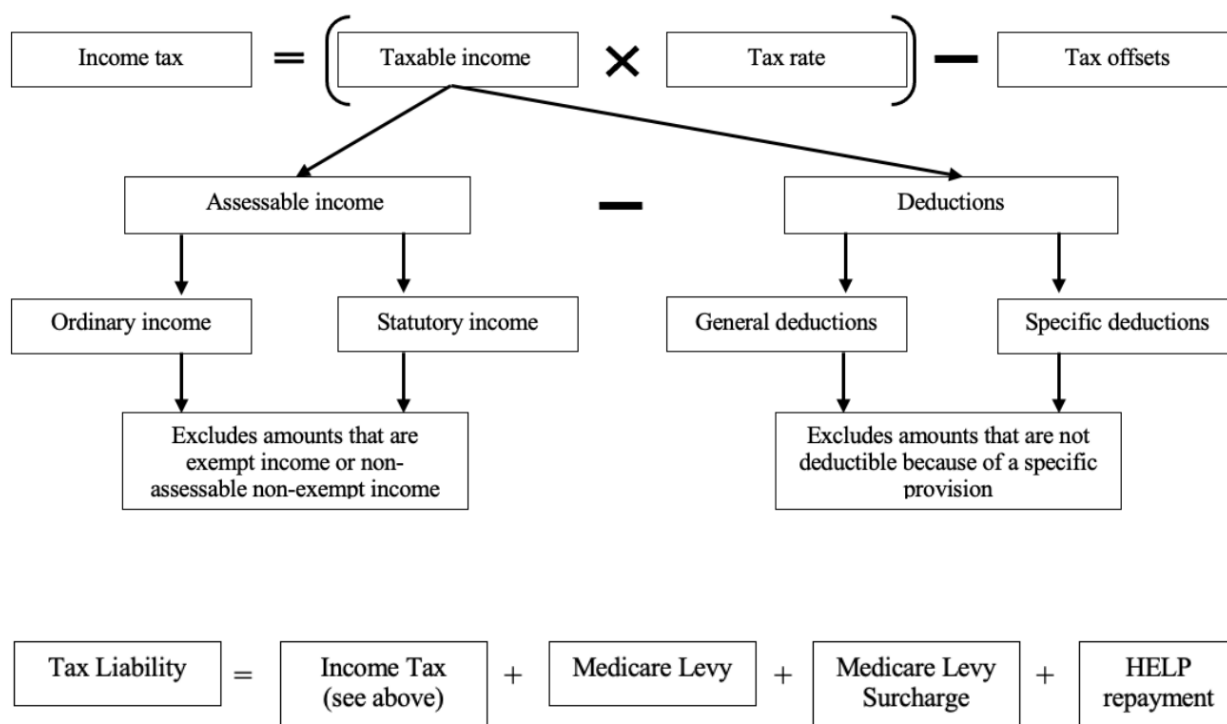


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Calculating taxpayer's income liability



[Taxpayer]'s tax liability for the 2021/22 income year is calculated as follows:

Step 1: Assessable income

- Salary / wages (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Rent (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Net capital gains (s 102-5 ITAA97)
- Dividend (s 44(1) ITAA36)
- Franking credit (s 207-20 ITAA97)
- Proceeds from the sale of trading stock (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Interest received on a bank deposit (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Trust amount (s 97 ITAA36)

Total assessable income = \$X

Step 2: Deduction

- Salary / wages (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Rent (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Net capital gains (s 102-5 ITAA97)
- Dividend (s 44(1) ITAA36)
- Franking credit (s 207-20 ITAA97)
- Proceeds from the sale of trading stock (s 6-5 ITAA97)
- Interest received on a bank deposit (s 6-5 ITAA97)

Total deductions = \$X

Step 3: Calculate taxable income

- Step 1 – step 2 (s 4-15)
- If losses - This tax loss can be carried forward and claimed as a deduction in calculating [taxpayer]'s taxable income in future income years (s 36-15, s 36-17 ITAA97)

Step 4: Calculate basic income tax liability on [taxable income] at the 2021/22 resident individual rates.

Step 5: Calculate tax offsets

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income tax offset (s 61-110 ITAA97) • Low-and middle-income tax offset (s 61-105 ITAA97) • Private health insurance tax offset (sub-div 61-G ITAA97) • Superannuation spouse tax offset (s 290-230) • Small business income tax offset (sub-div 328-F ITAA97) • Franking credit tax offset (s 207-20 ITAA97) • Foreign income tax offset (div 770 ITAA97)
Total tax offsets = \$X
Step 6: Calculate income tax liability after subtracting tax offsets (step 4 – step 5)
Step 7: ML and MLS
Step 8: HELP debt repayment
Step 9: Div 293 tax
Step 10: Subtract credit for PAYG withheld by employer
Step 11: Total outstanding tax liability

What if an amount is included in a taxpayer's assessable income twice?

The \$X is included only once in a [\[taxpayer\]](#)'s assessable income per [s 6-25](#). Unless the contrary intention appears, a statutory income provision prevails over the ordinary income provision.

- Eg capital gains – [s 118-20 ITAA97](#) provides that where the disposal of an asset gives rise to both ordinary income and a capital gain, the capital gain is reduced by the amount assessable as ordinary income.

What if two or more provisions allow for deductions?

As there are two or more provisions allow deductions in respect of the \$X [\[taxpayer\]](#) can only obtain a deduction under the provision that is most appropriate ([s 8-10](#))

Tax rate

2020/21 to 2023/24 individual tax rates			
Resident		Non-resident	
Taxable income	Tax	Taxable income	Tax
0 to \$18,200	0	0 to \$120,000	32.5% on excess over 0
\$18,201 to \$45,000	19% on excess over \$18,200	\$120,001 to \$180,000	\$39,000 plus 37% on excess over \$120,000
\$45,501 to \$120,000	\$5,092 plus 32.5% on excess over \$45,000	\$180,001 and over	\$61,200 plus 45% on excess over \$180,000
\$120,001 to \$180,000	\$29,467 plus 37% on excess over \$120,000		
\$180,001 and over	\$51,667 plus 45% on excess over \$180,000		

Corporate tax rates

Income year	Aggregated turnover threshold	Tax rate for base rate entities	Tax rate for other companies
2018/19 to 2019/20	\$50m	27.5%	30%
2020/21	\$50m	26%	30%
2021/22 and subsequent year	\$50m	25%	30%

Superannuation fund:

Trustees of complying superannuation funds generally pay tax at the rate of 15% and trustees of non-complying superannuation funds pay tax at the rate of 45% (s 26 ITRA).

Tax offsets

Low-income tax offset ('LITO') (s 61-110 ITAA97)

Red flag: Taxable income < \$66,667

LITO for the 2020/21 and subsequent income years	
Taxable income	Amount of LITO
Not more than \$37,500	\$700
Exceeds \$37,500 but does not exceed \$45,000	\$700 less 5% of the excess over \$37,500
Exceeds \$45,000 but does not exceed \$66,667	\$325 less 1.5% of the excess over \$45,000

Option 1: Taxable income < \$37,500

As [taxpayer]'s taxable income is \$X (less than \$37,500), [taxpayer] is entitled to a LITO of \$700 (s 61-110 ITAA97).

Option 2: \$37,500 < Taxable income < \$45,000

As [taxpayer]'s taxable income is \$X (more than \$37,500 but less than \$45,000), [taxpayer] is entitled to a LITO of \$Y (ie $\$700 - [0.05 * (\$X - \$37500)]$) (s 61-110 ITAA97).

Option 3: \$45,000 < Taxable income < \$66,667

As [taxpayer]'s taxable income is \$X (more than \$45,000 but less than \$66,667), [taxpayer] is entitled to a LITO of \$Y (ie $\$325 - [0.015 * (\$X - \$45,000)]$) (s 61-110 ITAA97).

Low- and middle-income tax offset (sub-div 61-G ITAA97)

It is provided to resident individuals who have taxable income up to \$126,000 (s 61 ITAA97). This \$1,500 tax offset ceased from 1 July 2022.

LMITO for the 2018/19 to 2021/22 income years

Taxable income	Amount of LMITO for 2018/19 – 2020/21	Amount of LMITO for 2021/22
Not more than \$37,000	\$255	\$675
Exceeds \$37,000 but does not exceed \$48,000	\$255 plus 7.5% of the excess over \$37,000	\$675 plus 7.5% of the excess over \$37,000
Exceeds \$48,000 but does not exceed \$90,000	\$1,080	\$1,500
Exceeds \$90,000 but does not exceed \$126,000	\$1,080 less 3% of this excess over \$90,000	\$1500 less 3% of this excess over \$90,000

Private health insurance tax offset (s 61-105 ITAA97)

Residents who take out a complying private health insurance policy with a registered health insurer may be entitled to a refundable private health insurance offset under **sub-div 61-G ITAA97**

Income for surcharge purpose is the sum of the following items (see p 201):

- Taxable income
- Reportable fringe benefits
- Total net investment losses – the sum of net financial investment losses net rental property losses.
- Reportable super contributions – the sum of reportable employer super contributions deductible personal super contributions.
- If [taxpayer] has a spouse, their share of the net income of a trust on which the trustee must pay tax

PHI tax offset rates for premiums paid 1/4/2021 – 31/3/2022 (singles)				
Income for surcharge purposes	Up to \$90,000	\$90,001 - \$105,000	\$105,001- \$140,000	More than \$140,000
Less than 65 yo	24.608%	16.405%	8.202%	0%
65 – 69 yo	28.710%	20.507%	12.303%	0%
70+	32.812%	24.608%	16.405%	0%

Zone tax offset (s 79A ITAA36)

Individuals who are residents of prescribed remote areas of Australia may be eligible for a non-refundable zone tax offset under **s 79A ITAA36**.

Seniors and pensioners tax offset (s 79A ITAA36)

Individuals who receive specified kinds of social security pensions, such as the age pension and disability support pension may be entitled to a non-refundable seniors and pensioners tax offset ('SAPTO') under [s 160AAAA ITAA36](#).

SB income tax offset ([s 79A ITAA36](#))

For the purpose of this offset, an individual's aggregated turnover must be less than \$5m ([s 328-357](#)). The offset is capped at \$1,000 if the amount worked out under exceeds \$1,000 ([s 328-360\(2\)](#)).

- 2019/20 = 8%
- 2020/21 = 13%
- **2021/22 = 16%**

$$\frac{\text{Your total net small business income for the year}}{\text{Your taxable income for the year}} \times \text{your basic income tax liability for the year}$$

Example: Alice is an SBE who qualifies for the small business income tax offset In 2021/22, her taxable income is \$90,000, which means her basic income tax liability is \$19,717 (ie \$5092 + [0.325 * (\$90000-\$45000)]). If her taxable income included total net small business income of \$10,000, she would be entitled to a tax offset of \$350.52, calculated as follows:
 $\$350.52 = 16\% \times \$10,000 / \$90,000 \times \$19,717$

Foreign income tax offset ([div 770 ITAA97](#))

Taxpayers who receive foreign income that is assessable in Australia are entitled to a non-refundable tax off-set under [div 770 ITAA97](#) for foreign tax they have paid on such amount.

Medicare levy

ML thresholds and phase-in limits			
Taxpayer	Threshold	Phase-in limits	Full levy of 2%
Singles	\$24,276	\$24,276 - \$30,345	\$30,345
Pensioners (single)	\$38,365	\$36,926 - \$47,956	\$47,956

Option 1: Taxable income < \$24,276

As [[taxpayer](#)]'s taxable income is below the threshold amount of \$24,276, his ML for the year is nil ([ss 7-9 MLA](#))

Option 2: \$24,276 < Taxable income < \$30,345

As [taxpayer]'s taxable income of \$X is above the threshold amount of \$24,276, but below the phase-in limit of \$30,345, their ML for the year is \$Y (ie $[\$X - \$23,366] \times 10\%$).

Option 3: Taxable income > \$30,345

As [taxpayer]'s taxable income of \$X is above the full levy figure of \$30,345, their ML for the year is \$Y (ie $\$X \times 2\%$) ([s 6 MLA](#)).

Medicare levy surcharge

As [taxpayer] does not have private health insurance coverage throughout the year, they are required to pay the MLS.

Income for surcharge purpose is the sum of the following items:

- Taxable income
- Reportable fringe benefits
- Total net investment losses – the sum of net financial investment losses net rental property losses.
- Reportable super contributions – the sum of reportable employer super contributions deductible personal super contributions.
- If [taxpayer] has a spouse, their share of the net income of a trust on which the trustee must pay tax

[Taxpayer] MLS is calculated as follows = Income for surcharge purposes \times rate.

is liable to pay the MLS of \$[D]

MLS rates for 2018/19 to 2022/23 income years				
Income for surcharge purposes	Singles	\$90,001 to \$105,000	\$105,001 to \$140,000	More than \$140,000
	Families	\$180,001 to \$210,000	\$210,001 to \$280,000	More than \$280,000
Rate		1%	1.25%	1.5%

HELP Debt repayments

Repayment income is the total sum of the following amounts:

- taxable income
- reportable fringe benefits
- total net investment loss (which includes net rental losses)
- reportable super contributions;
- exempt foreign employment income

Repayment income 2020/21	Repayment income 2021/22	Repayment rate
Below \$46,420	Below \$47,014	Nil
\$46,620 to \$53,826	\$47,014 to \$54,281	1%
\$53,827 to \$57,055	\$54,282 to \$57,538	2%
\$57,056 to \$60,479	\$57,539 to \$60,991	2.5%
\$60,480 to \$64,108	\$60,992 to \$64,650	3%
\$64,109 to \$67,954	\$64,651 to \$68,529	3.5%
\$67,955 to \$72,031	\$68,530 to \$72,641	4%
\$72,032 to \$76,354	\$72,642 to \$77,000	4.5%
\$76,355 to \$80,935	\$77,001 to \$81,620	5%
\$80,936 to \$85,792	\$81,621 to \$86,518	5.5%
\$85,793 to \$90,939	\$86,519 to \$91,709	6%
\$90,940 to \$96,396	\$91,710 to \$97,212	6.5%
\$96,397 to \$102,179	\$97,213 to \$103,044	7%
\$102,180 to \$108,309	\$103,045 to \$109,226	7.5%
\$108,310 to \$114,707	\$109,227 to \$115,678	8%
\$114,708 to \$121,698	\$115,679 to \$122,728	8.5%
\$121,699 to \$128,999	\$122,729 to \$130,091	9%
\$129,000 to \$136,739	\$130,092 to \$137,897	9.5%
\$136,740 and above	\$137,898 and above	10%

GST

Price = Amount inclusive of GST (eg \$1100)

Value = Amount exclusive of GST (eg \$1000) = 'Price' x 10/11.

Consequently, GST = 1/11 x 'Price'

Taxable supply

[Supplier] must charge if the supply constitutes a taxable supply under s 9-5 (s 9-40):

You make a taxable supply if (s 9-5 GSTA):

- (a) you make the supply for * consideration; and
- (b) the supply is made in the course or furtherance of an * enterprise that you * carry on; and
- (c) the supply is * connected with the indirect tax zone; and
- (d) you are * registered, or * required to be registered.

Non-contentious issue answer

[Supplier] provided a supply of [goods / services] in consideration for the payment they received from the sale (s 9-5(a)). This supply was made in the course of their enterprise of carrying on business [business] (s 9-5(b)). Given that the transaction took place in Australia, the supply is considered connected with the ITZ (s 9-5(c)). As [supplier] is registered for GST (s 9-5(d)), they are required to charge GST of \$X (ie price * 10/11)

Step 1: Did the entity make a supply for consideration?

Supply = any form of supply whatsoever (s 9-10(1) GSTA).

The definition of a supply generally includes the following (s 9-10(2)):

- (a) Supply of goods
- (b) Supply of services
- (c) Provision of advice or information
- (d) Grant, assignment or surrender of real property
 - o specifically, the interest over [land]
- (e) Creation, grant, transfer, assignment or surrender of any right
- (f) *Financial supply
- (g) An entry into, or release from, an obligation:
 - I. to do anything
 - II. to refrain from an act
 - III. to tolerate an act or situation
- (h) Any combination of any two or more the matters referred to in para (a)-(g)

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** There must be a supplier and a recipient to who the supply is made. These entities must be different entities because an entity cannot make a supply to itself (GST 2006/9).

** an entity actually needs to provide something to make a supply

- **Example:** Alf received a \$10,000 support payment from the government but he did not enter into any binding obligation in return. Therefore, Alf is not required to charge GST.

Issue 1: Promise

A promise can be a supply (*ATS Pacific*).

ATS Pacific – Taxpayer entered into a contract with non-residential travel agents relating to accommodation, car hire, transfers which were provided by third party Australian providers to non-resident tourists. The court held that the supplies made by the taxpayer were not the supplies of the products themselves, but rather the supplies of the promises that the Australian providers would provide the products to the non-resident tourists.

Issue 2: lease

There is a supply which occurs at the time of entering the lease (being the grant and creation of contractual rights under the lease).

There is another supply which occurs progressively throughout the term of the lease (being the observation by the lessor of the express or implied covenant of quiet enjoyment under the lease)

Issue 3: Court orders

The court orders of payment do not constitute supply as it does not involve the 'creation, grant, transfer, assignment or surrender of any right' or the 'entry into, or release from an obligation' (s 9-10(2)) (*Interchase Corporation*).

The claim of damages arising out of property damage, wrongful use of trade name, breach of contract is not subject to GST because the damage, loss or injury does not itself constitute supply under s 9-10

Issue 4: out-of-court settlement

(a) Early supply

Where the dispute relates to an earlier taxable supply, any settlement payment will be regarded as consideration for the earlier supply and will attract GST.

- Dispute about (non)-payment after work done or good supplied.

(b) Current supply

Where the rights and obligations created by the settlement give rise a current supply, any settlement payment will be regarded as consideration for the current supply and will attract GST.

- **Example:** X sues Y for wrongful use of its trade name. The matter is settled on the basis that X grants Y a licence to use its trade name in the consideration of \$5,000.

(c) New supply

As X surrendered rights to pursue legal against Y and release each other from obligations in relation to the disputes, X therefore created supply under ss 9-10(2)(e), (g).

Issue 5: Supply of money and digital currency

Supply does not include a supply of money or digital currency unless the money or digital currency is provided as consideration for a supply that is a supply of money or digital currency (s 9-10).

Money = currency, promissory notes, bills of exchange, negotiable instruments, postal notes, money orders, payments by credit or debit card, credit or debit to an account, creation or transfer of a debt (s 195-1)

Example: Fred purchases a money order from a Post Office for \$200. Fred makes a supply as he provides the \$200 as consideration for a supply of money (ie the money order). The Post Office also makes a supply, as the money order is provided as consideration for a supply of money (the \$200).

Consideration

Consideration includes any payment, or any act or forbearance (s 9-15(1)).

- It doesn't matter whether the [payment/act/forbearance] was voluntary or by the receipt of supply (s 9-15(2)). or was compliance with a court order or legal settlement (s 9-15(2A)).

Mere gifts do not attract GST as they are not made for consideration. A gift is something that is transferred voluntarily without any material benefit to the donor (*McPhail*).

Prize may constitute consideration for supply (GSTR 2002/3)

Example: Rod is a professional golfer and is registered for GST. He enters a tournament being run by GU. He paid an entry fee of \$55. GU's supply to Rod of a right to participate in the event is a taxable supply for consideration of \$55. Rod wins the event and receives a monetary prize of \$2,200, which is consideration for the supply of his participation.

Grant or subsidy depends on whether there is a sufficient nexus between the grant or subsidy and a supply made by the payee. In cases where the grant or subsidy is provided with the condition that the recipient performs a specific action in return, they usually constitute consideration for a supply.

If they are made 'without any strings attached', then would be treated in the same way as a gift.

Deposit

S 99-5 GSTA provides that a deposit held as security for the performance of an obligation is not treated as consideration for a supply unless it is forfeited or applied as consideration for a supply.

Taxes, fees or charges

The payment of an Australian tax, fee or charge is deemed not to be the provision unless it is prescribed by regulations (eg parking fee, toll fee) (**Div 81**)

Issue 1: Associate

A supply made to an associate for no consideration may still constitute a taxable supply if the associate is not registered or required to be registered and the associate acquires the goods / services solely for a creditable purpose (**s 72-5**). The value of supply is the 'GST-exclusive market value' of the supply (**s 72-10**)

Step 2: Has the supply been made in the course or furtherance of an enterprise that the supplier carries on?

NB: The 'ordinary' course of business is different from the course of business

Option 1: in the form of business (+)

The supply of [good / service] was made in the course or furtherance of [supplier]'s enterprise of carrying on their business (**ss 9-5(b); 9-20(1)(a)**) as business includes any [profession / trade / employment / vocation / calling] (**s 195-1**)

A business will be carried on if the relevant activities are recurrent in nature and carried out in a systematic and organised manner for the purpose of profit.

Small scale business: Activities need not necessarily be undertaken on a large scale to constitute a business. Tutoring students between 10 - 25 hours per week was held to be carrying on activities in the form of a business (**Case 3/2013**).

Option 2: Lease (+)

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Lessors who regularly rent out their property will therefore be carrying on an enterprise event though they may not necessarily be carrying on business.

[Supplier] is carrying on their enterprise of [leasing / licensing / granting of an interest in property] on a regular or continuous basis (ss 9-20(1)(c); 9-5(b)). **Small scale business may be relevant.**

Option 3: an activity in the form of an adventure in the nature of trade (+)

Red flag: Quick profit scheme

[Supplier] is carrying on their enterprise in the form of an adventure or concern in the nature of trade (ss 9-5(b); 9-20(1)(c)) because they acquired goods or property with the intention to sell it at a profit (*Swansea Services*).

Option 4: trustees, charities and the government (+)

An enterprise also encompasses activities done by charities, trustees of complying super funds and activities done by the Cth, states or territories (9-20(1)(d)-(h)).

Option 5: employee (-)

[Employee]'s employment activities do not constitute enterprise (s 90-20(2)) and they do not therefore charge GST on the salary for the service they provide their [employer].

Option 6: pursuit of a hobby (-)

[Supplier]'s [enterprise] is not an enterprise as it is in pursuit of a hobby (ss 9-20(2); 9-5(b)).

- *Swansea Services* – FC held that a company that invested \$4m on 225 antiques and 87 paintings and sold three items for 8 years was carrying on an enterprise as there was evidence that its purpose was to acquire and hold antiques and artworks with a view to turning these to account when circumstances were right to derive a profit.

Issue 1: commencement or termination of the enterprise?

The carrying of an enterprise includes activities done 'in the course of the commencement or termination of the enterprise' (s 195-1).

But it does not extend to mere preparatory or exploratory activities (*Clayton & Anor*).

- AAT held that a husband and wife couldn't claim ITCs for market research, business plan preparation and application fees for permits to build cabins as no business had come into existence (husband and wife encountered difficulties and revised business plans). Husband and wife were therefore not carrying on an enterprise.

Step 3: Was the supply connected with the ITZ?

The supply of goods is connected with the ITZ, where (ss 9-25(1)-(3)):

- The goods are delivered, or made available to the recipient in the ITZ,
 - The goods are removed from the ITZ, or
 - The goods are imported into the ITZ.
-
- A supply of **real property** is connected with ITZ if the property is in the ITZ (s 9-25(4))
 - A supply of anything other than goods or property (eg **services and intangibles**) is connected with ITZ if the thing is done in the ITZ or the supplier makes the supply through an enterprise that the supplier carries on in the ITZ (ss 9-25(5)(a)-(b))

Step 4: amount of the GST

As the supplier has made a taxable supply under s 9-5, they must charge GST of \$X (1/11 * Price) (ss 9-70. 9-75).

In cases where a supply consists of both taxable and GST-free or input taxed components, the value attributed to the taxable supply is determined by the proportion it represents in relation to the total value of the entire supply (s 9-80).

GST-free supply

Example: A's supplies of medical services to his patients constitute 'GST-free supplies' under s 38-7 GSTA. A therefore does not have to charge GST on the provision of such services. Nevertheless, he is entitled to ITCs for GST charged on acquisitions relating to his medical practice (s 38-1). For instance, if he purchased a computer for \$3,300 from a department store for use in preparing his surgery's accounts, he would be entitled to an ITC of \$300 (s 38-1).

Step 1: Is the supply a GST-free supply?

The supply of [...] is a GST-free (ss 38-X; 9-30(1)) and therefore no GST is payable (s 9-40). But the supplier is still entitled to ITCs on their acquisitions that relate to making the supply (s 38-1).

- **Food (Subdiv 38-A)**
- **Health (Subdiv 38-B)**
- **Education (Subdiv 38-C)**
- **Going concerns (Subdiv 38-J)**
- See miscellaneous notes for the following:
- **Child care (Subdiv 38-D)**
- **Exports (Subdiv 38-E)**
- **Religious services (Subdiv 38-F)**

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- Charitable activities (Subdiv 38-G)
- Water, sewerage & drainage (Subdiv 38-I)
- Transport (Subdiv 38-K)
- Precious metals (Subdiv 38-L) Duty-free supplies
- (Subdiv 38-M)
- Government grants of land (Subdiv 38-N)
- Farm land (Subdiv 38-O)
- Cars for disabled (Subdiv 38-P)
- International mail (Subdiv 38-Q)
- Global roaming services (Subdiv 38-R)
- Eligible emissions units (Subdiv 38-S)
- Inbound intangible consumer supplies (Subdiv 38-T)

Step 2: GST-free item p 150

Food sub-div 38-A
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food (defined in s 38-4) (s 38-2) and related packaging (s 38-6)• Fresh fruit, vegetables, eggs, meat and seafood = GST-free• But foods are sold as prepared meal (eg packaged frozen dinner) = taxable supply• Excluded (s 38-3):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ food for consumption on the premises from which it is supplied○ hot take-away food○ food mentioned in sch 1 (eg prepared foods, confectionery, savoury snacks)• Beverages = tax-free only if they will fall within sch 2
<u>Sch 1 – food that is not GST-free</u>

Food that is not GST-free		
Item	Category	Food
1	Prepared food	quiches
2		sandwiches (using any type of bread or roll)
3		pizzas, pizza subs, pizza pockets and similar * food
4		* food marketed as a prepared meal, but not including soup
5		platters etc. of cheese, cold cuts, fruit or vegetables and other arrangements of * food
6		hamburgers, chicken burgers and similar * food
7		hot dogs
8	Confectionery	confectionery, * food marketed as confectionery, food marketed as ingredients for confectionery or food consisting principally of confectionery
9		popcorn
10		confectionery novelties
11		* food known as muesli bars or health food bars, and similar foodstuffs
12		crystallised fruit, glace fruit and drained fruit
13		crystallised ginger and preserved ginger
14		edible cake decorations
15	Savoury snacks	potato crisps, sticks or straws, corn crisps or chips, bacon or pork crackling or prawn chips
16		seeds or nuts that have been processed or treated by salting, spicing, smoking or roasting, or in any other similar way
17		caviar and similar fish roe
18		* food similar to that covered by item 15 or 16, whether or not it consists wholly or partly of any vegetable, herb, fruit, meat, seafood or dairy product or extract and whether or not it is artificially flavoured
19		* food consisting principally of food covered by items 15 to 18
20	Bakery products	cakes, slices, cheesecakes, pancakes, waffles, crepes, muffins and puddings
21		pavlova and meringues
22		pies (meat, vegetable or fruit), pasties and sausage rolls
23		tarts and pastries
24		doughnuts and croissants
25		pastizzi, calzoni and brioche
26		scones and scrolls
27		bread (including buns) with a sweet filling or coating
28	Ice-cream food	ice-cream, ice-cream cakes, ice-creams and ice-cream substitutes
29		frozen confectionery, frozen yoghurt and frozen fruit products (but not frozen whole fruit)
30	Biscuit goods	flavoured iceblocks (whether or not marketed in a frozen state)
31		any * food similar to food listed in items 28 to 30
32		* food that is, or consists principally of, biscuits, cookies, crackers, pretzels, cones or wafers

Beverages that are GST-free		
Item	Category	Beverages
1	Milk products	any of the following products: (a) milk, skim milk or buttermilk (whether liquid, powdered, concentrated or condensed); (b) casein; (c) whey, whey powder or whey paste
2		* beverages consisting of products referred to in item 1 (or a combination of those products), to the extent of at least 95%, but not including flavoured beverages
3		lactose
4	Soy milk and rice milk	* beverages consisting principally of soy milk or rice milk, but not including flavoured beverages
5	Tea, coffee etc.	tea (including herbal tea, fruit tea, ginseng tea and other similar * beverage preparations), coffee and coffee essence, chicory and chicory essence, and malt
6		malt extract, if it is marketed principally for drinking purposes
7		preparations for drinking purposes that are marketed principally as tea preparations, coffee preparations, or preparations for malted * beverages
8	Fruit and vegetable juices	preparations marketed principally as substitutes for preparations covered by item 6 or 7
9		dry preparations marketed for the purpose of flavouring milk
10		concentrates for making non-alcoholic * beverages, if the concentrates consist of at least 90% by volume of juices of fruits
11		non-alcoholic carbonated * beverages, if they consist wholly of juices of fruits or vegetables
12		non-alcoholic non-carbonated * beverages, if they consist of at least 90% by volume of juices of fruits or vegetables
13	Beverages for infants or invalids	* beverages, and ingredients for beverages, of a kind marketed principally as * food for infants or invalids
14	Water	natural water, non-carbonated and without any other additives

Health sub-div 38-B	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supply of medical service is GST-free (s 38-7(1)). A supply of goods is GST-free if (s 38-7(3)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) It is made in the course of providing individuals with a medical service that is GST-free (b) it is made at the premises at which the medical service is supplied 	
Example	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medial, health, hospital and residential and community care service 	