



**Australian Government**

**Department of Infrastructure, Transport,  
Regional Development, Communications and the Arts**

# Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme Information Paper

This information paper is made under subclause 8.3.1 of the Ministerial Directions (MDs) for the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme (TFES).

## Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006

### **For Southbound and Intrastate Assistance Only**

The TFES Ministerial Directions (MDs) refer to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006, (ANZSIC) as amended from time to time. A copy of the ANZSIC can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics website: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1292.0>

References to the ANZSIC are contained in clauses 1.5.1, 1.6.1, 2.9.2 and 2.13.2 of the TFES MDs, and refer to a manufacturing, mining or agriculture, forestry and fishery industry, and is taken to be a reference as described by Division A, B or C of ANZSIC (see below).

Decisions on eligibility are based on a claimant's main business activity as listed in the class of ANZSIC to which the claimant has been assigned. In accordance with ANZSIC, each business is assigned a class which reflects the 'predominant industry of its economic activities'.

To determine the predominant economic activity undertaken by a business, Services Australia may request that you undertake a short questionnaire to determine eligibility for Southbound TFES assistance. Once the eligibility of the claimant has been determined, goods shipped will undergo a separate assessment of eligibility for assistance.

For further information please contact:

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## Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing – Division A of ANZSIC 2006

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Division includes businesses mainly engaged in growing crops, raising animals, growing and harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms or their natural habitats.

It includes production activities such as horticulture, livestock production, aquaculture, forestry and logging, and fishing, hunting and trapping.

The Division includes agricultural activities such as the growing and cultivation of horticultural and other crops, and the controlled breeding, raising or farming of animals.

Forestry and logging activities include growing, maintaining and harvesting forests, as well as gathering forest products.

Fishing, hunting and trapping includes gathering or catching marine life such as fish or shellfish, or other animals, from their uncontrolled natural environments in water or on land.

Businesses engaged in providing support services to the units engaged in production activities are included.

## Mining – Division B of ANZSIC 2006

The Mining Division includes businesses that mainly extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. It includes underground or open cut mining; dredging; quarrying; well operations or evaporation pans; recovery from ore dumps or tailings as well as beneficiation activities (i.e. preparing, including crushing, screening, washing and flotation) and other preparation work customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

The following mine operation and mining support activities are included:

- operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account;
- operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells for others on a contract or fee basis;
- mining sites under development;
- mining services on a contract or fee basis; and
- exploration (except geophysical surveying).

It includes businesses that extract natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate the mineral mined.

Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles that can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. These processes are primarily mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, and centrifugal separation. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electro-chemical processes, such as electrolysis and distillation.



## Manufacturing Process – Division C of ANZSIC 2006

The Manufacturing Division includes businesses mainly engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products (except agriculture and construction). The materials, substances or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, or products of other manufacturing units.

Businesses in the Manufacturing Division are often described as plants, factories or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and other materials-handling equipment. However, businesses that transform materials, substances or components into new products by hand, or in the home, are also included. Activities undertaken which are incidental to the manufacturing activity, such as selling directly to the consumer products manufactured on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries and custom tailors, are also included. If, in addition to self-produced products, other products that are not manufactured by the same business are also sold, the rules for the treatment of mixed activities have to be applied and businesses are classified according to their predominant activity.

Assembly of the component parts of manufactured products, either self-produced or purchased from other businesses, is considered manufacturing. For example, assembly of self-manufactured prefabricated components at a construction site is considered manufacturing, as the assembly is incidental to the manufacturing activity. Conversely, when undertaken as a primary activity, the on-site assembly of components manufactured by others is considered to be construction.

The boundaries between the Manufacturing Division and other divisions in ANZSIC can sometimes be unclear. The businesses in the Manufacturing Division are engaged in the transformation of materials into new products. Their output is a new product.

The following activities are included:

- Milk bottling and pasteurising;
- Both processing and canning or bottling;
- Fresh fish packaging (including oyster shucking, fish filleting);
- Printing and related support activities;
- Ready-mixed concrete production;
- Leather tanning and dressing;
- Grinding of lenses to prescription;
- Wood preserving and treatment;
- Electroplating, plating, metal heat treating, and polishing;
- Fabricating signs and advertising displays;
- Tyre retreading;
- Ship, boat, railway rolling stock and aircraft repair and maintenance; and
- Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods such as transport equipment.



The following activities are NOT included:

- Logging and production of crops or livestock;
- Construction of structures and fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors;
- Publishing and the combined activity of publishing and printing; and
- Beneficiation.

*This information papers provides a summary of the current ANZSIC 2006 version 2, which is the latest version at the time of writing. This information paper should be used as a guide only and not a substitute for ANZSIC 2006. The latest version of ANZSIC should be used as it is amended from time to time.*