, that is, effects on agents other than the originator of such activity which do not work through the price system. In a private competitive economy, equilibria will not be in general Pareto optimal since they will reflect only private (direct) effects and not social (direct plus indirect) effects of economic activity.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, it is possible to improve overall welfare by taxing or otherwise charging for the consumption of particular commodities or particular activities that cause social harm or impose costs on others that are not fully reflected in the price of the commodity or activity. The purpose of the tax in this case is to correct the externality and bring consumption or production to a more socially optimal level.

Taxes and other revenue-generating measures used in this way have a significantly different aim to the general revenue collection purpose of taxes on income or consumption. However, like other tax measures, there may be concessions granted or

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1 JJ Laffont, 'externalities' *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*, Second Edition, Eds, Steven N Durlauf and Lawrence E Blume, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

additional obligations imposed in the measure intended to correct the externality. These may be done to exclude certain activities from coverage of the measure, on administrative and compliance cost grounds, or for other reasons. These concessions and additional obligations constitute tax expenditures.

## **CARBON PRICING BENCHMARK**

Key features of the carbon pricing benchmark are:

- full coverage of the emissions covered by the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- a fixed price of \$23 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent in the year 2012-13, increasing to \$24.15 in 2013-14, and \$25.40 in 2014-15; and
- a transition to a fully flexible cap-and-trade emissions trading scheme on 1 July 2015, where the carbon price will be set by the market.

In addition, some aspects of the carbon pricing mechanism (CPM) are included in the benchmark as integral design features that do not give rise to tax expenditures. These include:

- the use of Kyoto compliant, Australian carbon credit units (ACCU) issued under the Carbon Farming Initiative. In general, ACCUs can be used for up to 5 per cent of liable entities' obligations during the fixed price period, with no limit in the flexible price period;
- emissions unit price ceiling arrangements in the first three years of the flexible price period;
- liable entities will be able to meet 50 per cent of their annual liability through the use of eligible international permits during the flexible price period. Within this overall cap some international permits sources may be subject to certain rules. These rules are:
  - liable entities will be able to meet 12.5 per cent of their liabilities with eligible Kyoto units; and
  - the CPM will be linked with the European Union emissions trading scheme from 1 July 2015. A partial link will be established to allow Australian entities to use European Union Emissions Allowances for compliance under the CPM from 1 July 2015. A full two-way link will come into effect no later than July 2018.
- the arrangements to impose an effective carbon price on emissions from liquefied petroleum gas and liquefied natural gas in 2012-13 and synthetic greenhouse gases



manufactured or imported after 1 July 2012 through the taxation system rather than the CPM; and

- the non-imposition of a carbon price on emissions from liquid fuels and gaseous fuels used for on-road transport. These fuels generally already face other taxation that significantly exceeds tax under the carbon tax benchmark. In some cases an effective carbon price is imposed via other mechanisms, such as adjustments to fuel tax credits (which are expenses in the Budget and beyond the scope of the TES) or, in the case of aviation fuel, through an increase in the excise rate (which is shown as a reduction in tax expenditures shown against the indirect taxes benchmark).

Measures reported as expenses in the Budget that relate to the CPM, such as the allocation of free emissions units to assist emissions-intensive trade-exposed activities or the reduction in fuel tax credits in the transport sector, are not included as tax expenditures in the TES. Direct expenditures are accounted for separately in the Government's Budget.

Tax expenditures relating to the CPM are related to exclusions from coverage. Certain sectors of the economy are not covered by the carbon price and, consequently, entities in these sectors are not required to buy emissions units to cover their emissions.

### **Tax rate**

During the fixed price period, the carbon price will be set at \$23 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2012-13, \$24.15 per tonne in 2013-14, and \$25.40 per tonne in 2014-15.

During the flexible price period a 'cap and trade' emissions trading scheme will limit greenhouse gas emissions by setting a cap on the number of carbon units that may be issued. For each tonne of emissions, firms will need to surrender either an Australian carbon unit, an eligible Australian carbon credit unit, or an eligible international unit. Because Australia is a relatively small part of the global market for permits, it is expected that the Australian price will generally reflect the world carbon price.

Under a flexible price, the tax rate for the benchmark is equivalent to the price of Australian emissions units sold by the Australian Government in the market.

### **Tax base**

The tax base for the carbon price benchmark is the total CO<sub>2</sub>-e emissions produced by entities in Australia of the six greenhouse gases covered under the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons, except to the extent certain emissions have been excluded from the benchmark as design features (as noted above).

### **Tax unit**

While the economic incidence of the carbon price is generally on the final recipient of goods and services, the entity producing the emission of the greenhouse gas is the tax unit under the benchmark.

Some emissions under the benchmark are covered indirectly with liability falling on entities upstream from the point of final emission. For example natural gas retailers may be responsible for emissions from the use of natural gas by their customers. In these cases, the upstream entity is the tax unit.

### **Taxation period**

The period for liability under the carbon pricing mechanism is the financial year (1 July to 30 June).

## **A.4 MODELLING TAX EXPENDITURES**

This section provides an overview of the various modelling techniques used in the TES to estimate the value of tax expenditures.

The methods used to calculate the estimates of individual tax expenditures in this statement vary. The appropriate approach is determined by the nature of the tax benchmark, the particular tax concession examined and the availability of data. Data availability is a major factor influencing the reliability of the estimates, and in many cases estimates are not provided owing to data limitations.

The approaches used to estimate tax expenditures include aggregate modelling, distributional modelling and microsimulation. The approach most commonly used is distributional modelling, utilising data derived from microsimulation analysis.

### **A.4.1 AGGREGATE MODELLING**

This approach involves using information on the aggregate volume of transactions to calculate the value of a particular tax concession. Aggregate modelling is an appropriate approach for measuring tax exemptions or concessions where the impact can be represented as a simple proportion of the total transactions concerned. Data sources suitable for aggregate modelling include national accounts data, trade and production statistics, and aggregates derived from administrative databases (such as taxation records).

Aggregate modelling is used to estimate tax expenditures for fuel excise. Tax expenditures for exemptions or reduced excise rates can be estimated from statistics on the aggregate volume of fuels produced.

## **A.4.2 DISTRIBUTIONAL MODELLING**

This approach involves using discrete aggregate data to calculate the impact of tax concessions on particular segments of the economy. Distributional modelling is an appropriate approach for measuring concessions that vary according to the characteristics of the taxpayer. Data sources suitable for distributional modelling include survey data and data derived from administrative databases.

Distributional modelling is used to estimate tax expenditures for personal income tax concessions when the cost is related to a taxpayer's taxable income. For these concessions, data on income distribution and tax concessions by grade of taxable income can be used to estimate the cost of tax expenditures for those concessions.

## **A.4.3 MICROSIMULATION**

This approach involves examining detailed datasets, such as taxpayer records, to determine the value of taxable transactions for each taxpayer. The value of the tax expenditure is the difference between the tax paid on those transactions under the concession and the tax that would have been collected under the benchmark. Microsimulation modelling requires either a comprehensive database of all taxpayers or a detailed sample that can represent the population. The data must provide sufficient detail on the value of transactions affecting the calculation of tax liabilities to allow the required calculations.

Microsimulation modelling is used to estimate tax expenditures that closely target particular taxpayer groups (for instance, benefits subject to detailed eligibility tests) and concessions where the payment rate varies considerably according to taxpayer behaviour or circumstance.

Microsimulation modelling can also be used to derive key information, such as average effective tax rates, which can be used in other models that employ aggregate or distributional modelling. This is appropriate for situations where detailed datasets are not available for all items.

## **A.5 NOTES ON THE METHODOLOGY USED TO ESTIMATE CERTAIN TAX EXPENDITURES**

### **A.5.1 TREATMENT OF IMPUTATION**

The value of some concessions reported in this statement is partially offset as a result of the imputation system. For example, concessions that reduce company tax may be clawed back through the subsequent taxation of dividends in the hands of

### *Tax Expenditures Statement*

shareholders. The estimates in this statement generally make no allowance for this clawback owing to the practical difficulties of doing so.

#### **A.5.2 INCOME TAX CLAWBACK**

In addition, the value of some tax expenditures can include an income tax clawback. An income tax clawback will occur when a taxpayer's taxable income is impacted by the operation of a particular tax expenditure.

For example, an income tax clawback can occur in respect of taxes which are deductible for income tax purposes and which are not passed on to final consumers through higher prices. That is, while a tax expenditure may offer a concession to a group of taxpayers or type of activity, if that concession were removed, there would be a resulting increase in deductible expenses and decrease in income tax paid that would partially offset the additional tax liability.

Tax expenditure estimates for consumption taxes generally do not include an income tax clawback as consumption taxes are usually assumed to be passed onto final consumers, resulting in no change to the taxable income of the taxpayer. Tax expenditure estimates for other taxes can include an income tax clawback where the tax is assumed to be borne by the taxpayer.

#### **A.5.3 CAPITAL GAINS TAX ESTIMATES**

Under the CGT benchmark, nominal capital gains are fully taxable upon realisation. The most significant tax expenditure against this benchmark is the 50 per cent discount for capital gains realised by individuals and trusts which affects most capital gains realised by these entities.

Individuals and trusts may also be eligible for other CGT concessions. The revenue forgone methodology that is generally used in this statement implies that estimates for these other CGT concessions should be calculated against the benchmark of full taxation of nominal capital gains.

To avoid double counting, the values of tax expenditures for other CGT concessions are reduced by the CGT discount component and the discount component of these other concessions is included in the tax expenditure for the CGT discount (E17). This modification to the tax expenditure methodology provides more realistic estimates of the value of the benefits taxpayers receive from capital gains concessions in aggregate, though it has the effect of understating the value of individual CGT tax expenditures other than the discount.

## APPENDIX B: CHANGES TO TAX EXPENDITURES IN 2012

This Appendix provides an outline of the changes to the list of tax expenditures since the 2011 Tax Expenditures Statement. Since the 2011 TES, nine new tax expenditures have been added, 31 tax expenditures have been modified and 10 tax expenditures have been deleted.

### B.1 NEW TAX EXPENDITURES

Table B.1 reports new tax expenditure items arising from measures that have been announced since the 2011 TES up to the date of the *Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2012-13*. The table also reports existing measures that were not previously reported as tax expenditures, but which have been recently identified as tax expenditures.

**Table B.1: New tax expenditures**

TES code	Tax expenditure description	Reason for new tax expenditure
<b>INCOME TAX</b>		
<b>Personal income</b>		
A29	The Schoolkids Bonus (replacing the Education Tax Refund (ETR)) and the one-off transitional ETR lump sum payment for 2011-12 are exempt from income tax.	New policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
<b>Business income</b>		
B19	Distributions of Australian source net income (other than dividends, interest and royalties) paid to foreign residents by Australian managed investment trusts that only hold energy efficient buildings that commenced construction after 1 July 2012 are subject to a final withholding tax. The general rate of 30 per cent is reduced to 10 per cent for residents of countries specified in the regulations as 'information exchange countries'.	New policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
B33	The International Cricket Council will be exempt from income tax for the 2015 Cricket World Cup to be held in Australia.	New policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Table B.1: New tax expenditures (continued)**

TES code	Tax expenditure description	Reason for new tax expenditure
B40	Qualifying primary producers are able to claim a 15 per cent refundable tax offset on the cost of an eligible seeder installed ready for use between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2015.	Existing measure not previously recognised as a tax expenditure.
B109	The benchmark treatment for tax losses is that they can be carried forward to be deducted in a future year. From the 2012-13 income year, the loss carry-back treatment departs from the benchmark by allowing them to be carried back to an earlier year instead.  Loss carry-back allows corporate tax entities to carry their tax losses back up to two years as an alternative to carrying them forward as a deduction in a future year. The amount carried back is limited to \$1 million a year and produces an offset equal to the amount carried back multiplied by that year's corporate tax rate. The offset is further limited to the tax liability of the year(s) the loss was carried back to and to the balance in the entity's franking account at the end of the current year. Only losses that were not transferred from another entity can be carried back.	New policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
<b>Fringe Benefits Tax</b>		
D15	Meals provided on working days to employees of primary producers who are carrying on business in remote areas are exempt from fringe benefits tax.	Reporting modification. This tax expenditure was previously reported as a component of <i>Exemption for employees living away from home</i> (D46).
<b>INDIRECT TAXES</b>		
<b>Commodity and other indirect taxes</b>		
F7	Wine equalisation tax and excise-equivalent customs duty are not imposed for tobacco and alcohol products brought into Australia by inbound international travellers, within an allowance.	Existing measure not previously recognised as a tax expenditure.
<b>Carbon Pricing Mechanism</b>		
I5	Certain products are exempt from the equivalent carbon price applied to synthetic greenhouse gases.	New policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
I8	Emissions from the Joint Petroleum Development Area and the Greater Sunrise Unit Area will be effectively excluded from the CPM from 1 July 2012 until 30 June 2015, or until final regulations are made under the Clean Energy Act 2011. This is to allow consultation with Timor-Leste concerning the application of the CPM.	New policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.

## B.2 MODIFIED TAX EXPENDITURES

Table B.2 reports tax expenditures that have been modified since they were last reported in the 2011 TES (the respective tax expenditure reference codes from this Statement and the 2011 TES are shown in the first two columns of the table).

Modified tax expenditures refer to tax expenditures that have changed materially, for example because of a change to the benchmark, a measure that has been announced since the 2011 TES, a decision to remove a tax expenditure in a certain year, an amalgamation or split of tax expenditures, or the inclusion of a new element to an existing tax expenditure.

**Table B.2: Modified tax expenditures**

TES code		Modification to the tax expenditure	Nature of modification
2012	2011		
<b>INCOME TAX</b>			
<b>Personal income</b>			
A17	A17	The Education Tax Refund was replaced by the Schoolkids Bonus on 26 May 2012.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
A23	A24	The net medical expenses tax offset is means tested from 1 July 2012.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
A30	A30	Exemptions from the flood levy have been extended to include those who have been affected by a natural disaster in 2011-12.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget
A35	A35	From 1 July 2012, the dependency tax offsets have been consolidated into a single offset that is only available for taxpayers who maintain a dependent who is unable to work due to invalidity or carer obligations.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
A36	A36	From 1 July 2012, the dependency tax offsets have been consolidated into a single offset that is only available for taxpayers who maintain a dependent who is unable to work due to invalidity or carer obligations.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
A37	A37	The mature age worker tax offset is being phased out from 1 July 2012 for taxpayers born on or after 1 July 1957.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
A38	A38	The marginal tax rate of 15 per cent (on the first \$37,000 of income) will be imposed as a final withholding tax, rather than on an assessment basis as was the case under the now replaced Pacific Seasonal Workers Pilot Scheme.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Table B.2: Modified tax expenditures (continued)**

TES code		Modification to the tax expenditure	Nature of modification
2012	2011		
<b>Business income</b>			
B51	B50	A new loss wastage rule that limits the wastage of losses in respect of shipping losses only. The new rule will disregard 90 per cent of a shipping company's net exempt income when calculating a tax loss for an income year.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
B52	B51	The rate of the seafarer refundable tax offset increased from 27 per cent to 30 per cent.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
B66	B66	The new tax system for managed investment trusts has been deferred by one year to 1 July 2014.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
B90	B92	Improvements to the exploration and prospecting deduction modelling methodology and data.	Modelling updates.
B108	B111	The withholding tax rate for fund payments made to residents of exchange of information countries has been increased from 7.5 per cent to 15 per cent.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
<b>Retirement savings</b>			
C3	C3	From 1 July 2012, only that part of an employment termination payment (ETP) that takes a person's total annual taxable income (including the ETP) to no more than \$180,000 will receive the ETP tax offset. Any ETP amounts above this whole of income cap will be taxed at marginal rates.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
C5	C5	The increase in the concessional contributions cap for individuals aged 50 and over with superannuation balances below \$500,000 was deferred by two years to now commence on 1 July 2014. Further, from 1 July 2012, individuals with incomes greater than \$300,000 will have the tax concession on their contributions reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent (excluding the Medicare Levy).	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
<b>Fringe Benefits Tax</b>			
D22	D21	From 22 October 2012, concessional FBT treatment is no longer available for in-house fringe benefits accessed by way of a salary sacrifice arrangement.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
D24	D23	The method of determining the taxable value of airline transport fringe benefits provided after 8 May 2012 changed from stand-by value to market value.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.



**Table B.2: Modified tax expenditures (continued)**

TES code		Modification to the tax expenditure	Nature of modification
2012	2011		
D36	D35	From 22 October 2012, concessional FBT treatment is no longer available for public transport employee commuter travel fringe benefits accessed by way of a salary sacrifice arrangement.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
D46	D45	From 1 October 2012, employees will be required to maintain a home in Australia for their immediate use, from which they have to live away from, for work purposes. Employees will also need to substantiate their actual expenditure on accommodation and food (where that component exceeds the reasonable amounts determined by the Commissioner of Taxation). There will be a 12-month limit on access to the concession, except for fly-in, fly-out and drive-in, drive-out workers.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
D49	D48	From 22 October 2012, concessional FBT treatment is no longer available for in-house fringe benefits accessed by way of a salary sacrifice arrangement.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
<b>Capital Gains Tax</b>			
E8	E8	Taxpayers eligible for an automatic CGT exemption will not be prevented from choosing the same CGT treatment available to other taxpayers under the relief. Taxpayers that participate in an eligible land swap program for natural disasters in relation to their main residence can now treat the replacement land they receive under the program as their main residence.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
E14	E14	From 24 December 2008 to 2 July 2017, complying superannuation funds that merge are provided with loss relief and an asset roll-over. Loss relief and an asset roll-over will also be provided between 1 July 2013 to 1 July 2017 for mandatory transfers of default members' balances and relevant assets to a MySuper product in another complying superannuation fund.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
E15	E15	The revenue asset and trading stock roll-overs that apply to the exchange of interests in a company or unit trust for shares in another company have been broadened.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
E17	E17	The CGT discount will be removed for non-resident individuals on capital gains accrued after 8 May 2012.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
E28	E28	A loss transfer is available for the transfer by Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation of losses from the MSB Fund to the ARIA Investments Trust.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Table B.2: Modified tax expenditures (continued)**

TES code		Modification to the tax expenditure	Nature of modification
2012	2011		
E29	E29	The integrity provisions of the CGT scrip for scrip roll-over were amended to remove significant tax minimisation opportunities.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
<b>INDIRECT TAXES</b>			
<b>Commodity and other indirect taxes</b>			
F4	F5	The commercial television broadcasters' 50 per cent license fee rebate was extended by six months to 30 June 2012.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
F5	F3	The rate of the Passenger Movement Charge increased from \$47 to \$55 on 1 July 2012.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of policy measures reported in the 2012-13 Budget and 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
F12	F11	Estimates for excise levied on cigarettes are not reported due to taxpayer confidentiality.	Reporting modification.
F19	F18	The microbreweries excise refund scheme has been extended to all breweries regardless of their levels of production, and the maximum excise refund amount has been increased from \$10,000 to \$30,000.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of a policy measure reported in the 2012-13 Budget.
F21	F20	As of 1 December 2012, wine producers are not able to claim multiple rebates for the same quantity of wine, arising where wine is subject to blending and/or further manufacture.	Modification to an existing tax expenditure as a result of policy measures reported in the 2012-13 Budget and 2012-13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.
<b>Goods and Services Tax</b>			
H11	H11	Improvements to modelling methodology and data.	Modelling updates.
H21	H21	Improvements to modelling methodology and data.	Modelling updates.

## B.3 DELETED TAX EXPENDITURES

Table B.3 reports tax expenditures that have been deleted since the 2011 TES. Deleted tax expenditures generally arise because the relevant tax provisions have been abolished or cease to have effect within the reported time horizon of a particular TES. Deleted tax expenditures do not include tax expenditures that have been abolished but are still relevant to some years within the reported time horizon.

**Table B.3: Deleted tax expenditures**

TES code	Tax expenditure description	Reason for deletion
<b>2011</b>		
<b>INCOME TAX</b>		
<b>Personal income</b>		
A20	From 2003-04, a specific tax deduction was available for all medical practitioners (including retirees) required to pay United Medical Protection Limited support payments, equal to the full amount of the payment.	This no longer has an impact over the reported time horizon.
A60	Australian resident individuals were to be provided with a 50 per cent tax discount on up to \$500 of interest income from 1 July 2013, and up to \$1,000 of interest income from 1 July 2014.	Government decision not to proceed with this announced but not enacted policy.
A67	Individual taxpayers were to be provided with an optional standard deduction of \$500 in 2013-14 and \$1,000 from 2014-15 in lieu of claiming work-related expenses and the cost of managing tax affairs.	Government decision not to proceed with this announced but not enacted policy.
<b>Business income</b>		
B32	The former Australian Film Finance Corporation was exempt from income tax. The Australian Film Finance Corporation was wound up as of 1 July 2008 and its functions are now performed by Screen Australia.	This no longer has an impact over the reported time horizon.
B41	Grants to individuals who exited the sugar industry under the Sugar Industry Reform Program were exempt from tax if the recipient remained out of the agricultural industry for at least five years.	This no longer has an impact over the reported time horizon.
B58	From 2012-13, the tax rate for small business companies with an aggregated annual turnover of less than \$2 million was to have been reduced from 30 per cent to 29 per cent, one year earlier than other companies.	Government decision not to proceed with this announced but not enacted policy.

*Tax Expenditures Statement*

**Table B.3: Deleted tax expenditures (continued)**

<b>TES code</b>	<b>Tax expenditure description</b>	<b>Reason for deletion</b>
<b>2011</b>		
B76	Amounts paid by investors in 2005-06 and 2006-07 for shares in a film licensed investment company were immediately deductible. The deduction does not apply to shares issued after 30 June 2007.	This no longer has an impact over the reported time horizon.
B91	For major projects approved by the Development Allowance Authority, 10 per cent of capital expenditure on plant and equipment, including motor vehicles and primary production, was immediately deductible. Registrations for projects closed on 31 July 1996 for plant and equipment that was first used or installed ready for use before 1 July 2002.	This no longer has an impact over the reported time horizon.
B109	Businesses that significantly improved the energy efficiency of certain existing commercial buildings between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2016 were going to be able to apply for a one-off bonus tax deduction.	Government decision not to proceed with this announced but not enacted policy.
<b>Retirement savings</b>		
C16	Retirement savings amounts transferred from a New Zealand KiwiSaver account to an Australian APRA regulated complying superannuation fund will be treated as non-concessional contributions.	Reporting modification. This exemption is already covered by the underlying superannuation tax expenditures (notably C6).

## GLOSSARY

ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
CFC	Controlled foreign company
CGT	Capital gains tax
CPRS	Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
ETM	Economic Transactions Method
FBT	Fringe benefits tax
FMD	Farm management deposit
FTB	Family Tax Benefit
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFC	Global Financial Crisis
GST	Goods and services tax
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HELP	Higher Education Loans Program
JCPAA	Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEFO	Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook
PRRT	Petroleum resource rent tax
PSS	Public service superannuation
R&D	Research and development
SATO	Senior Australians' Tax Offset
TES	Tax Expenditures Statement
TLM	Tax Liability Method
WET	Wine equalisation tax



# INDEX

## A

- Accelerated depreciation
  - Capital works expenditure, 110
  - Grapevine plantings, 103
  - Horse breeding stock, 103
  - Horticultural plants, 105
  - Low value asset pooling, 111
  - Mining buildings, 107
  - Mining, petroleum and quarrying operations, 107
  - Small businesses, 115
  - Software, 110
  - Statutory effective life caps, 109
  - Telephone lines and electricity connections, 104
  - Water facilities, 106
- Advanced shearing, 85
- Allowances and benefits, 48, 51
- Alternative transport fuels, 178
- Animals acquired by natural increase, 88
- Artists, 57, 60
- Asian Development Bank, 51
- At call loans, 119
- Australian and State Government loans, 95
- Australian branch of a foreign bank, 73
- Australian Defence Force personnel, 35, 36, 37, 38, 135
- Australian Defence Force Reserve personnel, 37, 38
- Australian Federal Police personnel, 38
- Australian military seagoing vessels, 184
- Australian Traineeship System, 152
- Authors, 57
- Aviation gasoline, 177
- Aviation turbine fuel, 177

## B

- Baby Bonus, 44, 53
- Balancing adjustments, 110
- Board meals, 142

- Boat expenditure, 91
- Borrowing expenses, 94
- Brandy, 180
- Brew-on-premise beer, 180
- Broadcasting
  - Apparatus licence fee, 175
  - Licence fee rebate, 176
- Buildings and structures, 107
- Business associations, 58

## C

- Capital gains tax
  - Discount, 158, 164
  - Market value substitution rule, 170
  - Renewable resource assets, 161
  - Roll-over, 156, 163, 166, 167, 169
- Capital losses, 170
- Capital protected borrowings, 93
- Car expense deductions, 63
- Car limit, 89, 183
- Carbon pricing mechanism
  - Agriculture, 206
  - Decommissioned mines, 207
  - Deforestation, 205
  - Emissions threshold, 205
  - Landfill sites, 206
  - Synthetic greenhouse gases, 205, 206
- Carbon sink forests, 112
- Care and specialist disability providers, 199
- Carried interests, 92
- Charitable funds, 98
- Charitable institutions, 98, 99, 137, 192
- Child care
  - GST-free, 193
  - Benefit, 47, 52
  - Rebate, 45, 47
- Childcare facilities, 147
- Child-housekeeper, 49
- Cigarettes and cigars, 179
- Clubs, 81, 98

## *Tax Expenditures Statement*

Commuter travel, 148  
Compassionate travel, 145  
Compensation-related benefits, 133  
Composers, 57  
Compulsorily acquired assets, 166  
Condensate excise-free status, 187  
Conservation covenants, 157  
Constitutionally protected funds, 67  
Controlled foreign companies, 72, 165  
Convertible interests, 171  
Co-operative companies, 94  
Credit unions, 100  
Cross-border transport supplies, 202  
Crude oil excise, 187  
Cultural Bequests and Cultural Gifts programs, 160  
Customs duty, 184

### **D**

Debentures, 72  
Debt, 94  
Debt interests, 72, 119  
Debt-equity rules, 93  
Decorations awarded for valour or brave conduct, 156  
Deductible gift recipients, 62, 97, 98, 99, 153, 192  
Defence Service Homes, 135  
Demutualisation, 160  
Dependent spouse, 48  
Depreciating assets to zero value, 111  
Destroyed assets, 166  
Diplomatic missions, 184, 194  
Draught beer, 180  
Duty free, 177, 197

### **E**

Education costs, 136  
Education supplies, 197  
Education Tax Refund, 39, 45  
Educational allowance income, 40  
Educational institutions, 98  
Election candidates, 32  
Eligible emissions unit, 203  
Emergency assistance, 138

Employee share scheme, 58  
Entrepreneurs' tax offset, 92  
Environmental protection activities, 108  
Exchangeable interests, 171  
Expenditure uplift, 188  
Exploration, 108, 190

### **F**

Family Tax Benefit, 52  
Family trust rules, 102  
Farm Help program, 88  
Farm Management Deposit, 86  
Film  
    Capital expenditure, 102  
    Division 10B deduction, 103  
    Division 10BA deduction, 103  
    Refundable film tax offset, 82  
Finance leases, 101  
Financial acquisitions threshold, 191  
Financial instruments, 171  
Financial Services Reform, 166  
Financial supplies, 191, 192  
First child tax offset, 53  
First Home Owners Grant Scheme, 54  
First Home Saver Accounts, 55, 56  
Food, 203  
Forced disposal or death of livestock, 86  
Foreign branch income, 71  
Foreign currency gains and losses, 77  
Foreign forces, 37  
Foreign superannuation funds, 96  
Foreign termination payments, 131  
Forestry managed investment schemes, 118  
Forestry prepayments, 83  
Fringe benefits tax  
    Airlines, 153  
    Allowances, accommodation and food benefits, 139, 154  
    Board fringe benefits, 151  
    Car benefits, 141  
    Car parking benefits, 142, 148, 151  
    In-house benefits, 153  
    In-house property fringe benefits, 143  
    In-house residual fringe benefits, 143  
    Loan benefits, 145



Minor benefits, 149  
 Fuel efficient cars, 183  
 Fuel oil, 178

## G

Gas transfer price regulations, 189  
 Goods and Services Tax  
     Boats, 196  
     Registration threshold, 192, 201  
     Simplified accounting methods, 201  
     Telecommunications global roaming, 194  
     Travel, 197  
 Governor-General, 33  
 Grouped foreign company, 115

## H

Heating oil, 178  
 Higher Education Contribution Scheme Higher Education Loan Program, 39  
 Holiday transport, 144  
 Hospitals, 75, 98, 137  
 Housekeeper, 49  
 Housing benefits, 139

## I

Illegal activities, 60  
 Imported services, 196  
 Indexed cost base, 162  
 Information exchange countries, 74, 118  
 Infrastructure Bonds Scheme, 88  
 Infrastructure projects, 78  
 Insurance recoveries, 87  
 International organisations, 68, 134, 194  
 International tax treaties, 69  
 Inventors, 57  
 Investment Manager Regime, 68

## K

Kerosene, 178

## L

Land Transport Infrastructure Borrowings Tax Offset Scheme, 88, 89

Landcare, 104, 105, 106  
 Life insurance investment, 76  
 Listed investment company, 164  
 Live-in employees, 138  
 Local government, 67  
 Long service awards, 145  
 Loss carry-back, 118  
 Loss uplift, 186  
 Lost assets, 166  
 Low profit offset, 185  
 Low-strength beer, 181  
 Low-value depreciating assets, 65  
 LPG Vehicle Scheme, 57

## M

Main residence, 158  
 Managed investment trusts, 97  
     Capital account treatment, 96  
     Distributions to foreign residents, 73  
     Distributions to foreign residents, 117  
 Marriage breakdown, 168  
 Maternity Immunisation Allowance, 44  
 Mature Age Worker Tax Offset, 50  
 Medical aid or appliance, 198  
 Medical defence organisation, 156  
 Medical expenses, 42  
 Medical services, 199  
 Medicare  
     Levy exemption, 36, 43  
     Levy surcharge, 42, 43  
     Levy threshold, 41  
 Medicines, 198  
 Microbreweries, 182  
 Military compensation payments, 135  
 Mining and quarrying, 108  
 Mining payments, 76  
 Minor private use of company motor vehicle, 150  
 Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme, 52

## N

National Guarantee Fund, 66  
 National Rental Affordability Scheme, 80  
 National Tax Equivalent Regime, 67

## *Tax Expenditures Statement*

National Urban Water and Desalination Plan, 117  
Natural disasters, 44, 46, 79, 159  
Non-commercial losses, 59  
Non-portfolio dividends, 73  
Non-profit, non-government bodies, 154  
Non-superannuation termination payments, 121  
Norfolk Island residents, 35  
North West Shelf starting base, 190  
Not-for-profit company, 99  
Not-for-profit societies and associations, 81, 95, 98

### **O**

Occupational health and counselling services, 133, 134  
Occupational health or safety awards, 134  
Off-market share buy-back, 78  
Offshore banking units, 70  
Overseas charitable institutions, 68  
Overseas medical treatment, 136  
Overtime meal allowance, 63

### **P**

Pacific Seasonal Workers Pilot Scheme, 50  
Part-year tax free threshold, 62  
Passenger Movement Charge, 176  
Pensions, 51, 60  
Performing artists, 57  
Perpetual subordinated debt, 94  
Personal injury compensation cases, 65  
Personal injury victims, 64  
Political donations, 66  
Pooled Development Funds, 100  
Prepayments, 83, 84  
Prescribed international organisations, 35  
Primary industry levies, 174  
Primary producers, 60, 87, 104, 105, 106, 183  
Prime Minister's Literary Award, 56  
Prime Minister's Prize for Australian History, 56  
Prime Minister's Prize for Science, 56  
Private Ancillary Funds, 62, 97, 98  
Private health insurance, 41, 42, 199  
Private health insurers, 75

Private use of business property, 150  
Privately produced beer, 181  
Production associates, 57  
Professional associations, 58  
Prospecting, 108  
Public Ancillary Funds, 97, 98  
Public authorities, 67  
Public benevolent institutions, 138  
Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan, 168  
Public Sector Superannuation Board, 168  
Public Sector Superannuation Investments Trust, 169  
Public transport, 149

### **R**

Record keeping exemption, 155  
Recreational or childcare facilities, 150  
Regional Equalisation Plan, 176  
Regional headquarters, 70  
Rehabilitation and compensation payments, 54  
Religious institutions or practitioners, 98, 140  
Religious services, 200  
Relocation and recruitment expenses, 146, 153  
Relocation consultants, 148  
Remote areas, 56  
Repatriation pensions, 54  
Research and development, 112, 115  
    Core technology, 113  
    Non-refundable tax offset, 114  
    Premium tax concession, 114  
    Refundable tax offset, 112, 113  
Restructuring of a corporate or trust group, 165  
Retirement, 120  
Royalty credit uplift, 186

### **S**

Schoolkids Bonus, 45  
Scientific institutions, 98  
Seasonal Labour Mobility Program, 50  
Security agencies, 74  
Self-education expenses, 39, 40  
Senior Australians' and Pensioners' Tax Offset, 46  
Senior Australians' Tax Offset, 47, 48

Seniors' Concession Allowances, 53  
Serious hardship, 46  
Shipping  
    Investment incentives, 90  
    Seafarers, 90  
Simplified Tax System, 84, 116  
Small business  
    Active assets, 120, 132, 167, 171  
    Bonus tax deduction, 116  
    Simplified trading stock rules, 116  
Small Business Framework, 83, 84  
Social security benefits, 48  
Solvency clauses, 93  
Solvents, 179  
Special Disability Trust, 157  
Sportspersons, 57  
Stand-by travel, 144  
Starting base allowance, 186  
State and Territory bodies, 67  
State Governors, 33  
Statutory licence, 167  
Subordinated notes, 93  
Superannuation  
    Co-contribution, 126  
    Concessional contributions, 127  
    Employer contributions, 122  
    Entity earnings, 123  
    Fund capital gains, 122  
    Income stream payments, 130  
    Non-concessional contributions, 128  
    Personal contributions, 125  
    Spouse contribution offset, 127  
    Unclaimed superannuation, 132  
    Unfunded superannuation, 124  
Supplies of farm land, 200  
Supply of a precious metal, 202  
Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program, 105  
Synthetic greenhouse gases, 205

## **T**

Takeover or merger, 169  
Tax Bonus for Working Australians, 61  
Tax sparing, 70  
Taxi travel, 147

Telephone Allowance, 53  
Temporary residents, 51  
Testamentary gifts, 170  
Thin capitalisation threshold, 74  
Tobacco Growers Adjustment Assistance Program, 79  
Tourism businesses, 183, 195  
Trade unions and registered associations, 58, 91  
Training courses, 133, 134  
Transferor trust rules, 71  
Transport for oil rig and remote area employees, 152  
Travel allowance, 64

## **U**

Unearned income, 61  
United Nations service, 38  
University, 98  
Unused long service or annual leave, 120, 131  
Upper Tier 2, 94  
Utilities Allowances, 53

## **V**

Venture capital, 92  
    Early stage venture capital limited partnership, 95  
    Foreign investment, 172  
Visitors to Australia, 34

## **W**

Water facilities, 106  
Water, sewerage and drainage supplies, 193  
Wine  
    Privately produced, 181  
    WET producer rebate, 183  
Worker entitlement funds, 146, 160  
Work-related items, 146  
World War II payments, 54

## **Z**

Zone tax offsets, 56

