

ATTACHMENT G

STATE TAXATION 2006-07

- 1 This attachment outlines the major State taxes and announced changes to these taxes commencing in 2006-07. Table G-1 to Table G-15 are based on *Interstate Comparison of Taxes 2006–2007*¹ produced by the New South Wales Treasury. Table G-16 is based on information supplied by State Treasuries and from budget documents.
- 2 A number of the taxes were affected by the *Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations* (IGA) signed in June 1999 as part of the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST). Under the IGA, from 1 July 2000 when the GST came into effect, gambling taxes were reduced and bed taxes were abolished. From 1 July 2001, financial institutions duty and stamp duty on quoted marketable securities were abolished.
- 3 The IGA required States to review by 2005 the need for certain other taxes, including stamp duty on non-quotable securities, leases, mortgages, bonds, debentures and other loan instruments; credit arrangements, instalment purchase arrangements and rental arrangements; cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes; and non-residential conveyances. All States have agreed to remove certain taxes at a time to suit each, commencing in 2005-06 and ending by July 2012. A timetable for the abolition of State taxes is given in Table G-1.

Payroll tax

- 4 Payroll tax is paid by employers and levied on wages paid to employees. Wages include any employer superannuation contributions, commissions, bonuses, allowances, eligible termination payments and the grossed-up value of fringe benefits. All States have a tax-free threshold, but only Queensland phases it out as the size of the employer's payroll increases.

¹ The Commission thanks New South Wales for permission to reproduce the information in its publication. Other sources of information include budget documents and publications of States with comparative information on State taxes, including *Overview of State Taxes, Western Australia, 2005-06* by the Department of Treasury and Finance, Western Australia.

- 5 From 1 July 2006, small to medium sized businesses with an annual eligible payroll of up to \$3 million establishing or expanding in above-average unemployment regions of **New South Wales** are eligible for a full payroll tax rebate for the first three years, a two thirds rebate in year four and a one third rebate in year five. The rebate will be available for a three year period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2009.
- 6 The payroll tax rate in **Victoria** was cut from 5.25 to 5.15 per cent from 1 July 2006, with further cuts to 5.05 per cent from 1 January 2007 and 5 per cent from 1 July 2008.
- 7 An exemption was introduced from 1 July 2006 (across the duty, land tax and payroll tax lines) for the public ambulance services and the exempt status of certain health bodies and centres, including community health centres, clarified.
- 8 An exemption commenced on 1 November 2006 which exempts wages paid or payable to employees who are absent from work as volunteer fire-fighters or are on emergency service duty.
- 9 The payroll tax threshold increased in **Queensland** from 1 July 2006 from \$850 000 to \$1 million and the maximum payroll at which taxpayers receive a deduction increased from \$3.4 million to \$4 million.
- 10 The payroll tax threshold increased from 1 July 2006 in the **Northern Territory** from \$1 million to \$1.25 million.

Stamp duties

- 11 **Stamp duty on conveyances (also known as transfer duty).** Conveyances stamp duty is levied mainly on the transfer of real property. Duty is usually paid by the purchaser and is based on the greater of the consideration paid or the unencumbered value of the property.
- 12 In **Victoria** from 30 May 2006, a full stamp duty concession became available to eligible pensioners and concession cardholders purchasing property valued up to \$300 000, with a partial concession available for property valued at up to \$400 000.
- 13 From 30 May 2006, a full stamp duty concession in lieu of the first home bonus will be available when first home buyers with families purchase property valued up to \$150 000, with a partial concession available for property valued at up to \$200 000. Eligible first homebuyers with families have the choice between this exemption and the first home bonus.
- 14 The period of availability of the \$3 000 first home bonus has been extended to eligible transactions which have a commencement date on or after 1 January 2007 and before 1 July 2009. The amount of the bonus is increased to \$5 000 where the property is a newly constructed home (with the same qualification period of 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2009).
- 15 A duty concession for a principal place of residence has been introduced. From 1 January 2007, the 6 per cent marginal tax rate was reduced to 5 per cent for principal place of residence purchases valued between \$115 000 and \$400 000. In addition, purchasers of

- principal place of residences valued between \$400 000 and \$500 000 are to receive a \$2 850 flat reduction in duty. Certain eligibility requirements apply to this concession.
- 16 An exemption from duty was introduced from 1 July 2006 on a transfer of dutiable property to or declaration of trust over dutiable property held on trust for the public ambulance services and certain health bodies and centres, including community health centres.
 - 17 From 11 October 2006, the marriage breakdown exemption (section 44) was extended to property held in companies and trusts, subject to certain restrictions.
 - 18 From 11 October 2006, a new section 41A was introduced to deal with property passing to beneficiaries of superannuation funds and provides an exemption in circumstances similar to those applying to transfers to beneficiaries of fixed trusts, that is, the requirement that any duty payable when the dutiable property became part of the fund has been paid or the Commissioner is satisfied it will be paid. Additionally, the beneficiary must have been a beneficiary of the fund when the dutiable property first became subject to the fund.
 - 19 From 11 October 2006, section 36 was replaced with new sections 36A, 36B and 36C. These deal with property passing to beneficiaries under fixed trusts (s36), discretionary trusts (s36A) and unit trust schemes (s36B). Section 36C provides that, subject to certain criteria, the existence of a mortgage has been removed as an impediment to application of the exemption.
 - 20 From 1 July 2006, rates of duty payable on property transfers in **Queensland** increased for transfers with dutiable values above \$500 000. The rate for transfers valued between \$500 000 and \$700 000 increased from 3.75 to 4 per cent, with the rate for transfers valued above \$700 000 increasing from 3.75 to 4.5 per cent. At the same time, the threshold for the home concession increased from \$300 000 to \$320 000, ensuring that buyers of homes valued below \$700 000 will not pay more duty.
 - 21 From 1 January 2007 the transfer duty concession for first home buyers was extended. No transfer duty will be payable for the purchase of a first home valued up to \$320 000 (previously \$250 000). A \$3 200 rebate applies above \$320 000, phasing out at \$500 000.
 - 22 From 1 January 2007, a new first home buyer transfer duty concession became available in Queensland for the purchase of vacant land. First home buyers who purchase a vacant block of land to build their first home will not be liable for duty where the value of the land is up to \$150 000, with the concession gradually reducing as the value of the land increases to \$300 000.
 - 23 In **Western Australia**, the first home buyer stamp duty concession has been extended to subsequent purchases of interests under a share equity arrangement. Transfers from a bankrupt to the creditors upon bankruptcy are exempt from conveyance duty. The liable party for stamp duty on gifts was transferred from the donor to the recipient of the gift.
 - 24 On 10 May 2007, the first home buyer stamp duty concession was extended. The first home buyer threshold was increased to \$500 000, phasing out at \$600 000, while the vacant land exemption threshold was increased to \$300 000, phasing out at \$400 000.

- 25 An exemption from stamp duty in **South Australia** for the transfer of water licences was introduced from 1 July 2006.
- 26 A number of changes were introduced dealing with land rich entities starting from 23 November 2006:
- *ad valorem* conveyance rates of duty apply to the acquisition of an interest of 50 per cent or more in a land rich entity as opposed to the previous test, which required an acquisition of more than 50 per cent;
 - an entity owning South Australian land with a value of \$1 million or more is a land rich entity if the unencumbered value of its underlying land assets comprises 60 per cent or more of the unencumbered value of the entity's total underlying assets. The previous 80 per cent threshold was retained for primary production entities, provided the entity does not cease to be a primary production entity within three years of the relevant acquisition;
 - a transaction or a series of transactions by which a person, a group or persons acting in concert acquire an interest in a land rich entity that owns South Australian land valued at \$1 million or more has been brought within the land rich provisions;
 - the land of a private entity includes anything fixed to the land, including anything that is or purports to be separately owned from the land, unless the Commissioner of State Taxation is satisfied that the separate ownership is not part of an arrangement to avoid the imposition of conveyance rates of duty;
 - the Commissioner of State Taxation, in determining a private entity's total underlying assets will have the discretion to include contractual rights or interests arising in the normal course of business, for the purposes of the 60 per cent test; and
 - a duty offset will be provided for duty already paid on the acquisition of units in a private unit trust scheme against any subsequent land rich duty assessment.
- 27 In **Tasmania**, the first home buyer duty concession available for the purchase of a first home where contracts are entered into on or after 20 May 2004 has been extended. Duty relief on transfer duty is available up to a maximum of \$4 000 for first home buyers who qualify for the first home owner grant scheme (FHOGS) and are purchasing a property up to the value of \$350 000.
- 28 A first home buyer duty refund scheme has been introduced and applies to contracts entered into after the 20 May 2004 for the purchase of land, on which a first home is subsequently built. These land owners may apply for a duty refund of up to \$2 400 upon satisfaction of the requirements for a grant under the FHOGS in relation to a first home constructed upon land that was purchased with a dutiable value of up to \$175 000.
- 29 In the **ACT**, effective from 29 May 2007, the Housing Commissioner is no longer liable to pay concessional duty on the grant of a crown lease and instead is exempt from duty on the grant and transfer of a crown lease.

- 30 Effective from 1 July 2006, the home buyer concession scheme property value thresholds were adjusted to better target the scheme to improve housing affordability for those in greatest need of assistance to enter the housing market.
- 31 Effective from 1 January 2007 the home buyer concession scheme property value thresholds were adjusted to reflect recent sales data. The definition of 'total income' was clarified to ensure maintenance payments are included, and that the net trading profit (and not the turnover) should be taken to be equivalent to salary and wages for a self employed person. The discretion to extend the time required to meet the residency requirements was expanded to approve a residency period less than six months, or to exempt the applicant from the residency requirement entirely if there is a genuine need to do so. This brings the Commissioner's discretions in line with those in the *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000*.
- 32 The home buyer concession scheme does not allow a concession for a person who has owned property in the last two years (the 2-year rule). The exception to this rule is where a property is required to be relinquished by a court order, or a financial agreement or relationship agreement made under the Australian Government's *Family Law Act 1975* or the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994*, respectively. From 1 January 2007, the 2-year rule is interpreted to apply where such a court order or agreement requiring that the property be relinquished is made before the date the duty must be paid.
- 33 Effective from 1 July 2006, the ACT abolished duty on the purchase of non-real business assets such as the goodwill of a business, intellectual property and statutory licences or permissions under Australian Government or Territory law. In addition, partnership interests and goods in the ACT will now only be dutiable property where they include, or are dependent on, an arrangement that includes land, a crown lease, land use entitlements, unquoted marketable securities or units in a unit trust. Duty has also been abolished on franchise arrangements, except for long-term franchises (longer than 30 years) where the existing liability conveyance duty is retained as an anti-avoidance measure.
- 34 From 11 May 2006, the ACT allowed self managed superannuation funds to access concessional duty treatment when an existing trustee retires, or a new trustee is appointed.
- 35 The stamp duty first home buyer's concession in the **Northern Territory** increased from 1 May 2007 from the first \$225 000 of a home's value (a concession of up to \$8 015.60) to the first \$350 000 of a home's value (a concession of up to \$15 312.50).
- 36 **Stamp duty on unlisted shares and marketable securities.** Stamp duty is levied on the greater of the sale paid or the unencumbered value of unlisted shares and other marketable securities. It is usually levied on the buyer.
- 37 The **Northern Territory** abolished the duty from 1 July 2006, with **Queensland** following from 1 January 2007.
- 38 **Stamp duty on registrations and transfers of registrations of motor vehicles.** Stamp duty is payable by the buyer on the application to register motor vehicles or on the application to

transfer ownership of used motor vehicles. The duty is based on the value of the vehicle. For new vehicles, some States levy duty on the list price of the vehicle including additional optional equipment, but other States use the market value. For used cars, the market value or consideration is generally used.

- 39 In **Victoria**, from 1 May 2007, motor vehicle duty on an application for registration of a new passenger car valued between \$35 000 and \$57 009 (the current 'luxury' car rate for Australian Government tax purposes) has been reduced to the rate of \$5 per \$200 or part (that is, 2.5 per cent) of the dutiable value of the car. There is a single higher rate of \$10 per \$200 for vehicles above \$57 009.
- 40 *Stamp duty on insurance.* Stamp duty is levied on a variety of insurance policies. These include life insurance and those under the general insurance heading such as private motor vehicles, occupational indemnity and house contents. The duty is generally based on the annual premium.

Financial transaction taxes

- 41 **South Australia** has abolished a range of specific minor stamp duties (for example, deeds and documents registering changes to trustees) from 1 July 2006.
- 42 *Stamp duty on mortgages and loan securities.* Stamp duty is levied on the value of a secured loan.
- 43 Mortgage duty in **Western Australia** and **Tasmania** was halved from 1 July 2006, with the duty to be abolished fully in Tasmania from 1 July 2007 and from 1 July 2008 in Western Australia.
- 44 *Stamp duty on leases.* Stamp duty is levied on the rental value of tenancy agreements. Residential leases are exempt. The **Northern Territory** abolished the duty from 1 July 2006.
- 45 *Hiring arrangements duty, sometimes called rental duty.* Duty is levied on the rent paid for the hire of goods, including consumer and producer goods. **Victoria, Queensland** and **Western Australia** abolished rental / hire duties from 1 January 2007.

Other duties and levies

- 46 Other duties and levies include those applied to parking spaces, health insurance and emergency services. The Commission treats these as user charges for assessment purposes, rather than as taxes.
- 47 From 1 January 2007, the parking space levy in **Victoria** will increase to \$800 per annum per liable car parking space in Melbourne CBD and the surrounding areas of Southbank, St Kilda Road, Docklands and East Melbourne. There will, however, be a temporary levy reduction to the 2006 level of \$400 per liable parking space for a discrete part of the levy area.

- 48 Effective from 1 July 2006 the fire and emergency services levy applies on all residential, rural and commercial properties to help cover the cost of providing fire and emergency services to the community.
- 49 Effective from 1 January 2007, the ambulance levy relevant amount was increased to \$1.72 to more fully cover the cost of providing ambulance services.
- 50 Effective from 1 January 2007, the ACT levied a utilities network facilities tax on the owners of any land-based network facility. A network facility is any part of the infrastructure of a utility network not fixed to land subject to either a lease, a license granted by the Territory or any right prescribed by regulation.
- 51 Utility networks include networks for transmitting and distributing electricity, gas, sewage, water and telecommunications. Examples of network facilities include powerlines or pipes over or under land, and telecommunications cabling.
- 52 The owner of a network facility on land in the ACT is liable to pay tax in relation to the facility at the rate as follows: determined rate \times route length. The tax rate for 2006-07 was \$355 per kilometre of network route length. Owners of network facilities may pass on the tax in full to consumers.

Land taxation

- 53 Land tax is levied on the unimproved value or site value of selected categories of land.
- 54 From the 2007 land tax year, land values for land tax purposes in **New South Wales** are to be based on a three year average of the most recent land valuations. (The value for land tax purposes in 2007 will be the average of 1 July 2004, 1 July 2005 and 1 July 2006 valuations).
- 55 Consistent with the averaging of land values, the threshold will also be based on a three year average of annual amounts, which will continue to be indexed in line with state-wide movements in land values. In addition, each year's average threshold will be at least equal to the previous year's threshold.
- 56 In **Victoria**, cuts were made to the middle land tax rates for the 2007 land tax year with the 1 per cent (starting at \$900 000) being cut to 0.8 per cent, the 1.5 per cent (starting at \$1.19 million) being cut to 1.2 per cent and the 2.25 per cent (starting at \$1.62 million) being cut to 1.8 per cent, with the top marginal rate of 3.5 per cent being reduced to 3 per cent.
- 57 Land tax will now be levied on the actual valuation of individual properties, and land tax liabilities will generally remain unchanged every second year with respect to the same landholdings.
- 58 In Victoria, land used for primary production activities is generally exempt from land tax. Prior to 1 May 2007, when such land ceased to be used for primary production purposes the exemption granted would cease to apply and the land would be subject to special land tax. This will no longer be the case where primary production activities cease on or after 1 May 2007, although the land tax at the general rates will remain applicable.

- 59 Also from 1 May 2007, special land tax will not apply to land which ceases to be exempt if the land was compulsorily acquired by an authority under a compulsory acquisition law (Victorian or Australian Government).
- 60 The (across all tax lines) exemption for the public ambulance services and certain health bodies and centres, including community health centres, was introduced from 1 July 2006 and applies to land used by such bodies exclusively for their purposes.
- 61 From 2006-07, the land tax tax-free threshold for resident individuals in **Queensland** has been increased from the \$450 000 to \$500 000. The marginal rate was also increased slightly for land holdings valued between \$2 million and \$3 million from 1.65 per cent to 1.675 per cent.
- 62 In **Western Australia**, the lowest three land tax thresholds increased on 1 July 2006, with the \$130 000 threshold increasing to \$150 000, the \$290 000 threshold increasing to \$390 000 and the \$750 000 threshold increasing to \$875 000. The metropolitan region improvement tax (MRIT) threshold was increased to \$150 000. The MRIT is levied upon the improved value of all land which is liable for land tax and located within the boundaries of the metropolitan region.
- 63 Other measures included increasing the exemption period for the construction of new residences from 12 months to two years, effective from 1 July 2006, aggregating of land holdings for minor interests and land tax relief for parents providing homes for children with disabilities.

Gambling taxation

- 64 **Racing.** Taxes are levied on the value of investments (bets) placed with bookmakers and totalisators.
- 65 **Sports betting.** Taxes are levied on the value of investments (bets) placed with bookmakers and totalisators.
- 66 **Lotto, lotteries and soccer pools.** Taxes are levied mostly on the value of investments (net of certain deductions) in lotteries, lotto and soccer pools. In **New South Wales**, taxes are levied on player loss. **Western Australia** levied taxes on net subscriptions (sales net of any add-on commission less prize liability — effectively player loss).
- 67 **Poker machines.** Tax on poker (gaming) machines in licensed clubs and hotels is generally based on gross profit (equal to gross gambling revenue less prizes paid) except for some turnover based levies on draw card machines in the Northern Territory.
- 68 **New South Wales** revised duty rates that will apply on club gaming machines, from 1 September 2006 for the period 2006-07 to 2011-12.
- 69 In **Queensland**, the major facilities levy, introduced in 2001 to finance major sporting and cultural developments, was renamed the health services levy from 1 July 2006 and will accrue

revenue for health services. The health services levy will only apply to hotels with monthly metered wins over \$100 000. The applicable levy rates will not be changed.

- 70 **Casinos (including online casino).** Taxes are levied on the gross gaming revenue (player loss) of casinos.
- 71 **Other gambling.** This includes taxes levied on footy TAB, soccer TAB, sweepstakes, Keno, and Heads and Tails.

Motor taxation

- 72 **Registration fees.** The owner must pay a flat annual registration fee before a vehicle can be driven on public roads.
- 73 **Motor vehicle weight / engine capacity tax.** Owners of motor vehicles pay a levy based on the weight or engine capacity of the vehicle. Some States index weight / engine capacity tax rates using CPI movements.
- 74 In the ACT, from 27 June 2006, most vehicle registration fees were aligned with corresponding NSW fees for equivalent vehicle categories, which has resulted in an average increase of 2.9 per cent. Other related administrative fees increased by the consumer price index (CPI) (2.5 per cent for 2006-07), rounded down to the nearest whole dollar for amounts over \$100 and the nearest multiple of 50 cents for most amounts below \$100. There was no increase in the road rescue fee, the short-term registration fee or the late transfer fee.
- 75 **Drivers' licence fees.** A flat fee is imposed on those who wish to drive motor vehicles on public roads. Some States index fees by CPI. The Commission treats these fees as user charges for roads assessments.
- 76 **Victoria** has introduced from 1 January 2006, a 25 per cent discount on driver licence renewal for drivers who have not received any demerit points in the previous three years.
- 77 In the ACT, from 26 June 2006, the fee for a full five-year licence was aligned with the corresponding fee charged in New South Wales. The fee for an ACT three-year provisional driver licence is three fifths of the fee for a five-year licence. The ACT learner licence is issued under different arrangements and for a different period than the NSW learner licence and the fee is therefore not aligned with New South Wales. All other fees increased by the CPI, rounded down to the nearest dollar for amounts over \$100 and the nearest multiple of 50 cents for amounts below \$100.
- 78 **Surcharge on motor vehicle third party insurance.** From 1 October 2001, **Queensland** introduced a \$5 levy on compulsory third party insurance in response to the collapse of HIH Insurance.

Public authority income

- 79 State government-owned trading enterprises and corporations contribute to State revenues by making payments of dividends, or Australian Government and/or State tax equivalent payments.
- 80 In April 1995, as part of national competition policy reforms, States agreed to implement uniform tax equivalent regimes applying to wholly owned State trading enterprises, levying income tax and wholesale sales tax equivalents on State enterprises. Under the IGA, the Australian Government abolished wholesale sales tax from 1 July 2000, and States abolished State wholesale sales tax equivalent regimes.

STATE TAXES 2006-07

| | |
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Table G-1 Timetable for the abolition of State taxes

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2000-01 | Accommodation tax 1.07.00 | Lease duty 26.04.01 | | | | | | Accommodation tax 1.07.00 |
| 2001-02 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 Debits tax 1.01.02 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 | Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 | Financial institutions duty 1.07.01 Quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.01 |
| 2002-03 | | Non-quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.02 | | | | Lease duty 1.07.02 Non-quoted marketable securities duty 1.07.02 | | |
| 2003-04 | | | | Non-quoted marketable securities duty 1.01.04 Cheque duty 1.01.04 Lease duty 1.01.04 | Mortgage duty for eligible first homebuyers 27.05.04 | | | |
| 2004-05 | | Mortgage duty 1.07.04 | Credit card duty 1.08.04 | | Lease duty 1.07.04 Cheque duty 1.07.04 | | | |
| 2005-06 | | Debits tax 1.07.05 | Debits tax 1.07.05 100% Lease duty – 1.01.06 100% Credit Business Duty – 1.01.06 | Debits tax 1.07.05 | Debits tax 1.07.05 100% Mortgage duty on owner occupied homes – 1.07.05 | Debits tax 1.07.05 | Debits tax 1.07.05 | Debits tax 1.07.05 100% of Electronic debit transaction duty - 1.07.05 |
| 2006-07: | | 100% of Rental duty – 1.01.07. | 100% of Hire duty – 1.01.07 Non-listed Marketable Securities duty – 1.01.07 | 50% of Mortgage duty – 1.07.06 100% of Rental duty – 1.01.07 | 100% of Other minor duties (a) – 1.07.06 | 50% of Mortgage duty – 1.07.06 | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances – 1.07.06 | 100% of Stamp duty on unquoted marketable securities and grants and Renewals of leases and franchisees – 1.07.06 |

Table G-1 Timetable for the abolition of State taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007-08 | 100% Hire of goods duty – 1.07.07. 100% Mortgage duty on owner occupied residences 1.09.07 100% Lease duty – 1.01.08 | | 50% of Mortgage duty – 1.01.08 | | 33% cut in Rental duty, and Business mortgage duty – 1.07.07 | 100% of Mortgage duty – 1.07.07 | 100% of Rental duty – 1.07.07 | 100% of Rental duty – 1.07.07 |
| 2008-09 | 100% Mortgage duty for individuals on non- owner occupied residences - 1.07.08 Non-listed marketable securities duty – 1.01.09 | | 100% of Mortgage duty – 1.01.09 | 100% of Mortgage duty – 1.07.08 | 67% cut in Rental duty, and Business mortgage duty – 1.07.08 | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances – 1.07.08 | | |
| 2009-10 | 100% Mortgage duty – 1.07.09 | | 50% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances – 1.01.10 | | 100% cut in Rental duty, and Business mortgage duty 50% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances and Non-listed marketable securities duty – 1.07.09 | | 100% of Lease duty – 1.07.09 | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances – 1.07.09 |
| 2010-11 and beyond | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances – 1.07.12 (a) | | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances – 1.01.11 | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances 1.07.10 | 100% of Non-real non-residential property conveyances and Non-listed marketable securities duty – 1.07.10 | | 100% of Non-listed marketable securities duty – 1.07.10 | |
| Taxes abolished or were never in place | Cheque duty | Accommodation tax Cheque duty Non-real non-residential property conveyances | Accommodation tax | Accommodation tax | Accommodation tax | Accommodation tax Cheque Duty (abolished 1 January 1985) | Accommodation tax Cheque duty Mortgage duty | Mortgage duty |

(a) Includes non-land business assets, statutory licences or permissions, and poker machine entitlements.

Table G-2 Payroll tax

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Basic flat rate: | 6.0% | 5.15% 1.7.06 to 31.12.06 5.05% from 1.01.07 | 4.75% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 6.1% | 6.85% | 6.2% |
| Method of calculation of tax: | Single marginal rate. | Single marginal rate. | Deduction system. | Single marginal rate. | Single marginal rate. | Single marginal rate. | Single marginal rate. | Single marginal rate. |
| Tax scale and small business concession: | First \$600 000 exempt. | First \$550 000 exempt. | First \$1 000 000 exempt. For payrolls between \$1 000 000 and \$4 000 000, deduction of \$1m reducing by \$1 for every \$3 payroll exceeds \$1m. No deduction for payrolls in excess of \$4 000 000. | First \$750 000 exempt. | First \$504 000 exempt. | First \$1 010 000 exempt. | First \$1 250 000 exempt. | First \$1 000 000 exempt from 1.7.05. |
| Inclusions in the tax base: | Employer superannuation contributions included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments and the grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the base from 1.7.02. Termination payments to non-executive directors and share options included in the base from 1.7.03. | Employer superannuation contributions included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments and the grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the base from 1.7.01. From 1.1.05, employment agencies will be liable for payroll tax for their on-hired workers. An exemption from payroll tax will apply to wages paid to workers on-hired to a client that is exempt under section 10 of the <i>Payroll Tax Act 1971</i> . | Employer superannuation contributions included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments (not including death benefit eligible termination payments) and the grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the base from 1.7.02. | Employer superannuation contributions included in the tax base. Grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the tax base from 1.1.02. Eligible termination payments included in the base from 1.7.03. | Employer superannuation contributions included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments and the full grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the base from 1.7.02. | Employer superannuation contributions and grossed up value of fringe benefits tax included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments and the grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the tax base from 1.7.03. | Employer superannuation contributions included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments and the grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the tax base from 1.7.02. From 1.7.05, eligible maternity, adoption and/or primary carer leave is exempt. From 1.7.05, base includes employer contributions to employee share schemes and ETPs. From 1.6.06 approved training bodies are exempt from paying payroll tax on the wages of trainees and apprentices. | Employer superannuation contributions and fringe benefits included in the tax base. Eligible termination payments and the grossed up value of fringe benefits included in the tax base from 1.7.02. Grossed up value (type 2 grossed-up rate) of fringe benefits included in the tax base from 1.7.02. |

Table G-2 Payroll tax (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Reference period: | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll, including superannuation and non-remote fringe benefits. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. | Receipts relate to the previous month's payroll. |

Table G-3 Stamp duty on contracts and conveyances (also known as transfer duty)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Tax scale: Marginal rates are applied per \$100 or part of the excess above the lower limit of the range unless explicitly specified. | <p>For non-residential property</p> <p>\$0-\$14 000: 1.25% (min. \$2)</p> <p>\$14 001-\$30 000: \$175 + 1.5%</p> <p>\$30 001-\$80 000: \$415 + 1.75%</p> <p>\$80 001-\$300 000: \$1 290 + 3.5%</p> <p>\$300 001-\$1m: \$8 990 + 4.0%</p> <p>Over \$1m: \$40 490 + 5.5%</p> <p>For residential property</p> <p>\$0-\$14 000: 1.25% (min. \$2)</p> <p>\$14 001-\$30 000: \$175 + 1.5%</p> <p>\$30 001-\$80 000: \$415 + 1.75%</p> <p>\$80 001-\$300 000: \$1 290 + 3.5%</p> <p>\$300 001-\$1m: \$8 990 + 4.5%</p> <p>\$1m-\$3m: \$40 490 + 5.5%</p> <p>Over \$3m: \$150 490 + 7.0%</p> <p>Liability includes contents of buildings.</p> <p>Various exemptions are available.</p> | <p>Transfer of real property</p> <p>\$0-\$20 000:1.4%</p> <p>\$20 001-\$115 000: \$280 + 2.4%</p> <p>\$115 001-\$870 000: \$2 560 + 6.0%</p> <p>Over \$870 000: 5.50% of total value.</p> <p>Principal place of residence (for contracts after 1.01.07</p> <p>\$0-\$20 000:1.4%</p> <p>\$20 001-\$115 000: \$280 + 2.4%</p> <p>\$115 001-\$400 000: \$2 560 + 5.0%</p> <p>\$400 001-\$500 000: \$16 810 + 6.0%</p> <p>\$500 001-\$870 000: \$25 660 + 6.0%</p> <p>Over \$870 000: 5.50% of total value.</p> | <p>Rates on dutiable transactions and relevant acquisitions for land rich and corporate trustee duty</p> <p>\$0-\$20 000: 1.50%</p> <p>\$20 001-\$50 000: \$300 + 2.25% of dutiable value exceeding \$20 000</p> <p>\$50 001-\$100 000: \$975 + 2.75% of dutiable value exceeding \$50 000</p> <p>\$100 001-\$250 000: \$2 350 + 3.25% of dutiable value exceeding \$100 000</p> <p>\$250 001-\$500 000: \$7 225 + 3.50% of dutiable value exceeding \$250 000</p> <p>\$500 001-\$700 000: \$15 975 + 4.0% of dutiable value exceeding \$500 000</p> <p>Above \$700 000: \$23 975 + 4.5% of dutiable value exceeding \$700 000</p> | <p>\$0-\$80 000: 2.0%</p> <p>\$80 001-\$100 000: \$1 600 + 3.0%</p> <p>\$100 001-\$250 000: \$2 200 + 4.0%</p> <p>\$250 001-\$500 000: \$8 200 + 5.0%</p> <p>Above \$500 000: \$20 700 + 5.4% of dutiable value exceeding \$500 000.</p> | <p>\$0-\$12 000: 1.0%</p> <p>\$12 001-\$30 000: \$120 + 2.0%</p> <p>\$30 001-\$50 000: \$480 + 3.0%</p> <p>\$50 001-\$100 000: \$1 080 + 3.5%</p> <p>\$100 001-\$200 000: \$2 830 + 4.0%</p> <p>\$200 001-\$250 000: \$6 830 + 4.25%</p> <p>\$250 001-\$300 000: \$8 955 + 4.75%</p> <p>\$300 001-\$500 000: \$11 330 + 5.0%</p> <p>Over \$500 000: \$21 330 + 5.5%</p> <p>Gaming Machine Surcharge applies to the transfer of ownership of a gaming business.</p> <p>Surcharge rate: 5% of annual net gambling revenue of the gaming venue.</p> | <p>\$0-\$1 300: \$20</p> <p>\$1 301-\$10 000: 1.5% of dutiable value</p> <p>\$10 001-\$30 000: \$150 + 2.0% of dutiable value exceeding \$10 000</p> <p>\$30 001-\$75 000: \$550 + 2.5% of dutiable value exceeding \$30 000</p> <p>\$75 001-\$150 000: \$1 675 + 3.0% of dutiable value exceeding \$75 000</p> <p>\$150 001-\$225 000: \$3 925 + 3.5% of dutiable value exceeding \$150 000</p> <p>Over \$225 000: \$6 550 + 4.0% of dutiable value exceeding \$225 000</p> | <p>a) Property</p> <p>\$0-\$100 000: \$20 or \$2.00 per \$100 whichever is greater</p> <p>\$100 001-\$200 000: \$2 000 plus \$3.50 per \$100 or part thereof</p> <p>\$200 001-\$300 000: \$5 500 plus \$4.00 per \$100 or part thereof</p> <p>\$300 001-\$500 000: \$9 500 plus \$5.50 per \$100 or part thereof</p> <p>\$500 001-\$1 000 000: \$20 500 plus \$5.75 per \$100 or part thereof</p> <p>Over \$1 000 000: \$49 250 plus \$6.75 per \$100 or part thereof.</p> <p>b) Business assets</p> <p>\$0-\$1 000 000 \$0.60 per \$100 or part thereof</p> <p>Over \$1 000 000: \$6 000 plus \$5.50 per \$100 or part thereof.</p> | <p>\$0-\$500 000: Duty calculated by the formula: $D = (0.065V^2) + 21V$ where D = duty payable in \$ V = total value/1000</p> <p>Above \$500 000: 5.4% of total value.</p> |

Table G-3 Stamp duty on contracts and conveyances (also known as transfer duty) (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Reference period: | Payments are due within three months of when a transfer of dutiable property occurs or within three months of execution of transferring dutiable property. | Payments are due within three months of execution of instrument. | Documents must be lodged within 30 days of liability arising and payments are generally due within one month of the date of assessment notice. | Documents to be lodged within three months of execution and payment required within three months of the issue of the assessment notice. | Payments due within two months of execution of instrument. | Payments are due three months after the liability to pay duty arises. | Documents to be lodged and payment required within 90 days of the liability arising. | Payments are due within 60 days of execution of instrument. |
| Home purchase assistance: | <p>First Home Plus Scheme</p> <p><i>For first homes:</i> Up to \$500 000: nil \$500 001-\$600 000: 22.49% less \$112 450</p> <p><i>For vacant land:</i> Up to \$300 000: nil \$300 001-\$450 000: 10.49% less \$31 470</p> <p>Full tax rates apply above the threshold.</p> | <p>For Concession Card Holders – from 30.5.06, full exemption for properties valued up to \$300 000 and a partial exemption for properties valued between \$300 000 and \$400 000.</p> <p>For home purchases between 1 January 2006 and 30 June 2007, a \$3,000 First Home Bonus will be available (subject to a price cap of \$500,000).</p> <p>The first homebuyers with families concession provides a full stamp duty concession in lieu of the First Home Bonus on property valued up to \$150,000 with a partial concession up to \$200,000.</p> | <p>For first homes</p> <p>In addition to the homes concession (below):</p> <p>Where the unencumbered value of home is \$250,000 or less – up to \$2,500 rebate.</p> <p>Where the unencumbered value of home is \$250,001-\$500,000 and consideration not less than the unencumbered value: \$2,500 rebate which reduces by \$100 for every \$10,000 above \$250,000.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, where the unencumbered value of home is \$320,000 or less – up to \$3,200 rebate, phasing out between \$320,000 and \$500,000.</p> | <p>The purchaser of a small business or principal place of residence valued at less than \$100 000 is entitled to a concessional rate of duty of 1.5%. The concessional rate of duty phases out between \$100 000 and \$200 000.</p> <p>First home buyers whose purchases are below \$250 000 are exempt from conveyance duty. The exemption phases out between \$250 000 and \$350 000.</p> <p>First homebuyers who buy vacant land valued at \$150 000 or less are exempt from conveyance duty. The exemption phases out between \$150 000 and \$200 000.</p> <p>From 10 May 2007, the exemption thresholds for homes was increased to</p> | <p>For first homes: No duty payable on the purchase of a home up to \$80 000.</p> <p>For first home purchase between \$80 000 and \$100 000 the concession rate reduced by 2.5% for each \$1 000 increase in property value above \$80 000.</p> <p>For first home purchases between \$100 000 and \$150 000 the concession rate is 50%.</p> <p>The concession then reduces by \$24 for each \$1 000 of property value in excess of \$150 000 and phases out completely above \$250 000.</p> <p>A rebate of up to \$1 500 is available for home units in the City of Adelaide, regardless of the underlying nature of the title, but is restricted to new dwellings on allotments of 350 square metres or less.</p> | <p>Duty on first homes valued \$120 000 or less can be paid by instalments over two year interest free period.</p> <p>From 20 May 2004, first home owners that qualify for the First Home Owner Grant Scheme (FHOGS):</p> <p>In relation to the purchase of a property up to the value of \$350 000, will qualify for duty relief on transfer duty up to a maximum of \$4,000; or</p> <p>In relation to the construction of a first home upon land purchased with a dutiable value of up to \$175,000, may apply for a duty refund of \$2,400.</p> <p>Land owners have two years to complete the construction of the first home from the date of agreement to purchase the land an</p> | <p>1/07/06-31/12/06</p> <p><i>Home buyers:</i> \$20 duty for eligible homebuyers where purchase price or value of property, whichever is the greater, does not exceed \$285 000. Graduated concession where the value of the property is between \$285 000 and \$326 000 – rate of duty is \$26.66 for each \$100 or part thereof by which value exceeds \$285 000.</p> <p><i>Land buyers:</i> \$20 duty for eligible homebuyers where purchase price or value of land, whichever is the greater, does not exceed \$158 400. Graduated concession where value of the land is between \$158 400 and \$180 000 – rate of duty is \$22.22 for each \$100 or part thereof by which value exceeds \$158 400.</p> <p>1/1/07 – 30/6/07</p> <p><i>Home buyers:</i> \$20 duty for eligible homebuyers where purchase price or value of property, whichever is the greater,</p> | <p>All <i>first</i> homes (regardless of value) receive a concession on the first \$350 000, for conveyances executed on or after 1.05.07. Prior to the increase, the concession applied to the first \$225 000 from 20.06.05.</p> <p>For principal place of residence (not first home), duty is reduced by a maximum of \$2 500 for conveyances executed on or after 20.06.05.</p> |

Table G-3 Stamp duty on contracts and conveyances (also known as transfer duty) (continued)

| NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-----|-----|--|--|----|--|--|----|
| | | <p>Where unencumbered value above \$500,000 – no additional concession beyond home concession.</p> <p>For Homes (not first) From 1 July 2006. Concessional rate of 1% for values up to \$320,000 plus scheduled transfer duty on the excess.</p> <p>For first home, vacant land From 1 January 2007, a new concession is available for the purchase of vacant land to build a first home. An exemption applies on land up to the value of \$150,000 with a partial concession for land valued under \$300,000.</p> | <p>\$500,000. The exemption phases out between \$500,000 and \$600,000.</p> <p>The vacant land exemption was increased to \$300,000. The exemption phases out between \$300,000 and \$400,000.</p> | | <p>and a subsequent three months to apply for the duty refund.</p> <p>This assistance is in addition to the \$7,000 grant available under the FHOGS.</p> | <p>1/1/07 – 30/6/07</p> <p>Home buyers: \$20 duty for eligible homebuyers where purchase price or value of property, whichever is the greater, does not exceed \$290 000.</p> <p>Graduated concession where the value of the property is between \$290 000 and \$331 000 – rate of duty is \$27.30 for each \$100 or part thereof by which value exceeds \$290 000.</p> <p>Land buyers: \$20 duty for eligible homebuyers where purchase price or value of land, whichever is the greater, does not exceed \$161 300.</p> <p>Graduated concession where value of the land is between \$161 300 and \$182 700 – rate of duty is \$22.85 for each \$100 or part thereof by which value exceeds \$161 300.</p> <p>1/7/06-30/06/07</p> <p>Income threshold: Gross household income less than \$100,000 pa for all applicants. The threshold increases by \$3,330 pa for each dependent child to a maximum of \$116,650.</p> | |

Table G-4 Stamp duties on shares and marketable securities

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Unless otherwise stated the purchaser is liable for off-market transactions. | | | | | | | | |
| On-market transactions: | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. |
| Off-market transactions: | Listed companies | Listed transactions | Listed companies | Listed transactions | Listed companies | Listed companies | Quoted on a stock exchange | Quoted securities |
| | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.07.01. |
| | Unlisted companies | Unlisted companies | Unlisted companies | Unlisted companies | Unlisted companies | Unlisted companies | Not quoted on a stock exchange | Unlisted companies |
| | 60c/\$100 or part thereof. | Abolished 1.07.02. | 60c/\$100 or part thereof. Abolished from 1.01.07 | Abolished 1.01.04. | 60c/\$100 or part thereof. | Abolished 1.07.02. | 60c/\$100 or part thereof (unless land rich provisions apply). Minimum duty \$20. | Abolished from 1.07.06 |
| Reference period: | Payments are due within three months of execution of instrument. | | Documents must be lodged within 30 days of liability date and payments are generally due within 30 days of the date of assessment notice. | | Off market transactions of unlisted companies: payments are due within two months of execution of instrument. | | Documents are to be lodged and payment received within 90 days of the liability arising. | |

Table G-5 Stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Based on the dutiable value of the vehicle being the greater of the consideration given or the market value at the time the duty is payable. | <p>\$3.00 per \$100 or part except for:</p> <p><i>Passenger vehicles</i>*: \$1 350 + \$5.00 per \$100 or part of the dutiable value of the motor vehicle in excess of \$45 000</p> <p>* A vehicle is defined as : (a) with a dutiable value of not less than \$45 000; and (b) that is constructed primarily for the carriage of not more than 9 occupants including a sedan, station wagon, coupe, convertible, four wheel drive vehicle with seats and windows, two wheel drive panel van with seats and windows, three wheel car, forward control vehicle passenger vehicle, small bus (seating not more than 9 persons including the driver), motor home, and snow vehicle, but not including a motorcycle (with or without a side car), large bus (seating more than 9 passengers including a driver) hearse or invalid conveyance.</p> | <p><i>New passenger vehicles (to 3 April 2007):</i> \$0-\$35 000: \$5 per \$200 or part thereof. \$35 001-\$45 000: \$8 per \$200 or part thereof. Over \$45 000: \$10 per \$200 or part thereof. <i>(from 1 May 2007)</i> \$0-\$57 009: \$5 per \$200 or part thereof. Over \$57 009: \$10 per \$200 or part thereof</p> <p><i>Other new vehicles including non-passenger vehicles:</i> \$5.00 per \$200 or part thereof.</p> <p><i>Previously registered vehicles:</i> \$8 per \$200 (or part thereof).</p> | <p>\$2 per \$100 or part thereof.</p> <p>Special vehicles (such as graders, harvesters and tractor based mobile machinery): Flat rate of \$25.</p> | <p><i>New heavy vehicles:</i> 3.0%; max duty \$12 000</p> <p><i>Used heavy vehicles:</i> \$0-\$15 000: 2.5% \$15 001-\$40 000: 2.5%-5% Over \$40 000: 5%. Max duty \$20 000.</p> <p><i>Other vehicles:</i> \$0-\$15 000: 2.75% \$15 001-\$40 000: 2.75% - 6.50% according to the formula $2.75\% + \% \text{ of } ((\text{Market value} - \\$15\,000) / 6\,666.6)$ Over \$40 000: 6.50% flat.</p> | <p>\$0-\$1 000: \$1 per \$100 (min \$5) or part</p> <p>\$1 001-\$2 000: \$10 + \$2 per \$100 or part of excess</p> <p>\$2 001-\$3 000: \$30 + \$3 per \$100 or part of excess</p> <p>Over \$3 000: \$60 + \$4 per \$100 or part of excess.</p> <p>Except for commercial vehicles where the rate is: \$0-\$1 000: \$1 per \$100 (min \$5) or part \$1 001-\$2 000: \$10 + \$2 per \$100 or part of excess Over \$2 000: \$30 + \$3 per \$100 or part of excess.</p> | <p><i>Passenger vehicles:</i> Under \$600: \$20 \$600-\$34 999: \$3 per \$100 or part \$35 000-\$40 000: \$1 050 + \$11 per \$100 or part in excess of \$35 000 Over \$40 000: \$4 for each \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the vehicle.</p> <p>Vehicles subject to manufacturers fleet discount \$3.50 per \$100 (with a minimum of \$20)</p> <p><i>All other vehicles:</i> Under \$600: \$20 Over \$600: \$3 per \$100 or part thereof.</p> | <p><i>Passenger vehicles:</i> Under \$45 000: \$3 per \$100 or part thereof. \$45 000 or over: \$1 350 plus \$5 per \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$45 000.</p> <p><i>All other vehicles:</i> \$3 per \$100 or part thereof.</p> | <p>\$3 per \$100 or part thereof.</p> |
| Reference period: | Duty is payable at the time the motor vehicle is registered or transferred. | Payments are due at the time of lodging the application or transfer of vehicle registration. | Payments are due at the time of application for registration or transfer of registration of vehicle. | Payments are due within 14 days of exchange. | Payments are due within 14 days of exchange. | Payments are due within 14 days of exchange. | Payments are due at time of application for registration or transfer of registration. | Payments are due within 14 days of transfer . |

Table G-6 Stamp duties on insurance

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Life insurance: Based on sum insured, except in SA | \$0-\$2 000: \$1 Over \$2 000: \$1 + 20c per \$200 or part thereof in excess of the first \$2 000. Annuities exempt. | \$0-\$200: nil \$201-\$2000: 12c per \$200 or part thereof. Over \$2 000: \$1.20 + 24c per \$200 or part above \$2 000. | \$0-\$2 000: 0.05% Over \$2 000: \$1 and 0.1% of balance over \$2 000. | No duty on life insurance policies | \$1.50 per \$100 or part thereof of net premiums of previous year paid as annual licence. | Up to \$2 000: 10c per \$200 or part thereof. Over \$2 000: \$1 + 20c per \$200 or part thereof in excess of \$2 000. | Life Insurance (other than a temporary or term insurance policy, or disability income insurance). \$0-\$2 000: \$1 Over \$2 000: \$1 + 20c per \$200 or part thereof in excess of \$2 000. | 10c per \$100 or part thereof the sum insured |
| Term or temporary: | Term or temporary insurance: 5% of first year premium. Life insurance riders: 5% of first year premium on the life insurance rider. Insurance under which an amount is payable in the event of the disablement of the insured by accident of sickness: 5% of the premium paid to effect the insurance. | Term insurance: 5% of first year premium. | Temporary or term insurance: 5% of first year premium. | | | Term or temporary policy: 5% of first year premium. | Temporary or term insurance: 5% of the first year's premium. Life insurance rider: 5% of first year's premium. Insurance in the event of disablement of the insured by accident or sickness: 10% of the premium paid. Annuities exempt. | Term or temporary insurance: 5% of first year premium. |

Table G-6 Stamp duties on insurance (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| General: | <p>9% of premium.</p> <p>Concessional 5% of premium payable on aviation, consumer credit, disability, directors liability, motor vehicle, professional indemnity.</p> <p>Concessional 2.5% of premium paid on crop and livestock.</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> Annuities, workers compensation, compulsory third party motor vehicle personal injury insurance, marine insurance, cargo insurance, insurance taken out by or on behalf of not-for-profit organisations, and medical benefit insurance.</p> | <p>10% of previous month's premiums.</p> <p><i>Exemptions</i> No duty on workers compensation, transport or commercial marine insurance.</p> | <p>7.5% of the premium for class 1 general insurance contracts.</p> <p>5% of net premium for workers compensation.</p> <p>5% of premium for, motor vehicle (other than compulsory 3rd party), professional indemnity insurance, personal injury related to a person's travel on an aircraft, home mortgage that is a first mortgage, and life insurance riders.</p> <p>10 cents flat per compulsory 3rd party motor vehicle insurance policy.</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> Premiums paid for policies of public liability insurance by 'not for profit organisations'. Insurance premiums for hulls of commercial vessels, goods in transit, health insurance and reinsurance between insurers.</p> | <p>10% of gross premiums.</p> <p>10% of premiums on compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance premiums.</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> No duty on policies covering transport of goods, commercial marine hulls, health insurance, workers compensation insurance and life insurance.</p> | <p>\$11 per \$100 or part thereof of premiums (including compulsory 3rd party premiums).</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> No duty on workers compensation, commercial marine insurance, private guarantee fidelity insurance and policies of insurance by a registered medical benefits organisation.</p> | <p>8% of premiums. \$6 flat on 3rd party motor vehicle insurance.</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> Major duty exemptions areas for policies involving: Crown property, medical benefits insurance, workers compensation, public liability insurance, vessels used for commercial purposes, freight of goods, reinsurance, tools of trade, private hospitals cover note where policy issued within 3 months.</p> <p>Mortgage: 2% of the premium on the policy.</p> <p>\$20 is chargeable on an annuity issued by a life company, or purchased by a person from a life company.</p> | <p>10% of premium.</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> Duty on workers compensation, compulsory third party motor vehicle personal injury insurance, health insurance and international trade insurance.</p> <p>Amateur sporting and community not-for-profit bodies are exempt from duty on public liability insurance and other prescribed general insurance required to hold a public event.</p> | <p>10% of premiums (including indemnity insurance).</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i> Policies covering workers compensation, transport of goods and commercial marine hulls.</p> |
| Reference period: | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> <p>Due and payable by the 21st of each month.</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> <p>Due and payable by the 14th of the next month for life and the 21st for general insurance.</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions, due and payable the 14th day of the month following the return period.</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> <p>Due and payable by 21st of each month</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> | <p>Payments relate to the previous month's transactions.</p> |

Table G-7 Financial transaction taxes

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| BANK ACCOUNTS DEBIT TAX | Abolished 1.01.02. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Abolished 1.07.05. |
| DEBITS DUTY | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |
| ELECTRONIC BANKING DUTY | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Abolished 1.07.05. |
| CREDIT CARD TRANSACTION DUTY | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Abolished 1.08.04 | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Abolished 1.07.05. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |

Table G-7 Financial transaction taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------|---|---|--------------|---|
| DEEDS OF SETTLEMENT | Declarations of Trust over property that is not dutiable property - \$200 per declaration. | Declarations of Trust over property that is not dutiable property - \$200 per declaration. | Duty imposed at transfer duty rates on trust creations where the trust holds dutiable property. | Not imposed. | \$10 or conveyance rates. | \$20 or conveyance rates if applicable. | Not imposed. | \$20 or conveyance rates if applicable. |
| LOANS DUTY | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Abolished from 1.01.06 | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |
| DISCOUNT TRANSACTIONS DUTY | Abolished 1.01.83. | Not imposed. | Abolished from 1.01.06. | Abolished. 1.01.84. | Abolished 1.01.84. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |
| AGREEMENTS DUTY | Abolished. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed unless specifically charged under another head of duty. | Abolished 1.07.02. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |
| Under hand: | | | | | | | | |
| Under seal: | Abolished. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | \$20 | \$10 (if in deed form). | Abolished 1.07.02. | Not imposed. | \$20 (if in deed form). |

Table G-7 Financial transaction taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------|--------------|
| MORTGAGES AND LOAN SECURITY DUTY (Based on sum secured) | <p>\$0-\$16 000: \$5</p> <p>Above \$16 000: \$5 plus \$4 per \$1 000 or part of excess.</p> <p>Exemption for additional advances up to \$10 000 in any 12 month period.</p> <p>Exemption applies for the refinancing of loans up to the maximum amount originally secured with the existing lender.</p> <p>Loans refinanced through a different lender are exempt up to the first \$1 million of a loan.</p> <p>A full exemption for first home purchases for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first homes with property values up to \$500 000 phasing out between \$500 000 and 600 000; • vacant land with values up to \$300 000 phasing out between \$300 000 and \$450 000. | Abolished from 1.07.04. | <p>40c for every \$100 or part thereof.</p> <p>From 1.05.04, home exempt from mortgage duty on the lesser of the amount used to buy or build a principal place of residence and \$250 000 for first home buyers and \$70 000 for others, with mortgage duty payable on balance secured.</p> <p>Home exempt for refinancing of mortgages up to \$100 000, with mortgage duty payable on the balance.</p> | <p>Home Loans: 12.5c/\$100</p> <p>Other loans: 20c/\$100.</p> <p>From 1.01.06, refinancing by homeowners and small business exempt.</p> | <p>Mortgage for owner occupation. homes: exempt</p> <p>Refinancing mortgages: exempt</p> <p>Other mortgages. \$0-\$400: exempt \$401-\$6 000: \$10 Over \$6 000: \$10 plus 45c/\$100 or part of excess.</p> | <p>\$10 000 and under: \$20</p> <p>Over \$10 000: \$20 plus 17.5c/\$100 or part of excess.</p> <p>Refinancing of loans is exempt from duty.</p> | Abolished. | Abolished. |
| Reference period: | Payments are due weekly based on the previous week's transactions. | Payments are due within three months of execution of instrument. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions, due and payable the 14 th day of the month following the return period. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments are due within two months of execution of the instrument. | Payments relate to previous month's transactions. | | |
| TRANSFER DUTY | Abolished 1.01.83. | Not imposed. | \$5 where transfer of mortgage or loan is secured by land — otherwise charged at scheduled transfer duty rates. | \$20 where transfer after sale for full value. If the transfer is for less than the full market value of the mortgage, conveyancing duty applies. | Abolished 5.08.85. | Abolished 1.07.01. | Abolished 1.09.87. | Not imposed. |

Table G-7 Financial transaction taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--|-------------------|--|---|
| LEASES OF LAND OR PREMISES DUTY (TENANCIES) (Residential leases are tax exempt) | 35c/\$100 of total cost of lease. Exemption for a lease whose total cost is no more than \$20 000. Movable dwelling sites used, or intended to be used as the principal place of residence of the lessee are also exempt. Duty on franchise agreements abolished on 1.07.01. | Abolished 26.04.01. | Abolished from 1.01.06. | Abolished from 1.01.04. | Abolished from 1.07.04. | Abolished 1.07.02 | 50c/\$100 of total cost of the lease (minimum \$20). However, if the yearly cost of the lease (includes rent payable, any rates and taxes paid and the value of improvements made) is no more than \$10 000 and the yearly value of the lease (capital value of lease) is no more than \$10 000, no duty applies. | Abolished from 1.07.06. Stamp duty will continue to be payable at conveyance rates for certain lease and franchise transactions that are similar to conveyances of dutiable property, including the conveyance of a lease or franchise and the grant of a lease where a premium or only nominal consideration is paid. |
| Transfer of lease: | Transfer duty payable. | | Transfer duty applies to the transfer of lease — on the value of the consideration paid for the lease and the consideration paid for, or the value of, chattels taken over. Exempt: Grant of lease over private dwelling provided no premium, fine or other consideration payable for grant. | | Conveyance duty applies on the value of the lease. | | Liab as a transfer of an interest in land. Conveyance rates apply. | Liab as a transfer of an interest in land. Conveyance rates apply. |
| Reference period: | Payments are due within three months after duty becomes liable. | | Documents must be lodged within 30 days of liability date and payments are generally due within 30 days of the date of assessment notice. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments are due within two months of execution of the instrument. | | Documents to be lodged and payment required within 90 days of the execution (signing) of the lease. | Payments are due within 60 days of the execution of the instrument. |

Table G-7 Financial transaction taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------|---|---|
| <p>HIRING ARRANGEMENTS DUTY</p> <p>Including motor vehicle leases. Sometimes called 'RENTAL DUTY'</p> | <p>Equipment financing arrangements:</p> <p>0.75% of the total amount of the hiring charges.</p> <p>Ordinary hire of goods:</p> <p>1.5% of the total amount of the hiring charges.</p> <p>First \$14 000 for each month is exempt only for hiring at 1.5% rate.</p> <p>Maximum duty payable \$10 000 for a special hiring arrangement.</p> <p>'Wet hires' (goods hired with an operator) are exempt.</p> | <p>Any commercial hire business receiving rental income in excess of \$6 000 in any month must pay rental duty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at 0.75% of rental income in excess of \$6 000 per month. A maximum duty of \$10 000 applies to special hiring agreements exceeding \$1 333 333. If rental agreement is entered into before 1.01.97, at a rate of 1.5% of total rental income received for the duration of the agreement. <p>Abolished from 1.01.07.</p> | <p>Hire duty 0.43% on total amount of hiring charges.</p> <p>An exemption is available for registered commercial hirers who have total annual hiring charges of \$100 000 or less.</p> <p>Exemption for credit purchase of goods with freehold land or land leased under the Land Act 1994 or a business interest.</p> <p>\$1 000 hiring charge threshold for a hire of goods by a person other than a commercial hirer.</p> <p>Abolished from 1.01.07</p> | <p>Equipment financing arrangements:</p> <p>0.75% of total amount of the hiring charge</p> <p>Ordinary hire of goods:</p> <p>1.5% of the total amount of the hiring charges.</p> <p>Abolished from 1.01.07.</p> | <p>Equipment finance — includes commercial hire purchase and other equipment financing arrangements for terms greater than 9 months.</p> <p>0.75% on rental income.</p> <p>All other types of rental arrangements:</p> <p>1.8% on rental income in excess of \$6 000 per month or \$72 000 per annum.</p> | Abolished 1.07.02 | <p>Equipment financing arrangements:</p> <p>0.75% of hiring charges.</p> <p>All other types of hiring arrangements:</p> <p>1.5% of hiring charges.</p> <p>For hiring charges (excluding equipment finance arrangements) the first \$6 000 for each month is exempt.</p> <p>All hiring arrangements are subject to a maximum \$10 000 duty for single arrangement.</p> | <p>1.8% of rental value.</p> <p>No duty payable if annual rental is \$90 000 or less.</p> <p>'Wet hires' (goods hired with an operator) are exempt.</p> <p>Special Hiring Arrangements:</p> <p>1.8% of rental value or \$9000 whichever is lesser.</p> |
| Reference period: | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. | Payments relate to the previous month's transactions. |
| HIRES PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS DUTY | See Hiring Arrangements Duty (equipment financing arrangements). | See Hiring Arrangements Duty. | See Hiring Arrangements Duty. | See Hiring Arrangements Duty. (Equipment Financing Arrangements). | See Hiring arrangements duty. (Equipment Financing Arrangements). | Abolished 1.07.02. | See Hiring Arrangements Duty. | See Hiring Arrangements Duty. |

Table G-8 Other duties and levies

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| EMERGENCY SERVICES LEVY | <p>Fire Service Levy Fire fighting services are funded through the Fire Service Levy. Once the cost of operating the services are determined, the amount is allocated across insurance industry, Local Councils and State Budget in the following proportions:</p> <p><i>NSW Fire Brigades</i> Insurance industry: 73.7%; Local councils: 12.3%; State Budget: 14.0%.</p> <p><i>Rural Fire Services:</i> Insurance industry: 73.7%; Local councils: 13.3%; State Budget: 13.0%.</p> | <p>Fire Service Levy Fire fighting services are funded through the Fire Service Levy. Once the cost of operating the fire services is determined, the amount of the levy is allocated across the insurance industry, local councils and the State Government in the following proportions:</p> <p><i>Melbourne Fire & Emergency Services Board</i> Insurance industry: 75%; Local Government: 12.5%; State Government: 12.5%.</p> <p><i>Country Fire Authority</i> Insurance industry: 77.5%; Local Government: 0.0%; State Government: 22.5%.</p> | <p>Fire Levy The Queensland Fire and Rescue Authority is funded through a fire levy that is collected on behalf of the State Government through municipal rates. The levy varies according to property type and location.</p> <p>Community Ambulance Cover (CAC) Levy The CAC levy replaced the voluntary Queensland Ambulance Service Subscription Scheme and transport charges for non-subscribers. It is collected through a payment of 26.09 cents per day or \$95.23 per year on electricity accounts. (The levy increases each year on 1 July by the CPI.)</p> | <p>The Emergency Services Levy replaced the fire services levy from 1.07.03. The new levy is property based and collected by the local government authorities.</p> <p>The levy rates vary by property type and by region.</p> | <p>Fixed Property: Flat fee \$50 (\$20 for special community use category and \$0 if outside local government areas) plus variable levy rate based on capital value adjusted for location and land use as follows: \$50 + variable component (capital value x area factor x land use factor x levy rate).</p> <p>Concessions: Up to \$40 concession applies to recipients of specified pensions and Government allowances and to qualifying self funded retirees.</p> <p>Mobile property: (Levy rates net of remissions). Cars and larger capacity motorcycles: \$24; Smaller capacity motorcycles: \$12; Commercial fishing vessels: \$12; Historical vehicles: \$6 (conditions apply). (Certain variations for country based mobile property apply.)</p> | <p>Fire Service levy <i>Insurance</i> Loss by fire, loss of profits, contractor's risk, boiler explosion and other: 28% of gross premium. Marine and cargo: 2% of gross premium. Aviation: 14% of gross premium. <i>Local council</i> Minimum levy of \$30 applies. Rates are based on assessed annual value (AAV) of properties. Motor vehicles Registration of motor vehicle: \$14 per vehicle.</p> | <p>Fire and Emergency Services Levy Is levied on all rateable properties. Residential and rural properties: \$84 per annum. Commercial properties: The formula is - (AUV – 22,000) x 0.4875%, where AUV is the 3 year average unimproved land value. Pensioners provided with a 50% concession.</p> | Not imposed. |

Table G-8 Other duties and levies (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| PARKING SPACE LEVY | <p>From 1.09.06 \$900 per annum on liable spaces within the City of Sydney and a prescribed area of the Municipality of North Sydney.</p> <p>\$450 per annum on liable spaces in St. Leonards, Chatswood, Parramatta and Bondi Junction.</p> <p>From 2004-05, the levy will be indexed annually to movements in the Sydney CPI over the year to the previous March quarter.</p> <p>Exemptions and concessions apply.</p> | <p>Called 'Congestion Levy'</p> <p>From 1 01.06, \$400 per annum per liable car parking space in Melbourne CBD and the surrounding areas of Southbank, St. Kilda Road, Docklands and East Melbourne, although there is a temporary levy reduction to the 2006 rate for a discrete part of the levy area in 2007 and 2008.</p> <p>As of 1 January 2007 the Levy will rise to \$800 annually.</p> <p>Exemptions and concessions apply.</p> | Not imposed. | <p>\$195.50 per annum per bay for long stay non-residential tenant parking within prescribed Perth city area.</p> <p>\$169.00 per bay for short stay public parking.</p> <p>\$84.75 per bay for motorcycle parking.</p> | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |
| HEALTH INSURANCE LEVY | <p>As of 1.02.06: \$1.13 per individual (single) per week and \$2.26 per week for families for policies written by Health Insurance Funds.</p> <p>As at 1.02.07: \$1.12 per individual and \$2.24 for families.</p> | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | <p>Referred to as the Ambulance Service Levy. As of 1.02.06, \$1.10 per single contributor per week, and \$2.20 per family, levied on policies written by Health Insurance Funds.</p> <p>As of 1.01.07, \$1.72 per single contributor per week, and \$3.44 per family, levied on policies written by Health Funds.</p> | Not imposed. |
| Reference period: | <p>Payments determined by total membership of the health fund on the first of the month.</p> <p>Payments due on the 15th of the same month.</p> | | | | | | <p>Payments are monthly and are in relation to a period three months prior (that is, April return is for January).</p> | |

Table G-8 Other duties and levies (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| INSURANCE PROTECTION TAX | Introduced on 1.07.01 to assist meeting claims against policies issued by HIH Insurance in relation to Compulsory Third Party (CTP) and Home Owner Warranty Schemes. The tax consists of a \$69m annual levy — \$65m on insurers registered with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), with apportionment among insurance companies based on their share of total NSW general and CTP insurance premium income and a 1% <i>ad valorem</i> tax imposed on premiums paid via brokers to overseas insurers and domestic general insurers not registered with APRA. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |
| SAVE THE RIVER MURRAY LEVY | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Charged at a flat rate to SA Water customers and indexed annually by movements in the Adelaide CPI. From 1.07.06: \$32.20 p.a. residential properties. \$145.20 p.a. non-residential customers. Pensioners who are eligible for a concession on SA Water rates and charges are exempt from the levy. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. | Not imposed. |

Table G-9 Land taxation

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--------------|
| Tax scale: | From 1.01.06 (2006 and 2007 land tax years): | From 1.01.06 (2006 Land Tax Year): | For 2006-07 | For the 2006-07 land tax year | For the 2006-07 land tax year | Effective 1 July 2005 | For 2006-07 Residential properties marginal rates: | Not imposed. |
| Marginal rates apply to excess above the lower limit of the range unless stated. | \$0-\$352 000: Nil Over \$352 000: \$100 + 1.7% of value over \$352 000. Non-concessional companies and special trusts will be taxed at the flat rate of 1.7%. Premium Property Tax was abolished from the 2005 land tax year. | Less than \$200 000: nil \$200 000-\$539 999: \$200 + 0.2% \$540 000-\$899 999: \$880 + 0.5% \$900 000-\$1 189 999: \$2 680 + 1.0% \$1 190 000-\$1 619 999: \$5 580 + 1.5% \$1 620 000-\$2 699 999: \$12 030 + 2.25% \$2 700 000 and over: \$36 330 + 3.5%. From 1.01.07 (2007 Land Tax Year): Less than \$200 000: nil \$200 000-\$539 999: \$200 + 0.2% \$540 000-\$899 999: \$880 + 0.5% \$900 000-\$1 189 999: \$2 680 + 0.8% \$1 190 000-\$1 619 999: \$5 000 + 1.2% \$1 620 000-\$2 699 999: \$10 160 + 1.8% \$2 700 000 and over: \$29 600 + 3.0%. | For resident individuals: Less than \$500 000: nil \$500 000-\$749 999: \$500 + 0.7% \$750 000-\$1 249 999: \$2 250 + 1.45% \$1 250 000-\$1 999 999: \$9 500 + 1.5% \$2 000 000-\$2 999 999: \$20 750 + 1.675% \$3 000 000 and over: 1.25% flat. For companies, trustees and absentees: Less than \$300 000: nil \$300 000-\$749 999: \$1 500 + 1.5% \$750 000-\$1 249 999: \$8 250 + 1.65% \$1 250 000-\$1 999 999: \$16 500 + 1.8% \$2 000 000 and over: 1.5% flat. | \$0-\$150 000: nil \$150 001-\$390 000: 0.15% of excess \$390 001-\$875 000: \$360 + 0.45% of excess \$875 001-\$2 000 000: \$2 543 + 1.62% of excess \$2 000 001-\$5 000 000: \$20 768 + 2.30% of excess. Over \$5 000 000: \$89 768 + 2.50% of excess The Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax is levied on the unimproved value of land situated in the metropolitan region at the rate of 0.15c per \$1 for land valued over \$150 000. | \$0-\$110 000: nil \$110 001-\$350 000: 0.3% \$350 001-\$550 000: \$720 + 0.7% \$550 001-\$750 000: \$2 120 + 1.65% \$750 001-\$1 000 000: \$5 420 + 2.4% Over \$1 000 000: \$11 420 + 3.7% | \$0-\$24 999: nil \$25 000-\$349 999: \$50 + 0.55% of value above \$25 000 \$350 000-\$749 999: \$1 837.50 + 2.0% of value above \$350 000 \$750 001 or more: \$9 837.50 + 2.5% of value above \$750 000 | Up to \$75 000: 0.6% \$75 001-\$150 000: 0.89% \$150 001-\$275 000: 1.15% Over \$275 000: 1.40% Commercial properties marginal rates: Up to \$150 000: 0.89% \$150 001-\$275 000: 1.25% Over \$275 000: 1.59% Based on average unimproved value which includes the 2004, 2005 and 2006 unimproved land values. | |

Table G-9 Land taxation (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|--|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Tax scale: (continued) | | <p>From 1.07.04, land tax will be payable on electricity transmission easements. The transmission companies will pay the annual tax rates that applied for the 2004 land tax year.</p> <p>A new land tax trusts regime came into operation on 1.01.06. A new surcharge will apply to the Victorian landholdings of trusts between \$20 000 and \$2.7 million. The surcharge is 0.375% for landholdings between \$20 000 and \$1.62 million. The surcharge tapers away for trusts with landholdings valued between \$1.62 million and \$2.7 million.</p> | <p>\$220 000 deduction from taxable value for natural persons who are residents; and a general 15% rebate for all natural persons who are not an absentee or trustee of a trust.</p> <p>For companies, trustees and absentees: \$170 000 exemption. Phasing in rebate available for groups in the \$170 000 to \$235 000 range: 36% maximum reducing by 0.5% per \$1 000 of excess. Payment is not required for assessments less than \$350.</p> | | | | | |

Table G-9 Land taxation (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|----|
| Exemptions^(a): | | | | | | | | |
| Primary residence: | All principal places of residence exempt, unless owned by special trust or company. | Principal place of residence exempt, except if owned by a company or by certain trusts.. | Exempt or deductible depending on circumstances. | Exempt, except principal place of residence owned by companies and trusts. | Exempt with conditions. Additional criteria apply where a business activity is conducted from the principal place of residence (full or partial exemptions may apply). | Exempt. | Exempt, apart from parcels of land that are rented or owned by a company or trust. | |
| Primary production land | Exempt if meet rural/non-urban zoning, otherwise exempt if meet business test. | Exempt with conditions. | Deductible. | Exempt. | Exempt with conditions. | Exempt. | Exempt. | |
| Reference period: | Based on the three year average of the unimproved land values at 30 June, if owned at midnight 31 December of the previous year. | Based on aggregate value of land owned as at midnight on 31 December of the previous year to the assessment year. | Based on value of land as at 30 June of the previous year. The land tax value is the lesser of the unimproved value at the 30 June and the average of the unimproved values at 30 June over the last three years. | Based on value of land as at 30 June of the previous year. | Based on value of land as at 30 June of the previous year. | Based on aggregate value of land as at 1 July of the assessment year. | Based on a rolling three-year average of property values. Liability is assessed quarterly on the liability dates of first of July, October, January and April. | |

(a) Generally charitable, religious and educational bodies are exempt with conditions.

Table G-10 Gambling — Racing and sports betting taxes

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---|---|
| RACING TAXES | Privatised entity. | Privatised entity. | Privatised entity. | | | | | Privatised entity. |
| ON-COURSE TOTALISATOR TAX Gross deduction from investment: | <p>Maximum, including FootyTAB, of 16% over the year. (Maximum commission from any one pool 25%.</p> <p>Fixed odds (Futures) Racing Betting Not applicable (Gross margin basis).</p> | <p>Maximum of 16% over the year. (Maximum commission from any one pool 25%).</p> | <p>Maximum of 16% over the year. (Amount of deduction percentage can vary from type of bet and from time to time depending on policy. The percentage is limited to a maximum of 25% on any one event but out of the total amount invested in a financial year in totalisators the percentage will not exceed 16%.)</p> | <p>Percentage of bets belonging to a race club.</p> <p>Win 14.5% Place: 14.25%</p> <p>Non-combined Win/Place average of 15.60%</p> <p>Doubles, Quinella, Quartette, Trifecta, Sweepstakes, Superfecta: 20.0%</p> <p>Favourite numbers: 25.0%</p> | <p>The deduction percentage is limited to a maximum of 25%.</p> <p>Deduction percentage can vary according to type of bet.</p> | Abolished 1.08.2000. | <p>Win/Place 14.25% Quinella 15% Trifecta: 20% Exacta: 16.5% Next Doubles: 17% Quadrella: 20% Other: 15% All pools are linked with Supertab with the exception of Canberra Harness and Canberra Dog Meetings.</p> | <p>Abolished All Pools combined with TABQ. Maximum of 16% over the year. (Amount of deduction percentage can vary from type of bet and from time to time depending on policy. The percentage is limited to a maximum of 25% on any one event but out of the total amount invested in a financial year in totalisators the percentage will not exceed 16%.) Fixed Odds Betting: TABQ has rights to a licence from 1.01.01.</p> |
| Net percentage received by government: | <p>Parimutuel Tax rate: 19.11% of player loss (i.e. gross deduction).</p> <p>Subject to approval by the Treasurer, tax on 'domestic' non-TAB totalisator investments fully rebated to clubs.</p> | <p>19.11% of player loss (gross deduction). (Minimum 84% returned to players). Payment of taxation is required within 14 days after the event.</p> | <p>20% of commission (gross deduction) of which 8.5% is allocated to the Community Investment Fund (CIF). Tax is collected monthly in arrears. GST credit provided. Quarterly licence fee \$169 200. Increased on 1 October 2007 to \$174 300 based on CPI increase.</p> | <p>Nil. State Government reimburses GST paid by racing clubs on their gross totalisator margin.</p> | Abolished 1 July 2005 | | <p>Government receives: Licence fee monthly of 10% of capital value divided by 12 less GST. Dividends and Tax Equivalent payments (2000-01 = 3.6%). In addition clubs receive 4% and Racing Development Fund (RDF) 0.5%.</p> | <p>Totalisator: 40% of licensee's commission deducted less GST. For races other than thoroughbred, harness horse and greyhound races and prescribed sporting events held: In Australia: 20% of licensee's commission deducted less GST. Outside Australia: 10% of licensee's commission deducted less GST.</p> |

Table G-10 Gambling — Racing and sports betting taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| OFF-COURSE TOTALISATOR TAX | Parimutuel pools: As for on-course totalisators. | As for on-course totalisators. | As for on-course totalisators. | As for on-course totalisators | As for on-course totalisators. | Abolished 1.08.2000. | As for on-course totalisators. | As for on-course totalisators. |
| Gross deductions from investments: | | | | | | | | |
| Net percentage received by government: | Parimutuel pools: As for on-course totalisators. | As for on-course totalisators. | As for on-course totalisators. | <p>Racing All pools: 5% of turnover. However, 0.5% of turnover is returned as rebate to TAB</p> <p>Fixed odds racing wagering remains unchanged at 2.0% of turnover. (effective 1.02.01).</p> <p>Note: State Government reimburses GST paid by TAB on gross gambling margin.</p> <p>Sports Parimutuel sports betting tax is set at 5% of turnover. Fixed odds sports betting is set at 0.5% of turnover. In addition, 25% of net return after tax is remitted to the Sports Wagering Account for disbursement by the Gaming and Wagering Commission on the direction of the Minister for Sport and Recreation.</p> | 6% of net wagering revenue (deductions). | | As for on-course pools. | As for on-course totalisators. |

Table G-10 Gambling — Racing and sports betting taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| BOOKMAKER'S TURNOVER TAX Net percentage received by Government | Abolished 31.03.02. | Abolished. | Abolished 30.06.2000. | All courses: 0% | Abolished with effect from 2.12.01. | On course: On horse racing and greyhound racing in or outside Tasmania: 1.0%. On all other bets placed by persons in Australia or New Zealand: 0.5%. On all other bets placed by persons outside Australia or New Zealand: 0.25%. Bookmakers can offset the amount of tax payable by GST amounts they have paid. | All courses 0% | 0.33% of turnover on racing events (the rate is GST exclusive). |
| Racing: | | | | Note: State Government reimburses GST paid by bookmakers on gross gambling margin. | | | | |
| Sports betting: | TAB Totalisator Sports Betting (FootyTAB) Maximum deduction : 25%. Note: Included in maximum commission average of 16% across parimutuel pools. Tax Rate: 19.11% of player loss. Fixed Odds Sports Betting Tax rate: 10.91% of gross margin. Bookmakers Tax rate abolished. | Totalisator sports betting: Maximum deduction: 25% Tax rate: 19.11% of deduction. Payment of taxation is required within 14 days after the event. Fixed odds sports betting: Tax rate: 10.91% of player loss. Payment of taxation is required within 7 days of the end of the month. | From investments: Totalisator: As for on-course and off-course race totalisator. Fixed odds betting: Not applicable (based on gross revenue, that is, bets taken less payouts). Gross deductions, net percentage received by Government: Totalisator: 20% of commission (gross deduction) of which 8.5% is allocated to the Community Investment Fund (CIF). Tax is collected monthly in arrears. GST credit provided. Fixed odds betting tax rate: 20% of gross revenue of which 8.5% is allocated to the CIF. Tax is collected monthly in arrears. GST credit provided. | At a racecourse 0.5%, of which half is retained by race club and the balance is remitted to the Sports wagering Account. At a sporting venue 2%, of which all is remitted to the Sports wagering Account. | Bets made by persons outside Australia: 0.25% of turnover. Other bets: nil. | On all other bets placed by persons in Australia or New Zealand: 0.5% On all other bets placed by persons outside of Australia or New Zealand: 0.25% | 0.25% on designated international sports. 0.50% on head to head bets. 1.00% on other fixed odds. 6.75% index betting. 6.00% parimutuel. GST credit provided. | Domestic sourced bets: reduced to Nil (Bets are subject to GST.) International sourced bets: 0.25% of turnover. (Bets are not subject to GST.) |

Table G-11 Gambling — Lotteries tax, soccer pool and levies

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Lotteries: | 66.1% of player loss (that is, subscriptions less outgoings for the public lottery). | 79.4% of player loss where GST is payable. 90% of player loss where GST is not payable. (The minimum return to players is 60%). (Revenue transferred by standing appropriation from Consolidated Fund to Hospitals and Charities Fund and Mental Health Fund.) Payment of taxation is required within 7 days of the determination of the lottery. | 62% of monthly gross revenue for declared lotteries of which 8.5% is allocated to the Community Investment Fund. 55% of monthly gross revenue for Instant Scratch-its of which 8.5% is allocated to the CIF. 45% of gross monthly revenue for Golden Casket of which 8.5% is allocated to the CIF. 59% of monthly gross revenue for Soccer Pools of which 8.5% is allocated to the CIF. (Monthly gross revenue equates to total receipts less prizes.) Taxes are collected in arrears. GST credit provided. Quarterly licence fee payable by Golden Casket Lottery Corp \$172 600. Increases on 1 October 2007 to \$177 100 based on CPI. Quarterly licence fee payable by QLD Lottery Corp \$7 100. Increases on 1 October 2007 to \$7 300 based on CPI. | Weekend Lotto, Oz Lotto, Powerball, Super 66 and Instants: Under the <i>Lotteries Commission Act 1990</i> : 40% of net subscriptions to Hospitals, 5% to the Arts, 5% to Sports and 12.5% to eligible organisations. Up to 5% to Festival of Perth and Australian Commercial Film Industry. (Net subscriptions = sales less prizes) | Lotto, Powerball, Super 66 and Instant scratchies: 41% of net gambling revenue is paid into the Hospitals Fund. Distributable surplus and income tax equivalent is paid into the Hospitals Fund. | No State Lotteries. Tasmania receives 100% of duty paid to the Victorian Government for Tasmanian subscriptions to Tattersalls' Lotteries. | No State Lotteries. Victoria: ACT receives 79.4% of the proportion of player loss on all tickets sold in the ACT for all games except Soccer Pools, which is 57.52% of player loss. New South Wales: ACT receives 66.1% of the proportion of player loss on all tickets sold in the ACT for all games. | Northern Territory receives a share of duty paid to the Victorian Government for Northern Territory subscriptions to Tattersalls' Lotteries. The Australian Lottery Company, Global Players Network Pty Ltd, DK Marketing Pty Ltd and CMS Pty Ltd have licences to conduct a mail order lottery. |

Table G-11 Gambling — Lotteries tax, soccer pool and levies (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| Soccer pools: | As for Lotteries. | 57.52% of player loss where GST is payable. 68.0% of player loss where GST is not payable. (The minimum return to players is 50%). Payment of taxation is required within 7 days of the determination of the lottery. | As for Lotteries. | As for Lotteries. | 41% of net gambling revenue and the net proceeds of the soccer pools (less GST) are paid into the Recreation and Sport Fund. | As for Lotteries. Tasmania receives duty paid to the Victorian Government for Tasmanian soccer pools subscription. | As for Lotteries. | 57.52% of player loss. |
| Levies | Not applicable | Health Benefit Levy. \$3 033.33 per year per operating machine. Levy is payable by clubs, hotels and the casino in two equal instalments due on 15 December and 15 June each year. | Not applicable | Not applicable | A stamp duty surcharge applies to the transfer of a gaming machine business (see transfer duty) | The Federal Group has exclusive rights to conduct casino operations and operate gaming machines in Tasmania for a 15 year period starting from 1.07.03. At the conclusion of this period, the licence converts to a rolling five year licence renewable annually. | Not applicable | Not applicable |

Table G-12 Gambling — Poker machine^(a) tax

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Clubs: | <p>From 1.09.06. Levied on annual profits derived from gaming machines:</p> <p>Up to \$200 000: 0%</p> <p>\$200 001-\$1m: 10.0%</p> <p>\$1m-\$5m: 19.5%</p> <p>\$5m-\$10m: 24.0%</p> <p>Over \$10m: 26.2%</p> <p>(Under the Community Development and Support Expenditure Scheme, the marginal tax rate on clubs' earnings above \$1m is reduced by 1.5% if clubs contribute 1.5% of gaming revenue in excess of \$1m to eligible community projects). Club tax rate changes are being phased in over seven years, starting from 1.09.04. GST rebate payments will continue to be provided to all clubs on the first \$200 000 of gaming profits from 2004-05.</p> | <p>24.24% of gross profit (equates to player loss or gross margin of operator).</p> | <p>Based on monthly metered win (that is, amount bet less payout to players). Monthly metered win:</p> <p>\$0-\$9 500: nil</p> <p>\$9 501-\$75 000: 17.91%</p> <p>\$75 001-\$150 000: 20.91%</p> <p>\$150 001-\$300 000: 23.91%</p> <p>\$300 001-\$1 400 000: 25.91%</p> <p>Over \$1 400 000: 35.91%</p> <p>(Includes a levy of 8.5% for the CIF.) These tax rates are post-GST.</p> | <p>No gaming machines.</p> | <p>Tax based on annual net gambling revenue in a financial year.</p> <p>\$0-\$75 000: nil</p> <p>\$75 001-\$399 000: 21% of excess</p> <p>\$399 001-\$945 000: \$68 040 + 28.5% of excess</p> <p>\$945 001-\$1.5m: \$223 650 + 30.91% of excess</p> <p>\$1.5m-\$2.5m: \$395 200.50 + 37.5% of excess</p> <p>\$2.5m-\$3.5m: \$770 200 + 47.0% of excess</p> <p>Above \$3.5m: \$1 240 200.50 + 55.0% of excess.</p> <p>These rates apply to all not-for-profit licensees.</p> | <p>Tax based on annual net gambling revenue in a financial year.</p> <p>< \$35m: 20.88%</p> <p>≥ \$35m: \$7.308 million plus 25.88% of gross profit in excess of \$35 million per annum</p> <p>In addition, a community support levy of 4% of gross profit is levied.</p> | <p>Tax is levied on gross monthly gaming machine revenue (player loss) as follows:</p> <p>< \$15 000: nil.</p> <p>\$15 001-\$24 999: 15%</p> <p>\$25 000-\$49 999: 16%</p> <p>Above \$50 000: 18%.</p> <p>Unlawful gambling: 100%.</p> | <p>Based on monthly gross profits:</p> <p>\$0-\$5 000: 12.91%</p> <p>\$5 001-\$50 000: 22.91%</p> <p>\$50 001-\$150 000: 32.91%</p> <p>> \$150 000: 42.91%</p> |

Table G-12 Gambling — Poker machine^(a) tax (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Clubs Reference period: | Payments are quarterly, relating to the previous three months' transactions. | Payment of taxation is required weekly within seven days of the end of the week. | Payments are made monthly relating to previous month's activity. | | Payments are made monthly relating to previous month's activity. | Payments relate to previous month's activity. | Payments are monthly and relate to transactions in the previous month. | Payments are made monthly relating to previous month's activity. |
| Hotels: | From 1.07.06 Levied on annual profits derived from gaming machines: Up to \$25 000: 5.5% \$25 001-\$200 000: 15.5% \$200 001-\$400 000: 19.8% \$400 001-\$1m: 27.7% \$1m - \$5m: 32.7% >\$5m 39.1% All tax rates are marginal rates. Changes to hotel tax rates to be phased in over seven years, starting from 1.07.04 through to 1.07.10. | 32.57% of gross profit (net cash balance) of which 8.33% is allocated to the Community Support Fund. In addition, Tattersalls is required to pay additional tax equal to 7% of its gross gaming revenue at clubs and hotels (in lieu of a licence fee payment). | 35.91% of monthly metered win (that is, amount bet less payout to players). Includes a levy of 8.5% for the CIF. In addition, hotels are required to contribute to the Health Services Fund based on monthly metered win (amount bet less payout to players). Monthly metered win: \$0-\$100 000: nil \$100 001-\$140 000: 3.5% \$140 001-\$180 000: 5.5% \$180 001-\$220 000: 7.5% \$220 001-\$260 000: 13.5% Over \$260 000: 20% Note: These tax rates are post-GST. | No gaming machines. | Tax based on annual net gambling revenue in a financial year. \$0-\$75 000: nil \$75 001-\$399 000: 27.5% of excess \$399 001-\$945 000: \$89 100 +37.0% of excess \$945 001-\$1.5m: \$291 120 + 40.91% of excess \$1.5m-\$2.5m: \$518 170 + 47.5% of excess \$2.5m-\$3.5m: \$993 170.50 + 57.0% of excess Greater than \$3.5m: \$1 563 170.50 + 65.0% of excess. | As for clubs. In addition, a community support levy of 4% will be levied. | 25.9% of gross monthly gaming machine revenue. | 42.91% of gross profit plus a Community Benefit Levy at 10% of gross profit. |

Table G-12 Gambling — Poker machine^(a) tax (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|----|---|---|--|---|
| Gaming machine levy | | <p>Health Benefit Levy:</p> <p>From 2005-06: \$3,033.33 per annum for each operating machine. The levy is payable by the two gaming operators and the casino operator in two equal instalments by 15 December and 15 June each year.</p> | | | <p>A stamp duty surcharge applies to the transfer of a gaming machine business.</p> <p>See transfer duty.</p> | | | |
| Reference period: | Payments are quarterly, relating to the previous three months' transactions. | Payment is required weekly within 7 days of the end of the week. | Payments are made monthly relating to the previous month's activity. | | <p>Payments are made monthly relating to previous month's activity.</p> <p>A stamp duty surcharge applies to the transfer of a gaming machine business (see conveyances section).</p> | Payments are monthly and relate to previous month's gross profit. | Payments are monthly and relate to transactions in the previous month. | Payments are monthly and relate to previous month's activity. |

(a) Also known as Electronic Gaming Machines (EGM).

Table G-13 Gambling — Casino tax

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licence fee: | A once only non-refundable lump sum payment of \$256m (fully paid). | Payments totalling \$358.4m (fully paid). | \$174 600 per quarter. (Indexed each 1 July to CPI.) | \$2.1m per annum (indexed to CPI). | Nil. | For 2006-07, \$122 300 per casino per month (amount is indexed annually.) | Annual fees \$0.711m for 2006-07, CPI linked. | Not imposed. |
| Tax rate: | <p>From 1.07.06: 10.91% of gross revenue from table gaming plus super tax on table revenue above \$285m per annum at 1% per each \$7m to a maximum of 35.91%.</p> <p>13.41% of gross revenue from slots.</p> <p>International 'high roller' program was reactivated on 1.01.06.</p> <p>Under the Agreement, a non-refundable instalment of \$3m is paid in January and July.</p> <p>An additional 10% duty applies to gross gaming revenue in excess of \$60m.</p> <p>The NSW Government is required to pay the casino a rebate on the gross amount of GST paid on the program.</p> | <p>Regular players: 21.25% of gross gaming revenue plus super tax.</p> <p>Super tax: 1% for each \$20m of gross gaming revenue above \$500m (CPI adjusted from 1994) up to maximum of 20% on gross gaming revenue over \$880m (CPI adjusted from 1994). The maximum total tax on marginal revenue is 41.25%.</p> <p>Commission based players: 9% of gross gaming revenue from dedicated gaming tables plus a super tax.</p> <p>Super tax of 1% for each \$20m of gross gaming revenue above \$160m (CPI adjusted from 1994).</p> <p>The maximum total tax on marginal revenue for commission-based players is 21.25%.</p> | <p>20% of gross revenue for Gold Coast and Brisbane casinos and 10% of gross revenue for Townsville and Cairns Casinos.</p> <p>Junkets (premium players): 10% of gross gaming revenue for Gold Coast and Brisbane casinos and 8% for Cairns and Townsville casinos. (Gross gaming revenue equates to amount bet less amount won by players).</p> <p>Taxes are collected monthly in arrears.</p> <p>GST credit provided.</p> | <p>International commission business (ICB) 12% of gross revenues from 1.12.04 to 1.12.06</p> <p>11% after 1.12.06</p> <p>EGMs & Trackside 20% of gross revenues</p> <p>Table Games & Keno 17% of gross revenues from 12.04 to 12.06, 18 % from 12.06 onwards</p> | <p>Table games at 0.91% of net gambling revenue plus gaming machines at 34.41% of net gambling revenue.</p> | <p>The Federal Hotel Group has exclusive rights to conduct casino operations and operate gaming machines in Tasmania for a 15 year period starting from 1.07.03. At the conclusion of this period, the licence converts to a rolling five year licence renewable annually.</p> <p>The tax is based on gross profit earned in a financial year.</p> <p>Keno & Table Gaming: The tax rate applying to Keno is 5.88% of gross profit.</p> <p>The gaming tax rate applying to casino table games is 0.88% of gross profit.</p> <p>EGMs: <\$35m: 20.88% ≥\$35m: −\$7.308 million plus 25.88% of gross profit in excess of \$35 million per annum.</p> <p>From 1.07.13, a single flat rate of 25.88% will apply to all gross profit.</p> | <p>General gaming operations: 10.9% of gross revenue.</p> <p>Commission-based operations: 0.9% of gross revenue.</p> <p>Interactive gaming licence fee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$200 000 on the day licence is granted; \$100 000 on each anniversary of that day. <p>Tax rate: Tax payable is 20% of gross profit each month.</p> <p>This drops to 10% in the month after total profit for the year exceeds \$10m.</p> <p>The month after profits first exceed \$20m, the rate drops to 5% until the end of the financial year.</p> <p>Not subject to GST.</p> | <p>Lasseters (Alice Springs Casino)</p> <p>Table games: Tax rate is 8% (effective rate is 0% after GST).</p> <p>Poker machine tax: 21% on gross profit. (GST inclusive rate).</p> <p>(Tax payable is calculated at the prescribed rate and is to be reduced by an amount equal to GST.)</p> <p>Internet Casino: Australian sourced bets: nil (such bets are subject to GST). International sourced bets: 4% of gross profit (such bets are not subject to GST).</p> |

Table G-13 Gambling — Casino tax (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|----|---|-----|---|
| Tax rate (cont) | | There are no dedicated gaming machines for commission-based players. Where commission-based players play on gaming machines, the 21.25% tax rate applying to regular players applies. GST credit provided. Payment of taxation is required monthly within seven days of the end of the month. Super tax is calculated annually and payment is required by 7 July of the following financial year. | | | | TT-Line (Admirals Casino) 17.91% of gross profit for gaming machines. 7.91% of gross profit for all other forms of gaming. | | Skycity (Darwin Casino) Inhouse Keno & Table games: 12% of gross profit less GST. Commission-based Games: 9.09% of gross profit less GST. Poker Machine Tax: 20% of gross profit. (Tax payable is calculated at the prescribed rate and is to be reduced by an amount equal to GST.). |
| Other State charges: | Community Benefit Levy of 2% of gross gaming revenue. | 1% of gross revenue of both standard and commission-based players (Community Benefit Levy). | 1% of gross revenue to Community Benefit Fund. | 1% of gross revenue for upkeep of Burswood Park to 31.12.06. From 1.01.07 1.5% of gross revenue will be for Swan/Canning River conservation and upkeep of Burswood Park increasing to 2% from 1.01.08. | | | | |

Table G-14 Gambling — Other taxes

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Other gambling taxes: | <p>Footy TAB, Soccer TAB, Sports TAB: 19.11% of player loss (commission)</p> <p>Fixed odds (futures) Racing Betting: 10.91% of monthly gross profit (i.e. sales less payments).</p> <p>Fixed odds Sports Betting: 10.91% of monthly gross profit (i.e. sales less payments).</p> | <p>Footy tipping: 58.41% of player loss where GST is payable.</p> <p>67.50% of player loss where GST is not payable.</p> <p>(The minimum return to players is 60%.)</p> <p>Payment of taxation is required within seven days of the determination of the lottery.</p> <p>Soccer pools: 57.52% of player loss where GST is payable.</p> <p>68.0% of player loss where GST is not payable.</p> <p>(The minimum return to players is 50%.)</p> <p>Payment of taxation is required within seven days of the determination of the lottery</p> | <p>Interactive tax: if the game is one approved under a gaming Act – the rate of tax specified in that Act applies; otherwise :</p> <p>50% of gross profit of which 8.5% is allocated to the Community Investment Fund. (Gross profit equates to the amount bet on a game less amount won by players.)</p> <p>The tax is collected monthly in arrears. GST credit provided. Quarterly licence fee of \$61 600. Increases on 1 October each year based on CPI.</p> <p>Soccer Pools As per taxes on lotteries.</p> | <p>Australian Rules football and cricket TAB betting gross commission: 25%, tax to government: 5%.</p> <p>75% of sport betting receipts is paid out in dividends and the remainder (i.e. net of the sports betting tax and after the TAB has deducted its administrative expenses) is made available for allocation by the Minister for Sport and Recreation.</p> <p>Soccer Pools As per taxes on lotteries.</p> | <p>Soccer Pools 41% of net gambling revenue from soccer pools and the net proceeds of soccer pools are paid into the Recreation and Sport Fund.</p> <p>Fixed odds sports betting conducted by TAB. State tax: 6% of net wagering revenue.</p> | <p>Internet gaming: Sports betting endorsement 0.5% of turnover in relation to wagers from persons in Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>0.25% of turnover in relation to wagers from overseas persons.</p> <p>Fixed odds wagering endorsement 1.0% of turnover.</p> <p>Simulated gaming (Internet gaming) endorsement within Australia for gross profit:</p> <p><\$10m annual turnover: 20% of monthly gross profits</p> <p>\$10m-≤\$20m: 20% of the monthly gross profits derived before the cumulative gross profits exceeded \$10m, plus 17.5% of the monthly gross profits derived after cumulative gross profit exceeded \$10m.</p> <p>> \$20m: As above plus 15% of gross profit above \$20m</p> <p>Outside Australia: 4% of total gross profit.</p> | <p>Soccer Pools ACT receives a percentage share of all tickets sold as per lottery tickets.</p> | <p>Soccer Pools 57.52% of player loss.</p> |

Table G-14 Gambling — Other taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|--|-----|----|
| Other: | | | | | | <p>Major lottery endorsement 35.55% of turnover.</p> <p>Soccer Pools As per taxes on lotteries.</p> <p>Betting exchanges Betfair Pty Ltd only operator.</p> <p>Taxes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on events held outside Australia – 10% of commission, • within Australia – 15% of commission. <p>Product levy on racing events held in Australia – 20% of commission.</p> <p>Annual licence fee of 350 000 units. In 2006-07, one fee unit equal to \$1.21 (or total cost of \$423 500).</p> <p>Two-thirds of taxes on Australian events, half of taxes on overseas events and all product levies are paid to Tasmanian racing industry.</p> | | |

Table G-14 Gambling — Other taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--------------|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Keno: | <p>For all games of Keno including 'Heads or Tails?'. 8.91% of player loss (total amount wagered less contribution to the Keno Prize Fund) where player loss is less than or equal to \$86.5m, and 14.91% of player loss thereafter. Payment of taxation is required weekly and is payable on the following Monday.</p> | <p>Club Keno: 24.24% of player losses subject to a minimum player return of 75%. Payment of taxation is required weekly for the week ending Saturday and is payable on the following Tuesday.</p> | <p>Keno Jupiters Keno (State-wide): 26.25% of monthly gross revenue, after deducting casino commissions, of which 8.5% is allocated to the Community Investment Fund. The tax is collected monthly in arrears. GST credit provided. Quarterly licence fee \$172 600. Increases on 1 October each year based on CPI.</p> <p>Brisbane and Gold Coast casinos: Receive 25% commission on sales of Jupiters Keno and pay tax at 21% (including a 1% Community Benefit Levy on commissions.</p> <p>Townsville and Cairns casinos: Receive 25% commission on sales of Jupiters Keno and pay tax at 11% (including a 1% CBL) on commissions.</p> | Not applicable. e | <p>Keno (operated by Lotteries Commission): 41% of net gambling revenue is paid into Hospitals Fund. Distributable surplus and income tax equivalent is paid to Hospitals Fund.</p> | <p>Tas Keno: 5.88% of gross profit.</p> | <p>Vic Keno: Refer to Lotteries for details of ACT share from sale of Victorian Keno products.</p> <p>ACTTAB Keno: 2.53% of turnover.</p> | <p>NT Keno: 20% on gross profit. (Tax payable is calculated at the prescribed rate and reduced by the GST amount.)</p> |

Table G-15 Motor taxes

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Fee implementation date: | 1.07.06. | 1.07.06. | 1.07.06. | 1.07.06. | 1.07.06. | 1.07.06. | 1.07.06. | 1.01.06. |
| Motor vehicle registration fee: | Car: \$50 Cycle: \$50 Lorry: \$50 Lorry mass 5 tonnes or more: \$218 Articulated: \$326 | Appointment & Inspection Fee: \$32.60 Standard Number Plate Fee: \$27.80 | Traffic improvement fee: \$41.25 Plate fee: \$20.45 Charged on original registration. | Recording fees Car: \$10.15 Cycle: \$10.15 Lorry: \$17.20 Plate Fee: \$19.00 Charged on original registration. | Administration fees: Renewal of registration: Car: \$6 Cycle: \$6 Lorry: \$6 New registration: Car: \$21 Cycle: \$21 Lorry: \$21 | Car: \$69.65 Cycle: \$55.65 | Establishment of registration: \$64. Not charged separately in the ACT on renewal of registration. | For vehicles over 3 years old and < 4.5 tonnes Gross vehicle Mass (GVM): \$8.40 for replacement of registration label plus inspection fee of \$38.50 (inc GST). For vehicles less than 3 years old: No inspection is required. \$8.40 for replacement label. For trailers < 4.5 tonnes GMV: \$8.40 for replacement of registration label plus inspection fee of \$38.50 (incl. GST). For heavy vehicles and trailers > 4.5 tonnes GVM: \$8.40 for replacement of registration label plus inspection fee of \$77 (incl. GST). Upgrade/temporary upgrade of configurations: \$18 |

Table G-15 Motor taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Motor vehicle weight/engine capacity tax: | Based on the vehicle tare weight with GVM under 4.5 tonne. From 1.01.96, Heavy vehicles (motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonnes GVM) are charged under the National Heavy Vehicle Charges (charges based on vehicle's nominated configurations, number of axles, hauling unit, trailers and vehicle's type). | Victorian registration fees are based on Mass Rating Charges (MRC) and are not classified by the intended use of the vehicle (that is, private or business use). From 1.01.96, light vehicles (motor vehicles with MRC not exceeding 4.5 tonne) and not otherwise entitled to be registered for a lesser fee (various exemptions): Flat fee: \$168.60. From 1.01.96, the National Heavy Vehicle Charges (charges based on nominated operating configuration, number of axles, MRC) apply to heavy vehicles (motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonne GVM (where they are not otherwise entitled to be registered for a lesser fee, i.e., as a primary producer vehicle.) | From 1.07.05, based on the number of cylinders for passenger vehicles. | Based on vehicle type and tare (unladen) weight with GVM under 4.501 tonnes. From 1.01.96 Heavy vehicles (motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonnes GVM) are charged under the National Heavy Vehicle Charges. (Charges based on vehicle's nominated configurations, number of axles, hauling units, trailers and vehicle's type). | Registration fees for non-commercial vehicles (sedans etc) with a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less are based on the number of cylinders. Fees for commercial vehicles with an unladen mass of 1.0 tonne or less are based on the number of cylinders. For vehicles with an unladen mass greater than 1.0 tonne but with a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less, the fee is calculated according to the unladen mass. | From 1.07.97: based on the number of cylinders or vehicle weight. Pensioners and farmers may be entitled to a 40% rebate on motor tax for Class A vehicles and other light vehicles. | Based on vehicle type and tare (unladen) weight. Charges for heavy vehicles (GVM over 4.5 tonnes) based on nominated operating configuration, number of axles, mass rating charge under the National Heavy Vehicle Charges. Road Rescue Fee for the grant or renewal of registration annual fee payable for any motor vehicle other than a veteran, vintage or historical vehicle and vehicles registered to Jervis Bay residents. Annual fee: \$16. | Based on engine capacity. |

Table G-15 Motor taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Private motor vehicles: | 0-975kg: \$157 976-1154kg: \$177 1155-1504kg: \$205 1505-2504kg: \$313 | Base fee \$168.60. | Number of cylinders: 1 to 3: \$159.35 4: \$202.65 5 to 6: \$311.45 7 to 8: \$436.15 9 to 12: \$571.55 Number of rotors: 2: \$202.65 3: \$311.45 | \$14.24 per 100kg of tare. Discount to the registration fee for family vehicles – \$55 for a twelve month period, or \$27.50 for a six month period. | For passenger carrying vehicles, the fee is based on the number of cylinders. 1 to 4: \$88 5 to 6: \$172 7 and over: \$251 Rotary or electric: \$85 | Class A vehicles Fee based on number of cylinders. 3 or fewer: \$91 4: \$106 5 to 6: \$133 7 to 8: \$183 Over 8: \$205 Rotary or electric: \$106 | For a passenger and goods carrying vehicle with a GVM not exceeding 4.5 tonnes, where the vehicle weighs: Private use 975kg or less \$190 976-1154: \$210 1155-1504: \$238 1505-2504: \$346 2505-2794: \$526 2795-4500: \$535 For business use 975kg or less: \$287 976-1154: \$318 1155-1504: \$366 1505-4500: \$535 Examination or inspection of vehicles Trailers ≤ 4.5 tonnes GVM: \$27.50* Motorcycles \$37.00* Motor vehicles not exceeding 4.5 tonnes GVM: \$37.00* Trailers exceeding 4.5 tonnes GVM: \$37.00* Motor vehicles exceeding 4.5 tonnes GVM: \$110* Follow up inspections of all vehicles: \$11.90*. *includes GST. | Engine size cc 4 cylinders or fewer 0-500: \$15 501-1000: \$30 1001-1500: \$48 1501-2000: \$64 2001-3000: \$70 More than 4 cylinders 2001-2500: \$90 2501-3000: \$108 3001-3500: \$133 3501-4000: \$152 4001-4500: \$180 4501-5000: \$200 5001-5500: \$231 5501-6000: \$252 6001-7000: \$294 7001-8000: \$301.60 |

Table G-15 Motor taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Business motor vehicles: | <p>0-975kg: \$254 976-1154kg: \$285 1155-1504kg: \$333 1505-2504kg: \$502 The rate varies in many steps up to \$1 457 at 4 500kg.</p> <p>Motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonnes GVM: National Heavy Vehicle Charging Regime based on GVM, number of axles, body type and trailer use. An additional bridge levy of (\$119 applies to omnibus, tourist vehicles and coaches with a tare weight of 3.565 tonnes upwards.</p> | <p>Base fee \$160.50.</p> <p>Motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonnes GVM: the National Heavy Vehicle Charging Regime, where the various rates are based on GVM, number of axles, body type and trailer use.</p> | <p>Registration fee as for private motor vehicles.</p> <p>Motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonnes GVM: the National Heavy Vehicle Charging Regime, where the various rates are based on GVM, number of axles, body type and trailer use.</p> | <p>Standard vehicles: Motor car: \$14.75 per 100kg tare weight. Motor wagon: \$14.75 per 100kg tare weight. Motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonne GVM and which are not otherwise entitled to be registered for a lesser fee (i.e., primary producer vehicle): National Heavy Vehicle Charging Regime based on GVM, number of axles, body type and trailer use. For heavy special purpose vehicles, the rate for PSV and TSV categories is \$86.</p> | <p>Light commercial vehicles (that is, do not have a GVM or GCM greater than 4.5 tonnes): based on number of cylinders for vehicles with a Tare mass not exceeding 1 tonne. 1 to 4 cyl: \$88 5 to 6 cyl: \$178 7 and over: \$260 Rotary or electric: \$85</p> <p>Based on tare mass for vehicles over 1 tonne: 1.001-1.5 tonne: \$194 Greater than 1.5 tonne: \$330</p> <p>Heavy vehicles: All motor vehicles with a GVM or GCM or tare mass of more than 4.5 tonnes are being registered under the National Heavy Vehicle Charging Scheme.</p> | <p>Other light vehicles: A truck with a GVM of 3 tonne or more based on number of cylinders 4 cylinders: \$205 5 to 6: \$239 7 to 8: \$273 Greater than 8: \$308 Rotary or electric: \$205</p> <p>A bus with 10 adult seats including the driver's seat: \$137</p> <p>A bus with more than 10 adult seats including the driver's seat: \$239.</p> <p>Heavy vehicles: National Heavy Vehicle Charging Regime based on GVM, number of axles, number of trailers towed and axles.</p> | <p>Registration of vehicles: Fixed load trailer 250kg or less: \$53 251-764: \$135 765-975: \$206 976-1154: \$226 1155-1504: \$254 1505-2499: \$362 2500-2504: \$553 2505-2794: \$873 2795-3054: \$986 3055-3304: \$1075 3305-3564: \$1164 3565-3814: \$1247 3815-4064: \$1338 4065-4324: \$1423 4325-4500: \$1512</p> <p>Motor tractors 2000kg or less: \$105 2001-4000: \$175 4000 & over: \$399</p> <p>Motor implements 975kg or less: \$78 976-1154: \$82 1155-1504: \$87 1505-4500: \$107</p> <p>Heavy vehicles (GVM over 4.5 tonnes) are charged according to the <i>Road Transport Charges (Australian Capital Territory) Act 1993</i>. These are nationally agreed charges.</p> | <p>Registration fee as for private motor vehicles.</p> <p>Motor vehicles of more than 4.5 tonne GVM: National Heavy Vehicle Registration Scheme charges based on GVM, number of axles, body type and trailer use.</p> |

Table G-15 Motor taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Motorcycles: | Flat tax: \$50 | Flat tax: \$33.70 | Flat tax: \$68.45 | Up to 250cc: \$29.51 Over 250cc: \$44.29 | Flat tax: \$30 | Flat tax: \$15 | Up to 100cc: \$80.00 Over 100cc: \$80.00 | Up to 600cc: \$10 Over 600cc: \$15 |
| Transfer fee: | Private transfer Car: \$25 Cycle: \$25 Lorry: \$25 Motor dealer transfer: \$25 | Private transfer (vehicle): \$29.60 Motor car dealer (vehicle): \$15.10 Cycle and/or trailer: \$5.20 | Car: \$18.95 Cycle: \$18.95 Lorry: \$18.95 | Car: \$8.50 Cycle: \$8.50 Lorry: \$8.50 | Car: \$21 Cycle: \$21 Lorry: \$21 | Car: \$21.75 Cycle: \$21.75 Lorry: \$21.75 Trailer: \$21.75 | Car: \$28.00 Cycle: \$28.00 Lorry: \$28.00 | Car: \$14.40 Cycle: \$14.40 Lorry: \$14.40 |
| Driver's licence: | 1 year: \$41.00 3 years: \$101.00 5 years: \$135.00 Pensioner Concession card holders and certain Department of Veteran Affairs (DAV) card holders are exempt from licence fees. | 3 years: \$43.00 10 years: \$146.00 | 1 year: \$25.65 2 years: \$35.70 3 years: \$45.75 4 years: \$55.80 5 years: \$65.85 Duplicate: \$24.60 | 1 year: \$35.00 5 years: \$111.00 | 1 year: \$24.00 10 years: \$240.00 In addition to the above fees an administration fee of \$15 applies. | Standard 1 year: \$24.80 2 years: \$40.50 3 years: \$56.25 4 years: \$71.95 5 years: \$86.50 Pensioner 1 year: \$16.30 2 years: \$23.55 3 years: \$32.05 4 years: \$39.30 5 years: \$45.35 Persons who have attained the age of 65 are exempt from the licence renewal fee but must pay a fee of \$7.85 for a driver's licence photo. | 1 year: \$26.40 5 years: \$132.00 | 1 year: \$24.00 2 years: \$36.00 3 years: \$48.00 4 years: \$60.00 5 years: \$72.00 |
| Motorcycle riders licence: | As above or free if car or lorry licence is held. | As above or free if car or lorry licence is held and vice versa. | As above. | As above. | As above for Driver's Licence or free if car or lorry licence is held. | As above. | As above. No additional fee payable if holder of licence for both motorcycle and motor vehicle. | As above. |

Table G-15 Motor taxes (continued)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Learner's permit: | Car: \$17 Cycle: \$17 | Motor Car: \$18.30 (valid for a period of 10 years). Motorcycle: \$18.30 (valid for a period of 15 months). | \$16.30 (1 year) | Light vehicles: \$54.40 (valid for 1 year). Heavy vehicle combinations: \$155.70 Multi combinations(MC). \$43.30 Includes application fee and one practical driving test. | \$25.00 plus an administration fee of \$15.00 (issued for a period of 24 months). | Novice learner 3 years \$24.80. Non-novice learner – 1 year \$24.80 | Valid for two years: \$31.00. | Cars: \$18 (12 months) Cycles: \$18 (3 months) |
| Licence test fee: | \$42 (valid for one practical driving or riding test). Driver qualification test: \$34 Driver knowledge test: \$34 Hazard perception test: \$34 | Motor vehicle Appointment Fee: \$10.60 Learner Driving Test (Practical): \$33.20 Learner Knowledge Test (Written): \$18.10 Hazard Perception Test: \$13.80 Motorcycle VicRoads no longer provides a motorcycle learner permit and licence testing service. Heavy vehicle Accredited heavy vehicle providers of heavy vehicle licence testing services offer tests with an accompanying training service on a commercial basis. VicRoads continues to provide a testing service. Appointment fee: \$10 Written knowledge test: \$14.30 (GST included) Heavy vehicle practical test: \$36.30 (GST included). | \$39.30 (valid until a driving test is conducted.) \$16.75(Road Rules test) | \$55.40 (valid for 1 year. Includes application fee learner's permit plus one practical driving test.) Subsequent tests \$28.40 each. \$155.40 heavy vehicle combinations, \$113.20 subsequent tests. MC application \$43.30 MC Class restriction removal \$113.20 | Written test: \$10 Plus an administration fee of \$15.00 (practical test by private providers) \$21 written test (practical test by private providers). Motorcycle courses Level 1: (learner's permit): \$290 Level 2: (full licence) \$255 In addition to the above fees, an administration fee of \$15 applies. Motor vehicle test 40 minute test: \$36 Greater than 40 minutes test: \$84 Booking fee: \$15 Administration fee: \$15 | \$31.45 car/cycle per test. Novice driver: \$51.65 Instructor licence test: \$60.50 | Driving test: \$73 (including GST). | Driving Test: \$26.40 per test (incl. GST). Riding test for provisional or open licence: \$26.40 per test (incl. GST). Instructor's licence test: \$92.40 per test (incl. GST). |
| Surcharge/ Levy on motor vehicle third party vehicles insurance: | Nil. | 10% stamp duty on insurance premium charge, that is, private motor vehicle \$347.00 premium, insurance duty \$34.70. | A \$7 levy applies on compulsory third party policies. | 10% stamp duty on insurance premium. | Yearly policy: \$60 9 monthly policy: \$45 6 monthly policy: \$30 3 monthly policy: \$15 | \$6 per policy. | Nil. | Nil. |

Table G-16 Income from public authorities

| NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Government Trading Enterprises and State Owned Corporations are required to make dividend and income tax equivalent payments to State revenues. The legislative basis for the payment of dividends is the <i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1983</i>. The legislative basis for the payment of tax equivalents is the <i>State Owned Corporations Act 1989</i>. The rate of return varies according to economic circumstances.</p> <p>In 2006-07, estimated dividends were \$1 142m and tax equivalents were \$626m.</p> <p>Major contributors were the electricity sector, \$1 203m and water, property and resources public trading enterprises, \$409m.</p> | <p>Dividends and tax equivalent payments are payable to Consolidated Revenue from various public bodies under the <i>State Owned Enterprises Act 1992</i> and various industry-specific Acts. These Acts allow the Treasurer and the relevant portfolio Minister, in consultation with the boards of the entities, to determine a dividend. Dividends are determined with respect to benchmarks based on private sector practice and the particular circumstances of each entity. Tax equivalent payments are based on Australian Government tax legislation and practice.</p> <p>In 2006-07, dividends totalled \$563.2m and income tax and rate equivalent income totalled \$478.2m.</p> | <p>In accordance with corporatisation and commercialisation principles, public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations paid an estimated \$742m of dividends and \$1120m of tax equivalent payments in 2006-07. The major contributors were the electricity sector and the transport sector (rail and ports). Other contributors included Forestry Plantations Queensland, Golden Casket Corporation, Queensland Treasury Corporation and Queensland Investment Corporation.</p> | <p>Government enterprises that are subject to corporatisation and commercialisation principles are required to pay dividends and Australian Government income tax equivalent payments to the Consolidated Fund. Local government rates equivalent payments were also made by a number of public corporations.</p> <p>In 2006-07, public corporations contributed dividends of \$445m, tax equivalent payments of \$304m, and local government rates equivalents of \$12m.</p> | <p>Government businesses were required to make dividend contributions and tax equivalent payments to general revenue.</p> <p>In 2006-07, distributions (including tax equivalents and council rate equivalents) from public non-financial corporations (including SA Water Corporation, Lotteries Commission of SA and Forestry SA) and distributions from public financial corporations (including Land Management Corporation and SA Government Financing Authority) totalled \$491.02m.</p> | <p>Dividends, tax equivalent payments and guarantee fees are payable to the Consolidated Fund from Government businesses under the <i>Government Business Enterprise Act 1995</i> and Portfolio legislation. The Treasurer determines dividends having regard to private sector benchmarks and the particular circumstances of each Government Business Enterprise (GBE) and State Owned Company (SOC). Tax equivalent payments are based on Australian Government tax legislation.</p> <p>In 2006-07, total budgeted returns from GBEs and SOCs totalled \$156.4m. The major contributors were: Hydro Tasmania \$45.7m, Aurora Energy Pty Ltd \$23.5m, Transend Networks \$29.5m, and Motor Accidents Insurance Board \$41.6m.</p> | <p>Public Trading Enterprises are required to pay dividends and/or tax equivalent payments.</p> <p>In 2006-07, dividends totalling \$102.8m were paid by: ACTTAB \$2.6m, CIT Solutions \$0.9m, ACTEW \$63.3m and the Land Development Agency \$35.9m.</p> | <p>Under the <i>Financial Management Act</i> the Treasurer may determine that a Government Business Division (GBD) is to pay a dividend. A commercial approach is adopted to determine this payment.</p> <p>In 2006-07, Government Business Divisions paid dividends of \$32.8m. The major contributors were the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation \$18.3m and the Power & Water Corporation \$10.2m.</p> |

Sources for Table G-16

Advice was sought from State Treasuries for latest estimates after the following State budget documents were accessed:

- NSW source: *Budget Statement 2007-08*, pages 3-24 & 3-25.
- Victorian source: *Statement of Finances 2007-08*, page 146.
- Queensland source: *Budget Strategy and Outlook 2007-08*, pages 108-108.
- Western Australian source: *Budget 2007-08, Economic and Fiscal Outlook, Budget Paper No. 3*, page 75.
- South Australian source: *Budget Statement 2007-08, Appendix C*, page C.6-7.
- Tasmanian source: *Budget Paper No 1, 2007-08, Consolidated Fund Estimates*, Table A2.8, pages A2.14-15.
- ACT source: *Budget Paper No. 3, 2007-08, Revenue and Forward Estimates*, pages 46-7.
- Northern Territory source: *Budget Paper No. 3, The Budget 2007-08*, page 327.