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Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements – 2019–20 to 2025–26 data-matching program protocol

This program contains information on the Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data-matching program.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data-matching program



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Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data-matching program

Find out about the purpose and objectives of this program.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Program objectives

The objectives of this data-matching program are to:

- ensure individuals are correctly claiming exemption from payment of the Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge

- work with taxpayers and intermediaries to better understand the identified risks and trends for non-compliance
- develop education strategies so compliance is better understood and easier in the future
- speed up processing of tax returns and payment of refunds to taxpayers who are genuinely entitled to claim these exemptions
- undertake verification activities where the information obtained indicates a taxpayer may not be entitled to claim the exemption, either partly or in its entirety
- help ensure that individuals and businesses are fulfilling their tax and super registration, lodgment, reporting and payment obligations
- promote voluntary compliance by communicating how we use external data with our own, to help encourage taxpayers to comply with their tax and super obligations.

Why we look at this data

The Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data-matching program will allow us to:

- identify and address incorrect claims to the Medicare levy exemption and Medicare levy surcharge as reported in tax returns by clients
- provide education and assistance to support correct reporting of client information in tax returns.

Claims for exemption from payment of the Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge may be disallowed where:

- individuals declare they are not entitled to receive Medicare benefits but do not hold a valid Medicare entitlement statement (MES) issued from Services Australia
- the number of days individuals claim they are not entitled to receive Medicare benefits is different to what is included in the MES.

The data also allows us to exclude clients with a genuine Medicare levy exemption and Medicare levy surcharge claim. Excluding these clients from compliance action ensures they do not receive unnecessary contact from us.

For more information see [not entitled to Medicare benefits](#).

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Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data

Find out about the data we collect and what we do with the data under this program.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data overview

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) has conducted the specified benefits and entitlements data-matching program for 15 years.

This program outlines the ATO's approach to specified benefits and entitlements data from Services Australia, to include the collection of a further 3 financial years of MES data, up to and including 2025–26 financial year.

We compare MES data with claims made in tax returns for the Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.

Medicare gives Australian residents access to health care. It is partly funded by taxpayers who pay a Medicare levy of 2% of their taxable income. Medicare levy is payable by individuals residing in Australia who are eligible for Medicare benefits.

Some individuals, not entitled to Medicare benefits can claim an exemption from the Medicare levy in their tax return. Individuals not entitled to Medicare benefits for all, or part of a financial year must apply for a MES from Services Australia to access the exemption. Any financial year an individual is not entitled to Medicare benefits they will need to apply for a MES.

Exemption from the Medicare levy extends to the Medicare levy surcharge. Taxpayers without private hospital health insurance may have to pay the Medicare levy surcharge in addition to the Medicare levy. The calculation of the Medicare levy surcharge is based on the period without appropriate private hospital health insurance and your income.

We use the specified benefits and entitlements data to:

- ensure the exemptions are correctly claimed
- avoid any unnecessary contact from us for those that are genuinely entitled to claim these offsets and exemptions.

Previous related programs

Our data matching activities on Medicare exemption claims for 2021–22 returns identified 133,151 individuals that held MES. We were able to validate 99% of these without needing to contact the taxpayer. Reviews were conducted on 6,100 claims.

Data providers

We are the matching agency and, in most cases the sole user of the data obtained during this data-matching program.

Data will be obtained from Services Australia.

Our formal information gathering powers

To ensure statutory requirements are met, we obtain data under our formal information gathering powers. These are contained in section 353-10 of Schedule 1 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.

This is a coercive power, and data providers are obligated to provide the information requested.

We will use the data for tax and super compliance purposes.

Services Australia disclosure

Services Australia collects the data from applications made by taxpayers to enable a MES to be issued. The data is then provided by Services Australia to the ATO for the purposes of the ATO assessing the Medicare levy. The power to issue an MES is implied from

section 251U(1)(f) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936). That implied power is vested in the Health Minister, through the ability to certify a prescribed person.

Services Australia officers involved in the MES data exchange project are performing functions under a taxation law. Therefore, disclosures made by the officers are under the 'performance of duties' exception which is a permitted disclosure under Division 355 Schedule 1 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (TAA).

As the MES Data is collected and sent by Services Australia to the ATO for the purpose of administering taxation law, there will be no offence provided the record is only made to the extent that is necessary to administer the taxation law (item 1 in subsection 355-50(2) of Schedule 1 to the TAA).

Privacy Act

Data will only be used within the limits prescribed by Australian Privacy Principle 6 (APP6) contained in Schedule 1 of the Privacy Act and in particular:

- APP6.2(b) – the use of the information is required or authorised by an Australian law
- APP6.2(e) – the ATO reasonably believes that the use of the information is reasonably necessary for our enforcement-related activities.

Data elements we collect

Client identification details – individuals

Identification details include:

- given name and surname
- residential address
- date of birth

Transaction details

Transaction details include:

- the periods the person was not entitled to Medicare benefits (start and end dates, current status)

Number of records

We expect to collect data on approximately 180,000 individuals each financial year for this program.

Data quality

We anticipate that the data quality will be of a high standard. Services Australia data is of a high quality and regularly relied on for administration of the tax system.

Data retention

We collect data under this program for all financial years from 2019–20 to 2025–26. We collected data biannually in January and August each financial year from 2019–20 to 2022–23. Daily ingestion of the data will be in place from the 2023–24 financial year.

We destroy data that is no longer required in accordance with the *Archives Act 1983*, and the records authorities issued by the National Archives of Australia, for both general and ATO-specific data.

We retain each financial year's data for 2 years from receipt of the final instalment of verified data files from Services Australia.

The data is required for this period for the protection of public revenue:

- retaining data for 2 years enables us to undertake verification activities where the information obtained indicates a taxpayer may not be entitled to claim the exemption, either partly or in its entirety
- the data enhances our ability to identify taxpayers who may not be complying with their tax and super obligations, which is integral to protecting the integrity of the tax and super systems
- the data is also used in multiple risk models, including models that establish retrospective profiles over multiple years aligned with period of review.

While increased data retention periods may increase the risk to privacy, we have a range of safeguards to manage and minimise this.

Our systems and controls are designed to ensure the privacy and security of the data we manage.

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Notifying the public of the data-matching program

Find out how we notify the public about this program.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Notifying the public

We notify the public of our intention to collect the additional 2023–24 to 2025–26 Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data by:

- publishing a notice in the [Federal Register of Legislation](#)  gazette in the week starting 17 June 2024
- publishing this data-matching program protocol on our website at ato.gov.au/dmprotocols
- advising the data providers that they:
 - can notify their clients of their participation in this program (the [Services Australia privacy policy](#)  on their website includes details that personal information is disclosed to ATO for data-matching purposes)

Gazette notice content

The following information about the data-matching program appears as a gazette notice in the Federal Register of Legislation.

Gazette notice: Commissioner of Taxation – Notice of the Services Australia specified benefits and entitlements data-matching program, 17 June 2024

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) will acquire Medicare Exemption Statement (MES) data from Services Australia for 2024 financial year through to 2026 financial year inclusively. The data items include:

- Full name, date of birth, residential address
- Entitlement status, and approved entitlement period details.

We estimate that records relating to approximately 180,000 individuals will be obtained each financial year.

The objectives of this program are to:

- ensure individuals are correctly claiming exemption from payment of the Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge
- work with taxpayers and intermediaries to better understand the identified risks and trends for non-compliance
- develop education strategies so compliance is better understood and easier in the future
- speed up processing of tax returns and payment of refunds to taxpayers who are genuinely entitled to claim these exemptions
- undertake verification activities where the information obtained indicates a taxpayer may not be entitled to claim the exemption, either partly or in its entirety
- help ensure that individuals and businesses are fulfilling their tax and super registration, lodgment, reporting and payment obligations
- promote voluntary compliance by communicating how we use external data with our own, to help encourage taxpayers to comply with their tax and super obligations.

A document describing this program is available at ato.gov.au/dmprotocols.

This program follows the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's *Guidelines on data matching in Australian Government administration* (2014) (the guidelines). The guidelines include standards for the use of data matching as an administrative tool in a way that:

- complies with the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs) and the *Privacy Act 1988* (Privacy Act)
- is consistent with good privacy practice.

A full copy of the ATO's privacy policy can be accessed at ato.gov.au/privacy.

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Our lawful role

Find out what our legislative functions are.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Our powers of administration

The ATO is the Australian Government's principal revenue collection agency. The Commissioner of Taxation has responsibility for ensuring taxpayers meet their tax and super obligations.

We follow the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's (OAIC) [Guidelines on data matching in Australian Government administration](#) [↗](#) (2014) in our data-matching activities.

Our data-matching programs help to ensure that Australians are fulfilling their tax and super obligations.

This information forms part of all data-matching program protocols.

We take our obligations seriously. Failure to address non-compliant behaviour has the potential to undermine community confidence in the


integrity of the tax and super systems and our capability to administer those systems.

We carry out our legislated functions through general powers of administration contained in but not limited to:

- section 3A of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953**
- section 8 of the **Income Tax Assessment Act 1936**
- section 1-7 of the **Income Tax Assessment Act 1997**
- section 43 of the **Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992**
- section 356-5 in Schedule 1 of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953**.

Data matching is one of the strategies used to identify and deal with non-compliant behaviour. It helps provide assurance that taxpayers are meeting their obligations.


Data-matching guidelines we follow

Our data-matching programs follow the OAIC [Guidelines on data matching in Australian Government administration](#)  (2014).

These guidelines help us and other government agencies use data matching as an administrative tool in a way that:


- complies with the [Australian Privacy Principles](#)  (APPs)
- complies with the [Privacy Act 1988](#)  (Privacy Act)
- is consistent with good privacy practice.

Privacy Act

The [Privacy Act 1988](#)  (Privacy Act) regulates how personal information is handled by certain entities, such as companies and government agencies.

Schedule 1 of the Privacy Act lists the 13 Australian Privacy Principles (APPs). The principles cover the collection, use, disclosure, storage and management of personal information.

Data will only be used within the limits prescribed by the APPs and the Privacy Act.

The [Australian Government Agencies Privacy Code](#)  embeds privacy in all government agency processes and procedures. It ensures that privacy compliance is a priority in the design of our systems, practices and culture.

We comply with the code's requirements, and we are transparent and open about what information we collect, hold and disclose. We train our staff to keep personal information safe, and all our systems and offices are protected and secure.

Our data Stewardship model upholds our data governance practices and embeds 6 ethical standards that guide how we collect, manage, share and use your data:

1. Act in the public interest, be mindful of the individual
2. Uphold privacy, security and legality
3. Explain clearly and be transparent
4. Engage in purposeful data activities
5. Exercise human supervision
6. Maintain data stewardship.


Find out more about how we protect **your privacy**.


How we protect your personal information

Our staff are subject to the strict confidentiality and disclosure provisions contained in Division 355 of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* and include terms of imprisonment in cases of serious contravention of these provisions.

Keeping data safe

The data-matching program will be conducted on our secure systems that comply with the requirements of:

- the [Australian Government Information Security Manual](#)  produced by the Australian Cyber Security Centre, which governs the security of government information and communication technology (ICT) systems


- the [Australian Government Protective Security Policy Framework](#) , which provides guidance on security governance, personnel security, physical security and information security.

All ATO computer systems are strictly controlled according to Australian Government security standards for government ICT systems, with features including:

- system access controls and security groupings
- login identification codes and password protection
- full audit trails of data files and system accesses.

For more information see [Online security](#).

Data retention and destruction

All information and records are managed in accordance with the provisions of the [Archives Act 1983](#) .

The requirement to retain data is reviewed on an ongoing basis in accordance with the timeframes and requirements of the OAIC guidelines. We destroy data that is no longer required, in accordance with the *Archives Act 1983* and the records authorities issued by the National Archives of Australia, both general and ATO-specific.

Under section 24 of the Act, records can be disposed of where it is approved by the National Archives; required by another law, or a normal administrative practice that the Archives approves of.

Approval from National Archives is normally provided through records authorities, which are used in the process of sentencing to make decisions about keeping, destroying or transferring particular information and records.

General or ATO-specific records authorities issued by National Archives apply to our processes of verifying and assuring taxpayer compliance with tax, super and other laws administered by the ATO.

Our record management practices allow us to satisfy the OAIC guidelines and Australian Privacy Principle 11 (APP 11) contained in Schedule 1 of the *Privacy Act 1988* and in particular:

- APP11.1 – An APP entity must take reasonable steps to protect information from

- misuse, interference and loss
- unauthorised access, modification or disclosure
- APP11.2 – APP entity must take reasonable steps to destroy or de-identify information it no longer needs.

Our on-disclosure provisions

In very limited and specific circumstances, we may be permitted by law to disclose individual records to other government agencies.

Division 355 of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* sets out the government agencies we can disclose taxpayer information to, and the circumstances in which we are permitted to make those disclosures.

These include agencies responsible for:

- state and territory revenue laws
- payments of social welfare and health and safety programs for determining eligibility for certain types of benefits and rebates
- overseeing super funds, corporations and financial market operators to ensure compliance with prudential regulations
- determining entitlement to rehabilitation and compensation payments
- law enforcement activities to assist with specific types of investigations
- domestic and international partners under tax disclosure and tax treaty arrangements
- policy analysis, costing and effectiveness measurement.

Each request for information by other agencies will be assessed on its merits and must be for an admissible purpose allowed for by taxation laws. In specific permissible circumstances, on-disclosures may include de-identified datasets for statistical analysis.


Why we undertake data matching


Learn why we have data-matching protocols and the costs and benefits of data matching.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Meeting our accountability

To effectively administer the tax and super systems, we are required in accordance with the law to collect and analyse information concerning the financial affairs of taxpayers and other participants in the Australian economy.

In addition to our administrator responsibilities, the [Public Service Act 1999](#)  (PS Act) requires each agency head to ensure their agency complies with legislative and whole-of-government requirements.

Agency heads are required to ensure proper use and management of public resources as per the [Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013](#)  (PGPA Act).

We consider and undertake a range of alternatives to data matching to ensure entities are complying with their tax and super obligations. Relying only on data that we already hold is of limited value for the following reasons:

- The tax system operates on willing participation, so our data is derived from taxpayers that are correctly registered and meeting their lodgment obligations.
- The only other way of ensuring that taxpayers are reporting their obligations correctly would be to contact every taxpayer directly.

Uses of data matching

Data matching allows us to cross-reference suitable external data to identify taxpayers who may not be in full compliance with their obligations, as well as those that may be operating outside the tax and

super systems. It also reduces the likelihood of unnecessarily contacting taxpayers who are complying with their tax obligations.

Data matching is an effective method of examining the records of thousands of taxpayers. We do this to ensure compliance with lodgment and reporting obligations. This would otherwise be a resource-intensive exercise.

Data matching also assists us to effectively promote voluntary compliance by notifying the public of risk areas and activities under scrutiny.

Costs and benefits analysis

The [costs](#) of our data-matching activities are more than offset by the [benefits](#).

Benefits

The use of data is increasingly common across government agencies and the private sector. Data, data usage, computer power and storage continue to grow, which increases the benefits from data matching.

Data matching and the insights it provides help us:

- deliver tailored products and services, which underpins our culture of service
- make it easier for taxpayers and agents by providing tailored messages in our online services
- enable early intervention activities, as our goal is prevention rather than correction
- maintain community confidence in our ability to administer the tax and super systems, because we can
 - make better, faster and holistically smarter decisions with measurable results to deliver a level playing field for all
 - solve problems and shape what we do for the community
 - advise government and deliver outcomes with agility
- maintain the integrity of the tax and super systems by
 - providing education to assist taxpayers to do the right thing

- deterring behaviours so taxpayers adhere to their obligations
- detecting taxpayers who are not complying with their obligations, targeting those that continue to deliberately abuse the tax and super systems
- enabling enforcement activity and recovery of tax revenue
- directing compliance activities to assure that wider risks to revenue do not exist.

Costs

There are some incidental costs to us in the conduct of data-matching programs, but these are more than offset by the total revenue protected. These costs include:

- data analyst resources to identify potential instances of non-compliance
- compliance resources to manage casework and educational activities
- governance resources to ensure compliance with the guidelines and Privacy Act
- quality assurance processes to ensure the rigour of the work undertaken by analysts and compliance staff
- storage of the data.


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How we undertake data matching

Find out about the systems and processes we use in data-matching activities.

Last updated 17 June 2024

Data-matching process

When required, our data-matching process uses both mainframe-based and mid-range applications that comply with an ATO-designed software solution (technical standard). The technical standard supports all our data-matching programs and aligns with [OAIC guideline 4.7](#) .

We use over 60 sophisticated identity-matching techniques to ensure we identify the correct taxpayer when we obtain data from third parties. These techniques use multiple identifiers to obtain an identity match. The identity-matching process appends matching information to the original reported transaction to include an ATO identifier number and a 3-character outcome code that indicates to the user the level of matching confidence for the transaction. For example, where a name, address and date of birth are available, all items are used in the identity-matching process. Very high confidence matches will occur where all fields are matched.

Additional manual processes may be undertaken where high confidence identity matches do not occur, or a decision taken to destroy data no longer required. Our manual identity-matching process involves an ATO officer reviewing and comparing third-party data identity elements against ATO information on a one-on-one basis, seeking enough common indicators to allow confirmation (or not) of an individual's identity. We commonly call this process manual uplifting.

Data analysts use various models and techniques to detect potential discrepancies, such as under-reported income or over-reported deductions. Higher risk discrepancy matches will be loaded to our case management system and allocated to compliance staff for actioning. Lower risk discrepancy matches will be further analysed, and a decision made to take some form of compliance or educational activity, or to destroy the data.

To maintain integrity of the administration of the tax and super systems, only staff with a direct and genuine 'need to know' can access the technical standards for our identity and discrepancy-matching solutions.

Where administrative action is proposed, additional checks will take place to ensure the correct taxpayer has been identified. The taxpayers will be provided with the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the information before any administrative action is taken.

How we amend a return

We may use data to provide tailored messages for individual taxpayers in our online services. This will prompt taxpayers to check they are correctly meeting their reporting obligations.

In limited circumstances where we identify inadvertent mistakes, we may amend a tax return with the correct data that is available to us.

If you disagree with the decision we made about your information, you can **request a review by lodging an objection**.

After a return is lodged, where we identify a discrepancy that requires verification, we will contact the taxpayer usually by phone, letter or email. Taxpayers will have up to 28 days to verify the accuracy of the information and respond before we take administrative action.

For example, where discrepancy matching identifies that a taxpayer may not be reporting all their income, but it appears they're reporting the income in another taxpayer's return, they will be given the opportunity to clarify the situation.

The data may also be used to ensure taxpayers are complying with their other tax and super obligations, including registration requirements, lodgment obligations and payment responsibilities.

In cases where taxpayers fail to comply with these obligations, after being reminded of them, we may instigate prosecution action in appropriate circumstances.


Where a taxpayer has correctly met their obligations, the use of the data will reduce the likelihood of contact from us.

In limited circumstances we may use data from a data-matching program to correct mistakes without notifying individuals in advance. When we do so, we will seek an exemption from the Australian Information Commissioner.

Making a privacy complaint

Our **privacy policy** outlines how we collect, hold and disclose data and explains what you can do if you're not satisfied with the way your information has been treated.

If you're not satisfied with how we have collected, held, used or disclosed your personal information, you can **make a formal complaint**.

If you're not satisfied with the outcome of the privacy complaint, you can contact the [Office of the Australian Information Commissioner](#) .

For more information, see how we protect **your privacy**.

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Data quality

Learn about our quality assurance processes and how we assure data is fit for use.

Last updated 17 June 2024


Quality assurance processes

Quality assurance is integrated into our processes and computer systems and applied throughout the data-matching cycle.

These assurance processes include:

- registering the intention to undertake a data-matching program on an internal register
- risk assessment and approval from the data steward and relevant senior executive service (SES) officers prior to any data-matching program being undertaken
- conducting program pilots or obtaining sample data to ensure the data-matching program will achieve its objectives prior to full datasets being obtained
- notifying the OAIC of our intention to undertake the data-matching program and seek permission to vary from the data-matching guidelines (where applicable)
- restricting access to the data to approved users and access management logs record details of who has accessed the data
- quality assurance processes embedded into compliance activities, including

- review of risk assessments, taxpayer profiles and case plans by senior officers prior to client contact
- ongoing reviews of cases by subject matter technical experts at key points during the life cycle of a case
- regular independent panel reviews of samples of case work to ensure our case work is accurate and consistent.

These processes ensure data is collected and used in accordance with our data-management policies and principles and complies with the OAIC's [Guidelines on data matching in Australian Government administration](#) .

How we ensure data quality

Data quality is a measure to determine how fit-for-purpose data is for its intended use. It is valuable because it helps us to understand the data asset and what it can be used for.

Data quality management allows us to use data with greater confidence and assists in meeting data governance requirements and ensures a greater understanding of the data we hold.

The ATO Enterprise Data Quality (DQ) framework provides clarity and structure to our management of data quality and may be applied in determining how business areas can make effective and sound use of data.

This framework champions 6 primary DQ dimensions:

- Accuracy – the degree to which the data correctly represents the actual value.
- Completeness – if all expected data in a data set is present.
- Consistency – whether data values in a data set are consistent with values elsewhere within the data set or in another data set.
- Validity – data values are presented in the correct format and fall within a predefined set of values.
- Uniqueness – if duplicated files or records are in the data set.
- Timeliness – how quickly the data is available for use from the time of collection.

To assure specific data is fit for consumption and the intended use throughout our data-matching programs, the following data quality elements may also be applied.

- Currency – how recent the time period is that the data set covers.
- Precision – the level of detail of a data element.
- Privacy – access control and usage monitoring.
- Reasonableness – reasonable data is within the bounds of common sense or specific operational context.
- Referential integrity – when all intended references within a data set or with other data sets, are valid.

Data is sourced from providers' systems and may not be available in a format that can be readily processed by our own systems. We apply additional levels of scrutiny and analytics to verify the quality of these datasets.

This includes but is not limited to:

- meeting with data providers to understand their data holdings, including their data use, data currency, formats, compatibility and natural systems
- sampling data to ensure it is fit for purpose before fully engaging providers on task
- verification practices at receipt of data to check against confirming documentation; we then use algorithms and other analytical methods to refine the data
- transforming data into a standardised format and validating to ensure that it contains the required data elements prior to loading to our computer systems; our data quality practices may also be applied during this transformation process
- undertaking program evaluations to measure effectiveness before determining whether to continue to collect future years of the data or to discontinue the program.

Our commitment to you

We are committed to providing you with accurate, consistent and clear information to help you understand your rights and entitlements and meet your obligations.

If you follow our information and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we will take that into account when determining what action, if any, we should take.

Some of the information on this website applies to a specific financial year. This is clearly marked. Make sure you have the information for the right year before making decisions based on that information.

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