


TD 2019/7 - Fringe benefits tax: reasonable amounts under section 31G of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986 for food and drink expenses incurred by employees receiving a living-away-from-home allowance fringe benefit for the fringe benefits tax year commencing on 1 April 2019

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Taxation Determination

Fringe benefits tax: reasonable amounts under section 31G of the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* for food and drink expenses incurred by employees receiving a living-away-from-home allowance fringe benefit for the fringe benefits tax year commencing on 1 April 2019

❶ Relying on this Ruling

This publication (excluding appendices) is a public ruling for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.

If this ruling applies to you, and you correctly rely on it, we will apply the law to you in the way set out in the ruling. That is, you will not pay any more tax or penalties or interest in respect of the matters covered by this ruling.

Further, if we think that the ruling disadvantages you, we may apply the law in a way that is more favourable to you.

Ruling

1. This Determination sets out the amounts that the Commissioner considers reasonable under section 31G of the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* (FBTAA) for food and drink expenses incurred by employees receiving a living-away-from-home allowance (LAFHA) fringe benefit for the fringe benefits tax (FBT) year commencing on 1 April 2019.
2. Where the total of food and drink expenses for an employee (including eligible family members) does not exceed the amount the Commissioner considers reasonable, those expenses do not have to be substantiated under section 31G of the FBTAA. Where an employee receives a LAFHA fringe benefit, for the employer to reduce the taxable value of the fringe benefit by the exempt food component, the expenses must be either:
 - equal to or less than the amount the Commissioner considers reasonable under paragraph 31G(1)(b), or
 - substantiated in accordance with the requirements in subsection 31G(2).
3. If the total of an employee's food or drink expenses exceeds the amount the Commissioner considers reasonable, the substantiation provisions under section 31G of the FBTAA will apply.

Reasonable amount for food and drink – within Australia

4. Table 1 sets out the weekly amounts the Commissioner considers to be reasonable food and drink amounts for a LAFHA paid to employees living away from home within Australia for the FBT year commencing on 1 April 2019. These amounts are for the total of food or drink expenses and include any amounts that may have been allowed for home consumption.

Table 1: Amounts of reasonable food and drink – within Australia

| | Per week \$ |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| One adult | 269 |
| Two adults | 404 |
| Three adults | 539 |
| One adult and one child | 337 |
| Two adults and one child | 472 |
| Two adults and two children | 540 |
| Two adults and three children | 608 |
| Three adults and one child | 607 |
| Three adults and two children | 675 |
| Four adults | 674 |

(‘Adults’ for this purpose are persons who had attained the age of 12 years *before* the beginning of the FBT year.)

5. In relation to larger family groupings, the Commissioner accepts the reasonable food and drink amount based on the Table 1 figures plus:

- \$135 for each additional adult, and
- \$68 for each additional child.

Reasonable amounts for food and drink – overseas

6. Tables 2, 3 and 4 set out the weekly amounts the Commissioner considers to be reasonable food and drink amounts for a LAFHA paid to employees living away from home outside Australia for the FBT year commencing on 1 April 2019. Table 2 sets out the cost group to which a country has been allocated. Table 3 sets out the reasonable amount for food and drink expenses for each cost group.

7. If the employee lives away from home in a country that is not shown in Table 2, the employee can use the amount for Cost Group 1 in Table 3.

Table 2: List of countries

If a country is not listed in this table use the amount for Cost Group 1 in Table 3.

For the amounts that apply to each cost group see Table 3.

| Country | Cost Group | Country | Cost Group |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Albania | 2 | Egypt | 3 |
| Algeria | 3 | El Salvador | 3 |
| Angola | 5 | Eritrea | 4 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 5 | Estonia | 3 |
| Argentina | 3 | Ethiopia | 3 |
| Armenia | 2 | Fiji | 3 |
| Austria | 5 | Finland | 6 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | France | 5 |
| Bahamas | 6 | French Polynesia | 6 |
| Bahrain | 5 | Gabon | 6 |
| Bangladesh | 4 | Gambia | 2 |
| Barbados | 6 | Georgia | 3 |
| Belarus | 2 | Germany | 5 |
| Belgium | 5 | Ghana | 4 |
| Bermuda | 6 | Gibraltar | 4 |
| Bolivia | 2 | Greece | 4 |
| Bosnia | 2 | Guatemala | 3 |
| Brazil | 3 | Guyana | 3 |
| Brunei | 2 | Hong Kong | 5 |
| Bulgaria | 3 | Hungary | 3 |
| Burkina Faso | 3 | Iceland | 6 |
| Cambodia | 3 | India | 3 |
| Cameroon | 4 | Indonesia | 3 |
| Canada | 4 | Iran | 3 |
| Chile | 3 | Iraq | 4 |
| China | 5 | Ireland | 5 |
| Colombia | 3 | Israel | 5 |
| Congo Democratic Republic | 4 | Italy | 5 |
| Cook Islands | 4 | Jamaica | 4 |
| Costa Rica | 3 | Japan | 5 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 4 | Jordan | 5 |
| Croatia | 3 | Kazakhstan | 3 |
| Cuba | 3 | Kenya | 4 |
| Cyprus | 4 | Korea | 6 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | Kosovo | 2 |
| Denmark | 6 | Kuwait | 5 |
| Dominican Republic | 4 | Kyrgyzstan | 2 |
| East Timor | 3 | Laos | 3 |
| Ecuador | 4 | Latvia | 4 |

TD 2019/7

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Lebanon | 5 | Rwanda | 3 |
| Lithuania | 3 | Saint Lucia | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 5 | Saint Vincent | 3 |
| Macau | 5 | Samoa | 4 |
| Macedonia | 2 | Saudi Arabia | 4 |
| Malawi | 2 | Senegal | 4 |
| Malaysia | 3 | Serbia | 2 |
| Mali | 3 | Sierra Leone | 2 |
| Malta | 3 | Singapore | 5 |
| Mauritius | 3 | Slovakia | 3 |
| Mexico | 3 | Slovenia | 3 |
| Monaco | 6 | Solomon Islands | 4 |
| Morocco | 3 | South Africa | 2 |
| Mozambique | 3 | Spain | 5 |
| Myanmar | 3 | Sri Lanka | 3 |
| Namibia | 2 | Sudan | 2 |
| Nepal | 2 | Surinam | 2 |
| Netherlands | 5 | Sweden | 5 |
| New Caledonia | 5 | Switzerland | 6 |
| New Zealand | 4 | Taiwan | 4 |
| Nicaragua | 3 | Tanzania | 3 |
| Nigeria | 5 | Thailand | 4 |
| Norway | 6 | Tonga | 3 |
| Oman | 6 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5 |
| Pakistan | 2 | Tunisia | 2 |
| Panama | 3 | Turkey | 3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 4 | Uganda | 2 |
| Paraguay | 2 | Ukraine | 3 |
| Peru | 4 | United Arab Emirates | 6 |
| Philippines | 3 | United Kingdom | 5 |
| Poland | 3 | United States of America | 5 |
| Portugal | 3 | Uruguay | 3 |
| Puerto Rico | 5 | Vanuatu | 5 |
| Qatar | 6 | Vietnam | 3 |
| Romania | 3 | Zambia | 3 |
| Russia | 5 | | |

Table 3: Amounts by cost group

| Cost Group | Food and drink for one adult |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | \$137 |
| 2 | \$201 |
| 3 | \$273 |
| 4 | \$328 |
| 5 | \$437 |
| 6 | \$537 |

8. Where the employee is accompanied by other family members while overseas, the reasonable food and drink amount per week for the family is worked out by multiplying the amount shown in Table 3 by the relevant factor in Table 4.

Table 4: Factors to apply for family groups – overseas

| Family group | Factor |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Two adults | 1.5 |
| Three adults | 2.0 |
| One adult and one child | 1.25 |
| Two adults and one child | 1.75 |
| Two adults and two children | 2 |
| Two adults and three children | 2.25 |
| Three adults and one child | 2.25 |
| Three adults and two children | 2.5 |
| Four adults | 2.5 |

9. In relation to larger family groups, the Commissioner accepts the reasonable food and drink amounts can be increased:

- for each additional adult by a further 50% of the relevant single adult rate in Table 3, and
- for each additional child by a further 25% of the relevant single adult rate in Table 3.

Example 1: calculation of reasonable amounts for food and drink – within Australia

10. *Jasper, his wife and their two children (both under 12 years of age) temporarily move to Brisbane from Sydney for a period of five months (from 1 May 2019 to 30 September 2019; 21 weeks and 6 days) for Jasper to work on a project for his employer. Jasper receives a LAFHA from his employer.*

11. *Jasper does not need to substantiate his family's food and drink expenses during the five-month period if his total expenses do not exceed \$11,803 (\$540 per week multiplied by 21 ⁶/₇ weeks).*

12. *If Jasper's family's total food and drink expenses for the period exceed \$11,803, Jasper will have to substantiate all of the expenses incurred, or his employer will be liable to FBT on the amount of LAFHA paid to Jasper that is in excess of \$11,803.*

Example 2: calculation of reasonable amounts for food and drink – overseas

13. *Maria is seconded from Australia to Canada by her employer for 25 weeks, starting work there on 1 April 2019. Maria agrees to temporarily move with her husband and child. Maria receives a LAFHA from her employer for the period of the secondment.*

TD 2019/7

14. *Maria does not need to substantiate her food and drink expenses if the total expenses do not exceed \$14,350 (\$574 per week multiplied by 25 weeks. Table 2 lists Canada as being in Cost Group 4, and using Table 3, the reasonable amount for food and drink is \$328 per week. A factor of 1.75 for 2 adults and 1 child is applied to this rate as per Table 4).*

15. *If Maria's total food and drink expenses for the period exceed \$14,350, Maria will have to substantiate all of the expenses incurred, or her employer will be liable to FBT on the amount of LAFHA paid to Maria that is in excess of \$14,350.*

Date of effect

16. This Determination applies to the FBT year commencing 1 April 2019.

Commissioner of Taxation

29 March 2019

Appendix 1 – Explanation

❶ *This Appendix is provided as information to help you understand how the Commissioner's view has been reached. It does not form part of the binding public ruling.*

Background

17. This Determination is intended to be read in conjunction with Taxation Determination TD 2013/4 *Fringe benefits tax: reasonable amounts under section 31G of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986 for food and drink expenses incurred by employees receiving a living-away-from-home allowance fringe benefit, for the fringe benefits tax year commencing on 1 April 2013*. TD 2013/4 sets out the amounts that the Commissioner considers reasonable under section 31G of the FBTAA for food and drink expenses incurred by employees receiving a living-away-from-home allowance (LAFHA) fringe benefit for the fringe benefits tax year commencing on 1 April 2013. Reasonable amounts were determined for employees within Australia based on the 2009-10 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and indexed to take into account movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since the survey was completed. Reasonable amounts for employees overseas were determined by reference to the annual Taxation Determination which sets out reasonable travel and overtime meal allowance expense amounts. For the FBT year commencing on 1 April 2019 reference is made to Taxation Determination TD 2018/11 *Income tax: what are the reasonable travel and overtime meal allowance expense amounts for the 2018-19 income year?*

Reasonable amounts for food and drink – within Australia

18. In determining the reasonable amounts for food and drink for substantiation purposes for employees living away from home in Australia, reference was made to the publicly available 2015-2016 HES. The HES food and drink expenditure (including alcoholic beverages) for households in the highest income quintile has been adopted. The HES amounts have been indexed to take into account movements in the food sub-group of the CPI since the survey was completed, to determine the reasonable amounts for food and drink for FBT substantiation purposes.

Reasonable amounts for food and drink – overseas

19. As explained more fully in TD 2013/4 the reasonable amounts for food and drink for a LAFHA paid to employees living away from home outside Australia are based on the annual Taxation Determination which sets out reasonable travel allowance amounts. The most recent Determination, which sets amounts for the 2018-19 income year is Taxation Determination TD 2018/11.

References

Previous draft:

Not previously issued as a draft

Related Rulings/Determinations:

TD 2013/4; TD 2018/11

Legislative references:

- FBTAA 1986
- FBTAA 1986 31G
- FBTAA 1986 31G(1)(b)
- FBTAA 1986 31G(2)
- TAA 1953

Previous Rulings/Determinations:

TD 2014/9; TD 2015/7; TD 2016/4;
TD 2017/5; TD 2018/3

ATO references

NO: 1-H7IBNVK

ISSN: 2205-6211

BSL: PGH

ATOlaw topic: Fringe benefits tax ~~ Living away from home allowance benefits ~~
Substantiation

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