


GSTR 2001/8A3 - Addendum - Goods and services tax: Apportioning the consideration for a supply that includes taxable and non-taxable parts

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Addendum

Goods and Services Tax Ruling

Goods and services tax: apportioning the consideration for a supply that includes taxable and non-taxable parts

This Addendum amends Goods and Services Tax Ruling GSTR 2001/8 to reflect the reasoning of the:

- Full Federal Court in *Commissioner of Taxation v Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* [2011] FCAFC 20; 2011 ATC 20-243; (2011) 79 ATR 768; and
- Administrative Appeals Tribunal in *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation* [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938

in respect of the calculation of the value of the taxable part of a mixed supply under section 9-80 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*.

This Addendum provides further guidance and examples on how to apportion the consideration for a mixed supply to enable calculation of the GST payable on the taxable part of the supply.

This Addendum also updates the commentary in GSTR 2001/8 on differentiating between mixed and composite supplies by making reference to recent Australian case law.

GSTR 2001/8 is to be amended as follows:

1. Paragraph 2

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

2. This Ruling describes the characteristics of a supply that contains taxable and non-taxable parts. It refers to such a supply as a 'mixed supply'. This Ruling also describes the characteristics of a supply that appears to have more than one part but is essentially a supply of one thing. This type of supply is referred to as a 'composite supply'.

GSTR 2001/8

2. Paragraph 3

Omit the first sentence; substitute:

This Ruling provides methods and examples that you may use to help you work out how to apportion the consideration for a supply that contains separately identifiable taxable and non-taxable parts.

3. Paragraph 5

After the paragraph, insert:

5A. This Ruling does not deal with the question of whether, when more than one thing is supplied in a single transaction, the transaction should be characterised as a single supply or multiple supplies.

4. Paragraph 6

Omit 'GSTR 2000/15'; substitute 'GSTR 2006/4'.

5. Paragraphs 8 and 8A

Omit the paragraphs; substitute:

8. This Ruling explains the Commissioner's view of the law as it applies both before and after its date of issue. You can rely upon this Ruling on and from its date of issue for the purposes of Division 358 of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (TAA). Taxation Ruling 2006/10 explains the public rulings system and the Commissioner's view of when you can rely on this interpretation of the law in public and private rulings.

8A. The Addendum to this Ruling that issued on 29 April 2009 explains the Commissioner's view of the law as it applies both before and after its date of issue. You can rely upon this Addendum on and from 29 April 2009 for the purposes of Division 358 of Schedule 1 to the TAA.

8B. The Addendum to this Ruling that issued on 11 April 2012, explains the Commissioner's view of the law as it applied both before and after its date of issue. However, if prior to the issue of this Addendum, you relied on the public ruling that the Addendum amends, you are protected in respect of what you have done up to the date of issue of the Addendum.

6. Paragraph 14

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

14. On the other hand, a supply that may at first appear to be a combination of taxable and non-taxable parts is not such a combination if it is given a specific treatment under the GST Act. For example, a supply consisting of a combination of foods that comes within paragraph 38-3(1)(c) is not a mixed supply (that is, a combination of taxable and GST-free parts) because the whole supply is treated as food that is not GST-free.

7. Paragraph 15

Omit the paragraph.

8. Paragraph 16

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

16. In this Ruling the term 'mixed supply' is used to describe a supply that has to be separated or unbundled as it contains separately identifiable taxable and non-taxable parts that need to be individually recognised.

16A Paragraphs 45 to 54C of this Ruling explain how to identify whether a supply has separately identifiable parts.

9. Paragraph 17

Omit the first sentence; substitute:

In this Ruling, the term 'composite supply' is used to describe a supply that contains a dominant part and includes something that is integral, ancillary or incidental to that part.

10. Paragraph 18

After the paragraph; insert:

18A. You need to consider all of the circumstances of a supply to work out whether the supply is mixed or composite. GST is only payable on the taxable part of a mixed supply. If a composite supply is taxable, then GST is payable on the whole supply. If a composite supply is non-taxable, then no GST is payable on the supply.

11. Paragraph 19

After the first sentence; insert footnote 7A:

^{7A} It may be that the transaction is properly characterised as involving a number of separate supplies, rather than a single supply (whether mixed or composite). As mentioned at paragraph 5A, this Ruling does not directly consider that question.

12. Paragraph 21

After '(if it were)', insert 'a separately identifiable'.

13. Paragraph 25

(1) Omit the heading; substitute:

Apportionment of the consideration for a mixed supply

(2) In the second sentence after 'non-taxable parts'; insert 'of the supply'.

14. Paragraph 26

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

26. Apportionment must be undertaken as a matter of practical commonsense. You can use any reasonable basis to apportion the consideration. Depending on the facts and circumstances of the supply, a direct or indirect method may be an appropriate basis upon which to apportion the consideration and ascertain the value of the taxable part of the supply. The basis you choose must be supportable in the particular circumstances.

15. Paragraph 27

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

27. You should keep records that explain the basis used to apportion the consideration between the taxable and non-taxable parts of a supply.⁸

⁸ Paragraph 382-5(1)(a) in Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.

16. Paragraphs 29 and 30

Omit the paragraphs; substitute:

29. To work out the value of the taxable part of a supply you identify the parts of the supply and apportion the consideration to each of the parts on some reasonable basis. The value of the taxable part of a supply that does not have GST-free or input taxed parts is determined under section 9-75. The value of the taxable part of the supply is 10/11 of the consideration for the taxable part, and the GST payable is equivalent to 1/11 of that consideration.¹⁰

30. In the case of a mixed supply that has non-taxable parts that are GST-free or input taxed, the value of the taxable part is determined in accordance with section 9-80. To determine the value of the taxable part it is necessary to calculate the taxable proportion, that is, the proportion of the value of the actual supply that the taxable part represents.

30A. Following the Full Federal Court decision in *Commissioner of Taxation v Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* [2011] FCAFC 20; 2011 ATC 20-243; (2011) 79 ATR 768 (*Luxottica*) that proportion is calculated by the decision maker drawing a conclusion on the facts as to the value of the taxable part and the relationship that value has with the price of the actual supply.

30B. Paragraphs 114 to 118 of this Ruling explain how you calculate the GST payable on the taxable part of a mixed supply, and illustrate that, once the GST-exclusive value of the taxable part of the supply is determined, the GST payable is simply 10% of that value. Alternatively the GST payable on the taxable part is 1/11 of the GST-inclusive value of the taxable part of the supply.

17. Paragraph 34

Omit the second sentence of footnote 11; substitute:

Note: This meaning is also affected by sections 49-30, 66-45, 72-5, 78-25, 78-60, 78-65, 78-70, 79-60, 79-85, 80-10, 80-50, 81-10, 90-5, 100-5, 100-18, 110-5, 110-15, 110-20, 110-25, 110-30 and 113-5.

18. Paragraph 35

Omit footnote 13; substitute:

¹³ Subsections 9-75(1) and 9-80(2).

¹⁰ Subsection 9-75(1) provides that the value of a taxable supply is 10/11 of the price of the supply.

19. Paragraph 38

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

38. This Ruling does not apply to supplies that simply involve one thing, for example, the supply of a car by a dealership to a customer. A car has many parts which are fitted together to make a single vehicle. Although some of those parts, such as the tyres, may also be purchased separately, it is readily apparent that only the car is supplied when it is sold. In considering whether there is a supply of one thing a commonsense, practical approach to characterisation is to be taken.^{14A}

20. Paragraph 39

Omit footnote 15; substitute:

¹⁵ For example, the supply of spectacles may appear to be the supply of one thing, but in fact, it is comprised of a taxable part (the frames) and a GST-free part (lenses) as a result of a provision of the GST Act that treats lenses for prescription spectacles as GST-free (section 38-45(1)). Examples 2 to 8 and 13A to 18 provide further instances of mixed supplies. Examples 9 to 13 provide instances of composite supplies.

21. Paragraphs 40 and 41

(1) Omit the heading; substitute:

Differentiating between a mixed supply and a composite supply

(2) Omit the paragraphs; substitute:

40. Where a transaction comprises a bundle of features and acts, you must consider all of the circumstances of the transaction to ascertain its essential character.

41. By having regard to the essential character or features of the transaction it can be ascertained whether a supply contains separately identifiable taxable and non-taxable parts or is a composite supply of one thing. It is a composite supply of one thing if one part of the supply should be regarded as being the dominant part, with the other parts being integral, ancillary or incidental to that dominant part.¹⁸

22. Paragraph 42

Omit from the first sentence 'we have used'; substitute 'we use'

^{14A} *Commissioner of Taxation v. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* (2011) 79 ATR 768; 2011 ATC 20-243 at [15].

¹⁸ Again, it may be that such a transaction is properly characterised as involving a number of separate supplies, rather than a single supply (whether mixed or composite). However, this Ruling does not consider that question.

23. Paragraph 43

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

43. A mixed supply is a single supply made up of separately identifiable parts, where one or more of the parts is taxable and one or more of the parts is non-taxable, and these parts are not integral, ancillary or incidental in relation to a dominant part of the supply. On the other hand, a composite supply is a single supply made up of one dominant part and other parts that are not treated as having a separate identity as they are integral, ancillary or incidental to the dominant part of the supply.

24. Paragraph 44

After the paragraph; insert:

44A. In *Saga Holidays v Commissioner of Taxation (Saga Holidays)*,^{20A} Stone J focussed on the 'social and economic reality' of the supply and found that the accommodation component that included a number of components in addition to the right to occupy a room is a single supply which is properly characterised as a supply of real property. This is an example of a composite supply.

44B. In *Westley Nominees Pty Ltd v Coles Supermarkets Pty Ltd (Westley Nominees)*^{20B} Ryan, Heerey and Edmonds JJ made an assessment of what the expenditure was calculated to effect from a practical and business point of view. In so doing it was concluded that there was a single supply of a lease and the other benefits were ancillary to that supply.

44C. In *Luxottica*, taking a commonsense and practical approach, the supply was characterised as the supply of one thing, namely spectacles. However, the supply was a mixed supply because of the effect of a particular provision of the GST Act. The supply of lenses for prescription spectacles is GST-free under section 38-45 and Item 155 of Schedule 3.

^{20A} *Saga Holidays v. Commissioner of Taxation* 2006 ATC 4841; (2006) 64 ATR 602.

^{20B} *Westley Nominees Pty Ltd v. Coles Supermarkets Pty Ltd* [2006] FCAFC 115; 2006 ATC 4363; (2006) 62 ATR 682.

25. Paragraph 45

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

45. In many circumstances, it will be a matter of fact and degree whether the parts of a supply are separately identifiable, and retain their own identity.²¹

45A. In *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation (Food Supplier)*,^{21A} promotional items packaged with food had intrinsic value, would not be consumed with the food and were mostly unconnected with the food. This was so even when, for example, the main item was a jar of coffee and the promotional item was a mug in which coffee might be served. In these circumstances the Tribunal found that the supply of the promotional items packaged with the food items was a mixed supply.^{21B} In such a case, it could not be said that the food component was the dominant part of the supply and the promotional item was ancillary or incidental to the supply of the food.

45B. Various overseas cases have considered whether the elements of a transaction are separately identifiable or ancillary, integral or incidental to a dominant part of the transaction. Some of these cases are discussed below to illustrate that the question is one of fact and degree. However, while illustrative, it is important to recognise the different legislative context.^{21C} Under the United Kingdom and European VAT systems, this question is asked in determining whether there is a single supply or multiple supplies. The concept of a single supply with separately identifiable taxable and non-taxable parts is not found in the United Kingdom or European VAT law. In particular, there is no equivalent to Australia's mixed supply and section 9-80.

45C. In the United Kingdom case of *Sea Containers Ltd v. Customs and Excise Commissioners (Sea Containers)*, day train excursions were provided together with elaborate 'fine dining and dining'.^{21D} Advertising for the excursions placed significant emphasis on the food, wine and attentive service provided.

26. Paragraph 46

Omit from the first sentence '(a mixed supply)'.

²¹ [omitted.]

^{21A} *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation* [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938.

^{21B} *Food Supplier* at paragraph [5].

^{21C} Note the comments of the High Court in *Avon Products Pty Limited v. Commissioner of Taxation* 2006 ATC 4296; 62 ATR 399 at [28] about the considerable caution that must be exercised before relying on international authorities that deal with different statutory regimes

^{21D} *Sea Containers Ltd v. Customs and Excise Commissioners* [2000] BVC 60.

27. Paragraph 47

Omit from the second sentence '(a mixed supply)'.

28. Paragraph 48

Omit the second sentence.

29. Paragraph 52

Omit the first sentence; substitute:

The Commissioner's view is that a supply has separately identifiable parts where the parts require individual recognition and retention as separate parts, due to their relative significance in the supply.

30. Paragraph 53

Omit the paragraph; substitute:

53. Also, a supply may be considered to have more than one part because of the effect of a particular provision of the GST Act, as was the case in *Luxottica* (see paragraph 44C of this Ruling). Other examples are supplies by way of lease of goods or supplies of rights which are treated as having two parts where the goods or rights are used or consumed in Australia (taxable part) and outside Australia (GST-free part).²⁸

31. Paragraph 55

After the paragraph; insert:

55A. The Full Federal Court in *Luxottica* found that while 'supply' is widely defined it 'invites a commonsense, practical approach to characterisation'. Their Honours said:

While 'Supply' is defined broadly, it nevertheless invites a commonsense, practical approach to characterisation. An automobile has many parts which are fitted together to make a single vehicle. Although, for instance, the motor, or indeed the tyres, might be purchased separately there can be little doubt that the sale of the completed vehicle is a single

²⁸ Section 38-187 provides that a supply of goods by way of lease is GST-free if the goods are used outside Australia. Where the goods are used partly in Australia and partly outside Australia, section 9-5 applies to ensure that the supply is taxable, but only to the extent that the goods are used in Australia. Similarly a supply, other than a supply of goods or real property, for consumption outside Australia will have more than one part where section 38-190 applies to some extent.

supply. Like a motor vehicle, spectacles are customarily bought as a completed article and in such circumstances are treated as such by the purchaser. The fact that either the frame or the lenses may be purchased separately is not to the point. Similarly the fact that one component, the lenses, is GST-free or that one component is subject to a discount does not alter the characterisation.^{29A}

55B. In *Saga Holidays* Stone J focussed on the 'social and economic reality' of the supply and found that there was a single supply of accommodation and the adjuncts to that supply (including the use of the furniture and facilities within each room, cleaning and linen services, access to common areas and facilities such as pools and gymnasiums and various other hotel services such as portage and concierge) were incidental and ancillary to the accommodation part of the supply.

55C. In *Westley Nominees* the Full Federal Court considered what the expenditure was calculated to effect from a practical and business point of view in characterising the supply as a single supply.

32. Paragraph 59

- (1) Omit the second sentence; substitute:

Having regard to all of the circumstances, and taking a commonsense and practical approach, indicators that a part may be integral, ancillary or incidental include where:

- (2) Omit the last sentence.

- (3) After the paragraph; insert

59A. The factors listed in paragraph 59 of this Ruling are not necessarily the only ones that may be taken into account in properly characterising a supply. In any given case there may be other particular circumstances that are relevant. It may also be necessary to weigh up those factors which may point to part of a supply being integral, ancillary or incidental against the relative significance of the parts in the supply and therefore consider whether the parts should be recognised as separate parts. It is a question of fact and degree whether a supply is mixed or composite.

^{29A} *Commissioner of Taxation v. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* (2011) 79 ATR 768; 2011 ATC 20-243 at [15].

33. Paragraph 64 to 69

Omit the paragraphs; substitute:

64. Many transactions consist of a variety of things packaged for a single consideration.³⁶ Particularly in a promotional package, the supply of one part often depends in some way on the supply of the other parts. The parts do not have to be physically packaged together to constitute a package deal.

65. For example, goods are often offered together in one promotion for a single price, such as buy one and get one free, buy two for the price of one, or buy three for the price of two.

66. Whether you characterise a package deal as being mixed or composite depends on the factors discussed at paragraphs 40 to 63 of this Ruling. The package deal may be a composite or a mixed supply, depending on all of the circumstances.

67. An example of a package deal that is a composite supply is where you supply a 250 millilitre bottle of sunscreen (GST-free) with a 10 gram bonus sachet of moisturiser (taxable). The consideration is not apportioned as the whole of the supply is GST-free.

68. Examples of package deals that are mixed supplies and require you to apportion the consideration include:

- a 250 millilitre carton of flavoured milk (taxable) that is supplied 'free' when a 1 litre bottle of milk (GST-free) is purchased; and
- a coffee plunger (taxable) and a 200 gram jar of premium coffee (GST-free) that are sold together at a single discount price.

69. The terms of a promotion and their relevance to determining the value of the taxable part of the supply are discussed further at paragraphs 81U to 81ZG of this Ruling.

34. Paragraph 73

Omit the last sentence, substitute:

This is a mixed supply because the tea, and the cup and saucer are separately identifiable, and each would not be considered merely incidental or ancillary to the other.

³⁶ Whether you make a supply for a single consideration will depend on the facts.

35. Paragraph 81

- (1) At the end of the paragraph; insert:

In this example, all the parts of the supply are taxable and it would therefore be of no consequence if the fitting and balancing of the tyres was a separately identifiable part.

- (2) After the paragraph, omit the heading; insert

Apportionment under section 9-80

81A. For supplies that are partly taxable and partly GST-free or input taxed the value of the taxable part is calculated under section 9-80. That section requires an apportionment. It is necessary to determine the proportion of the value of the actual supply that the taxable part represents.

81B. Subsection 9-80(1) defines the value of the taxable part of the supply upon which GST is payable. The value of the taxable part is defined as the proportion of the value of the actual supply that the taxable supply represents.

81C. Subsection 9-80(2) sets out a formula for working out the value of the actual supply (vas). That formula is as follows:

$$\text{vas} = \frac{* \text{Price of actual supply} \times 10}{10 + \text{Taxable proportion}}$$

where:

taxable proportion is the proportion of the value of the actual supply that represents the value of the *taxable supply (expressed as a number between 0 and 1)

81D. In calculating the value of the actual supply, the formula only strips out the GST amount from the taxable component of the supply by means of the taxable proportion.^{44A}

81E. In *Luxottica* the Full Federal Court found that the proportion in section 9-80 could not be determined in accordance with the formula in subsection 9-80(2) because the method for calculation prescribed in that section involved 2 unknowns, the value of the actual supply and the proportion.

^{44A} As explained by the Full Federal Court in *Luxottica* 'it is necessary to ensure that the non-taxable supplies of the bundled supply do not contribute to the value [of the actual supply]. It is for this purpose that the concept of Proportion is utilised.' The Court commented that section 9-80 as originally enacted failed to differentiate between the taxable element of the actual supply and the non-taxable elements and stripped out the GST from the total consideration for the actual supply (that is, the price of the actual supply). This of course distorted the value of the actual supply.

81F. The Court referred to the decision of the High Court in *IAC (Finance) Pty Limited v Courtenay*,^{44B} and drew a conclusion as to the operation of section 9-80 derived from its intent. It was held that the proportion 'must be determined by the decision maker taking into account the relevant circumstances of the particular case.' The Court added that 'in doing so the decision maker must reach a conclusion as to value and the relationship it has to the price of the supply in question.'^{44C}

81G. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd (Luxottica) ran various promotions the terms of which were that spectacle frames were offered at a discount from the normal selling price (and the discounts took various forms such as 25% off or \$100 off the normal selling price of the frames) but on condition that the customers purchased a complete pair of spectacles. What was held out to a customer who wished to take advantage of one of these promotions was that the frame was being sold to the customer at a discount, the lenses were sold without any discount, and the price of the complete pair of spectacles was the aggregate of these two amounts.

81H. Frames had increasingly become fashion accessories and not just the means of holding lenses in place. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal (the Tribunal) at first instance found as fact that this commercial significance provided context for Luxottica's sales approach to frames, as opposed to lenses, including the giving of discounts on frames. Customers returned to buy new frames even though their prescription needs had not altered.

81I. The Tribunal found that the value of the taxable frames was, as a matter of practical commonsense, commensurate with their discounted selling price. On the evidence before the Tribunal:

- (a) there were sound commercial reasons for the discounting of frames;
- (b) there was no commercial imperative for the discounting of lenses; and
- (c) there was nothing contrived or artificial about the pricing methodology adopted by the Applicant in its promotional arrangements.

81J. The proportion was the fraction that the discounted selling price of the taxable frames (less GST) bore to the actual selling price of the spectacles (less GST).

^{44B} *IAC (Finance) Pty Limited v. Courtenay* (1963) 110 CLR 550.

^{44C} *Commissioner of Taxation v. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* (2011) 79 ATR 768; 2011 ATC 20-243 at [37].

81K. The Tribunal added that the fact that the discounted price was conditional on the purchase of the lenses ‘does not undermine the reasonableness of the calculation of the taxable proportion in this way’.

81L. The Full Federal Court considered that the above showed that the Tribunal made a considered decision as to the value of the taxable supply based on findings of fact that it was entitled to make.

81M. To work out the taxable proportion following the Full Federal Court decision, the value of the taxable part of the supply has to be determined by having regard to the facts and circumstances and taking a practical, commonsense approach. The question to be answered is what is a fair and reasonable measure of the value of the taxable part?

81N. The value of the taxable part of a supply may be synonymous with the selling price of that part as in *Luxottica* or, as in *Food Supplier*, where there was no market for the taxable promotion item, it may be necessary to consider other practical, commonsense means of fixing value such as cost plus a margin.

81O. Once that value is determined the proportion is the fraction that value (excluding GST) bears to the consideration for the actual supply (excluding GST).

81P. Examples illustrating the calculation of the taxable proportion under section 9-80 are found at paragraphs 97A to 108A of this Ruling.

Determining the value of the taxable part

81Q Depending on the facts and circumstances in any particular case a direct or indirect method may be appropriate to determine the value of the taxable part for the purposes of calculating the taxable proportion. This is discussed at paragraphs 97 to 111 of this Ruling.

81R At paragraphs 92 to 113 of this Ruling guidance is provided as to what is a fair and reasonable measure of value of the taxable part of the supply in different factual situations.

81S. The value should be based on a consideration of all the facts and circumstances including the relationship that component of the supply has with the price of the actual supply and not because it gives you a particular result (see paragraph 95 of this Ruling).

81T. You need to keep records that explain the transaction and the basis of your valuation.^{44D}

^{44D} Paragraph 382-5(1)(a) in Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* provides rules for keeping records of indirect tax transactions.

The terms of a promotion and the relevance to determining the value of the taxable part of the supply

81U. In *Food Supplier* the applicant sold GST-free food products like instant coffee. Sometimes the food product was packaged with a non-food product such as a mug, alarm clock, radio or cricket ball and the package was sold for a single consideration. The promotional items were described on the package as 'free'.

81V. The Tribunal (constituted by its President, Justice Downes) found that the promotion items formed part of the supply and that the consideration was for the supply as a whole.^{44E} He said at [8]:

The promotion items could only be acquired in packages with the food products. The taxpayer would not supply them free of charge alone. That suggests to me that there was consideration for the supply of the packaged product as a whole, including the promotion item. The consideration for the supply of the two items was the single price paid for the two of them. The purchaser makes a payment 'in connection with' the supply as a whole (s 9-15(1)(a)). Words such as 'in connection with' have a wide meaning *HP Mercantile Pty Limited v Commissioner of Taxation* 2005 ATC 4571; (2005) 143 FCR 553 at 563). Alternatively, payment is made 'in response to or for the inducement of' the supply (s 9-15(1)(b)).

81W. In *Luxottica* the Full Federal Court said that:

Promotions that offer lower prices or greater value subject to conditions are common practice in many, if not every, arena of retail sale. The offer may be 'two for the price of one', or 'buy one, get one free', or, as here, a reduction in the price of the frame on condition that the lenses are purchased at the same time. How a promotion is structured is a matter for the commercial judgment of the seller. In the present case it has clearly been decided that the discount offered should be applied to the price of the frames rather than the lenses.^{44F}

81X. There is a view that the decision in *Food Supplier* is inconsistent with this statement. It is said that the terms of the promotion in *Food Supplier* were that the promotional item was supplied 'free' and therefore the value of that item must be zero. However, the decision in *Luxottica* does not stand for the proposition that the terms of a promotion are always determinative of the value of the taxable part of the supply. In *Luxottica*, other factors were taken into account in determining the value of the taxable frames.

^{44E} *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation* [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938.

^{44F} *Commissioner of Taxation v. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* (2011) 79 ATR 768; 2011 ATC 20-243 at [39].

81Y. Critical to the decision in *Food Supplier* was the finding as a matter of fact that the consideration was paid for the package comprising both the food and promotional items. That is, the consideration was an undissected price^{44G} in connection with all parts of the package. In the circumstances of the case, the Tribunal found that some part of the consideration must be apportioned to the taxable item. This requires a conclusion regarding the value of the taxable item.

81Z. While the promotional items were advertised as ‘free’ this did not dissuade the Tribunal from finding on the facts that the consideration was in connection with both the food product and the promotional item. The Tribunal said at [12]:

To my mind it is dangerous to equate modern use of the word ‘free’ with the absence of consideration. The danger is compounded when the question is not whether ‘free’ is the most appropriate word, but whether it is misleading...It follows, to my mind, that even if the use of ‘free’ in connection with the promotion items in the present case is not misleading, it does not follow that, as a component of an overall package, they are provided without consideration.^{44H}

and then at [15]:

Promotions are sometimes advertised as ‘buy one, get one free’ or ‘two for the price of one’. It could not be the case that there is consideration for both items in the second example but not in the first.^{44I}

81ZA. The Tribunal hearing *Luxottica* in the first instance^{44J} referred to the decision in *Food Supplier* in some detail and said at [51]:

In *Food Supplier* there were two items sold for one composite price. The distinction between *Food Supplier* and this case is that in this case there were two items or components and in respect of each of those components there was an agreed price which was in no way artificial or contrived. By contrast, in *Food Supplier* there was one undissected price in respect of the supply of two items. It follows that *Food Supplier* is distinguishable.

^{44G} See also the decision of the Tribunal in *Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd v. FC of T* [2010] AATA 22; (2010) 75 ATR 169; 2010 ATC 10-119, at [51], reproduced at paragraph 81ZA of this Ruling.

^{44H} *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation* [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938 at [12].

^{44I} *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation* [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938 at [15].

^{44J} *Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd v. FC of T* [2010] AATA 22; (2010) 75 ATR 169; (2010) 2010 ATC 10-119.

81ZB. The Commissioner takes the view that *Food Supplier* and *Luxottica* are distinguishable. The Commissioner also takes the view that *Food Supplier* and *Luxottica* were each determined based on their own specific facts and circumstances, and neither case is determinative of every possible situation. While the Full Federal Court said in *Luxottica* that how a promotion is structured is a matter for the commercial judgment of the seller, it is still necessary to determine the connection between the consideration and the things supplied.

81ZC. For example, consider a situation where the taxable part of a mixed supply is reduced by a dollar discount amount to nil consideration. If, on the facts, the consideration for the actual supply is properly found to be only in connection with the GST-free part of the supply, section 9-80 does not apply. There is only a GST-free supply for consideration.

81ZD. However, if on a proper consideration of the terms and the surrounding circumstances apportionment of the discount wholly to the taxable component is merely a contrivance to reduce the GST otherwise payable, and does not reflect the true commercial position, that would not be a practical, commonsense basis of apportionment. In those circumstances, it would not be accepted that the value of the taxable item is zero. That value would not be a fair and reasonable measure of the value of the taxable part. Section 9-80 applies to determine the value of the taxable part of the supply.

81ZE. The need to consider each case on its own facts and circumstances also means that there may be cases where 'free' goods are included as part of a package and the facts and circumstances support a different approach to that taken in *Food Supplier*. The Tribunal in hearing *Luxottica* at first instance seemed to allude to this possibility when it said at [42]:

During the course of the hearing mention was made of 'loss leading'. Assume by way of example that a store has an excess of clocks of a certain make. It advertises that it will sell those clocks at a substantial discount (compared to its previously advertised price) to anyone who will purchase other goods costing not less than \$100. We can see no reason why, absent tax avoidance or sham, the price for the other goods and also the price for the clock is not for GST purposes the discounted price for the clock and the list prices for the other items purchased.

81ZF. This reasoning could in particular circumstances extend to cases where something was given away for free as part of a promotional package, perhaps as a genuine loss leader or goodwill promotional gesture.

Example 13A – ‘free’ goods - a reasonable apportionment

81ZG. A shop owner has a surplus of a particular type of confectionery which normally sells for \$7 per block but which is nearing its ‘use-by’ date. Rather than have the goods lose their value, he advertises, as a ‘one-off’ promotion, that he will give away blocks of this confectionery to the first 100 customers that buy at least \$30 worth of other food items. For the sales in question, the business owner apportions all the consideration to the other food items, and nil consideration to the confectionery. In the particular circumstances, this may be considered a reasonable apportionment of the consideration. There are sound commercial reasons for this one-off promotion and no evidence to suggest that it is contrived to reduce the GST otherwise payable.

81ZH. The Tribunal also accepted that contrivances to reduce the GST otherwise payable, which did not reflect a reasonable commercial position, would not be accepted as a practical, commonsense basis of apportionment. They said at [43]:

During the hearing there was considerable discussion of an example posed by the Tribunal. Assume that a car supplier supplies a car which in the ordinary way will cost \$40,000 but advertises that it will sell the car for \$5 if the customer buys a bottle of water for \$39,995. In the opinion of the Tribunal such a transaction will quite clearly be contrived and will not be given credence by a court.

Example 13B – unreasonable apportionment

81ZI. Felicity is a registered medical practitioner who provides cosmetic medical procedures using certain drugs. She provides a cosmetic procedure using a drug that is GST-free but the supply of the medical service is taxable. The procedure usually takes between 15 and 30 minutes to carry out. Felicity invoices the patient but only applies consideration to the GST-free supply of the drug. The medical service is not considered to be incidental to the supply of the drug because it is an important part of the cosmetic procedure and it has considerable value because of the level of professional skill and time involved. The supply by Felicity is a mixed supply and the consideration is in respect of both parts. It is unreasonable in these circumstances that no consideration relates to the medical service. There is no commercial reason for Felicity to not apply any of the consideration to the taxable medical supply.

Apportionment under section 9-75

81ZJ. Section 9-80 only prescribes a statutory method for calculating the value of a taxable supply that is part of an actual supply that has GST-free or input taxed parts. For other kinds of mixed supplies^{44K} the calculation of the value of the taxable part must be made under section 9-75.

81ZK. Under subsection 9-75(1) the value of the taxable supply is:

$$\text{price} \times \frac{10}{11}$$

81ZL. Subsection 9-75(1) provides that the price is the sum of the monetary consideration^{44L} and the non-monetary consideration.^{44M} Price is therefore the total consideration for the supply. The value of the taxable supply is the consideration less GST.

36. Paragraph 82

Omit the fifth sentence and footnote 45.

37. Paragraph 83

Omit paragraph; substitute:

83. Where non-taxable supplies are made separately, no further issue arises. However, where there are non-taxable parts of a mixed supply that also contains taxable parts, the value of which is determined under section 9-75 (and not section 9-80), the question arises whether the GST Act requires you to apportion the consideration for the supply in the absence of a specific apportionment rule.

^{44K} For example, a supply may have a taxable part and a non-taxable part that is not GST-free or input taxed. This may be because a specific provision of the GST Act applies to make the non-taxable part not a taxable supply (see Appendix A for a list of relevant provisions), or the non-taxable part may not meet any of the requirements of paragraphs 9-5(a) to 9-5(d).

^{44L} Consideration expressed as an amount of money' is consideration that finds expression in money. The distinction between paragraphs 9-75(1)(a) and 9-75(1)(b) is essentially between monetary consideration and what can be broadly described as 'in kind' consideration. See paragraph 32 of GSTR 2001/6.

^{44M} However, in some limited instances, determining the GST inclusive market value of the supply may be an acceptable method for working out the GST inclusive market value of the consideration. Refer to paragraphs 138 to 158 of GSTR 2001/6 for a discussion of this issue.

38. Paragraph 89

At the end of the paragraph; insert:

Support for this is found in *Food Supplier*. The Tribunal found that the consideration was for the supply of the packaged product as a whole, including the promotion item. The consideration for the supply of the two items was the single price paid for the two of them and the payment was in connection with the supply as a whole.^{50A}

39. Paragraph 91

In the first sentence after 'inherently requires that'; insert 'the'.

40. Paragraph 92

Omit the heading and paragraph; substitute:

Reasonable methods of apportionment

92. Where, as in the case of supplies covered by section 9-75, there is no legislative provision specifying a basis for apportionment, you may use any reasonable method to apportion consideration to the separately identifiable taxable part of a mixed supply. However, the apportionment must be supportable by the facts in the particular circumstances and be undertaken as a matter of practical commonsense.^{51A}

41. Paragraph 95

In footnote 53, omit the words 'Section 70 of' and substitute 'Paragraph 382-5(1)(a) in Schedule 1 to'.

^{50A} *Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation* [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938 at [8].

^{51A} *Commissioner of Taxation v. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd* (2011) 79 ATR 768; 2011 ATC 20-243 at [40].

42. Paragraph 97

Omit the paragraph; substitute

97. Direct methods use relevant variables that measure the connection between what is supplied (the taxable and non-taxable parts) and the consideration for the actual supply. A direct method usually gives you the most accurate measure of the consideration for (and therefore, the calculation of the value of) the taxable part of the supply you make (that is, the value of the taxable supply). Such methods may include:

- the price allocation as agreed between the parties to the supply (see paragraphs 97A to 97M of this Ruling);
- the comparative price of each part if it were supplied on its own, relative to the whole payment received (see paragraphs 98 to 103D of this Ruling);
- the relative amounts of rental consideration (see paragraph 103E to 103F of this Ruling);
- the relative amount of time required to perform the supply (see paragraphs 104 to 105 of this Ruling); and
- the relative floor area in a supply of property (see paragraphs 106 to 108 of this Ruling).

Separately agreed prices

97A. Depending on the facts and circumstances of a mixed supply, the price allocated to the taxable component may be regarded as the most appropriate measure of value of the taxable part of the supply.

Examples of separately agreed prices

Example 13C – spectacles with GST-free lenses – no discount

97B. *Eye Specs sells prescription spectacles. Harry purchases a particular brand of frames for \$165 and prescription lenses for \$89.*

97C. *The price of the frames is a reasonable measure of value upon which to determine the taxable proportion. The price of the frames is their ordinary selling price and the price of the lenses is determined by the complexity of the optical prescription.*

97D. *The price of the spectacles is the aggregate of the price of the frames and the price of the lenses.*

97E. *The selling price of the frames is \$165 and of the spectacles is \$254. The GST payable is \$15.*

Example 13D - taxable membership and non-taxable voucher

97F. *Ocean Parks and Vans sells memberships which offer discounts for short term stays at their caravan parks. They offer a membership gift package which includes a 1 year membership and a \$100 voucher for short term stays. The package is sold for \$155. A 1 year membership normally sells for \$55.*

97G. *The package consists of a taxable part (membership) and a non-taxable part (voucher).^{54A}*

97H. *The value of the taxable supply is calculated under section 9-75. The value of the taxable part is \$50 (that is, the price of the membership, \$55 x 10/11). The GST payable is \$5.*

97I. *In many cases, you may make a mixed supply that involves a discount promotion. The value of the taxable part must be determined as a matter of practical commonsense having regard to the relevant facts and circumstances of the supply and the relationship that the value of the taxable part has with the price of the actual supply.*

Example 13E – spectacles with GST-free lenses – discount promotion

97J. *Melissa sells prescription spectacles. She normally sells a particular brand of frames for \$160 and prescription lenses for \$89. The frames are an old style and not selling well so Melissa runs a promotion offering an aggregate price of \$199 for the frames and lenses. The \$50 discount is applied to these particular frames but only if they are purchased with a pair of prescription lenses to be fitted into the frames. The discount was not available if frames only were purchased.*

97K. *The discounted price of the frames is a reasonable measure of value upon which to determine the taxable proportion. There are sound commercial reasons for discounting the frames (older style of frames that were not selling well). The frames were a key part of the promotion and this was the offer made to and accepted by the customer.*

97L. *The price of the spectacles is the aggregate of the discounted price of the frames and the undiscounted price of the lenses.*

^{54A} The supply of the voucher is not a taxable supply under section 105-5.

97M. *The selling price of the frames and lenses is \$199. The taxable proportion is 52.9% (the GST-exclusive price of the frames (that is, \$100) divided by the GST-exclusive selling price of the spectacles (that is, \$189)). The GST payable is \$10.*

43. Paragraph 98

Omit the paragraph; substitute

98. Where it is possible to determine the price for which each part would have been supplied if it was supplied separately (for example, the general retail market price for which the goods are sold), then an apportionment on this basis may be reasonable. If you use this basis, the GST you pay is the same as if you supplied the taxable parts separately in the same market.

Examples of apportionment using relative prices

Example 14 – goods sold together for single price

98A *A teapot is sold together with 100g of tea for \$25. The teapot is also sold separately for \$15 and the tea for \$10. It is reasonable in this case to apportion the \$25 based on the normal selling price of the teapot.*

98B. *The value of the teapot (the taxable component) is commensurate with its normal selling price of \$15. The GST payable is \$1.36.*

44. Paragraphs 100 and 101

Omit the paragraphs; substitute:

100. In many cases, you may make a mixed supply for a package price. The package price for the mixed supply may involve a discount promotion. Apportionment of the consideration must be undertaken as a matter of practical commonsense. This is illustrated in the following examples.

100A. Example 13C can be contrasted with the following examples.

Example 14A – prescription glasses sold for a discount

101. Michael sells prescription spectacles. He runs a promotion offering \$100 off the price of full priced spectacles. John selects a pair of frames that are priced at \$230 and has prescription lenses fitted which cost \$320. The total price of the spectacles after the discount is \$450.⁵⁵

101A. Michael apportions the discount on a proportionate basis resulting in a price of \$188 (\$230 divided by \$550 multiplied by \$450) for the frames and \$262 (\$320 divided by \$550 multiplied by \$450) for the lenses. The GST payable is one-eleventh of \$188 or \$17.10.

45. Paragraph 103

After the paragraph; insert:

103A. The value of the taxable part is commensurate with the discounted price of each course, that is, \$600 (excluding GST). The GST payable is \$120.

Example 15B – goods sold together for single discounted price

103B. If in example 14, the teapot and the tea are sold for a single discounted price of \$20, it would, in the absence of any other more appropriate measure of value, be reasonable to apportion the \$20 based on the normal selling price of the teapot.

103C. To work out the taxable proportion the discount of \$5 is apportioned on a proportionate basis resulting in a price of \$12 for the teapot and \$8 for the tea.

103D. The GST payable is \$1.09.

The relative amounts of rental consideration

103E. Sometimes it may be appropriate to ascertain the value of a taxable part of the supply having regard to rental returns.

Example 15C – commercial and residential premises

103F. Hilary is registered for GST. She sells a property that consists of commercial premises and residential premises. The property is on a single title and is currently untenanted, although the commercial part was recently rented for \$1,000

⁵⁵ [omitted]

per week and the residential part for \$500 per week.^{55A} Hilary may reasonably apportion two thirds of the consideration for the sale (the same proportion the rent for the commercial premises bears to the total rent of \$1500) to the commercial part and one third to the residential part to ascertain the value of the taxable part.

46. Paragraph 105

Omit the last sentence; substitute:

This is a reasonable method of apportionment to ascertain the value of the taxable part of the supply.

47. Paragraph 108

After paragraph; insert:

108A. The taxable proportion is therefore 50%. Applying the formula in section 9-80, the taxable value of the actual supply is calculated as $(\$2000 \times 10)/(10 + 0.5)$. The value of the taxable part is \$952.38 and the GST payable is \$95.23.

48. Paragraph 112

Omit the first sentence; substitute:

Some methods may not result in a reasonable basis of apportionment of the consideration for a mixed supply.

49. Paragraphs 115 and 116

Omit paragraphs; substitute:

115. The value of a taxable supply has the meaning given by section 9-75 and 9-80.^{57A} Section 9-75 links the value of the taxable supply to its price so that the value of a supply is 10/11 of its price (or consideration). This also means that the GST payable on a taxable supply is equivalent to 1/11 of the price (or consideration) of the supply. In section 9-80 the value of the taxable supply is a proportion of the value of the actual supply which is similarly linked to the price of the actual supply. However, as the actual supply includes GST-free or input taxed parts the value of the actual supply is not 10/11 of its price. The denominator must be greater than 10 but less than 11.

^{55A} The sale of commercial premises is taxable. The sale of residential premises is input taxed under section 40-65.

^{57A} Section 195-1.

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116. Section 9-80 applies to calculate the value of the taxable part of a supply that has non-taxable parts that are GST-free or input taxed. Section 9-75 applies to calculate the value of the taxable part of a supply that has non-taxable parts that are not GST-free or input taxed. When you have apportioned the consideration for the supply, you can calculate the GST payable as either:

- 10% of the value of the taxable part; or
- 1/11 of the price (or consideration) for the taxable part.

50. Paragraph 117

(1) Omit heading to the paragraph; substitute:

Determining the value of the taxable part of a mixed supply that has non-taxable parts that are GST-free or input taxed

(2) Omit the last sentence and footnote.

51. Paragraph 118

Omit paragraph; substitute:

118. To work out the taxable proportion a conclusion as to the value of the taxable part of the supply has to be made (see paragraphs 81F to 81O of this Ruling). Once that conclusion is made and you have established the value of the taxable part of the supply, you can simply calculate the GST payable as either:

- 10% of the GST-exclusive value of the taxable part; or
- 1/11 of the GST inclusive value for the taxable part.

52. Paragraph 119

(1) Omit heading to the paragraph; substitute:

Determining the value of the taxable part of a mixed supply that has non-taxable parts that are not GST-free or input taxed

(2) Omit 'mixed' from first sentence.

53. Paragraphs 120 and 121

Omit the paragraphs and footnote 59; substitute:

120. Subsection 29-70(1) specifies the information to be contained in a tax invoice.

121. The GST payable on a mixed supply you make will be less than 1/11 of the price of the supply. To show the correct amount of GST, the tax invoice for a mixed supply must contain enough information to clearly ascertain:

- what is supplied including the quantity and price;
- the extent to which supplies are taxable; and
- the amount of GST payable.

54. Detailed contents list

(1) Omit:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Apportioning a mixed supply | 25 |
| Differentiating between mixed and composite supplies | 40 |
| Apportionment | 82 |
| Reasonable methods of apportionment | 92 |
| <i>Examples of apportionment using relative price</i> | 101 |
| <i>Example 14 – commercial and residential premises</i> | 101 |
| <i>Valuing the taxable part of a mixed supply where the non-taxable parts are GST-free or input taxed</i> | 117 |
| <i>Valuing the taxable part of a mixed supply where the non-taxable parts are not GST-free or input taxed</i> | 119 |

(2) Substitute:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Apportionment of the consideration for a mixed supply | 25 |
| Differentiating between a mixed supply and a composite supply | 40 |
| <i>Reasonable methods of apportionment</i> | 92 |
| <i>Example 14A – prescription glasses sold for a discount</i> | 101 |
| <i>Determining the value of the taxable part of a mixed supply that has non-taxable parts that are GST-free or input taxed</i> | 117 |
| <i>Determining the value of the taxable part of a mixed supply that has non-taxable parts that are not GST-free or input taxed</i> | 119 |

(3) Insert:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Apportionment under section 9-80 | 81A |
| <i>Determining the value of the taxable part</i> | 81Q |

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| | |
|--|------|
| <i>The terms of a promotion and the relevance to determining the value of the taxable part of the supply</i> | 81U |
| <i>Example 13A – ‘free’ goods – a reasonable apportionment</i> | 81ZG |
| <i>Example 13B – unreasonable apportionment</i> | 81ZI |
| <i>Apportionment under section 9-75</i> | 81ZJ |
| <i>Separately agreed prices</i> | 97A |
| <i>Examples of separately agreed prices</i> | 97B |
| <i>Example 13C – spectacles with GST-free lenses – no discount</i> | 97B |
| <i>Example 13D – taxable membership and non-taxable voucher</i> | 97F |
| <i>Example 13E – spectacles with GST-free lenses – discount promotion</i> | 97J |
| <i>Examples of apportionment using relative prices</i> | 98A |
| <i>Example 14 – goods sold together for single price</i> | 98A |
| <i>Example 15B – goods sold together for single discounted price</i> | 103B |
| <i>The relative amounts of rental consideration</i> | 103E |
| <i>Example 15C – commercial and residential premises</i> | 103F |

55. Related Rulings/Determinations

Delete: GSTR 2000/15; insert: GSTR 2006/4

56. Legislative references

Delete:

- TAA 1953 70
- TAA 1953 70(1)(d)

Insert:

- TAA 1953 Sch 1 382-5(1)(a)

57. Case references

Insert:

- Avon Products Pty Limited v. Commissioner of Taxation 2006 ATC 4296; 62 ATR 399
- Commissioner of Taxation v. Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd [2011] FCAFC; 2011 ATC 20-243; (2011) 79 ATR 768
- IAC (Finance) Pty limited v. Courtenay (1963) 110 CLR 550

- Luxottica Retail Australia Pty Ltd v. FC of T [2010] AATA 22; (2010) 75 ATR 169; 2010 ATC 10-119
- Re Food Supplier and Commissioner of Taxation [2007] AATA 1550; 2007 ATC 157; (2007) 66 ATR 938
- Saga Holidays v. Commissioner of Taxation 2006 ATC 4841; (2006) 64 ATR 602
- Westley Nominees Pty Ltd v. Coles Supermarkets Pty Ltd [2006] FCAFC 115; 2006 ATC 4363; (2006) 62 ATR 682

58. Appendix A

(1) Before: '*Supply by an amalgamating company to an amalgamated company in the course of amalgamation*'; insert:

Supplies made by an operator of a compulsory third party scheme

[Subsection 79-60(2)] If an *operator of a *compulsory third party scheme makes a supply under the scheme:

- (a) it is not a *taxable supply; and
- (b) it is not treated as *consideration for an acquisition made by the operator; and
- (c) it is not treated as *consideration for a supply made to the operator by the entity to whom the supply was made; to the extent that the supply is a *CTP compensation or ancillary payment or supply.

Supplies of goods to operators of a compulsory third party scheme in the course of settling claims

[Subsection 79-85(1)] A supply of goods is not a *taxable supply if it is solely a supply made under a *compulsory third party scheme to an *operator of the scheme in the course of settling a claim for compensation made under the scheme.

Supplies by an operator of a compulsory third party scheme of becoming a party to industry deeds or entering into settlement sharing arrangements

[Subsection 80-10(1)] An *operator of a *compulsory third party scheme does not make a *taxable supply by:

- (a) entering into, or becoming a party to, an *insurance policy settlement sharing arrangement; or
- (b) becoming a party to a deed created by or under a *State law or a *Territory law establishing a *compulsory third party scheme, that provides for an insurance policy settlement sharing arrangement.

Supplies by an operator of a compulsory third party scheme of becoming a party to industry deeds or entering into nominal defendant settlement sharing arrangements

[Subsection 80-50(1)] An *operator of a *compulsory third party scheme does not make a *taxable supply by:

- (a) entering into, or becoming a party to, a *nominal defendant settlement sharing arrangement to which this Subdivision applies; or
- (b) becoming a party to a deed created by or under a *State law or a *Territory law establishing a compulsory third party scheme, that provides for a nominal defendant settlement sharing arrangement to which this Subdivision applies.

(2) After '*Supplies of vouchers stating monetary value*' omit paragraphs (a) and (b); insert:

- (a) on redemption of the voucher, the holder of the voucher is entitled to supplies up to the *stated monetary value of the voucher; and
- (b) the *consideration for supply of the voucher does not exceed the stated monetary value of the voucher.

Supplies of arranging for the supply of a voucher

[Subsection 100-18(2)] If, under the arrangement, the supplier pays, or is liable to pay, an amount, as a commission or similar payment, to the other entity for the other entity's supply, the supply by the other entity to the supplier, to which the supplier's payment or liability relates, is treated as if it were not a *taxable supply.

(3) Before '*Supply of work or services, under an arrangement, and a voluntary agreement to withhold is in place*'; insert:

Supply of the transfers of a tax loss or net capital loss

[Subsection 110-5(1)] A supply is not a *taxable supply if the supply is:

- (a) the transfer of a *tax loss in accordance with Subdivision 170-A of the *ITAA 1997; or
- (b) the transfer of a *net capital loss in accordance with Subdivision 170-B of the ITAA 1997.

Supply under the operation of the consolidated group regime

[Subsection 110-15(1)] A supply is not a *taxable supply to the extent that it occurs because of the operation of these provisions:

- (a) Part 3-90 of the *ITAA 1997;
- (b) Part 3-90 of the *Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997*.

Supply of entering into a tax sharing agreement

[Subsection 110-20(2)] The supply is not a *taxable supply to the extent that it relates to the fact that the agreement satisfies those requirements.

Supply of the release from an obligation relating to a contribution amount made to a TSA contributing member who has left the group clear of group liability

[Subsection 110-25(1)] A supply made to a *TSA contributing member of a *consolidated group or a *MEC group is not a *taxable supply if:

- (a) the supply is a release from an obligation relating to a *contribution amount in relation to a *group liability of the *head company of the group; and

Example: The obligation could be a contractual obligation created by the agreement under which the contribution amount was determined.

- (b) the TSA contributing member has, for the purposes of subsection 721-30(3) of the *ITAA 1997, left the group clear of the group liability.

Note: See section 721-35 of the ITAA 1997 for when a TSA contributing member has left a group clear of the group liability.

Supply made under a tax funding agreement to the extent that it relates to the distribution of economic burdens and benefits directly related to tax-related liabilities

[Subsection 110-30(2)] The supply is not a *taxable supply to the extent that it relates to the fact that the agreement deals with the distribution mentioned in paragraph (1)(b).

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11 April 2012

ATO references

NO: 1-3A18Z9Q

ISSN: 1443-5160

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