



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Taxation statistics

2008–09

A summary of tax returns
for the 2008–09 income year and
other reported tax information for
the 2009–10 financial year

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Preface



Welcome to the latest edition of *Taxation statistics* – the ATO's most comprehensive statistical publication.

The publication is a thorough and detailed collection of data compiled from information provided to the ATO via tax returns for the 2008–09 income year and other information such as goods and services tax (GST) annual returns and business activity statements reported for the 2009–10 financial year.

The availability of this data reflects an organisation that is open and accountable. *Taxation statistics* provides a source of information that researchers and the broader community can access to improve their understanding of Australia's tax and superannuation systems, as well as their understanding of aspects of the broader society which they support.

As is the case each year, *Taxation statistics* covers taxation (including GST and fringe benefits tax), excise, superannuation, the Higher Education Loan Program and payments, and transfers through the Australian tax system.

In doing so, it provides information which adds to our picture of the Australian community – including distribution of taxable income across the country; sources of income; and data about business and work-related expenditure.

It also provides information about changes to tax laws that may have affected the statistics of the *Taxation statistics* 2008–09 edition.

Each year we endeavour to improve *Taxation statistics*. This year's improvements include:

- a summary of the major tax liabilities by industry in one table in the summary chapter
- maps showing the distribution of individuals' average taxable income across Australia, the states and territories in the personal tax detailed tables

- statistics on pre-filing by the ATO on individual income tax returns
- statistics on the new education tax refund and the national rental affordability scheme
- more details on wine equalisation tax and excise on beer
- the addition of new detailed tables to seven of the chapters.

The CD-ROM attached to the back of the book contains a more comprehensive version of *Taxation statistics*.

This version can also be accessed at www.ato.gov.au. It contains links to the relevant return form guides and other explanatory material that set out what information must be reported under each label on the forms, schedules or statements. We have again included an individuals' sample file, which contains a 1% confidentialised sample of individual tax return information to assist the requirements of more advanced users of tax data.

Your suggestions and comments would be most welcomed and can be emailed to taxstats@ato.gov.au

Michael D'Ascenzo
Commissioner of Taxation

GENERAL NOTES

Data for *Taxation statistics 2008–09* was compiled before all processing for the 2008–09 income year and 2009–10 fringe benefits tax year was completed. Statistics in some chapters are sourced from 2009 annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule 2009) that were processed by 31 October 2010. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2009 tax returns and schedules processed after 31 October 2010 is included. Caution should be exercised in comparing the detailed table statistics for the 2008–09 and prior income years. Better comparisons will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2009–10* is published. In that edition, the 2008–09 income year detailed table statistics will include data from returns processed up to 31 October 2011.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals. Average amounts, percentage changes and proportions are calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.

In order to meet privacy regulations:

- some cells in some tables have been aggregated, but this does not affect the total number of records (number indicator showing the number of returns or taxpayers) and the total amounts
- number indicators in the detailed tables may have been rounded to the nearest multiple of five, so totals may differ from the sum of their components
- amounts and totals may vary between tables.

Descriptions or definitions of the items in the chapter and detailed tables are in the 'Return forms and other publications' section included on the CD-ROM attached to this publication and in the online version of the publication available at www.ato.gov.au

The following symbol used in this publication means:

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| n.a. | not applicable or not available |
| \$m | dollars are depicted in millions |
| ('000) | thousand |
| no. | number |
| .. | rounded to zero but not zero |

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THESE STATISTICS

If you have any enquiries about the statistics in this publication, we recommend that you first read *Taxation statistics – frequently asked questions*, which is available at www.ato.gov.au

Any enquiries not answered by that document can be sent to taxstats@ato.gov.au

Alternatively, send enquiries to:

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Taxation statistics
Revenue Analysis Branch
Corporate Relations
Australian Taxation Office
PO Box 900
Civic Square ACT 2608**

ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian business number
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BAS	Business activity statement
CGT	Capital gains tax
DAFGS	Diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme
ETP	Eligible termination payment
FAO	Family assistance office
FBT	Fringe benefits tax
GST	Goods and services tax
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
LCT	Luxury car tax
PAYG	Pay as you go
PAYG(I)	Pay as you go instalments
PAYG(W)	Pay as you go withholding
PDF	Pooled development funds
PDV	Post, digital and visual effects production
PRRT	Petroleum resources rent tax
R&D	Research and development
SFSS	Student Financial Supplement Scheme
STS	Simplified tax system
TFN	Tax file number
VOLWARE	Volume weighted average realised
WET	Wine equalisation tax

Contents

List of chapter tables	viii		
List of boxes	xiv		
List of detailed tables on the CD-ROM			
01 SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIAN TAX STATISTICS	1	03 COMPANIES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX	38
2009 tax returns	1	Overview	38
Entity size	2	Introduction	38
Industry profile	3	New features and information	39
Income and net tax	4	Company returns	39
Payments and transfers	6	Company income	42
Reported liabilities	7	Company expenses	44
Superannuation system	7	Company assets and liabilities	46
Source of chapter table statistics	8	Company net tax	47
		Petroleum resource rent tax	51
		Source of company and PRRT statistics	52
		List of company detailed tables	52
02 PERSONAL TAX	10	04 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS	55
Overview	10	Overview	55
Introduction	10	Introduction	55
New features and information	11	New features and information	56
Personal tax returns	11	Fund returns	56
Pre-filing	13	Fund income	58
Personal income	13	Fund deductions	61
Rental income and deductions	15	Fund net tax	64
Personal deductions	17	Source of fund statistics	65
Business income and expenses	20	List of fund detailed tables	65
Personal tax offsets and credits	22	05 PARTNERSHIPS	67
Medicare	24	Overview	67
Personal net tax	24	Introduction	67
Higher Education Loan Program	26	New features and information	67
Withholding tax	28	Partnership returns	68
Tax return assessments	30	Partnership income	69
Source of personal tax statistics	31	Partnership business income	70
List of personal tax detailed tables	31	Partnership business expenses	72
		Source of partnership statistics	73
		List of partnership detailed tables	73

06 TRUSTS	75	09 PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS THROUGH THE INCOME TAX SYSTEM	101
Overview	75	Overview	101
Introduction	75	Introduction	101
New features and information	76	New features and information	101
Trust returns	76	First child tax offset	102
Trust income	78	Education tax refund	102
Trust business income	79	Private health insurance tax offset	103
Trust business expenses	80	Research and development tax offset	104
Trust assets and liabilities	80	Film and television tax offset	105
Source of trust statistics	81	Tax bonus payment	105
List of trust detailed tables	81	National rental affordability scheme	106
		Source of payments and transfers statistics	106
07 CAPITAL GAINS TAX	83	List of payments and transfers detailed tables	106
Overview	83		
Introduction	83	10 CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS	107
New features and information	84	Overview	107
Net capital gains	84	Introduction	107
Tax payable on net capital gains	85	New features and information	107
Total capital gains	87	Tax concession charity	108
Capital losses	89	Deductible gift recipients	110
Capital gains discount	90	Private ancillary funds	111
Small business capital gains tax concessions	90	Deductible gifts	112
Source of capital gains tax statistics	92	Refundable franking credits	113
List of capital gains tax detailed tables	92	Source of charities and deductible gifts statistics	113
		List of charities and deductible gifts detailed tables	113
08 FRINGE BENEFITS TAX	93		
Overview	93		
Introduction	93		
New features and information	94		
FBT returns	94		
FBT payable	95		
FBT rebates	97		
Employee contributions	98		
Estimated statutory car fringe benefits	99		
Source of FBT statistics	100		
List of FBT detailed tables	100		

11 INTERNATIONAL TAXATION	114	14 FUEL SCHEMES	131
Overview	114	Overview	131
Introduction	114	Introduction	131
New features and information	114	New features and information	131
Residency status	115	Fuel tax credits	132
Individual foreign sourced income	116	Energy grants credits scheme	134
Corporate foreign sourced income	117	Product stewardship for oil program	135
Superannuation fund foreign sourced income	118	Cleaner fuels grants scheme	136
Partnership and trust foreign sourced income	119	Source of fuel scheme statistics	137
Source of international taxation statistics	119	List of fuel schemes detailed tables	137
List of international taxation detailed tables	119		
12 GST AND OTHER TAXES	120	15 THE SUPERANNUATION SYSTEM	138
Overview	120	Overview	138
Introduction	120	Introduction	138
New features and information	120	Superannuation guarantee scheme	139
GST liabilities	120	Superannuation holding accounts special account	139
Input tax credits	123	Lost members register	140
Wine equalisation tax	124	Unclaimed super monies	140
Luxury car tax	125	Self-managed super funds	141
Source of GST and other taxes statistics	125	Superannuation co-contribution	142
List of GST and other taxes detailed tables	125	Excess contributions tax	143
		Superannuation surcharge	144
13 EXCISE	126	Source of super statistics	144
Overview	126	List of super detailed tables	144
Introduction	126		
New features and information	126	16 PAY AS YOU GO	145
Excise liabilities	127	Overview	145
Petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels	127	Introduction	145
Tobacco	128	New features and information	145
Alcohol	129	Pay as you go withholding	146
Source of excise statistics	130	Pay as you go withholders	147
List of excise detailed tables	130	Type of withholder	147
		Pay as you go instalments	148
		Pay as you go instalment payers	149
		Source of pay as you go statistics	149
		List of pay as you go detailed tables	149

17 COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE	150	20 APPENDICES	161
Overview	150	Annual tax return forms	
Introduction	150	Individual tax return, 2008–09 income year	162
Income tax returns	151	Company tax return, 2008–09 income year	174
Business activity statement – quarterly lodgers	151	Partnership tax return, 2008–09 income year	180
Fringe benefits tax returns	152	Trust tax return, 2008–09 income year	188
Cost of managing tax affairs	152	Fund tax return, 2008–09 income year	196
Source of cost of compliance statistics	153	Self managed superannuation fund tax return, 2008–09 income year	204
List of cost of compliance detailed tables	153	Fringe benefits tax return, 2009–10 FBT year	216
18 INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS	154	GST annual return, 2009–10 financial year	220
Introduction	154	Schedules	
Financial ratios	154	Capital gains tax schedule, 2008–09 income year	222
Activity statement ratios	155	Activity statements	
Exclusions and considerations	155	Business activity statement – Sample A	226
Source of industry benchmarks	156	Business activity statement – Sample B	228
List of financial ratios detailed tables	156	Instalment activity statement	230
List of activity statement ratio detailed tables	157	INDEX	232
19 INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE	159		
Overview	159		
Introduction	159		
Objectives	159		
Accessing the files	159		
Source of the individual sample file	160		
List of individual sample file detailed tables	160		

List of chapter tables

01 SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIAN TAX STATISTICS

Table 1.1:	Taxpayers, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	1
Table 1.2:	Individuals lodging using <i>e-tax</i> , 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	2
Table 1.3:	Entities, by size, 2008–09 income year	2
Table 1.4:	Entities, by entity and industry, 2008–09 income year	3
Table 1.5:	Taxation liabilities, by industry, 2008–09 income year	5
Table 1.6:	Payments and offsets, by type, for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years or 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	6
Table 1.7:	Liabilities, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	7

02 PERSONAL TAX

Table 2.1:	Individuals' returns, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	10
Table 2.2:	Number of pre-fill requests for individuals, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	12
Table 2.3:	Individuals' total and taxable income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	13
Table 2.4:	Source of individuals' income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	13
Table 2.5:	Individuals' rental income and deductions, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	14
Table 2.6:	Individuals' net rental income, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year	15
Table 2.7:	Individuals with an interest in a rental property, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	16

Table 2.8:	Individuals' deductions and income not included in total income, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	17
Table 2.9:	Individuals' work-related expenses, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	19
Table 2.10:	Individuals with business income, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	20
Table 2.11:	Individuals' business expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	21
Table 2.12:	Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/calculated by the ATO, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	22
Table 2.13:	Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	24
Table 2.14:	Resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year	25
Table 2.15:	Non-resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year	25
Table 2.16:	HELP and SFSS debt required to be repaid, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	26
Table 2.17:	Total HELP debt payable, by sex and state/territory of residence, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	26
Table 2.18:	Activity relating to HELP debt between 1989 and 30 June 2009	27
Table 2.19:	Number of individuals, by status of HELP debt, between 1989 and 30 June 2009	27
Table 2.20:	Average time taken to make a repayment, by repayment type, for individuals who made a repayment between 1989 and 30 June 2009	27

Table 2.21: Tax withholding claimed by individuals on their income tax return, 2008–09 income year	28
Table 2.22: Reasons listed for variation on income tax withholding variation applications, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	29
Table 2.23: Tax refund or debit assessment for individuals, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	30

03 COMPANIES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX 38

Table 3.1: Companies, by taxable status, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	39
Table 3.2: Companies, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	40
Table 3.3: Companies, by company size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	41
Table 3.4: Company income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	42
Table 3.5: Company income, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	43
Table 3.6: Company expenses, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	44
Table 3.7: Company expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	45
Table 3.8: Company assets and liabilities, by company size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	46
Table 3.9: Company net tax of taxable companies, by company size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	47
Table 3.10: Company net tax, by company type, 2008–09 income year	48

Table 3.11: Taxable companies, by net tax, 2008–09 income year	48
Table 3.12: Non-taxable companies, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	49
Table 3.13: Non-taxable companies, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	50
Table 3.14: Petroleum resource rent tax, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	51

04 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS 55

Table 4.1: All funds, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	56
Table 4.2: All funds, by size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	57
Table 4.3: All funds total income, by fund type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	58
Table 4.4: APRA fund income, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	59
Table 4.5: Self-managed super fund income, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	60
Table 4.6: All funds total deductions, by fund type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	61
Table 4.7: APRA fund deductions, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	62
Table 4.8: Self-managed super fund deductions, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	63
Table 4.9: All funds net tax, by fund type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	64
Table 4.10: All funds net tax, by fund size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	65

05 PARTNERSHIPS	67	07 CAPITAL GAINS TAX	83
Table 5.1: Partnerships, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	68	Table 7.1: Taxpayers with net capital gains, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	84
Table 5.2: Partnership selected income items, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	69	Table 7.2: Tax payable on capital gains, by entity type, 2008–09 income year	85
Table 5.3: Partnership total business income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	70	Table 7.3: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable individuals, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year	86
Table 5.4: Partnership total business income, by partnership size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	71	Table 7.4: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable companies, by company size, 2008–09 income year	86
Table 5.5: Partnership business expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	72	Table 7.5: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable funds, by fund size, 2008–09 income year	86
06 TRUSTS	75	Table 7.6: Total current year capital gains of taxable individuals, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	87
Table 6.1: Trusts, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	76	Table 7.7: Total current year capital gains of taxable companies, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	88
Table 6.2: Trusts, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	77	Table 7.8: Total current year capital gains of taxable funds, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	88
Table 6.3: Source of trusts' income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	78	Table 7.9: Capital losses, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	89
Table 6.4: Trust total business income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	79	Table 7.10: General capital gains tax discount, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	90
Table 6.5: Trust total business income, by trust size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	80	Table 7.11: Small business capital gains tax concessions, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	90
Table 6.6: Trust business expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	80	Table 7.12: Total Small business capital gains tax concessions, by industry, 2008–09 income year	91
Table 6.7: Trust total assets and liabilities, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	80		

08 FRINGE BENEFITS TAX 93

Table 8.1:	FBT returns and FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years	94
Table 8.2:	FBT payable, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years	95
Table 8.3:	Type 1 and 2 aggregate amounts, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry, 2009–10 FBT year	96
Table 8.4:	FBT rebates claimed, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years	97
Table 8.5:	Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years	98
Table 8.6:	Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and type of contribution, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years	99
Table 8.7:	Estimate of statutory car fringe benefit numbers, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years	99

09 PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS THROUGH THE INCOME TAX SYSTEM 101

Table 9.1:	First child tax offset claimed, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	102
Table 9.2:	Education tax refund claims, 2008–09 income year	102
Table 9.3:	Education tax refund claims, by number of children in each claim, 2008–09 income year	102
Table 9.4:	Private health insurance tax offset, by age, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	103

Table 9.5:	Private health insurance tax offset, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year	103
Table 9.6:	Research and development tax offset, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	104
Table 9.7:	Film and television tax offset, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	105
Table 9.8:	Tax bonus payments, relating to the 2007–08 income year	105
Table 9.9:	National rental affordability scheme tax offset, relating to the 2008–09 income year	106

10 CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS 107

Table 10.1:	Main charitable purpose of tax concession charities	108
Table 10.2:	Entity type of tax concession charities	109
Table 10.3:	Number of employees by type of tax concession charity, 2008–09 income year	109
Table 10.4:	Deductible gift recipients, by type	110
Table 10.5:	Number of new and total private ancillary funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income year	111
Table 10.6:	Donations to and distributions of private ancillary funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	111
Table 10.7:	Individuals' gifts claimed, by amount claimed, for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	112
Table 10.8:	Individuals' gifts as a percentage of total income, for the 2008–09 income year	112
Table 10.9:	Refundable franking credits, by amount refunded, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	113

11 INTERNATIONAL TAXATION	114	13 EXCISE	126
Table 11.1: Individuals, by residency status and taxable income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	115	Table 13.1: Excise liabilities, by commodity, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial year	127
Table 11.2: Companies by residency status, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	115	Table 13.2: Quantities of petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels subject to excise, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	127
Table 11.3: Individual foreign sourced income, by taxable income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	116	Table 13.3: Quantities of tobacco products subject to excise, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	128
Table 11.4: Companies' net foreign sourced income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	117	Table 13.4: Quantities of alcohol products subject to excise, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	129
Table 11.5: Selected company international tax labels, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	118	14 FUEL SCHEMES	131
Table 11.6: Super fund foreign income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	118	Table 14.1: Fuel tax credits paid, by entity, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	132
Table 11.7: Partnership other assessable foreign income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	119	Table 14.2: Fuel tax credits paid, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	133
Table 11.8: Trust other assessable foreign income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years	119	Table 14.3: Fuel tax credits claims, by amount paid, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	134
12 GST AND OTHER TAXES	120	Table 14.4: Product stewardship for oil program payments, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	135
Table 12.1: Net GST liabilities, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	121	Table 14.5: Cleaner fuels grants scheme payments, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	136
Table 12.2: Net GST liabilities/refunds, by amount, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	122		
Table 12.3: GST, input tax credits and deferred GST liabilities, on imports, by industry, 2009–10 financial year	123		
Table 12.4: Wine equalisation tax (WET) liabilities, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	124		
Table 12.5: New Zealand wine producer rebate, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	124		
Table 12.6: Luxury car tax liabilities, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial year	125		

15 THE SUPERANNUATION SYSTEM	138	16 PAY AS YOU GO	145
Table 15.1: Superannuation guarantee charge collections and distributions, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	139	Table 16.1: Pay as you go withholding liabilities, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	146
Table 15.2: Lost Members Register accounts, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	140	Table 16.2: Pay as you go withholding liabilities, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	147
Table 15.3: Unclaimed super, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	140	Table 16.3: Pay as you go withholding liabilities, by type of withholder, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	147
Table 15.4: Self-managed super funds, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	141	Table 16.4: Pay as you go instalments, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	148
Table 15.5: Number of members in self-managed super funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial years	141	Table 16.5: Pay as you go instalments, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	149
Table 15.6: Asset allocation across self-managed super funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial years	141	17 COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE	150
Table 15.7: Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	143	Table 17.1: Income tax return time-box data – average time to complete form	151
Table 15.8: Number of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, by age and gender, 2009–10 financial year	143	Table 17.2: Business activity statement submitted quarterly by market segment – average time to complete form	151
Table 15.9: Excess contributions tax assessments issued 2009–10 financial year	143	Table 17.3: FBT form by market segment – average time to complete form	152
Table 15.10: Surcharge assessments issued, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years	144	Table 17.4: Cost of managing tax affairs – individuals	152

List of boxes

01 SUMMARY OF AUSTRALIAN TAX STATISTICS	1	05 PARTNERSHIPS	67
Box 1.1: Entity size, by total business income	2	Box 5.1: Partnership size, by total business income	71
Box 1.2: Calculating net tax for individuals	4	06 TRUSTS	75
Box 1.3: Calculating net tax for companies	4	Box 6.1: Trust size, by total business income	80
Box 1.4: Calculating net tax for all fund types	4	07 CAPITAL GAINS TAX	83
02 PERSONAL TAX	10	Box 7.1: Calculating tax on net capital gains	85
Box 2.1: Calculating net tax for individuals	24	Box 7.2: Entity size, by total income	86
Box 2.2: Personal income tax rates for residents, 2008–09 income year	25	08 FRINGE BENEFITS TAX	93
Box 2.3: Personal income tax rates for non-residents, 2008–09 income year	25	Box 8.1: Calculating taxable status for fringe benefits tax	94
03 COMPANIES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX	38	12 GST AND OTHER TAXES	120
Box 3.1: Company size, by total income	41	Box 12.1: Calculating net GST liabilities	120
Box 3.2: Calculating net tax for companies	47	18 INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS	154
Box 3.3: Non-taxable companies	48	Box 18.1: Financial ratios calculated	154
04 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS	55	Box 18.2: Activity statement ratios calculated	155
Box 4.1: Fund size, by total income	57		
Box 4.2: Calculating net tax for all fund types	64		

Summary of Australian tax statistics

Welcome to the latest edition of *Taxation statistics*, the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO's) most comprehensive statistical publication.

Australian law requires that people pay taxes and other charges to fund a range of programs and community services. The role of the ATO is to administer the tax, excise and superannuation (super) systems that fund services for Australians. The ATO is the Australian Government's principal revenue collection agency and a major payer of benefits. We are also the custodians of the Australian Business Register and the regulator of self-managed super funds.

Taxation statistics 2008–09 presents an overview of:

- 2009 income tax returns for individuals, companies, super funds, partnerships and trusts
- payments and transfers made through the income tax system relating to the 2008–09 income year
- reported liabilities for goods and services tax (GST) and excise, payments for fuel schemes, and fringe benefits tax (FBT) returns for the 2009–10 financial year
- the super system, capital gains tax, the international tax system and charities and deductible gifts
- debts and repayments relating to the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)
- pay as you go withholding (PAYGW) and instalments (PAYGI) liabilities reported by entities
- the cost of tax compliance based on the reported time taken to prepare and lodge return forms and activity statements by individuals and businesses
- industry income tax and business activity statement performance ratios
- the 2008–09 individuals sample file.

2009 TAX RETURNS

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 14.4 million returns were lodged, a decrease of 2.4% from 2007–08
- individual returns represented 84.9% of all returns lodged
- self-managed super funds experienced the largest growth in the number of returns lodged, with an increase of 6.8% from 2007–08
- the proportion of individuals lodging returns using e-tax increased to 18.8%.

For the 2009–10 financial year, 0.7% less fringe benefits tax returns were lodged than in 2008–09.

TABLE 1.1: Taxpayers¹, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Entity	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Individual	12,640,767	85.2	12,291,715	84.9
Company	772,435	5.2	762,442	5.3
Partnership	419,315	2.8	393,727	2.7
Trust	660,324	4.5	663,392	4.6
APRA fund ³	5,664	0.0	4,939	0.0
Self-managed superannuation fund	332,824	2.3	355,435	2.5
Total	14,831,329	100.0	14,471,650	100.0

1 Includes residents and non-residents.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 APRA fund are those funds regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

TABLE 1.2: Individuals lodging using e-tax, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Method of lodging	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
e-tax	2,237,251	17.7	2,313,698	18.8
Agent and other	10,403,516	82.3	9,978,017	81.2
Total	12,640,767	100.0	12,291,715	100.0

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

ENTITY SIZE

BOX 1.1: Entity size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total business income is the amount:

- an individual declared under item P8 Business income and expenses, total business income item, on page 10 of the 2009 individual return
- a company declared under Income, item 6S, on page 3 of the 2009 company tax return
- a fund or self-managed super fund declared at item 10V, on page 2 of the 2009 fund return
- a partnership declared at item 5 on page 2 of the 2009 partnership tax return
- a trust declared at item 5 on page 2 of the 2009 trust tax return.

Loss entities have a total business income less than \$0.

Nil entities have a total business income equal to \$0.

Micro entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Individuals accounted for 84.9% of all entities, with the largest group by entity size being 'Nil' (91.8% of the individual total). Similarly, the largest group by entity size for trusts was 'Nil', with 61.5% of the trust total. For companies, partnerships and funds, the largest group by entity size was 'Micro' accounting for 78.1%, 72.7% and 98.3% of their respective totals.

The 'Nil' size overall accounted for 82.2% of the total number of entities.

TABLE 1.3: Entities, by size, 2008–09 income year¹

Entity size	Individuals	Companies	Partnerships	Trusts	Funds	Total
Loss	1,415	1,990	296	784	27	4,512
Nil	11,286,148	101,273	99,616	408,105	5,678	11,900,820
Micro	1,000,256	595,777	286,323	233,517	354,157	2,470,030
Small	3,507	48,723	6,610	17,559	246	76,645
Medium	380	12,676	813	3,272	159	17,300
Large	9	1,078	45	120	44	1,296
Very large	0	925	24	35	63	1,047
Total	12,291,715	762,442	393,727	663,392	360,374	14,471,650

1 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 59.0% of individuals were salary and wage earners
- 13.6% of companies were in the rental, hiring and real estate services industry
- 26.4% of partnerships were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry
- 17.6% of trusts were in the rental, hiring and real estate services industry.

Industry classification is an important economic and statistical tool for government and non-government agencies. The industry profile is used to identify groupings of businesses that carry out similar economic activities. Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes have been used for all chapters.

TABLE 1.4: Entities, by entity and industry¹, 2008–09 income year

Entity grouping	Individuals No.	Companies No.	Partnerships No.	Trusts No.
Salary and wage earners	7,250,854			
Other individuals ²	200,363			
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	161,491	16,849	104,017	27,032
Mining	5,409	4,179	562	882
Manufacturing	88,172	38,295	13,804	14,133
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,025	2,145	774	846
Construction	509,565	93,772	60,861	49,492
Wholesale trade	35,408	39,847	7,682	11,762
Retail trade	135,782	43,299	28,935	26,894
Accommodation and food services	51,451	21,065	19,578	17,736
Transport, postal and warehousing	187,102	33,419	16,926	13,023
Information media and telecommunications	23,503	8,705	1,370	1,923
Financial and insurance services	565,849	93,443	4,339	90,963
Rental, hiring and real estate services	109,327	103,932	48,427	116,675
Professional, scientific and technical services	395,497	102,785	15,999	41,049
Administrative and support services	233,807	24,071	13,721	13,527
Public administration and safety	18,883	3,201	641	962
Education and training	84,609	7,381	2,612	2,626
Health care and social assistance	159,966	26,794	4,375	15,019
Arts and recreation services	122,294	6,829	4,041	3,015
Other services	186,821	26,084	18,829	14,092
Other ³	1,760,537	66,347	26,234	201,741
Total	12,291,715	762,442	393,727	663,392

¹ The industry groups are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

² Refers to personal taxpayers (not classified as 'salary and wage earners'), or partnership or trust taxpayers who reported direct income from investments (for example, rental income, interest and dividends) but did not report income or losses from a business, partnership or trust on their returns.

³ Entities that are not recorded in above groups.

INCOME AND NET TAX

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year¹:

- individuals accounted for 19.7% of total income, 69.0% of taxable income and 65.2% of net tax
- companies accounted for 76.5% of total income, 22.3% of taxable income and 31.6% of net tax
- super funds accounted for 3.9% of total income, 8.6% of taxable income and 3.2% of net tax.

¹ We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the total income of individuals with other entities because the individual's total income label on the tax return form incorporates some deductions whereas other entity total income labels do not.

The following three boxes (boxes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) outline the methods used to calculate net tax for individuals, companies and super funds.

BOX 1.2: Calculating net tax for individuals

Individual net tax is calculated as:	
	Total income
less	Total deductions
less	Primary production and non-primary production prior year losses
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable income or loss</i>
apply	Marginal tax rates
add	Extra income tax ¹
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i>
subtract	Total tax offsets ²
add	Medicare levy
add	Medicare levy surcharge
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i> ³

¹ The amount of tax added to ordinary tax when a primary producer's average income exceeds taxable income.

² Total tax offsets do not include the 30% private health insurance rebate, the education tax refund, franking credits, share of franking credits from franked dividends, the national rental affordability scheme tax offset, the first child (baby bonus) tax offset and the section 100(2) credit.

³ This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount that is less than \$0.

BOX 1.3: Calculating net tax for companies¹

Company net tax is calculated using the company return form as:	
	Total income (income – item 6S)
less	Total expenses (expenses – item 6Q)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Total profit or loss</i> (item 6T)
add or subtract	Reconciliation items ²
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable or net income</i> (calculation statement – item A) ³
apply	Relevant tax rate ⁴
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (calculation statement – item B)
subtract	Rebates/tax offsets, foreign tax credits, franking deficit tax offset (calculation statement – items C, D and E)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable</i> ⁵
subtract	Other refundable credits (calculation statement – item Z)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i>

¹ Items in brackets refer to company tax return labels from the 2009 company income tax return.

² These are adjustments made for items where the tax treatment differs from the company's accounting treatment.

³ If a company has a taxable income of \$1 or more at taxable income or loss item 7T, this amount is transferred to taxable or net income, calculation statement item A.

⁴ The general company rate is 30%, but other rates may apply to life insurance and friendly society companies, credit unions, retirement savings account providers, pooled development funds and non-profit organisations. This only applies to positive taxable income.

⁵ Located below item G of the calculation statement on the company income tax return form.

BOX 1.4: Calculating net tax for all fund types¹

Net tax for all fund types is calculated as:	
	Total assessable income (item 10V – excludes gross foreign income)
less	Total deductions (item 11N)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable income or loss</i> (item 12A)
apply	Fund type specific tax rate and no-TFN quoted contributions tax rate
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (item 12B)
subtract	Foreign tax credits, rebates/tax offsets (item 12C)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable</i> (item 12D)
subtract	Refundable credits ²
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i>

¹ Items in brackets refer to fund and self-managed super fund income tax return labels.

² Refundable franking credits (item 12F4), no-TFN tax offset (item 12F5), interest on no-TFN tax offset (item 12F6) and refundable national rental affordability scheme tax offset (item 12F7).

TABLE 1.5: Taxation liabilities, by industry, 2008–09 income year

Entity grouping	Individuals Income Tax \$m	Companies and super funds ¹ Income Tax \$m	FBT \$m	GST \$m	Excise, PRRT, LCT and WET ² \$m	Total \$m
Salary and wage earners	97,360					97,360
Other individuals ³	13,707					13,707
Industry⁴						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-42	310	21	-62	8	234
Mining	8	13,382	228	-4,942	2,526	11,202
Manufacturing	77	4,319	440	6,374	11,862	23,072
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5	528	54	111	251	949
Construction	766	2,467	141	5,120	0	8,493
Wholesale trade	31	5,407	415	11,202	9,730	26,785
Retail trade	168	2,514	177	2,987	2,248	8,094
Accommodation and food services	28	484	41	2,737	1	3,291
Transport, postal and warehousing	138	1,142	128	2,184	191	3,783
Information media and telecommunications	18	1,880	115	2,486	0	4,498
Financial and insurance services	36	21,163	396	5,459	178	27,232
Rental, hiring and real estate services	57	1,610	69	2,877	0	4,613
Professional, scientific and technical services	948	2,819	346	7,420	3	11,536
Administrative and support services	106	536	134	2,961	6	3,744
Public administration and safety ⁵	13	72	606	-8,800	0	-8,109
Education and training	44	125	150	30	0	349
Health care and social assistance	1,853	519	60	-1,923	0	509
Arts and recreation services	71	305	43	749	0	1,168
Other services	145	380	88	1,450	3	2,066
Other ⁶	161	1,830	79	69	63	2,202
Total⁷	115,699	61,792	3,732	38,488	27,069	246,779
Customs				3,050	24	3,074
Total with Customs	115,699	61,792	3,732	41,538	27,093	249,853

1 Super funds do not use the ANZSIC industry classification system. They have been included under financial and insurance services.

2 Excise, Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT), luxury car tax (LCT) and wine equalisation tax (WET).

3 Refers to personal taxpayers (not classified as 'salary and wage earners'), or partnership or trust taxpayers who reported direct income from investments (for example, rental income, interest and dividends) but did not report income or losses from a business, partnership or trust on their returns.

4 The industry groups are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

5 FBT includes Australian Government departments.

6 Entities that are not recorded in above groups.

7 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS

OVERVIEW

- Tax bonus payments continued to be paid. A total of \$7.7 billion in tax bonus payments have been paid to around 8.9 million individuals based on their 2007–08 tax return.

For the 2008–09 income year:

- transfers providing assistance to families and individuals (excluding the one-off tax bonus payment) totalled around \$842 million. The family tax benefit is no longer paid through the tax system
- the research and development tax offset grew to \$457 million, a 17.6% increase from 2007–08.

For the 2009–10 financial year:

- the fuel tax credit scheme paid out the largest benefit, totalling \$5.0 billion.

The ATO pays out around \$8.2 billion in payment benefits to taxpayers annually. Various grants, benefits, tax offsets and redistribution programs are conducted, sometimes in conjunction with other government agencies. These include (more information is provided on each benefit in the chapter indicated in brackets):

- first child tax offset (chapter 9)
- education tax refund (chapter 9)
- private health insurance tax offset (chapter 9)
- research and development tax offset (chapter 9)
- film and television tax offset (chapter 9)
- tax bonus payments (chapter 9)
- fuel tax credits (chapter 14)
- cleaner fuels grants scheme (chapter 14)
- product stewardship for oil program (chapter 14)
- superannuation co-contribution (chapter 15)
- superannuation guarantee payments (chapter 15).

TABLE 1.6: Payments and offsets, by type, for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years or 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Payment/offset type	Income year	
	2007–08 ¹	2008–09 ¹
	\$m	\$m
Tax bonus payments ²	7,739	
Family tax benefit	2,123	n.a.
Education tax refund	n.a.	639
National Rental Affordability scheme	n.a.	4
First child tax offset	95	24
Private health insurance tax offset	178	178
Research and development tax offset	388	457
Film and television tax offset ³	21	255

	Financial year	
	2008–09	2009–10
	\$m	\$m
Fuel tax credits	5,065	4,994
Cleaner fuel grants scheme	102	34
Product stewardship for oil program	40	34
Superannuation co-contributions determined and paid	1,090	1,275
Superannuation guarantee charge collections	228	262

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 The tax bonus payments are all reported in 2007–08 as the payments related to an individual's return for that year and would have been paid during the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years.

3 Data for 2007–08 has been revised due to data being incomplete last year.

REPORTED LIABILITIES

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 financial year:

- FBT collections totalled \$3.4 billion, a decrease of 9.8% from 2008–09
- GST liabilities were \$44.9 billion, an increase of 7.5% from 2008–09
- excise liabilities were \$24.5 billion, an increase of 0.7% from 2008–09 liabilities
- liabilities from the wine equalisation tax (WET) were \$739 million, a 1.4% increase from 2008–09
- luxury car tax (LCT) liabilities were \$482 million, an increase of 22.0% from 2008–09
- PAYG withholding liabilities were \$120.0 billion, an increase of 2.6% from 2008–09
- PAYG instalments were \$66.4 billion, a decrease of 3.8% from 2008–09.

In addition to collecting taxes from different entity types (such as individuals, companies and super funds), the ATO is responsible for collecting other taxes that are not specific to a particular entity type. These include (more information is provided on each benefit in the chapter indicated in brackets):

- FBT (chapter 8)
- GST (chapter 12)
- excise (chapter 13)
- WET (chapter 12)
- LCT (chapter 12)
- pay as you go withholding and instalments (chapter 16).

TABLE 1.7: Liabilities, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Liability	2008–09 \$m	2009–10 \$m
Fringe benefits tax ¹	3,732	3,398
Goods and services tax ²	41,538	44,910
Excise ²	24,346	24,514
Wine equalisation tax ²	729	739
Luxury car tax ²	376	482
Pay as you go withholding ²	116,888	119,966
Pay as you go instalments ²	68,944	66,419

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Processed liabilities at 31 October 2010, by amount sent to the ATO.

SUPERANNUATION SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

During the 2009–10 financial year there were 428,198 self-managed super funds, with a total of 815,399 members.

The super system in Australia is affected by many areas of tax, so many statistics can be reported. The tax statistics relating to super funds and end benefits paid to individuals are detailed in the superannuation fund (chapter 4) and personal tax (chapter 2) chapters, while other statistics are outlined in the superannuation system chapter (chapter 15).

The superannuation system chapter contains statistics about various systems that the ATO plays a major role in administering. These include the superannuation guarantee, the superannuation holding accounts special account, the Lost Members Register, departing Australia superannuation payments, the regulation of self-managed super funds, the co-contributions system, excess contributions tax, unclaimed monies and the superannuation contributions surcharge.

SOURCE OF CHAPTER TABLE STATISTICS

Statistics reported in this publication are sourced from 2008, 2009 and 2010 annual tax returns, schedules to tax returns, activity statements and other sources. Copies of annual tax returns, relevant schedules and activity statements are in the appendix. They may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

This publication is a source of tax statistics, but it is not the source of all the statistics the ATO collects or reports. For example, statistics on the number of tax legal cases and audits conducted are not reported in this publication. In addition, the publication reports only statistics on taxes or collection systems administered by the ATO.

Chapter	Source of statistics	Processed dates
Personal tax	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 individual rental property schedules	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual rental property schedules	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	Higher Education Loan Program accounts	As at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009
Company tax and petroleum resource rent tax	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 company tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2010 petroleum resource rent tax return and instalment statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 petroleum resource rent tax return and instalment statements	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Superannuation funds	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Partnerships	2009 partnership tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 partnership tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Trusts	2009 trust tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 trust tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Capital gains tax	2009 capital gains tax schedules	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 capital gains tax schedules	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 company tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Fringe benefits tax	2010 fringe benefits tax returns	1 April 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 fringe benefits tax returns	1 April 2008 to 31 October 2009
Payments and transfers through the tax system	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2008 company tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009

Chapter	Source of statistics	Processed dates
Charities and deductible gifts	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	Tax concession charity and deductible gift recipient status application forms	As at 31 October 2010
	Applications for a refund of franking credits	1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010
	2008 prescribed private fund information returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 private ancillary fund information returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
International tax	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 company tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 partnership tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 partnership tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 trust tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 trust tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
GST and other taxes	2010 GST annual returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 business activity statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 GST annual returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 business activity statements	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	Australian Customs Service	
Excise	2010 excise return forms	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 excise return forms	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Fuel schemes	Energy grant credits scheme claim forms	1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010
Superannuation system	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority publications	June 2010 and 2009
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	Australian Business Register	As at 30 June 2010
Pay as you go withholding	2010 business activity statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 business activity statements	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
Cost of compliance	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2008 individual tax returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 business activity statements	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2008 business activity statements	1 July 2007 to 31 October 2008
	2009 fringe benefits tax returns	1 April 2008 to 31 October 2009
Industry benchmarks	2009 individual, company, partnership and trust tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 GST annual returns	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2009 business activity statements	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009

Personal tax

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 12.3 million individuals lodged income tax returns, a decrease of 349,052 from 2007–08
- tax agents submitted 71.2% (8.8 million) of tax returns, and 18.8% (2.3 million) were submitted using e-tax
- individuals declared total income of \$583.8 billion, including \$441.6 billion in salary and wages, an increase of 0.1% and 2.3% respectively over 2007–08
- individuals claimed net rental income of –\$6.5 billion, including \$32.6 billion in rental deductions
- individuals claimed \$31.7 billion in total deductions, including \$16.4 billion in work-related expenses
- there were 10.7 million individuals claiming tax offsets and credits totalling \$24.7 billion, including \$12.4 billion in refundable credits and offsets
- individuals had taxable income of \$554.2 billion, an increase of 0.5% over 2007–08, and net tax payable of \$115.7 billion, plus \$1.2 billion payable for higher education loan debt repayments
- individuals declared \$118.6 billion in tax that was paid or withheld prior to lodging their tax return on income received during the income year
- individuals were entitled to \$12.4 billion in refundable tax offsets and credits, an increase of 6.6% over 2007–08
- individuals had \$24.1 billion refunded or otherwise paid out after they lodged their income tax return, and \$9.9 billion was required to be paid by other individuals to meet their annual tax liabilities.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about individuals, as reported on their income tax returns. A tax return is a form used to disclose income, tax withheld, deductions and/or tax offsets for an income year. An individual is required to lodge an income tax return for many reasons. Two of the more common reasons are if they paid tax during the year, or if their taxable income exceeded certain amounts.

The purpose of the tax return is to calculate the difference between the tax withheld during the year and the amount of tax actually due. This results in either a refund or an amount payable.

Individuals have from 1 July to 31 October to lodge their tax return, unless it is prepared by a registered tax agent. In this case, the deadline may be extended under the particular tax agent's lodgment program for that year of income, but generally not later than 15 May in the following calendar year.

Individuals generally receive most of their income from salary or wages, Australian Government pensions and benefits, or investments. They may also have business income or business losses.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- the change in personal tax thresholds
- the education tax refund which allows eligible parents to claim a refund on some educational expenses
- the introduction of first home saver accounts
- extra HECS-HELP benefits available to mathematics and science graduates and early childhood education teachers in specified locations
- changes to death benefits for dependants of same sex couples
- the introduction of the small business and general business tax break
- the introduction of an upper income limit for certain tax offsets
- adjustment in the Medicare levy surcharge thresholds
- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods.

Comparisons between the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years will be affected by the additional increase in individual lodgments for the 2007–08 income year brought forward to access the government's tax bonus.

The following new labels were added to the 2009 individual tax return:

- Education tax refund (item T6)
 - education tax refund amount (label L)
 - number of primary school students (label W)
 - number of secondary school students (label X)
- Share of credits from income and tax offsets (item 13)
 - share of national rental affordability scheme tax offset (label B)
- Foreign source income and foreign assets or property (item 20)
 - net foreign rent (label R)
- Other income (item 24)
 - assessable amount of the discounts (label B)
- Reconciliation items (item P8)
 - small business and general business tax break (label F).

One chapter table has been added this year providing new information on the number of pre-fill requests for individuals (Table 2.2). The net business income by industry table that was in this chapter as table 2.9 in *Taxation statistics 2007–08* has been moved to the detailed tables as table 23.

The following detailed tables have been added to this chapter, providing information on:

- Medicare levy surcharge by age, gender and income group (detailed table 24)
- Pre-filing statistics (detailed table 25)
- Maps showing the distribution of individuals' average taxable income across Australia, the states and territories (detailed table 26).

Detailed table 13 now has its data split by gender as well as by occupation code.

PERSONAL TAX RETURNS

For the 2008–09 income year, 12.3 million individuals lodged returns. These individuals represented 56.2% of the total estimated Australian population of 21.9 million as at 30 June 2009 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian demographic statistics*, June 2009, Cat. No. 3101.0).

Lodgment of individuals' tax returns fell by 2.8% for the 2008–09 income year. This decrease reflects, in part, individual lodgments brought forward for the 2007–08 income year to access the government's tax bonus payment.

Individuals most commonly chose a tax agent to lodge their income tax return (71.2%). The proportion of returns lodged by tax agents decreased by 0.9% from 2007–08 to 2008–09. Lodgments by *e-tax* grew by 3.4% to 2.3 million.

Lodgments via *e-tax* (18.8%) continued to be more popular than paper and telephone lodgments (9.9% or 1.2 million). For individuals aged between 18 and 24, 35.9% used *e-tax* to lodge their 2008–09 income tax return, while only 5.3% of those aged between 70 and 74 used *e-tax*.

TABLE 2.1: Individuals' returns, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ¹			2008–09 ¹		
	e-tax	Agent and other ²	Total	e-tax	Agent and other ²	Total
By method of lodging						
Agent	0	9,109,327	9,109,327	0	8,757,811	8,757,811
Self-preparer	2,237,251	1,294,189	3,531,440	2,313,698	1,220,206	3,533,904
Total	2,237,251	10,403,516	12,640,767	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715
By tax status						
Taxable	1,711,420	8,170,128	9,881,548	1,752,060	7,436,746	9,188,806
Non-taxable	525,831	2,233,388	2,759,219	561,638	2,541,271	3,102,909
Total	2,237,251	10,403,516	12,640,767	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715
By sex						
Male	1,106,733	5,443,280	6,550,013	1,143,098	5,191,963	6,335,061
Female	1,130,518	4,960,236	6,090,754	1,170,600	4,786,054	5,956,654
Total	2,237,251	10,403,516	12,640,767	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715
By state						
NSW	686,613	3,366,478	4,053,091	692,014	3,226,109	3,918,123
VIC	491,872	2,638,639	3,130,511	501,219	2,540,273	3,041,492
QLD	493,347	2,055,467	2,548,814	521,610	1,965,927	2,487,537
WA	253,886	1,079,539	1,333,425	267,879	1,042,374	1,310,253
SA	168,049	761,930	929,979	180,573	720,762	901,335
TAS	48,859	234,881	283,740	52,356	224,475	276,831
ACT	70,374	162,591	232,965	72,080	152,537	224,617
NT	18,751	94,540	113,291	19,767	92,161	111,928
Other	5,500	9,451	14,951	6,200	13,399	19,599
Total	2,237,251	10,403,516	12,640,767	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715
By age						
<18	104,165	223,775	327,940	65,427	168,713	234,140
18–24	603,013	1,132,663	1,735,676	587,017	1,046,118	1,633,135
25–29	376,941	947,434	1,324,375	399,811	913,120	1,312,931
30–34	265,086	1,006,676	1,271,762	284,585	949,166	1,233,751
35–39	218,342	1,156,206	1,374,548	233,553	1,107,829	1,341,382
40–44	171,290	1,116,685	1,287,975	182,689	1,080,329	1,263,018
45–49	161,865	1,157,986	1,319,851	174,291	1,122,649	1,296,940
50–54	132,116	1,034,495	1,166,611	146,245	1,011,991	1,158,236
55–59	96,866	912,708	1,009,574	110,441	883,685	994,126
60–64	58,984	703,294	762,278	70,953	697,641	768,594
65–69	23,945	383,973	407,918	29,606	380,965	410,571
70–74	10,807	235,854	246,661	13,078	233,062	246,140
75 or more	13,831	391,767	405,598	16,002	382,749	398,751
Total	2,237,251	10,403,516	12,640,767	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² 'Other' includes self-prepared paper returns and self-prepared telephone lodgments.

PRE-FILLING

Pre-filling partially completes an individual's income tax return with information the ATO already has. The pre-filling service became available to individuals for the 2007–08 income year after a pilot program was run for the 2006–07 income year. This service is available to self-preparers through *e-tax* and is available to tax agents via the tax agent portal as a report.

From 2007–08 to 2008–09 the number of requests for pre-filling information has increased for both *e-tax* and the tax agent portal, by 34.8% and 22.5% respectively. The tax agents portal recorded the majority of requests for pre-filling information, accounting for 78.3% of total requests for the 2008–09 income year. This proportion has remained relatively unchanged across the two years.

TABLE 2.2: Number of pre-fill requests for individuals, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Channel	2007–08 ¹	2008–09 ¹
	No.	No.
<i>e-tax</i> ^{2,3}	1,607,435	2,166,467
tax agent portal	6,390,512	7,831,277
Total	7,997,947	9,997,744

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 For 2007–08 *e-tax* was available between 1 July 2008 and 31 May 2009. For 2008–09, *e-tax* was available between 1 July 2009 and 4 January 2010. The number of pre-filling requests for each income year is limited by the availability of *e-tax*.

3 The statistics for *e-tax* represent the number of times pre-filing data has been requested in *e-tax*. The data may include multiple pre-fill requests by the same taxpayer. It does not count multiple pre-fill requests within a 24 hour period for the same tax file number (TFN), but multiple pre-fill requests for the same TFN outside a 24 hour period may be counted.

PERSONAL INCOME

For the 2008–09 income year, individuals had total income of \$583.8 billion and taxable income of \$554.2 billion. The average total income for all individuals increased by 3.5% to \$48,112, while the average taxable income for all individuals increased by 3.9% to \$46,462 for the 2008–09 income year.

The average taxable income increased from 2007–08 to 2008–09 for both men and women by 4.2% and 3.6% respectively. The average taxable income was \$54,949 for men and \$37,268 for women. The gap between male and female average taxable income has continued to increase, and now stands at \$17,681 (5.6% larger than the gap in 2007–08).

TABLE 2.3: Individuals' total and taxable income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m ²	No.	\$m ²
Total income	12,546,986	583,371	12,135,028	583,839
Male	6,527,529	359,297	6,306,185	360,253
Female	6,019,457	224,073	5,828,843	223,586
Taxable income	12,342,640	551,748	11,928,453	554,222
Male	6,426,005	338,847	6,202,859	340,840
Female	5,916,635	212,902	5,725,594	213,382

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Salary and wages was the most common type of income reported in 2007–08 and 2008–09, with 79.5% of individuals reporting income from this source in 2008–09. Salary and wages represented 74.0% and 75.6% of total income respectively for each year. The average amount of salary and wages paid to an individual increased by 5.8% to \$45,788 in 2008–09.

The number of individuals reporting net capital gains, as well as the value reported, decreased by 62.2% and 54.0% respectively in 2008–09. This reflects the downturn in economic conditions and slower growth experienced during the year. Just over 50% of all individuals reported interest income.

TABLE 2.4: Source of individuals' income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of income ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Salary and wages	9,977,826	431,810	9,643,634	441,565
Net partnership and trust distributions	2,244,247	37,939	2,081,872	37,356
Gross dividends	3,138,647	20,113	3,076,309	20,182
Net business income	1,105,844	19,476	1,052,057	19,217
Gross interest	5,903,002	13,737	6,095,035	14,166
Net capital gains	1,373,058	22,609	518,334	10,389
Franking credits	3,087,076	8,270	3,020,851	8,329
Allowances, benefits, earnings and tips	2,180,488	7,182	2,087,459	7,182
Commonwealth of Australia pensions and allowances	735,499	5,644	703,778	5,606
Australian annuities and super income streams – taxable component: untaxed element	212,259	4,753	205,022	4,886
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments	907,948	4,420	888,000	4,218
Eligible termination payments – taxable component	151,754	1,759	194,132	2,666
Employer lump sum payments – assessable in full (amount A)	141,386	1,458	191,509	2,013
Australian super lump sum payments – taxable component: taxed element	87,978	2,091	82,428	1,898
Net personal services income	102,517	1,800	97,489	1,855
Australian annuities and super income streams – taxable component: taxed element	110,229	1,786	117,913	1,722
Other foreign income	970,970	1,642	849,738	1,450
Other income category 1 ³	192,451	1,574	255,425	1,437
Total deferred losses ⁴	153,107	1,282	156,195	1,392
Other income category 2 ⁵	129,294	995	117,436	847
Foreign employment and pension or annuity income without an undeducted purchase price	63,350	746	62,887	837
Foreign pension or annuity income with an undeducted purchase price	55,938	420	52,688	423
Australian super lump sum payments – taxable component: untaxed element	12,731	270	10,972	288
Attributed personal services income	8,222	255	8,307	265
Employee share schemes election assessable amount of the discounts ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	5,740	112
Net foreign rent ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	18,192	29
Attributed foreign income	26,385	38	10,596	23
Forestry managed investment scheme income	1,148	13	1,809	15
Australian annuities and super income streams – lump sum in arrears – untaxed element	2,185	8	1,126	10
Employer lump sum payments – 5% assessable (5% of amount B)	18,102	10	15,667	8
Life insurance bonuses	2,061	14	1,454	8
Australian annuities and super income streams – lump sum in arrears: taxed element	1,125	5	910	7
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	7,085	2	5,186	1

TABLE 2.4: Source of individuals' income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years *continued*

Source of income ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Net farm management withdrawals or deposits	24,095	–120	20,794	–37
Net rent	1,726,445	–8,628	1,692,444	–6,528
Total⁷	12,546,986	583,371	12,135,028	583,839

¹ Definitions for the different sources of income are in the personal tax return form guide on the attached CD-ROM.
² Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.
³ 'Other income category 1' includes 'other salary and wages category 1' and 'other income n.e.i. (not elsewhere included) category 1'.
⁴ These losses are added back in to total income to offset losses reported that must be deferred. For more information, see question 'P9 Business loss activity details' in *Business and professional items 2009*.
⁵ 'Other income category 2' includes 'other salary and wages category 2' and 'other income n.e.i. (not elsewhere included) category 2'.
⁶ New label added to the 2008–09 tax return.
⁷ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one type of income. The total income amount shown in this table is the sum of components as shown by taxpayers on their annual income tax returns. It is not necessarily the total income calculated by the ATO during assessment. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

RENTAL INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS

For the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years, rental deductions were greater than total rental income, resulting in overall negative net rental income. In 2008–09 the gap between rental income and deductions fell by 24.3% while the number of individuals with net rental income decreased by 2.0%. Of individuals declaring net rental income, 80.2% claimed rental interest deductions. These interest deductions were 4.2% (\$851 million) lower in 2008–09 than in 2007–08. Losses from net rent have declined for the first time in many years. This is due to the decrease in interest deductions alongside the increase in gross rental income and also the decline in the number of people declaring income or deductions from rental properties.

TABLE 2.5: Individuals' rental income and deductions, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Rental income/deductions	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross rental income	1,705,683	24,120	1,675,615	26,072
Less rental interest deductions	1,383,538	20,228	1,356,687	19,377
capital works deductions	617,938	1,398	635,686	1,519
other rental deductions	1,710,865	11,123	1,678,430	11,704
Net rental income²	1,726,445	–8,628	1,692,444	–6,528

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.
² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming rental deductions as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2008–09 income year, 65.9% of individuals with net rental income had a taxable loss (net rental income less than zero) from their rental property. Individuals with a taxable income between \$34,000 and \$80,000 represented the largest group (41.9%) of individuals that reported net rental income. There were 34,001 less individuals reporting net rental income in 2008–09 than in 2007–08. Of the people reporting net rental income, 34.1% reported net rental income greater than or equal to \$0 in 2008–09 compared to 30.6% in 2007–08.

TABLE 2.6: Individuals' net rental income, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Net rental income less than \$0		Net rental income greater than or equal to \$0		Total	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
\$6,000 or less	109,805	–1,368	45,735	192	155,540	–1,176
\$6,001–\$34,000	254,184	–2,133	208,581	1,467	462,765	–666
\$34,001–\$80,000	495,805	–4,343	213,390	1,650	709,195	–2,693
\$80,001–\$180,000	213,255	–2,452	89,227	952	302,482	–1,500
\$180,001 or more	41,915	–959	20,547	466	62,462	–493
Total¹	1,114,964	–11,255	577,480	4,727	1,692,444	–6,528

¹ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Most individuals with an interest in a rental property complete a rental property schedule for each property. An interest in a property means either solely owned, jointly owned, or part-year owned (for example, bought or sold a property during the year). The majority of individuals (73.0%) had an interest in only one rental property. There was a 1.5% decrease in the number of people completing rental property schedules in 2008–09.

TABLE 2.7: Individuals with an interest in a rental property, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Property interests	2007–08 ¹	2008–09 ¹
	No.	No.
1	1,206,627	1,195,856
2	303,359	294,158
3	91,698	88,296
4	33,552	32,011
5	13,765	13,329
6 or more	14,580	14,158
Total	1,663,581	1,637,808

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

Detailed table (Table 16) contains details of the rental income and expenses from the rental property schedule grouped by the state location of the property.

PERSONAL DEDUCTIONS

Deductions are subtracted from assessable (or total) income to give taxable income, to which the tax rates are then applied. Deductions fall into four main categories:

- business deductions, which are deductions for expenses involved in running a business. These are claimed in the business and professional items schedule
- investment deductions, which are deductions related to investment income. Those related to rental investments are claimed in the 'Income' section of the return, while those related to interest and dividends and forestry investment schemes are claimed in the 'Deductions' section
- work-related deductions, which include deductions that are directly related to gaining or producing an employee's assessable income
- other deductions, which include gifts, film industry incentives, self-employment deductions and expenses such as the cost of managing tax affairs.

There are also various types of income that are not included in total income. They are not technically deductions, but have a similar effect in that an individual's taxable income is lower by not including these items in total income. For example, certain capital gains are not included because capital losses are applied against the gain, or there is a concession, an exemption or discount to be applied against the total gain.

The number of individuals claiming deductions in the 'Deductions' section of the return decreased by 2.4% for the 2008–09 income year. The value of deductions claimed decreased by 5.7%.

Of all individuals who lodged a tax return, 65.3% claimed one or more work-related deductions in the 2008–09 income year. Non-employer sponsored super contributions made by individuals who are predominantly self-employed decreased by 16.1% in 2008–09, the second consecutive year of decline. Interest and dividend deductions fell by 21.6% in 2008–09, with a fall of 7.0% in the number of people claiming this deduction. There was a large increase in reconciliation item deductions claimed in 2008–09. This can be attributed to the introduction of the small business and general business tax break which was claimed by 80,138 individuals (to the value of \$723.8 million).

TABLE 2.8: Individuals' deductions and income not included in total income, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of deduction	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Deductions section of main return				
Work-related expenses	8,248,977	16,098	8,022,742	16,362
Non-employer sponsored super	231,905	7,387	193,121	6,200
Interest and dividends	940,768	4,040	874,828	3,168
Gifts or donations	4,483,953	2,346	4,649,646	2,093
Cost of managing tax affairs	5,569,723	1,679	5,734,042	1,838
Forestry managed investment scheme	12,152	268	12,987	148
Low-value pool	260,618	112	262,963	110
Undeducted purchase price of foreign pensions or annuities	45,999	48	43,965	50
Film industry incentives	2,150	13	1,490	2
Election expenses	2,020	6	1,987	6
Project pool	576	4	795	2
Other	533,201	1,583	553,381	1,694
Total deductions section²	10,142,405	33,582	9,899,045	31,673

TABLE 2.8: Individuals' deductions and income not included in total income, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years *continued*

Type of deduction	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Other items not included in the 'Deductions' section above or included in total income				
Business and professional items schedule deductions				
Total business expenses	1,063,222	83,295	1,010,850	75,899
Reconciliation items deductions	26,787	339	102,090	1,413
Deferred non-commercial business losses	52,553	576	50,796	604
Personal services income deductions	60,057	291	57,463	291
Total	1,125,286	84,501	1,071,646	78,208
Income section deductions				
Total rental deductions	1,720,187	32,749	1,686,703	32,600
Partnership and trusts distribution deductions	477,196	2,987	443,352	2,543
Farm management deposits	12,775	565	10,088	441
Total	2,096,210	36,300	2,033,057	35,584
Prior-year losses applied to current year income				
Prior-year losses	96,487	1,423	93,371	1,479
Components of income not included in total income				
Capital gains not included in income (total gains less net capital gains) ³	1,444,530	30,867	661,452	16,422
Exempt foreign employment income	26,754	1,599	22,796	1,714
Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid	528	13	487	6
Total	1,466,573	32,479	682,569	18,142

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming deductions as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding. The removal of the undeducted purchase price of Australian pensions or annuities from deductions in 2008–09 will affect year-on-year comparisons of totals.

³ The total current year capital gain of an individual can be reduced by applying current or prior-year capital losses, the 50% general capital gains discount, the small business 50% active asset reduction or the small business retirement exemption or small business rollover. The resulting gain is an individual's net capital gain and is included in income. This item represents the value of those reductions.

Individuals can claim more than one type of work-related expense. The number of individuals claiming one or more types of work-related expense decreased by 2.7% for the 2008–09 income year, with an increase of 1.6% in the amount claimed.

Details of the types of expenses that individuals claim for motor vehicles, clothing and self-education have been included in Table 2.9. Detailed table 13 shows total work-related expenses claimed by individuals by occupation code.

TABLE 2.9: Individuals' work-related expenses, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Work-related expense	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Motor vehicle (car)				
Cents per kilometre	2,405,842	3,808	2,375,149	4,082
Log book	276,391	2,415	263,209	2,336
12% of original value	33,473	157	32,974	156
1/3 of actual expenses	11,384	37	10,593	34
Not stated	41,919	62	33,251	52
Total²	2,769,009	6,478	2,715,176	6,660
Clothing (uniform)				
Compulsory	2,830,553	664	2,805,897	668
Protective	1,979,845	528	1,931,873	529
Occupation specific	464,360	131	473,238	136
Non-compulsory	385,392	75	396,288	78
Not stated	162,047	39	125,043	32
Total²	5,822,197	1,437	5,732,339	1,443
Self-education				
Direct connection with employment	454,206	802	455,289	831
Improve skill or income of current employment	66,882	139	66,774	143
Other direct connection	8,404	12	9,083	13
Not stated	35,302	30	27,319	25
Total²	564,794	984	558,465	1,012
Other travel	878,218	1,457	878,494	1,491
Other work-related expenses	6,254,214	5,742	6,110,487	5,756
TOTAL WORK-RELATED EXPENSES²	8,248,977	16,098	8,022,742	16,362

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming work-related expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of work-related expense. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BUSINESS INCOME AND EXPENSES

There was a 6.8% decrease in income from business operations in 2008–09, with the fall mainly driven by the 6.6% decrease in other business income. The number of individuals reporting income from business operations fell by 100,745 or 6.3% from 2007–08.

TABLE 2.10: Individuals with business income, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	2,889	99	2,659	79
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	354	19	442	39
Gross payments – voluntary agreement	8,564	332	7,227	297
Gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments	7,200	168	6,507	154
Assessable government industry payments	29,534	399	27,748	305
Other business income	1,036,670	102,400	987,165	95,634
<i>Total business income</i> ²	<i>1,058,302</i>	<i>103,418</i>	<i>1,005,567</i>	<i>96,508</i>
Other business type income ³	592,529	15,587	538,509	14,362
Total income from business operations ⁴	1,607,550	119,006	1,506,805	110,870

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 'Total business income' here refers to the total business income in item P8 of the business and professional items schedule.

3 The term 'other business type income' in this table refers to the sum of distributions from partnerships primary production, distributions from partnerships non-primary production, distributions from trusts primary production and net farm management withdrawals less deposits. Distributions from trusts non-primary production generally comprises income from investments, and thus has not been included in identifying taxpayers with net business income.

4 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may earn more than one type of business income. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Individuals claimed business expenses worth \$75.0 billion in 2008–09, a decrease of 10.0% from 2007–08. Cost of sales was the largest expense claimed, accounting for 47.0% of total business expenses. When comparing the number of individuals who declared total business income and the number who claimed business expenses, there were 5,609 more claimants for expenses than individuals who declared business income.

TABLE 2.11: Individuals' business expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of expense	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Cost of sales	262,317	41,591	248,329	35,234
Other expenses	1,008,973	26,107	958,454	24,667
Motor vehicle	711,940	3,645	676,687	3,448
External labour	120,831	3,003	115,281	2,874
Depreciation	628,937	2,579	603,901	2,569
Rent	179,611	2,372	166,155	2,366
Interest	241,232	2,064	220,793	1,927
Repairs and maintenance	276,835	793	259,308	764
Superannuation	78,921	721	72,667	690
Lease expenses	38,143	359	33,265	388
Bad debts	8,987	56	8,583	49
Foreign resident withholding expenses	138	5	184	7
Total^{2,3}	1,063,244	83,295	1,011,176	74,983
<i>Salary and wages in expenses⁴</i>	<i>77,492</i>	<i>3,656</i>	<i>72,441</i>	<i>3,559</i>
<i>Small business and general business tax break⁵</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>80,138</i>	<i>724</i>

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the total number of individuals claiming business expenses as individuals may claim more than one type of business expense. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

3 Refers to the total expenses in item P8 of the business and professional items schedule.

4 Refers to item P13 on the 2009 *Business and professional items schedule for individuals*.

5 Refers to item P8, reconciliation items label F on the 2009 *Business and professional items schedule for individuals*. This is a new label added to the 2008–09 tax return.

PERSONAL TAX OFFSETS AND CREDITS

The purpose of tax offsets is to provide tax relief for certain individuals – for example, low-income earners or senior Australians. Tax offsets reduce the amount of tax payable on taxable income. Credits are for tax already paid by the individual or by a company or trustee on behalf of the individual.

Tax offsets are either refundable or non-refundable.

Non-refundable tax offsets can reduce the amount of tax owing to \$0, but cannot generate a refund. This can cause situations where the full value of non-refundable offsets that an individual has claimed cannot be fully utilised.

For example, if an individual had \$200 in non-refundable tax offsets, but only had a \$150 tax liability, they would only be able to use \$150 of their non-refundable tax offsets, leaving \$50 unused. While an individual's potential entitlement to a tax offset is referred to as the amount claimed, the actual amount used to offset an individual's tax owing is referred to as the amount of tax offset allowed.

For the 2008–09 income year, total tax offsets and credits increased by 16.3% from 2007–08. The main contributor to the growth in tax offsets was the increase of 84.5% in the value of the low income tax offset. The maximum threshold for eligibility for any of the offset increased from \$48,750 to \$60,000, and the value of the offset increased. As a result of these changes 66.0% of individuals who lodged a 2008–09 income tax return were entitled to some amount of low income tax offset (compared with 54.3% for 2007–08).

The education tax refund which first became available to claim in 2008–09, was claimed by over one million individuals and contributed \$639 million to total tax offsets and credits.

TABLE 2.12: Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/calculated by the ATO, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of tax offset and credit	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Tax offsets claimed on return				
Refundable				
Total franking credits ²	3,484,212	11,381	3,376,796	11,583
Education tax refund ³	n.a.	n.a.	1,035,831	639
Private health insurance tax offset	259,322	178	253,177	178
Share of national rental affordability scheme ^{3,4}	n.a.	n.a.	178	..
Non-refundable				
Spouse tax offset	401,624	648	376,980	627
Superannuation contribution, annuity and pension tax offset	227,282	580	233,049	597
Medical expenses tax offset	766,095	493	822,480	526
Zone or overseas forces tax offset	591,908	258	583,533	256
Parent/parent in-law/invalid relative tax offset	30,067	45	31,430	46
Super contributions on behalf of spouse tax offset	20,804	8	16,455	6
Landcare and water tax offset brought forward from previous year tax offset ⁴	47	..	179	..
Other tax offsets	2,009	7	1,431	4
Total⁸	4,843,807	13,599	5,485,088	14,463

TABLE 2.12: Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/calculated by the ATO, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years
continued

Type of tax offset and credit	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Selected tax offsets calculated by the ATO				
Refundable				
First child (baby bonus ⁵) tax offset	175,650	95	60,118	24
Non-refundable				
Low income tax offset	6,867,637	3,714	8,108,754	6,851
Termination payment tax offset	145,061	841	151,361	884
Senior Australians tax offset	652,528	1,239	612,290	880
Mature age worker tax offset	1,264,378	546	1,291,987	555
Pension or pensioner tax offset	302,695	495	304,394	377
Entrepreneurs' tax offset	397,787	184	402,485	177
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and allowances tax offset ⁶	293,935	150	271,778	142
Averaging tax offset	85,654	130	75,139	111
Life assurance (insurance) bonus tax offset	2,061	4	1,421	2
Total⁸	8,100,303	7,399	8,863,582	10,004
Selected credits claimed				
Foreign tax credits	793,990	230	625,442	218
Section 100(2) ⁷ credits	2,655	11	2,518	15
Total⁸	723,674	241	627,146	233

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 The sum of primary franking credits (item 12, label U on the individual return) and the partnership and trust share of franking credits from franked dividends (item 13, label Q on the individual return).

3 The education tax refund and national rental affordability scheme were first available for the 2008–09 income year.

4 '...' means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 The number of taxpayers who claimed the baby bonus tax offset reported includes taxpayers who may not have lodged an individual tax return but lodged only the baby bonus claim form.

6 Also referred to as 'beneficiary tax offset'.

7 The total share of credits for tax paid by a trustee.

8 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming tax offsets or credits as taxpayers may claim more than one type of tax offset or credit. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

MEDICARE

The Medicare levy is used to partially fund Medicare, the scheme that gives Australian residents subsidised access to health care. Most individuals who are residents of Australia at any time during the income year are liable to pay a Medicare levy based on their taxable income for the year. The Medicare levy is calculated at 1.5% of an individual's taxable income, but this calculation may be reduced in certain circumstances.

Individuals and families who have adjusted taxable incomes above certain thresholds and who do not have adequate private hospital cover, pay an extra 1% of their taxable income for the Medicare levy surcharge, in addition to the normal 1.5% Medicare levy.

There were 539,019 fewer individuals liable for the Medicare levy surcharge in 2008–09 than 2007–08, a decrease of 73.6%. There was also a 63.1% decrease in the amount of Medicare levy surcharge raised. These reductions are due in part to a change in thresholds. For the 2008–09 income year the threshold for individuals increased from \$50,000 to \$70,000, and the threshold for families increased from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

TABLE 2.13: Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Medicare levy	8,561,477	7,384	8,309,478	7,393
Medicare levy surcharge	732,668	458	193,649	169

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

PERSONAL NET TAX

BOX 2.1: Calculating net tax for individuals¹

Net tax in this chapter refers to the net tax individuals are liable to pay before applying any refunds.

Individual net tax for 2008–09 is calculated as:

	Total income
less	Total deductions
less	Primary production and non-primary production prior-year losses
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable income or loss</i>
apply	Marginal tax rates
add	Extra income tax ¹
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i>
subtract	Total tax offsets ²
add	Medicare levy
add	Medicare levy surcharge
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i> ³

- ¹ The amount of tax added to ordinary tax when a primary producer's average income exceeds taxable income.
- ² Total tax offsets do not include the 30% private health insurance rebate, the education tax refund, franking credits, share of franking credits from franked dividends, the national rental affordability scheme tax offset, the first child (baby bonus) tax offset and the section 100(2) credit.
- ³ This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount that is less than \$0.

In the 2008–09 income year, a total of 9.2 million taxpayers (both Australian residents and non-residents for tax purposes) were liable for \$115.7 billion in net tax, with an average net tax payable of \$12,591 (see tables 2.14 and 2.15). Residents were liable for \$115.4 billion (99.7 %) of the net tax payable, while non-residents were liable for \$0.3 billion.

The tax-free threshold for Australian residents remained at \$6,000 in 2008–09. Where a taxpayer's residency status changes, the threshold is apportioned in accordance with the month during the year that they cease to be a resident or, in the case of an immigrant, that they commence residency.

BOX 2.2: Personal income tax rates for residents, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Tax payable
\$0–\$6,000	0% or \$0
\$6,001–\$34,000	Nil plus 15 cents for each \$1 over \$6,000
\$34,001–\$80,000	\$4,200 plus 30 cents for each \$1 over \$34,000
\$80,001–\$180,000	\$18,000 plus 40 cents for each \$1 over \$80,000
\$180,001 or more	\$58,000 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

TABLE 2.14: Resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$6,000 or less	6,044	0.1	6	<0.1
\$6,001–\$34,000	2,859,699	31.3	4,864	4.2
\$34,001–\$80,000	4,868,824	53.2	47,456	41.1
\$80,001–\$180,000	1,227,804	13.4	36,699	31.8
\$180,001 or more	184,167	2.0	26,372	22.9
Total²	9,146,538	100.0	115,398	100.0

1 The taxpayer population includes only taxable resident individuals – that is, those with net tax payable of more than \$0.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 2.3: Personal income tax rates for non-residents, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Tax payable
\$0–\$34,000	29 cents for each \$1
\$34,001–\$80,000	\$9,860 plus 30 cents for each \$1 over \$34,000
\$80,001–\$180,000	\$23,660 plus 40 cents for each \$1 over \$80,000
\$180,001 or more	\$63,660 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

TABLE 2.15: Non-resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$34,000 or less	36,629	86.7	80	26.7
\$34,001–\$80,000	3,506	8.3	51	17.0
\$80,001–\$180,000	1,538	3.6	57	18.9
\$180,001 or more	595	1.4	113	37.4
Total²	42,268	100.0	301	100.0

1 The taxpayer population includes only taxable non-resident individuals – that is, those with net tax payable of more than \$0.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

Australian students have a choice of payment methods for each semester's university fees:

- full payment up front to the institution
- a deferred repayment to the Australian Government through the tax system.

The Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) system started in 2005, and replaced the older Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS). If repaying through the tax system, students are not liable to repay amounts until their income reaches a minimum level. For the 2008–09 income year, the minimum level was \$41,595, whereas in 2007–08 the minimum level was \$39,825. While there was a 2.7% decrease in the number of individuals required to make HELP repayments, the amount required to be repaid increased by 2.1%, reflecting the progressive nature of the repayment schedule.

The HELP repayment income is a person's taxable income, plus any amount of taxable income that has been reduced by a net rental loss, plus total reportable fringe benefits amounts, plus exempt foreign employment income amounts.

An additional scheme that operated between 1993 and 2003, called the Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS), allowed certain students access to loans with similar terms and conditions to those available via HELP. While new loans were not made available after 2003, individuals with these loans were still required to make compulsory repayments if their income was above \$41,595 for the 2008–09 income year. Repayments are withheld from refunds as necessary.

TABLE 2.16: HELP and SFSS debt required to be repaid, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Debt	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
HELP assessment debt	356,382	1,096	346,703	1,119
SFSS debt	58,001	93	48,959	82

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

The total HELP debt payable is the amount of debt raised since 1989 that had not been repaid by the end of 2007–08 and 2008–09. Total HELP debt payable grew by 12.7% from 2007–08 to 2008–09, with the number of people who have a total HELP debt growing by 4.5%. In 2008–09 as for the two prior years, the Australian Capital Territory had the highest average debt payable (\$13,559). The lowest average debt payable for the third year running, excluding the 'other' state grouping, was in the Northern Territory with an average debt payable of \$10,890. Average debt payable has grown by 7.9% from 2007–08 to 2008–09.

TABLE 2.17: Total HELP^{1,2} debt payable, by sex and state/territory of residence, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ³		2008–09 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Female				
NSW	223,333	2,553	236,287	2,927
VIC	209,552	2,488	220,046	2,827
QLD	161,910	1,841	168,848	2,066
SA	56,148	628	58,573	701
WA	76,779	853	79,501	942
TAS	17,015	179	17,730	195
NT	7,723	76	7,818	83
ACT	17,855	221	18,344	240
Overseas/ not stated/other	8,878	98	9,670	115
Total⁴	779,193	8,936	816,817	10,097
Male				
NSW	159,545	2,047	168,037	2,351
VIC	145,409	1,942	151,935	2,191
QLD	103,186	1,305	105,920	1,452
SA	37,980	481	39,301	536
WA	50,910	643	51,668	699
TAS	11,418	135	11,705	144
NT	4,171	44	4,196	48
ACT	13,904	187	14,225	202
Overseas/ not stated/other	7,488	87	8,110	101
Total⁴	534,011	6,871	555,097	7,724
TOTAL⁴	1,313,204	15,807	1,371,914	17,821

¹ From 1 January 2005, there was a new suite of loans known as the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP), which replaced the four schemes that were offered under the *Higher Education Funding Act 1998*.

² On 1 June 2006, accumulated HECS debts became accumulated HELP debts. The address used to derive the state/territory is the most current address we have on file. This may be different from the address during these financial years.

³ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial years does not include nil balances.

⁴ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Tables 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 do not include people who had a Commonwealth supported place but did not have a debt because they paid their HELP fees up front. The HELP debt incurred by individuals for university study since 1989 reached almost \$25 billion in 2008–09, with 2.4 million individuals taking advantage of the HELP scheme by the end of 2008–09. Of all individuals within the HELP scheme, 18.8% have made a voluntary repayment and 60.8% have made a compulsory repayment.

TABLE 2.18: Activity relating to HELP debt between 1989 and 30 June 2009

Activity relating to HELP debt since 1989	No.	\$m
Debt incurred ¹	2,401,003	24,860
Indexation	2,288,268	3,638
Compulsory repayments made	1,458,946	-8,609
Voluntary repayments made	451,104	-1,779
Voluntary repayment bonuses ²	397,270	-216
Write-off	10,434	-55
Other accounting adjustments	88,833	-18
Net HELP debt³	2,401,003	17,821

1 HELP debt incurred refers to an amount of HELP debt posted to an individual's HELP debt. Each semester, debt is posted as one amount. During an income year, an individual can incur a HELP debt for one or more semesters.

2 The bonus for voluntary repayments was introduced on 1 January 1996. A bonus of 15% of the voluntary repayment was given for voluntary repayments of \$500 or more. The bonus was reduced to 10% of the voluntary repayment from 1 January 2005.

3 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may have had more than one activity relating to their account. The dollar amount totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Of the 2.4 million individuals who have or previously had a HELP debt, 42.4% have paid off their debt while 38.8% are yet to make their first repayment. Of those yet to make their first repayment, the majority (63.3%) are those with debts less than three years old. Those with no repayment on debts more than five years old accounted for 10.5% of all HELP scheme participants and 27.0% of those individuals who have made no repayments.

TABLE 2.19: Number of individuals, by status of HELP debt, between 1989 and 30 June 2009

Status of HELP debt	No.	%
Paid off	1,018,785	42.4
Written off	10,304	0.4
Paying off	440,507	18.3
No repayments		
debt less than 3 years old ²	589,363	24.5
debt more than 3 but less than 5 years old ²	90,352	3.8
debt more than 5 years old ²	251,692	10.5
Total¹	2,401,003	100.0

1 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

2 Debt is aged based on the effective date of the last debt posting.

Individuals who finished repaying their HELP debt by 30 June 2009 took 7.9 years on average to repay their debt. For those individuals that have made a compulsory repayment, the average time taken to make their first compulsory repayment was five years. On average, individuals who made a voluntary repayment repaid their debt within a year of that voluntary repayment.

TABLE 2.20: Average time taken to make a repayment, by repayment type, for individuals who made a repayment between 1989 and 30 June 2009

Average time by repayment type	Days	Years
Average time to make first compulsory repayment ¹	1,874	5.1
Average time to make first voluntary repayment ²	2,572	7.0
Average time from first voluntary repayment to repayment of debt ³	308	0.8
Average time to repay debt (for those that repay) ⁴	2,869	7.9
Average time to repay debt after last debt incurred ⁵	1,763	4.8

1 The average time to make the first compulsory repayment is calculated by averaging across all individuals who have made a compulsory repayment the amount of time in days between the first date a compulsory repayment posting was effective and the date a debt posting was first effective for them.

2 The average time to make the first voluntary repayment is calculated by averaging across all individuals who have made a voluntary repayment the amount of time in days between the first date a voluntary repayment posting was effective and the date a debt posting was first effective for them.

3 The average time from the first voluntary repayment to the repayment of debt is calculated by averaging across all individuals who have made a voluntary repayment and repaid their debt the amount of time in days between the last effective date on their account which causes the debt to be paid and the first date a voluntary repayment posting was effective for them.

4 The average time to repay the debt (for those who repay) is calculated by averaging across all individuals who have repaid their debt the amount of time in days between the last effective date on an individual's account which causes the debt to be paid and the date a debt posting was first effective for them.

5 The average time to repay the debt after the last debt incurred is calculated by averaging across all individuals who have repaid their debt the amount of time in days between the last effective date on an individual's account which causes the debt to be paid and the date a debt posting was last effective for them.

WITHHOLDING TAX

Withholding tax is an amount withheld by a payer that is paid to the ATO in the name of the payee. For many payments it is compulsory for tax to be withheld by the payer, but in some circumstances individuals can choose whether to have tax withheld from a payment for them or to vary the amount withheld by lodging an application to do so.

Of all individuals who lodged a tax return in the 2008–09 income year, 85.7% claimed withholding tax to a total value of \$118.6 billion. Of the individuals who claimed to have tax withheld, most (92.3%) claimed tax withheld on income declared on the second page of their income tax returns, while 16.8% had net tax of less than zero due to refundable credits and offsets.

TABLE 2.21: Tax withholding claimed by individuals on their income tax return, 2008–09 income year

Type of withholding	Non-taxable		Taxable ¹		Total ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Income						
Total tax withheld ⁴	1,598,975	1,759	8,124,934	103,400	9,723,909	105,160
Tax file number (TFN) amounts withheld from gross interest	84,844	17	306,513	76	391,357	93
TFN amounts withheld from dividends	12,110	1	48,026	6	60,136	8
Partnerships and trusts						
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted ³	762	..	2,121	4	2,883	4
Credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends, trusts	13,125	4	49,916	24	63,041	28
Share of credit for tax paid by trustee	314	1	2,204	14	2,518	15
Share of credit foreign resident withholding ³	1,168	..	3,059	2	4,227	2
Personal services income						
Tax withheld – voluntary agreement	659	1	4,159	34	4,818	36
Tax withheld where ABN not quoted ³	146	..	657	1	803	2
Tax withheld – labour hire or other	4,069	3	24,640	144	28,709	147
Net income or loss from business						
Tax withheld – voluntary	910	3	5,664	55	6,574	58
Tax withheld where ABN not quoted ³	205	..	733	2	938	2
Tax withheld – labour or other	801	1	4,126	28	4,927	28
Tax withheld – foreign resident withholding ³	27	..	334	10	361	10
Other income						
Credit for PAYG income tax instalments	129,790	412	1,180,201	12,626	1,309,991	13,039
Tax withheld – lump sum payments in arrears ³	350	..	1,761	8	2,111	8
Total²	1,765,796	2,204	8,770,906	116,434	10,536,702	118,639

1 Taxable individuals are individuals whose net tax was greater than zero.

2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may have claimed more than one type of withholding. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

3 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Total tax withheld is the label on page 2 of the individual income tax return which is the sum of the tax withheld boxes on that page.

Of individuals lodging an application to vary their income tax withholding in the 2008–09 income year, a majority (77.8%) listed negatively geared real estate as one of their reasons for requesting a variation.

TABLE 2.22: Reasons listed for variation on income tax withholding variation applications, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Reasons for variation	2007–08 No.	2008–09 No.
Negatively geared real estate	49,389	52,133
Allowances	17,075	15,818
Allowable deductions	3,406	3,483
Other negative gearing: bonds/shares/managed funds/infrastructure	2,662	2,807
Other investments	660	642
Two or more employers: general	629	488
Taxable income is below the tax-free threshold	599	470
Real estate – owned by a trust	367	456
Other reasons: excess tax instalment deductions, entitled to tax credit	413	447
Prior-year losses	351	385
Other negative gearing: other	131	356
Commission sales	147	117
Higher Education Loan Program	26	93
Mobile certificate	64	60
Super	34	15
Director's fees	73	12
Student Financial Supplement Scheme	9	11
Total¹	65,855	66,991

¹ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers are able to list up to four reasons to vary their income tax withholding.

TAX RETURN ASSESSMENTS

The lodgment of an individual's tax return will generally result in a refund to the individual due to excess withholding credits, applications of deductions, offsets, refundable offsets and franking credits or a debit assessment. For the 2008–09 income year 83.9% of individuals received a refund (which compared to 80.9% in 2007–08).

TABLE 2.23: Tax refund or debit assessment for individuals, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Refund/debit	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Refund of \$10,000 or more	238,565	–4,894	251,241	–5,078
Refund between \$8,000 and \$9,999	125,257	–1,114	142,608	–1,267
Refund between \$6,000 and \$7,999	254,126	–1,744	314,557	–2,155
Refund between \$4,000 and \$5,999	645,572	–3,114	776,267	–3,771
Refund between \$2,000 and \$3,999	1,973,822	–5,523	2,101,796	–5,894
Refund between \$1 and \$1,999	6,989,660	–6,040	6,724,869	–5,895
Total refunds²	10,227,002	–22,429	10,311,338	–24,060
No refund or debit	526,736	0	550,486	0
Debit between \$1 and \$2,000	1,071,035	727	778,369	561
Debit between \$2,001 and \$4,000	285,554	815	231,985	665
Debit between \$4,001 and \$6,000	139,419	685	111,443	548
Debit between \$6,001 and \$8,000	87,360	606	68,243	473
Debit between \$8,001 and \$10,000	60,585	542	47,725	427
Debit of \$10,001 or more	243,076	10,090	192,126	7,230
Total debits²	1,887,029	13,465	1,429,891	9,903
TOTAL²	12,640,767	–8,964	12,291,715	–14,156

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PERSONAL TAX STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, and their associated schedules. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. The statistics relating to HELP debt in this chapter are sourced from HELP debt transactions from 1989 to 30 June 2009. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1999–2000 to 2008–09 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the individual return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF PERSONAL TAX DETAILED TABLES

The following personal tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded in PDF or Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the personal tax detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies the tables they appear in.

Table 1: Selected items, by sex and state/territory of residence, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of taxable, non-taxable, male, female and all personal taxpayers for each state and territory. It also shows the total income, taxable income, net tax payable, average taxable income, average net tax payable, work-related expenses, gifts or donation deductions, total deductions claimed, total business expenses claimed, HELP assessment debts, SLS assessment debts, and the Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge of male, female and all taxpayers for each state and territory.

Table 2: Selected items, by state/territory/region, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of personal taxpayers living in specified regions within different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional – high-urbanisation, regional – low-urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges.

- **Part A: Taxable individuals** – reports data for taxable individuals only – that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable of more than \$0.
- **Part B: Non-taxable individuals** – reports data for non-taxable individuals only – that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable less than or equal to \$0.
- **Part C: All individuals** – reports data for all personal taxpayers.

Table 3: Selected items, by state/territory and postcode, for taxable individuals, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of taxable personal taxpayers living in different postcodes (residential postcodes declared by taxpayers on their returns) for each state and territory. In addition, the number of non-taxable individuals residing in different postcodes is shown. The data for each state and territory is presented in separate parts:

- **Part A: New South Wales** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in New South Wales
- **Part B: Victoria** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Victoria
- **Part C: Queensland** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Queensland
- **Part D: South Australia** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in South Australia
- **Part E: Western Australia** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Western Australia
- **Part F: Tasmania** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Tasmania
- **Part G: Northern Territory** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in the Northern Territory
- **Part H: Australian Capital Territory, other taxpayers and total taxpayers** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in the Australian Capital Territory. This part also includes data on taxpayers who are living overseas, taxpayers who did not state their residential postcode on their return, taxpayers living in other grouped postcodes and total taxpayers.

Table 4: Selected items for all individuals, by fine industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from personal taxpayer returns. Taxpayers and the data are classified into fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2, and 9–11), adjustments items (A1 on page 6 and A3 on page 12), selected credit items, including 'Credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 12) and other ATO calculated items such as 'Other salary and wages category 1' and 'Other salary and wages category 2'.
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D15 on pages 3 and 11) and tax loss items, including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T15 on pages 4 and 12) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers, such as the averaging tax offset and life assurance bonus tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items are not reported by fine industries in the different parts of this table. Statistics on items showing a low number of records are reported in table 10 (Selected items, by broad industry').

Table 5: All items, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO, based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are grouped by taxable income.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2, and 9–11), adjustments items (A1 on page 6 and A3 on page 12), selected credit items, including 'Credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 12) and other ATO calculated items such as 'Other salary and wages category 1' and 'Other salary and wages category 2'.
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D15 on pages 3 and 11) and tax loss items, including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T15 on pages 4 and 12) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers, such as the averaging tax offset and life assurance bonus tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 6: Number of individuals, by broad industry and state/territory/region, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of personal taxpayers classified by broad industry in specified regions in different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional – high-urbanisation, regional – low-urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region category is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges. The broad industry groups used to classify personal taxpayers are based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 7: Selected items for income years 1978–79 to 2008–09

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for all income years between 1978–79 and 2008–09.

Table 8: Non-resident individuals: selected items, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the individual tax return of non-resident taxpayers only. For this table, taxpayers and the data are grouped by taxable income.

Table 9: One percentile distribution, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows a distribution of taxable income, total income, net tax and number of taxpayers. Taxable income is distributed across 100 quantiles, with each quantile containing 1% of the total number of taxpayers. The table shows the number of male and female taxpayers, and the amount and proportion of total income, taxable income and net tax for each quantile.

Table 10: Selected items, by broad industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items that are not included in personal tax detailed table 4 (Selected items, by fine industry). Taxpayers and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 11: Selected items, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of male, female and total personal taxpayers classified into different age brackets (from 'under 18' to '75 years and over') and broken down by taxable income. The pension income, net tax payable, taxable income and total income of male, female and total taxpayers in the different age brackets and taxable income ranges are also shown.

Table 12: Selected items, by sex, partner status, state/territory and taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of single and married male, female and total personal taxpayers, classified by state or territory and broken down by taxable income. The taxable income, total income and net tax payable of male, female and total taxpayers in the different states, territories and taxable income ranges are also shown.

Table 13: Selected items, by occupation code and gender, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets, and other return items of taxable personal taxpayers classified by salary and wage occupation codes. In addition, the number of non-taxable individuals classified by occupation code is shown. The occupation codes are based on information provided on the individual tax return.

- **Part A: Males** – contains data for male individuals only
- **Part B: Females** – contains data for female individuals only
- **Part C: All individuals** – contains data for all personal taxpayers

Table 14: All items, by total income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO, based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are broken down by total income.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2, and 9–11), adjustments items (A1 on page 6 and A3 on page 12), selected credit items, including 'Credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 12) and other ATO calculated items such as 'Other salary and wages category 1' and 'Other salary and wages category 2'.
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D15 on pages 3 and 11) and tax loss items, including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T15 on pages 4 and 12) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers, such as the averaging tax offset and life assurance bonus tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 15: Taxpayers with business income, all items, by total business income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO, based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are broken down by total business income.

The statistics in the table refer only to taxpayers who had business income or losses. These are taxpayers who declared primary or non-primary production business income or losses at the following items on the business and professional items schedule: gross payments where ABN not quoted, gross payments – voluntary agreement, gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments, assessable government industry payments and/or other business income.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2, and 9–11), adjustments items (A1 on page 6 and A3 on page 12), selected credit items, including 'Credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 12) and other ATO calculated items such as 'Other salary and wages category 1' and 'Other salary and wages category 2'.
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D15 on pages 3 and 11) and tax loss items, including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T15 on pages 4 and 12) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers, such as the averaging tax offset and life assurance bonus tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 16: Rental property schedules, by state of property, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of rental properties by the state/territory location of the property, for all income and expense items on the schedule.

- ❗ The number of schedules does not correlate to the number of rental properties because of double counting. Properties can be jointly owned, or can be bought and sold during the same income year, resulting in more than one schedule being completed by different individuals for the same property.

Table 17: Taxable income compared to total income, by ranges, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the distribution of taxable individuals across taxable income and total income groupings.

Table 18: Individuals incurring a HELP debt posting during an income year, by birth year range, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

This table shows the number of individuals who incurred a HELP debt posting, by birth year range, during the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years. It also shows the total value of the debt postings raised and the value of payments made for these individuals.

Table 19: HELP debt by age of debt since 1989 as at 30 June 2009

This table shows the number of individuals who have a debt by the end of the 2008–09 income year, and the sum of their debt by the age of the debt in years.

Table 20: Postcodes of individuals with a HELP debt since 1989 yet to be repaid by 30 June 2009

This table shows the number of individuals who have a debt as at 30 June 2008, and the sum of their debt by postcode.

Table 21: All items, by lodgment method, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are classified by the method by which they have lodged their income tax returns, either via *e-tax*, a tax agent or self prepared on paper.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–22 on pages 2, 6–8), adjustment items (A1 on page 5 and A3 on page 8), selected credit items, including ‘Credit for interest on early payments’ (item C1 on page 8) and other ATO calculated items such as ‘ETP – 5% assessable’, ‘Other salary and wages category 1’ and ‘Other salary and wages category 2’.
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D15 on pages 3 and 8) and tax loss items, including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T14 on pages 3 and 8) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers, such as the averaging tax offset, life assurance bonus tax offset and others.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items section of the return (pages 9–11).

Table 22: Overview of the individual tax system, 1950–51 to 2008–09

This detailed table provides an overview of various aspects of the tax system that applied to individuals in each year. This includes, the tax rates and thresholds that applied, general offsets allowed and associated thresholds, Medicare rates and thresholds.

- **Part A: 1950–51 to 1959–60**
- **Part B: 1960–61 to 1969–70**
- **Part C: 1970–71 to 1979–80**
- **Part D: 1980–81 to 1989–90**
- **Part E: 1990–91 to 1999–00**
- **Part F: 2000–01 to 2008–09**

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

❗ Page numbers refer to the 2009 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

Table 23: Individuals with net income from business operations, by broad industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

This table shows numbers and amounts of net business income and net business losses for 2007–08 and 2008–09. The broad industry groups used to classify personal taxpayers are based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 24: Medicare levy surcharge by age, gender and income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows numbers and amounts of Medicare levy surcharge by age, gender and income.

Table 25: Pre-filling statistics, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

This is a series of graphs showing when data is made available for the pre-filling service.

- Part A: Pay as you go (PAYG) data available for pre-filling
- Part B: Government data available for pre-filling
- Part C: Interest data available for pre-filling
- Part D: Dividends data available for pre-filling
- Part E: Managed funds data available for pre-filling
- Part F: Private health insurance policy details available for pre-filling

Table 26: Individuals by average taxable income and location, 2008–09 income year

This is a series of maps showing the distribution of individuals' average taxable income across Australia, the states and territories by their residential postcode.

- Part A: New South Wales
- Part B: Victoria
- Part C: Queensland
- Part D: South Australia
- Part E: Western Australia
- Part F: Tasmania
- Part G: Northern Territory
- Part H: Australian Capital Territory
- Part I: Australia

Companies and petroleum resource rent tax

1 OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 762,442 companies lodged returns, a 1.3% decrease from 2007–08
- companies reported total income of \$2,272 billion, a 0.4% increase from 2007–08
- total company expenses were \$2,143 billion, a 4.3% increase from 2007–08
- total assets controlled by companies were \$6,206 billion, a 2.5% increase from 2007–08
- companies were liable for \$56.3 billion in net tax, a 2.6% decrease from 2007–08.

For the 2009–10 financial year, petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) totalled \$1.3 billion.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on companies, as reported on their income tax returns. A company is a body corporate and, therefore, an 'entity' for the purposes of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*. For tax purposes, companies include all incorporated and unincorporated bodies or associations, excluding partnerships and non-entity joint ventures. Limited partnerships, some corporate unit trusts and public trading trusts are also treated as companies.

Depending on the level of their previous year's tax liability, companies pay income tax either in instalments (pay as you go instalments or PAYGI), some of which are paid during that income year, or in a single lump sum paid during the subsequent year. For the majority of companies, the income year is the same as the financial year. However, those companies whose income year is different to the financial year use a substituted accounting period.

Generally, every resident company that derives assessable income from any source, and every non-resident company that derives assessable income from Australian sources, are required to lodge a company tax return. A resident non-profit company is not required to lodge a return if its taxable income is less than \$416.

Companies pay a flat rate of tax, without a tax-free threshold. As from, and including, the 2001–02 income year, the tax rate for public and private companies is 30%. Other companies such as retirement savings account providers, pooled development funds, credit unions, non-profit companies and life insurance and friendly society companies have various other tax rates.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods
- the tax exemption for clean-up and restoration grants related to the Victorian bushfires
- changes to the taxation of financial arrangements
- the small business and general business tax break
- changes to foreign income tax offset rules
- the up-front deduction for carbon sink forests
- new tax and withholding arrangements in relation to foreign residents receiving distributions from Australian managed investment trusts
- interim changes to eligible investment business rules for managed funds
- the introduction of the national rental affordability scheme
- further amendments to small business capital gains tax concessions.

The following new labels were added to the 2009 company tax return:

- Small business and general business tax break (item 7G)
- National rental affordability scheme (item 12J)
- First home saver account (FHSA) providers only (item 17)
 - Amounts credited to first home saver accounts (label 17L)
 - Fees and charges applied to first home saver accounts (label 17M)
 - Net amounts credited to first home saver accounts (label 17N).

A new detailed table 13 has been added providing an overview of the company tax system for the 2000–01 to 2008–09 income years.

COMPANY RETURNS

For the 2008–09 income year, a total of 762,442 companies lodged returns. This represents a 1.3% decrease on the number lodging for 2007–08.

TABLE 3.1: Companies, by taxable status, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Taxable status	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Non-taxable companies	436,302	56.5	452,137	59.3
Taxable companies ²	336,133	43.5	310,305	40.7
Total	772,435	100.0	762,442	100.0

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

In the 2008–09 income year, 13.6% of total companies operated in the rental, hiring and real estate services industry, followed by 13.5% in the professional, scientific and technical services industry. The industry with the smallest proportion of companies was the electricity, gas, water and waste services industry, with only 0.3% of companies. The financial and insurance services industry recorded the biggest fall with 4,899 fewer companies in 2008–09.

TABLE 3.2: Companies¹, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ²	2007–08 ³		2008–09 ³	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,138	2.2	16,849	2.2
Mining	4,291	0.6	4,179	0.5
Manufacturing	39,362	5.1	38,295	5.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,142	0.3	2,145	0.3
Construction	94,549	12.2	93,772	12.3
Wholesale trade	40,771	5.3	39,847	5.2
Retail trade	44,203	5.7	43,299	5.7
Accommodation and food services	20,985	2.7	21,065	2.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	34,065	4.4	33,419	4.4
Information media and telecommunications	8,821	1.1	8,705	1.1
Financial and insurance services	98,342	12.7	93,443	12.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	105,907	13.7	103,932	13.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	104,591	13.5	102,785	13.5
Administrative and support services	24,235	3.1	24,071	3.2
Public administration and safety	3,267	0.4	3,201	0.4
Education and training	7,321	0.9	7,381	1.0
Health care and social assistance	27,690	3.6	26,794	3.5
Arts and recreation services	7,005	0.9	6,829	0.9
Other services	26,286	3.4	26,084	3.4
Other ⁴	61,464	8.0	66,347	8.7
Total⁵	772,435	100.0	762,442	100.0

1 Includes all companies that lodged returns (taxable and non-taxable).

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns and companies that did not state their industry, and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 3.1: Company size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total income is the amount a company declared under Income, item 6S, on page 3 of the 2009 company tax return.

Loss/nil companies have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro companies have a total income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small companies have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium companies have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large companies have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large companies have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

In terms of company size, 78.1% of companies were micro companies in the 2008–09 income year, while only 0.1% of companies were very large companies. These proportions remained reasonably consistent across 2007–08 and 2008–09.

TABLE 3.3: Companies¹, by company size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Company size	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	102,588	13.3	103,263	13.5
Micro	604,468	78.3	595,777	78.1
Small	50,279	6.5	48,723	6.4
Medium	13,037	1.7	12,676	1.7
Large	1,138	0.1	1,078	0.1
Very large	925	0.1	925	0.1
Total³	772,435	100.0	762,442	100.0

1 Includes all companies that lodged returns (taxable and non-taxable).

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY INCOME

For the 2008–09 income year, companies reported total income of \$2,272.2 billion, an increase of 0.4% from 2007–08. The wholesale trade industry, with 16.9% of total company income, recorded the largest increase in income at \$110.4 billion. The financial and insurance services industry recorded the largest decrease in income at \$274.2 billion. The electricity, gas, water and waste services industry had the highest year-on-year income growth, more than doubling its income from 2007–08.

TABLE 3.4: Company income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,092	1.2	21,369	0.9
Mining	160,323	7.1	189,263	8.3
Manufacturing	210,147	9.3	272,140	12.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	17,571	0.8	37,335	1.6
Construction	132,894	5.9	138,894	6.1
Wholesale trade	274,241	12.1	384,654	16.9
Retail trade	199,745	8.8	222,131	9.8
Accommodation and food services	26,412	1.2	30,581	1.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	84,193	3.7	91,025	4.0
Information media and telecommunications	46,346	2.0	67,666	3.0
Financial and insurance services	786,409	34.7	512,250	22.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	48,586	2.1	41,849	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	102,496	4.5	117,663	5.2
Administrative and support services	41,181	1.8	41,057	1.8
Public administration and safety	3,856	0.2	4,182	0.2
Education and training	4,224	0.2	4,464	0.2
Health care and social assistance	19,292	0.9	25,450	1.1
Arts and recreation services	13,110	0.6	12,953	0.6
Other services	23,561	1.0	21,454	0.9
Other ³	41,545	1.8	35,797	1.6
Total⁴	2,264,226	100.0	2,272,179	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2008–09 income year, 71.7% or \$1,630 billion of company income was derived from sales of goods and services. Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding recorded the largest year-on-year growth at 55.4% or \$0.4 billion. Income from forestry managed investment schemes decreased by 95.2% or \$2 billion reflecting, in part, the decline of several major forestry managed investment promoters during 2008–09.

TABLE 3.5: Company income, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Sales of goods and services	281,473	1,548,433	276,441	1,629,948
Other gross income	328,081	367,491	321,640	316,715
Gross interest	408,954	215,033	400,177	202,534
Gross rents/leasing/hiring	65,582	33,970	64,149	33,573
Gross dividends	56,999	36,831	54,491	32,375
Gross distribution from trusts	72,156	37,411	67,737	28,678
Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value	1,223	12,389	1,287	18,990
Gross distribution from partnerships	11,158	6,239	10,423	4,742
Assessable government industry payments	31,523	2,883	34,575	2,644
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	752	767	742	1,192
Fringe benefit employee contributions	65,734	548	67,637	537
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	279	133	256	149
Forestry managed investment scheme income	309	2,097	256	101
Total²	671,834	2,264,226	661,169	2,272,179

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may declare more than one type of income.

Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY EXPENSES

For the 2008–09 income year, company expenses totalled \$2,142.7 billion, an increase of 4.3% from 2007–08. The expenses reported by the financial and insurance services industry represented 23.0% of total company expenses. In dollar terms, the wholesale trade industry recorded the largest increase in expenses at \$109 billion. The electricity, gas, water and waste services industry recorded the largest year-on-year expense growth at 98.6%.

TABLE 3.6: Company expenses, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,124	1.3	21,151	1.0
Mining	131,758	6.4	144,909	6.8
Manufacturing	196,905	9.6	265,281	12.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	16,939	0.8	33,636	1.6
Construction	123,284	6.0	134,362	6.3
Wholesale trade	260,956	12.7	369,913	17.3
Retail trade	192,828	9.4	213,867	10.0
Accommodation and food services	25,005	1.2	30,320	1.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	79,906	3.9	87,966	4.1
Information media and telecommunications	40,349	2.0	64,727	3.0
Financial and insurance services	691,318	33.7	493,228	23.0
Rental, hiring and real estate services	42,946	2.1	39,329	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	93,236	4.5	109,654	5.1
Administrative and support services	38,917	1.9	39,597	1.8
Public administration and safety	3,547	0.2	3,910	0.2
Education and training	3,970	0.2	4,072	0.2
Health care and social assistance	17,959	0.9	24,299	1.1
Arts and recreation services	12,365	0.6	12,330	0.6
Other services	22,077	1.1	20,495	1.0
Other ³	32,891	1.6	29,660	1.4
Total⁴	2,054,280	100.0	2,142,705	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2008–09 income year, 45.6% of total company expenses was related to the cost of sales. The largest growth in company expenses from any one source was from bad debts, with 143.7% growth for 2008–09. Financial and insurance services accounted for 74.3% of the total bad debts, compared with 64.0% for 2007–08.

TABLE 3.7: Company expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of expense	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Cost of sales	239,278	943,179	235,788	976,629
Other expenses	682,701	628,567	676,120	666,583
Interest expenses within Australia	311,426	164,678	303,662	153,558
Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses	143,817	76,856	142,916	78,178
Depreciation expenses	441,214	53,917	438,146	58,542
Unrealised losses on revaluation of assets to fair value	3,350	40,433	3,621	47,296
Interest expenses overseas	8,746	38,162	8,685	35,774
Rent expenses	224,475	31,652	221,434	35,283
Employee superannuation	327,661	26,153	318,757	27,100
Repairs and maintenance	280,954	16,691	274,655	18,251
Bad debts	40,887	4,512	41,826	10,997
Motor vehicle expenses	338,128	10,888	333,406	10,953
Royalty expenses within Australia	5,398	6,187	5,280	9,908
Lease expenses within Australia	59,929	7,414	54,463	8,128
Royalty expenses overseas	1,474	4,519	1,446	4,845
Lease expenses overseas	1,289	393	1,227	584
Foreign resident withholding expenses	151	78	204	95
Total²	692,351	2,054,280	685,230	2,142,705

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may claim more than one type of expense.

Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the 2008–09 income year, companies reported total assets of \$6,206.4 billion. This represents an increase of \$150.4 billion, or 2.5%, compared to 2007–08.

Total company liabilities fell in 2008–09 by \$39.1 billion, a decrease of 0.8%.

TABLE 3.8: Company assets and liabilities, by company size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Company size	2007–08 ¹				2008–09 ¹			
	Total liabilities		Total assets		Total liabilities		Total assets	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Loss/nil	18,949	0.4	37,772	0.6	18,140	0.4	34,452	0.6
Micro	184,128	3.8	332,812	5.5	182,065	3.7	341,187	5.5
Small	125,611	2.6	222,758	3.7	122,752	2.5	215,790	3.5
Medium	299,423	6.1	458,239	7.6	290,978	6.0	450,541	7.3
Large	229,196	4.7	318,437	5.3	200,565	4.1	290,147	4.7
Very large	4,044,356	82.5	4,685,969	77.4	4,048,092	83.2	4,874,300	78.5
Total²	4,901,661	100.0	6,055,987	100.0	4,862,592	100.0	6,206,417	100.0

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY NET TAX

The definition of net tax is used to categorise companies as being taxable or non-taxable. A taxable company is one required to pay income tax in a specific financial year. This is where net tax is more than \$0. Non-taxable companies are defined as those not required to pay income tax for a specific financial year. This includes not-for-profit entities and those with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

BOX 3.2: Calculating net tax for companies¹

Company net tax is calculated as:	
	Total income (income – item 6S)
less	Total expenses (expenses – item 6Q)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Total profit or loss</i> (item 6T)
add or subtract	Reconciliation items ²
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable or net income</i> (calculation statement – item A) ³
apply	Relevant tax rate ⁴
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (calculation statement – item B)
subtract	Rebates/tax offsets, foreign tax credits, franking deficit tax offset (calculation statement – items C, D and E)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable</i> ⁵
subtract	Other refundable credits (calculation statement – item Z)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i>

1 Items in brackets refer to company tax return labels from the 2009 company income tax return.

2 These are adjustments made for items where the tax treatment differs from the company's accounting treatment.

3 If a company has a taxable income of \$1 or more at 'Taxable income or loss' item 7T, this amount is transferred to 'Taxable or net income', calculation statement item A.

4 The general company rate is 30%, but other rates may apply to life insurance and friendly society companies, credit unions, retirement savings account providers, pooled development funds and non-profit organisations. This rate only applies to positive taxable income.

5 Located below item G of the calculation statement on the company income tax return form.

Companies were liable for \$56.3 billion in net tax for the 2008–09 income year, a 2.6% decrease from 2007–08. The majority of industries recorded falls in net tax, led by the financial and insurance services industry. This industry's contribution to total net tax fell from 39.7% of total net tax in 2007–08 to 27.5% in 2008–09. Of those industries with an increase in net tax, mining recorded the strongest performance with its contribution to total net tax increasing from 10.3% to 23.7% in 2008–09.

For the 2008–09 income year, only very large companies recorded an increase in net tax, at 5.9% or around \$2 billion. They accounted for 0.2% of the total number of taxable companies, but were liable for 63.8% of total company net tax. Conversely, the micro company segment represented the largest proportion of total company numbers, accounting for 86% of companies but liable for 10.3% of the total net tax due.

TABLE 3.9: Company net tax of taxable companies¹, by company size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Company size	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss/nil	461	100	341	74
Micro	289,024	6,731	266,829	5,798
Small	35,362	5,791	32,692	4,844
Medium	9,752	7,803	9,022	6,611
Large	841	3,515	781	3,096
Very large	693	33,939	640	35,926
Total³	336,133	57,879	310,305	56,349

1 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2008–09 income year, public companies accounted for \$37.5 billion (66.6%) of total net tax, but represented only 1.2% of the number of taxable companies. Private companies accounted for \$18.6 billion (32.9%) of total net tax, but represented 86.8% of taxable companies.

TABLE 3.10: Company net tax, by company type, 2008–09 income year¹

Company type	Taxable companies ²	Net tax	Average net tax ³
	No.	\$m	\$
Public company	3,729	37,541	10,067,442
Private company	269,413	18,551	68,855
Public trading trust	101	82	813,071
Limited partnership	414	60	144,596
Cooperative	891	73	81,933
Strata title	35,083	22	622
Corporate unit trust	18	3	156,759
Non-profit organisation	634	6	9,423
Pooled development fund	10	11	1,109,261
Other ⁴	12	..	3,508
Total⁵	310,305	56,349	181,592

1 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

2 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

3 Average net tax figures are derived from actual (not rounded) net tax figures and taxable company numbers.

4 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2008–09 income year, 1.1% of taxable companies were each liable for \$1 million or more in net tax. In aggregate, they were liable for 78.3% of total company net tax.

TABLE 3.11: Taxable companies, by net tax, 2008–09 income year¹

Net tax	Taxable companies ²		Net tax	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$1–\$9,999	166,001	53.5	444	0.8
\$10,000–\$49,999	85,851	27.7	2,053	3.6
\$50,000–\$99,999	24,763	8.0	1,749	3.1
\$100,000–\$499,999	26,746	8.6	5,521	9.8
\$500,000–\$999,999	3,588	1.2	2,479	4.4
\$1,000,000 or more	3,356	1.1	44,103	78.3
Total³	310,305	100.0	56,349	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

2 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 3.3: Non-taxable companies

In general, non-taxable companies are companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

They include:

- companies trading at a loss, which can be due to poor trading performance (such as poor sales or cost control performance) or to the nature of a company's activities
- companies whose trading profits are offset by reconciliation – this is where profits based on a company's trading activities are offset by adjustments made by reconciliation items such as deductions for the decline in value of depreciating assets, capital works deductions and other deductible expenses. The 2009 company tax return includes a list of possible reconciliation items.

In the 2008–09 income year, the number of non-taxable companies increased by 3.6% from the previous year. Those companies that reported a positive trading profit which was fully offset by reconciliation items recorded the largest increase in number at 9.6%.

TABLE 3.12: Non-taxable companies¹, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Non-taxable companies	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	% ³	No.	% ³
Trading at a loss	255,352	33.1	264,244	34.7
Reported zero trading profit and zero non-trading income	67,627	8.8	66,177	8.7
Reported zero trading profit, with some non-trading income offset by reconciliation items	10,695	1.4	9,300	1.2
Reported positive trading profit which was fully offset by reconciliation items	92,271	11.9	101,100	13.3
Reported a trading profit, but had other credits to offset their tax liability	10,357	1.3	11,316	1.5
Total	436,302	56.5	452,137	59.3

1 Non-taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 The percentage is calculated as a percentage of total companies, not a percentage of non-taxable companies.

The mining industry had the highest proportion of non-taxable companies to total companies within its industry at 71.1%, followed by the accommodation and food services industry at 69.9%. The rental, hiring and real estate services industry had the largest increase in the proportion of non-taxable companies to total companies within its industry between 2007–08 and 2008–09 at 5.7%. Amongst all industries, only the rental, hiring and real estate services industry had more taxable than non-taxable companies.

TABLE 3.13: Non-taxable companies¹, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ²	2007–08 ³		2008–09 ³	
	Non-taxable	Percentage of total companies	Non-taxable	Percentage of total companies
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,246	65.6	11,565	68.6
Mining	2,930	68.3	2,973	71.1
Manufacturing	21,950	55.8	22,740	59.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,240	57.9	1,305	60.8
Construction	54,803	58.0	57,239	61.0
Wholesale trade	23,433	57.5	23,758	59.6
Retail trade	26,893	60.8	26,821	61.9
Accommodation and food services	14,383	68.5	14,728	69.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	21,274	62.5	21,568	64.5
Information media and telecommunications	5,945	67.4	6,025	69.2
Financial and insurance services	51,691	52.6	52,737	56.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	47,944	45.3	50,676	48.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	60,903	58.2	62,483	60.8
Administrative and support services	13,846	57.1	14,571	60.5
Public administration and safety	1,952	59.7	1,951	60.9
Education and training	4,733	64.6	4,873	66.0
Health care and social assistance	15,450	55.8	15,535	58.0
Arts and recreation services	4,684	66.9	4,685	68.6
Other services	15,373	58.5	15,944	61.1
Other ⁴	35,629	58.0	39,960	60.2
Total	436,302	56.5	452,137	59.3

1 Non-taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) was introduced from 1 July 1984, replacing the crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas excise and the Commonwealth royalty on wellhead value of production. It is a secondary tax on profits from all offshore petroleum projects, except certain North-West Shelf projects and projects in the Joint Petroleum Development Area in the Timor Sea.

Like royalties, PRRT payments are allowable deductions when calculating income tax. The tax is calculated at 40% of 'excess' profit (a tax on economic rent of the petroleum resource), which is the excess of assessable receipts over deductible expenditure and eligible transferred exploration expenditure.

The tax is paid to the ATO quarterly, with the first three instalment payments made in October, January and April respectively. Annual returns are due within 60 days of the end of a year of tax. A final payment, or refund, is made after the Commissioner of Taxation issues a notice of assessment.

In the 2009–10 financial year, PRRT decreased by 23.2% to \$1.3 billion. The decrease was due to a declining oil price and the natural field decline of a major petroleum project. Total expenditures (incurred and transferred) increased 56.0% along with new taxpayer lodgments, reflecting new and existing field activity.

TABLE 3.14: Petroleum resource rent tax, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT)	2008–09	2009–10
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Number of taxpayers	64	71
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Assessable receipts	10,456	9,803
Expenditure – class 2 general ¹	8,268	14,165
Expenditure – class 2 exploration ²	1,212	1,625
Expenditure – other	183	362
<i>Expenditure – total</i>	<i>9,663</i>	<i>16,152</i>
Transferred expenditure – section 45a ³	576	637
Transferred expenditure – section 45b ⁴	816	458
<i>Transferred expenditure – total</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>1,095</i>
Taxable profit	4,103	3,151
Carry forward expenditure	4,701	10,595
Total PRRT paid on taxable profit	1,641	1,260

1 General project operating expenditure (drilling plant and equipment, pipelines and wage costs) incurred on or after 1 July 1990.

2 Project exploration expenditure (exploration and appraisal drilling) incurred on or after 1 July 1990.

3 Exploration expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 1990 transferred from other petroleum projects of a taxpayer.

4 Exploration expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 1990 transferred from other petroleum projects within a wholly owned group of companies.

SOURCE OF COMPANY AND PRRT STATISTICS

The company statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

The PRRT statistics were sourced from PRRT instalment statements and PRRT returns for the 2009 and 2010 financial years. These statements were processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

Statistics in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the company return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF COMPANY DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the company detailed table index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies which table they appear in.

Table 1: Selected items, by net tax and company type, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items such as total income, taxable income, total credits/rebates, total refundable credits, net tax and net capital gains for public, private, other and total companies, broken down by net tax groupings.

Table 2: Selected items, by taxable income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies that are classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other), broken down by taxable income groupings.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part B: Expense items** – contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items** – contains reconciliation labels from item 7 ‘Reconciliation to taxable income or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part D: Financial and other information items, excluding non-membership period returns** – contains labels from item 8 ‘Financial and other information’ on page 4 of the company return.
- **Part E: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 13 ‘Losses information’ on page 4, the tax offset label item 20 ‘Landcare and water facility offset’ on page 5, and the ‘Calculation statement’ on page 6 of the company return.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 3: Number of companies and net tax, by balance date, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of companies and taxable companies that used an income year similar to the Australian financial year (June balancers), and companies and taxable companies that used a substituted accounting period. The net tax of these companies is also shown.

Table 4: Selected items, by fine industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for companies classified by fine industry groupings (determined by the main source of income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part B: Expense items** – contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 'Calculation of total profit or loss' on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items** – contains reconciliation labels from item 7 'Reconciliation to taxable income or loss' on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part D: Financial and other information items, excluding non-membership period returns** – contains labels from item 8 'Financial and other information' on page 4 of the company return.
- **Part E: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 13 'Losses information' on page 4, the tax offset label item 20 'Landcare and water facility offset' on page 5, and the 'Calculation statement' on page 6 of the company return.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items are not included in these tables. Statistics on items not included in these tables are reported in Table 9 ('Other selected items, by broad industry') and Table 10 ('Selected financial and other information, by company size, for non-membership period returns').

Table 5: Selected items and financial ratios for companies, by company size and broad industry, 2008–09 income year

This table reports amounts for selected items from the company tax return and financial ratios calculated from these items by company size. The financial ratios in this table include return on assets, net profit margin, gearing, interest cover and tax to profit ratios. This table also includes selected items from non-membership period returns.

- **Part A: Micro companies**
Includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies that are
 - taxable and profitable
 - taxable and non-profitable
 - non-taxable and profitable
 - non-taxable and non-profitable.
- **Part B: Small companies**
Includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies that are
 - taxable and profitable
 - taxable and non-profitable
 - non-taxable and profitable
 - non-taxable and non-profitable.
- **Part C: Medium to large companies**
Includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies that are
 - taxable and profitable
 - taxable and non-profitable
 - non-taxable and profitable
 - non-taxable and non-profitable.

Table 6: Selected items, 1979–80 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows selected items from the company tax return for income years 1979–80 to 2008–09. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

Table 7: Selected items, by total income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2008–09 income year

This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies, classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other) and broken down by total income groupings.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part B: Expense items** – contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items** – contains reconciliation labels from item 7 ‘Reconciliation to taxable income or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part D: Financial and other information items, excluding non-membership period returns** – contains labels from item 8 ‘Financial and other information’ on page 4 of the company return.
- **Part E: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 13 ‘Losses information’ on page 4, tax offset label item 20 ‘Landcare and water facility offset’ on page 5, and the ‘Calculation statement’ on page 6 of the company return.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 8: Selected items, by broad industry and total income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of companies classified under the different broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes, and the total income, taxable income and net tax of these companies. The companies’ total income, taxable income and net tax are also broken down by total income groupings.

Table 9: Other selected items (items not included in Table 4), by broad industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items that are not included in company tax detailed Table 4 (‘Selected items, by fine industry’). Taxpayers and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer’s main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in this table.

Table 10: Selected financial and other information, by company size, for non-membership period returns, 2008–09 income year

This table details selected labels from item 8 ‘Financial and other information’ on page 4 of the company return for subsidiary companies (non-membership period returns) that were members of a consolidated group at any time during the 2008–09 income year.

Table 11: Petroleum resource rent tax statistics, 1999–2000 to 2009–10 financial years

This table details selected items reported in the petroleum resource rent tax returns for the 1999–2000 to 2009–10 financial years processed by 31 October of each year.

Table 12: Company tax return lodgment numbers and method by company size, 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years

This table details company tax return lodgment numbers and method (paper and electronic) by company size for the 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years. Electronic lodgment services first became available to companies in 1993–1994.

Table 13: Overview of the company tax system 2000–01 to 2008–09 income years

This detailed table provides an overview of tax rates that applied to various types of companies each year.

Superannuation funds

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 360,374 funds lodged returns, a 6.5% increase from 2007–08
- funds reported total income of \$114.9 billion, a 9.9% decrease from 2007–08
- total fund deductions were \$44 billion, a 33.9% increase from 2007–08
- funds were liable for \$5.7 billion in net tax, a 39.5% decrease from 2007–08.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on superannuation (super) funds, as reported on their income tax returns. Super funds hold contributions in trust and invest these contributions to provide retirement benefits for their members.

Broadly, the fund taxpayer population is divided into two categories: non-regulated funds and regulated funds. Only regulated funds (as defined under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*) qualify as complying super funds for tax purposes and receive tax concessions. Regulated funds can be one of six types:

- Tax Office regulated
 - self-managed super funds
- Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) regulated
 - small APRA funds
 - corporate or employer-sponsored funds
 - industry funds
 - retail funds
 - public sector funds.

Most funds with fewer than five members are self-managed super funds. Small APRA funds are small funds (with less than five members) regulated by APRA. Corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds are super funds with more than four members, and may be either public offer or non-public offer funds. They are generally established for the benefit of employees of a sponsoring employer. In this chapter, they have been aggregated into a category called 'large fund types'.

For more information about the super system, refer to chapter 15.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by the following changes:

- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods
- the introduction of no-tax file number (no-TFN) tax offsets and interest on no-TFN tax offsets
- new rules relating to foreign losses and foreign income tax offsets
- the introduction of the national rental affordability scheme
- new rules regarding member benefit transfers for those with a terminal illness
- the introduction of the small business and general business tax break
- changes to the definitions of spouse and child
- new tax and withholding arrangements in relation to foreign residents receiving distributions from Australian managed investment trusts
- the optional capital gains tax rollover for complying superannuation funds that merge.

The following new labels were added to the 2009 fund tax return:

- Small business and general business tax break (deduct – item 11P)
- Three new labels under eligible credits (item 12F)
 - Credit: no-TFN tax offset (item 12F5)
 - Credit: interest on no-TFN tax offset (item 12F6)
 - Credit: refundable National rental affordability scheme tax offset (item 12F7).

FUND RETURNS

For the 2008–09 income year, 360,374 funds lodged returns in Australia. This represents a 6.5% increase from 2007–08. Self-managed super funds were the most common type of fund, accounting for 98.6% of total funds, and they grew in number by 6.8%. Self-managed super funds and public sector funds were the only fund types to experience growth in the number of funds between 2007–08 and 2008–09. All other fund types as a group decreased in number by a total of 12.9%.

TABLE 4.1: All funds, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Fund type	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Self-managed super fund	332,824	98.3	355,435	98.6
Small APRA fund	4,883	1.4	4,287	1.2
Large fund types ²				
Corporate fund	220	0.1	183	0.1
Industry fund	59	0.0	57	0.0
Retail fund	161	0.0	147	0.0
Public sector fund	34	0.0	37	0.0
<i>Total large fund types³</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Non-regulated fund	193	0.1	142	0.0
Other ⁴	114	0.0	86	0.0
Total³	338,488	100.0	360,374	100.0

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

⁴ Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

BOX 4.1: Fund size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total income is the amount a fund or self-managed super fund declared at item 10V, on page 2 of the 2009 fund return.

Loss/nil funds have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro funds have a total income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small funds have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium funds have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large funds have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large funds have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Micro funds accounted for 98.3% of the total number of funds in 2008–09. Small, medium, large and very large funds accounted for less than 0.1% of the total number of funds, while 1.6% of funds had total income equal to or less than \$0. The number of funds in a loss/nil position fell by 40.1% from 2007–08 to 2008–09. Of those funds in a loss/nil position, 98.5% were self-managed super funds.

TABLE 4.2: All funds, by size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Fund size	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	9,522	2.8	5,705	1.6
Micro	328,223	97.0	354,157	98.3
Small	440	0.1	246	0.1
Medium	189	0.1	159	0.0
Large	41	0.0	44	0.0
Very large	73	0.0	63	0.0
Total²	338,488	100.0	360,374	100.0

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FUND INCOME

For the 2008–09 income year, funds reported total income of \$114.9 billion, a 9.9% decrease from 2007–08. Although industry funds represented a small number of total funds, they accounted for 26.7% of total fund income. Other than industry and public sector funds, all other funds had a decline in income growth reflecting the economic downturn experienced in 2008–09.

TABLE 4.3: All funds total income, by fund type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Fund type	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Self-managed super fund	35,425	27.8	31,939	27.8
Small APRA fund	281	0.2	180	0.2
Large fund types ²				
Corporate fund	9,911	7.8	9,498	8.3
Industry fund	28,625	22.5	30,616	26.7
Retail fund	24,412	19.1	18,475	16.1
Public sector fund	19,560	15.3	20,141	17.5
<i>Total large fund types³</i>	<i>82,506</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>78,729</i>	<i>68.5</i>
Non-regulated fund	7	0.0	4	0.0
Other ⁴	9,259	7.3	4,019	3.5
Total³	127,478	100.0	114,872	100.0

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

The total income of APRA funds decreased by 9.9% from 2007–08 to 2008–09, while the number of these funds reporting total income fell by 12.5%. The main income source for APRA funds was assessable employer contributions, which grew by 4.9% in 2008–09 and accounted for 68.0% of total income. Net capital gains fell by 99.1%, reflecting the economic downturn experienced during 2008–09. The number of funds realising capital gains in turn decreased by 71.6%. Net capital gains accounted for 0.1% of APRA fund income in 2008–09 compared with 8.6% in 2007–08.

TABLE 4.4: APRA fund income, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total assessable contributions	1,712	44,683	1,420	47,554
= Assessable employer contributions	1,470	53,772	1,268	56,393
+ Assessable personal contributions	599	3,729	438	2,817
+ No-TFN quoted contributions	198	550	184	426
– Contributions excluded by trustee and pre-1 July 1988 funding credits	7	896	7	541
– Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST	38	12,472	37	11,540
Net foreign income	4,696	8,677	4,054	4,636
Trust distributions other amounts	4,767	8,714	4,086	4,364
Franked dividend amount	4,285	2,965	3,834	3,007
Gross interest	5,453	2,833	4,752	2,836
Trust distributions franked amount	4,222	2,694	3,711	2,294
Trust distributions franking credit	4,285	1,484	3,712	1,874
Dividend franking credit	4,286	1,247	3,834	1,268
Trust distributions unfranked amount	3,808	1,222	3,318	1,146
Unfranked dividend amount	3,478	435	2,698	381
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	113	226	96	227
Net capital gain	2,830	7,909	805	74
Gross distribution from partnerships	10	39	9	43
Transfers from foreign funds	5	6	9	6
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ²	61	..	61	1
Other income ³	4,050	8,917	2,448	13,221
Total⁴	5,546	92,053	4,852	82,932

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

³ Other income is composed of the following labels: other income, gross payments where ABN not quoted, forestry managed investment schemes income, assessable income due to changes tax status of fund and net non-arm’s length income (subject to 45% tax rate).

⁴ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one income source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The total income of self-managed super funds decreased by 9.8% from 2007–08 to 2008–09, while the number of these funds reporting total income grew by 8.2%. The main income source for self-managed super funds was employer contributions, accounting for 28.9% of total income. Gross interest grew by 8.5% and accounted for 14.9% of total income. Net capital gains fell by 74.7% and the number of funds realising net capital gains decreased by 61.9%. Net capital gains accounted for 4.7% of self-managed super fund income in 2008–09, compared with 16.6% in 2007–08.

TABLE 4.5: Self-managed super fund income, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total assessable contributions	218,013	13,533	226,928	13,471
= Assessable employer contributions	180,359	9,047	190,536	9,223
+ Assessable employee contributions	58,715	4,485	57,222	4,247
+ No-TFN quoted contributions	86	1	122	1
– Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST ²	51	..	44	..
Gross interest	297,778	4,391	324,551	4,762
Franked dividend amount	210,800	3,524	226,762	3,905
Gross trust distributions	188,688	3,114	191,957	2,682
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	54,600	2,049	59,195	2,450
Dividend franking credit	210,811	1,507	226,724	1,672
Net capital gain	155,863	5,895	59,422	1,494
Net foreign income	156,423	604	155,158	716
Unfranked dividend amount	156,157	293	161,825	320
Gross distribution from partnerships	3,728	87	3,823	92
Transfers from foreign funds	52	7	49	13
Forestry managed investment scheme income	300	5	494	6
Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund	54	1	62	5
Total net non-arm's length income	87	3	74	1
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	184	1	150	1
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ²	672	..	515	..
Other income	36,172	412	36,615	348
Total³	323,422	35,425	349,844	31,939

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

³ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one income source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FUND DEDUCTIONS

Total deductions for the 2008–09 income year were \$44 billion, a 33.9% increase from 2007–08. Industry funds had the largest increase in deductions, rising by \$7.7 billion, while retail funds had the largest decrease (deductions fell by \$1.5 billion from 2007–08).

TABLE 4.6: All funds total deductions, by fund type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Fund type	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Self-managed super fund	13,323	40.6	12,298	28.0
Small APRA fund	127	0.4	91	0.2
Large fund types ²				
Corporate fund	1,248	3.8	3,383	7.7
Industry fund	3,309	10.1	11,045	25.1
Retail fund	7,783	23.7	6,320	14.4
Public sector fund	6,339	19.3	10,066	22.9
<i>Total large fund types³</i>	<i>18,679</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>30,815</i>	<i>70.1</i>
Non-regulated fund	4	0.0	4	0.0
Other ⁴	713	2.2	765	1.7
Total³	32,846	100.0	43,973	100.0

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

Exempt current pension income was the most significant APRA fund deduction for 2008–09, accounting for 25.9% or \$8.2 billion of total deductions. This represented a 5.3% decrease from 2007–08. The next most significant deduction was for death or disability premiums which accounted for 12.9%, or \$4.1 billion, of total deductions.

TABLE 4.7: APRA fund deductions, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of deduction	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Exempt current pension income	2,848	8,677	2,590	8,219
Death or disability premiums	616	3,328	549	4,089
Management and administration expenses	3,098	2,731	2,965	2,669
Investment expenses	291	1,193	244	2,518
Death benefit increase	95	246	128	369
Salary and wages	32	78	42	98
Tax losses deducted ²	98	27	111	44
Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets	76	29	68	25
Capital works deductions	26	11	22	10
Interest expenses within Australia	51	3	39	4
Small business and general business tax break ³	n.a.	n.a.	8	..
Other deductions ⁴	3,585	3,201	2,790	13,627
Total⁵	5,535	19,523	4,847	31,675

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Also referred to as 'tax losses recouped'.

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Other deductions is composed of the following labels: other deductions, interest expenses overseas and forestry management investment scheme deduction.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction.

Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Exempt current pension income was the most significant self-managed super fund deduction for 2008–09, accounting for 83.1% or \$10.2 billion of total deductions. This represented a 9.1% decrease from 2007–08. The next most significant deduction was for management and administration expenses which accounted for 5.8%, or \$0.7 billion, of total deductions.

TABLE 4.8: Self-managed super fund deductions, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of deduction	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Exempt current pension income	106,435	11,246	132,818	10,218
Management and administration expenses	257,355	728	274,698	709
Investment expenses	90,365	521	96,600	478
Death or disability premiums	42,148	160	47,351	198
Interest expenses within Australia	25,644	71	28,242	107
Approved auditor fee	127,977	85	161,538	106
Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets	20,138	52	21,250	57
Tax losses deducted ²	6,158	31	6,127	40
Capital works deductions	6,355	27	6,666	30
Forestry managed investment scheme deduction	804	12	878	15
Death benefit increase	261	11	292	7
Interest expenses overseas	662	2	750	2
Small business and general business tax break ^{3,4}	n.a.	n.a.	99	..
Other deductions	67,582	376	67,935	331
Total⁵	317,482	13,323	344,813	12,298

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Also referred to as 'tax losses recouped'.

3 New label added to the 2008–09 tax return.

4 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FUND NET TAX

In 2008–09 total fund net tax was \$5.7 billion, a decrease of 39.5% from 2007–08. Industry funds accounted for 34.8%, or \$2 billion, of the total net tax. Among the large fund types, industry funds also recorded the largest decrease in value of net tax, with a fall of \$1 billion.

TABLE 4.9: All funds net tax, by fund type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Fund type	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Self-managed super fund	309,501	1,511	331,214	1,006
Small APRA fund ²	4,728	..	4,163	–8
Large fund types ³				
Corporate fund	199	997	170	685
Industry fund	58	3,011	55	1,977
Retail fund	136	1,554	127	943
Public sector fund	33	1,401	37	934
<i>Total large fund types⁴</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>6,964</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>4,538</i>
Non-regulated fund	68	1	42	..
Other ⁵	99	913	74	145
Total⁴	314,822	9,388	335,882	5,681

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

3 This term should not be confused with ‘large funds’, which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

5 Includes funds that nominated ‘other’ on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

BOX 4.2: Calculating net tax for all fund types¹

Net tax for all fund types is calculated as:	
	Total assessable income (item 10V – excludes gross foreign income)
less	Total deductions (item 11N)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable income or loss</i> (item 12A)
apply	Fund type specific tax rate and no-TFN quoted contributions tax rate
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (item 12B)
subtract	Foreign tax credits, rebates/tax offsets (item 12C)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable</i> (item 12D)
subtract	Refundable credits ²
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i>
<p>1 Items in brackets refer to fund and self-managed super fund income tax return labels.</p> <p>2 Refundable franking credits (item 12F4), no-TFN tax offset (item 12F5), interest on no-TFN tax offset (item 12F6) and refundable national rental affordability scheme tax offset (item 12F7).</p>	

Net tax paid by very large funds decreased by 41.9%, or \$2.8 billion, from 2007–08. Very large funds were liable for 67.4% of net tax in 2008–09, compared with 70.3% in 2007–08.

TABLE 4.10: All funds net tax, by fund size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Fund size	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss/nil ²	66	–1	63	..
Micro	314,034	1,511	335,320	1,020
Small	423	58	236	28
Medium	185	568	156	371
Large	41	655	44	432
Very large	73	6,597	63	3,831
Total³	314,822	9,388	335,882	5,681

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF FUND STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1996–97 to 2008–09 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the fund income tax return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF FUND DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded in PDF or Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the fund tax detailed table index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies which table they appear in.

Table 1: Selected items, by net tax and fund type, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number, taxable income and net tax of different types of funds (APRA regulated super fund, self-managed super fund) broken down by net tax groupings. The number, taxable income and net tax of taxable and non-taxable funds are also reported.

Table 2: Selected items for APRA funds for income years 1988–89 to 2008–09

This table shows selected items from the fund tax return for income years 1988–89 to 2008–09. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

Table 3: Selected items for self-managed super funds for income years 1999–2000 to 2008–09

This table shows selected items from the self-managed super fund tax return for income years 1999–2000 to 2008–09. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

Table 4: Selected items, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds and the data are broken down by taxable income groupings.

- **Part A: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 12 'Income tax calculation statement' on page 4 of the fund tax return, and on page 3 of the self-managed super fund tax return.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains income labels from item 10 'Income' on page 2 of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.
- **Part C: Expense items and losses information** – contains expense labels from item 11 'Deductions' on page 3 and item 13 'Losses' of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Table 7: Fund contributions of individuals who lodged an income tax return, by taxable income, 2008–09 financial year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for employer contributions and personal contributed amounts declared on member contribution statements and personal super contributions declared on individual tax returns. The data are ranged by taxable income.

❗ Page numbers refer to either the 2009 fund income tax return form or the 2009 self-managed super fund tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. Copies of these forms are in the appendix.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Table 5: Selected items, by size and balance date, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of funds, the number of funds with net tax payable and the amounts of their respective net tax, by different balance dates.

Table 6: Selected items, by total income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items that funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds and the data are ranged by total income.

- **Part A: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 12 'Income tax calculation statement' on page 4 of the fund tax return, and on page 3 of the self-managed super fund tax return.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains income labels from item 10 'Income' on page 2 of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.
- **Part C: Expense items and losses information** – contains expense labels from item 11 'Deductions' on page 3 and item 13 'Losses' of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.

05

Partnerships

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 393,727 partnerships lodged returns, a decrease of 6.1% from 2007–08
- the largest proportion of partnerships were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry at 26.4%
- partnerships reported total business income of \$149.0 billion, a 6.3% decrease from 2007–08
- total partnership expenses were \$148.3 billion, a 5.3% increase from 2007–08.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on partnerships, as reported on their partnership tax returns. A partnership is a relationship between separate persons carrying on a business with a view to profit. Each partner contributes towards the partnership and shares in the profits or losses and responsibilities.

A partnership does not pay tax in its own right. Instead each partner pays tax on their share of the net partnership income at their individual tax rate. All shares of capital gains or losses relating to capital gains tax events for partnership assets must be disclosed on the partners' tax returns.

A partnership requires a tax file number and must lodge a tax return at the end of the income year. All income earned and deductions claimed for expenses incurred in earning income for the partnership must be shown on the tax return. Although this return is simply an information return, it provides the basis for determining each partner's respective share of the net partnership income or loss.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods
- changes to the taxation of financial arrangements
- the small business and general business tax break
- changes to the foreign income tax offset rules
- the up-front deduction for carbon sink forests
- new tax and withholding arrangements in relation to foreign residents receiving distributions from Australian managed investment trusts
- interim changes to eligible investment business rules for managed funds
- the introduction of the national rental affordability scheme
- further amendments to small business capital gains tax concessions
- the tax exemption for clean-up and restoration grants related to the Victorian bushfires.

The following new labels were added to the 2009 partnership tax return:

- Small business and general business tax break (item 51 label F)
- National rental affordability scheme (item 61 label F).

PARTNERSHIP RETURNS

For the 2008–09 income year, a total of 393,727 partnerships lodged returns. This represents a 6.1% decrease from 2007–08. All industries reported fewer partnerships than the previous year, with agriculture, forestry and fishing having the largest decline of 4,623 partnerships.

The proportion of partnerships across all industries remained stable from 2007–08 to 2008–09. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the largest proportion of partnerships in 2008–09 at 26.4%. This was followed by the construction industry at 15.5% and the rental, hiring and real estate services industry at 12.3%.

TABLE 5.1: Partnerships, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	108,640	25.9	104,017	26.4
Mining	600	0.1	562	0.1
Manufacturing	15,210	3.6	13,804	3.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	847	0.2	774	0.2
Construction	65,415	15.6	60,861	15.5
Wholesale trade	8,427	2.0	7,682	2.0
Retail trade	31,597	7.5	28,935	7.3
Accommodation and food services	21,103	5.0	19,578	5.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	18,439	4.4	16,926	4.3
Information media and telecommunications	1,459	0.3	1,370	0.3
Financial and insurance services	4,720	1.1	4,339	1.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	50,352	12.0	48,427	12.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	17,349	4.1	15,999	4.1
Administrative and support services	14,634	3.5	13,721	3.5
Public administration and safety	692	0.2	641	0.2
Education and training	2,776	0.7	2,612	0.7
Health care and social assistance	4,650	1.1	4,375	1.1
Arts and recreation	4,457	1.1	4,041	1.0
Other services	20,336	4.8	18,829	4.8
Other ⁴	27,612	6.6	26,234	6.7
Total⁵	419,315	100.0	393,727	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes partnerships that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PARTNERSHIP INCOME

Partnerships receive income from a variety of sources. The total net income or loss of partnerships decreased by 7.4% in 2008–09 from 2007–08. Net income or loss from business is the major source of income for partnerships, accounting for 85.8% of their total net income or loss.

The highest growth from an income source in 2008–09 over the previous year comes from net rent with an increase of \$128 million or 10.2%. Large variations are also observed for net primary production distributions that have increased by \$37 million while attributed foreign income has decreased by \$79 million.

TABLE 5.2: Partnership selected income items, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Selected income items	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Net income or loss from business	354,271	18,668	331,359	17,151
Net primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts ²	1,402	..	1,296	37
Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	9,266	340	7,929	280
Net rent	73,246	1,260	63,636	1,388
Forestry managed investment scheme income	218	2	141	7
Gross interest	122,944	1,055	110,419	952
Gross (or total) dividends	30,325	307	26,606	299
Franking credit	27,030	116	23,713	112
Other Australian income	4,252	131	3,503	130
Less deductions relating to Australian investment income	5,526	237	5,017	210
Less deductions relating to forestry managed investment scheme	272	12	237	5
Less other deductions	15,582	205	16,481	305
Net Australian income or loss³	407,054	21,427	379,921	19,834
Attributed foreign income – total	51	80	28	1
Net other assessable foreign source income	3,062	81	2,552	148
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ²	35	..	20	..
Total net income or loss^{3,4}	407,068	21,589	379,946	19,984

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

3 The number totals do not add to the taxpayer number components as taxpayers may include more than one type of income in their tax returns. The dollar amount totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 Item 24 on page 4 of the partnership return.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS INCOME

Partnerships reported total business income of \$149.0 billion for the 2008–09 income year, a 6.3% decrease over the previous year. The manufacturing industry had the largest revenue increase of \$5.9 billion (a 27.9% increase on the previous year). The biggest decrease in revenue in 2008–09 was in the arts and recreation industry with a significant 75.6% drop.

TABLE 5.3: Partnership total business income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,614	23,853	85,573	20,962
Mining	520	1,180	422	1,354
Manufacturing	14,400	21,123	11,922	27,025
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	812	4,529	677	4,027
Construction	59,691	22,748	50,691	18,528
Wholesale trade	7,877	7,128	6,484	5,645
Retail trade	29,889	22,635	24,908	19,683
Accommodation and food services	19,384	6,736	16,399	5,967
Transport, postal and warehousing	17,477	4,848	14,597	4,234
Information media and telecommunications	1,315	1,054	1,130	4,926
Financial and insurance services	2,790	2,098	2,309	1,472
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	16,253	5,457	13,901	4,528
Professional, scientific and technical services	15,874	18,528	13,461	16,829
Administrative and support services	14,049	2,040	12,258	1,765
Public administration and safety	625	200	527	256
Education and training	2,630	282	2,248	277
Health care and social assistance	4,339	3,137	3,709	2,964
Arts and recreation	4,192	2,831	3,459	691
Other services	19,293	4,079	16,263	3,667
Other ⁴	14,736	4,569	13,173	4,216
Total⁵	346,760	159,056	294,111	149,018

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes partnerships that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 5.1: Partnership size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total business income is the amount a partnership declared at item 5 on page 2 of the 2009 partnership tax return

Loss partnerships have a total business income less than \$0

Nil partnerships have a total business income equal to \$0

Micro partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million

Small partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million

Medium partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million

Large partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million

Very large partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Micro partnerships continued to represent the largest proportion of total business income in both the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years. ‘Very large’ partnerships experienced an increase of \$5.6 billion in 2008–09 (a 17.2% increase on the previous year).

TABLE 5.4: Partnership total business income, by partnership size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Partnership size	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss	340	–11	296	–15
Nil	72,555	0	99,616	0
Micro	337,951	69,182	286,323	59,432
Small	7,448	28,226	6,610	25,260
Medium	945	22,160	813	19,356
Large	45	7,090	45	6,990
Very large	31	32,409	24	37,995
Total²	419,315	159,056	393,727	149,018

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS EXPENSES

For the 2008–09 income year, partnerships reported total business expenses of \$148.3 billion, a 5.3% increase from 2007–08. The most significant expense claimed was the cost of sales, which accounted for 44.6% of all partnership expenses, followed by other expenses at 35.8%. Royalty expenses had the most significant increase in 2008–09 of 3.6 times over the previous year.

TABLE 5.5: Partnership business expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of expense	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Cost of sales	185,598	62,236	173,401	66,184
External labour	90,088	7,120	84,837	7,717
Interest	192,387	5,899	177,548	5,715
Depreciation	303,657	5,066	285,104	5,061
Rent	92,119	3,067	83,801	3,112
Repairs and maintenance	223,551	2,329	209,463	2,308
Motor vehicle expenses	252,163	2,279	234,840	2,143
Superannuation	79,350	1,088	73,444	1,089
Royalty expenses	2,379	302	2,298	1,078
Lease expenses	26,737	704	23,147	629
Bad debts	8,469	148	8,176	190
Foreign resident withholding expenses ³	4	..	51	18
Other expenses	348,799	50,591	326,007	53,117
Total⁴	356,155	140,831	333,064	148,361

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of expense.

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PARTNERSHIP STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 partnership tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables for the 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years have been updated to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the partnership tax return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF PARTNERSHIP DETAILED TABLES

The following partnership return detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

The items referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2009 partnership income tax return. A copy of the return is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the partnership return detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies the tables they appear in.

Table 1: Selected items, by net Australian income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the partnership return, broken down by net Australian income.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the partnership return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6, 8–12 and 14 on page 3 of the partnership return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 16–20 and 22–24 on page 4 of the partnership return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – contains items 31–35 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 5 and items 38–54, 56 and 59–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 6 of the partnership return.

Table 2: Selected items, by broad industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for most items from the partnership return. Partnership returns and the data are classified by broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 codes.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the partnership return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6, 8–12 and 14 on page 3 of the partnership return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 16–20 and 22–24 on page 4 of the partnership return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – contains items 31–35 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 5 and items 38–54, 56 and 59–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 6 of the partnership return.

Table 3: Selected items for income years 1989–90 to 2008–09

This table shows selected items from the partnership return for income years 1989–90 to 2008–09. Most items display the number of records and amounts.

Table 4: Selected items, by fine industry (amounts only), 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of partnership returns and amounts for most items from the partnership return. Partnership returns and the amounts are classified by fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 codes.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the partnership return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6, 8–12 and 14 on page 3 of the partnership return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 16–20 and 22–24 on page 4 of the partnership return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – contains items 31–35 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 5 and items 38–54, 56 and 59–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 6 of the partnership return.

❗ Page numbers refer to the 2009 partnership tax return used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

❗ To meet privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Trusts

❶ OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 663,392 trusts lodged returns, a 0.5% increase from 2007–08
- 116,675 trusts had income in the rental, hiring and real estate services industry, representing the largest proportion (at 17.6%) of all industry identified trusts
- trusts reported total business income of \$257.2 billion, an 11.6% decrease from 2007–08
- total trust business expenses were \$289.7 billion, a 2.8% increase from 2007–08.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on trusts, as reported on their trust income tax returns. A trust exists where a person, the ‘trustee’, is under an obligation to hold property or derive income for the benefit of another person or persons, known as ‘beneficiaries’. This obligation usually arises under the express terms of a trust, but may also be imposed by court order or declaration, or by the operation of law. Although the trustees hold the legal title to the property, they must deal with it in accordance with the terms of the trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries can include public and charitable institutions, and the potential beneficiaries of a discretionary trust can include people not yet born.

A trust is not a legal entity and generally does not pay tax in its own right. (Note: certain public unit trusts are taxed as companies.) In general terms, it is the beneficiaries who are subject to tax on their share of the net income of the trust.

The trustee is generally taxed on the proportion of the net income of the trust that is accumulated in the trust or that relates to certain types of beneficiaries (such as those beneficiaries who are under a legal disability). That is, broadly speaking, the trustee is taxed on that part of the net income of the trust for tax purposes that is not assessable to a beneficiary. The net income of the trust is generally assessable to the trustee or the beneficiaries in the income year in which it is derived by the trust.

An annual tax return must be lodged for a trust, regardless of the amount of income derived by the trust, even if it derives nil income or incurs a loss for tax purposes.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- the election to use capital gains tax treatment in the disposal of certain property for managed investment trusts
- changes to the taxation of unexpected income and the CGT main residence exemption in special disability trusts
- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods
- changes to the taxation of financial arrangements
- the small business and general business tax break
- the removal of the CGT cloning exception
- limited CGT roll-over for fixed trusts
- the introduction of the national rental affordability scheme
- changes to the foreign income tax offset rules
- the up front deduction for carbon sink forests
- new tax and withholding arrangement relating to foreign residents receiving distributions from Australian managed investment trusts
- interim changes to the eligible investment business rules for managed funds
- further amendments to the small business capital gains tax concessions
- the tax exemption for clean-up and restoration grants related to Victorian bushfires.

The following new detailed table has been added:

- Table 7: Trusts, by type, 1996–97 to 2008–09 income years

The following new labels were added to the 2009 trust tax return:

- Small business and general business tax break (item 51 label F)
- National rental affordability scheme (item 61 label F)

TRUST RETURNS

For the 2008–09 income year, a total of 663,392 trusts lodged returns, representing a small increase from 2007–08 at 0.5%. A total of 511,451 discretionary trusts lodged an income tax return for the 2008–09 income year, representing 77.1% of all trusts – 264,168 or 51.7% of these trusts retain investment as their main source of income.

TABLE 6.1: Trusts, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Discretionary trust – main source from investment	261,188	39.6	264,168	39.8
Discretionary trust – main source from trading	205,780	31.2	210,613	31.7
Unit trust	76,909	11.6	75,915	11.4
Deceased estate	43,861	6.6	42,147	6.4
Discretionary trust – main source from service-management	38,015	5.8	36,670	5.5
Other fixed trust	18,488	2.8	17,154	2.6
Hybrid trust	8,867	1.3	9,219	1.4
Public unit trust – unlisted	4,766	0.7	4,676	0.7
Cash management unit trust	581	0.1	565	0.1
Public unit trust – listed	454	0.1	381	0.1
Other ²	1,415	0.2	1,884	0.3
Total³	660,324	100.0	663,392	100.0

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Includes invalid trust types and those trusts that did not state a type.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2008–09 income year the rental, hiring and real estate services industry had the largest proportion of industry identified trusts at 17.6%. The financial and insurance services industry was next largest with 13.7% of trusts.

TABLE 6.2: Trusts, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,925	4.1	27,032	4.1
Mining	876	0.1	882	0.1
Manufacturing	14,025	2.1	14,133	2.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	772	0.1	846	0.1
Construction	47,479	7.2	49,492	7.5
Wholesale trade	11,681	1.8	11,762	1.8
Retail trade	26,813	4.1	26,894	4.1
Accommodation and food services	17,307	2.6	17,736	2.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	12,810	1.9	13,023	2.0
Information media and telecommunications	1,894	0.3	1,923	0.3
Financial and insurance services	94,830	14.4	90,963	13.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	117,647	17.8	116,675	17.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	40,283	6.1	41,049	6.2
Administrative and support services	13,392	2.0	13,527	2.0
Public administration and safety	948	0.1	962	0.1
Education and training	2,467	0.4	2,626	0.4
Health care and social assistance	14,534	2.2	15,019	2.3
Arts and recreation	2,958	0.4	3,015	0.5
Other services	13,767	2.1	14,092	2.1
Other ⁴	198,916	30.1	201,741	30.4
Total⁵	660,324	100.0	663,392	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes trusts that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TRUST INCOME

Trusts receive income from a variety of sources. Total net income reported by trusts decreased by 38.2% in 2008–09 to \$106.6 billion. Net capital gains were the main contributor to this decline with a fall of \$25.7 billion, followed by net other assessable foreign source income with a fall of \$14.1 billion. The two most common types of income reported by trusts were gross interest and net income or loss from business, representing 48.4% and 48.2% respectively of the reported total net income items.

TABLE 6.3: Source of trusts' income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Selected income items	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Net income or loss from business	296,523	14,710	300,160	11,575
Net primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	9,378	293	8,983	457
Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	190,722	44,635	185,475	39,484
Net rent	125,900	5,311	116,126	5,645
Forestry managed investment scheme income	442	28	340	3
Gross interest	305,998	35,538	301,257	31,255
Gross (or total) dividends	136,218	21,738	135,746	20,737
Franking credit	131,956	8,415	131,253	8,195
Super lump sums and employment termination payments	1,308	162	1,308	142
Other Australian income	21,078	10,788	19,278	1,231
Less deductions relating to Australian investment income	74,953	9,357	73,305	8,544
Less deductions relating to forestry managed investment scheme	572	30	494	17
Less other deductions	147,956	12,639	141,149	16,614
Net Australian income or loss²	620,625	119,594	620,706	93,548
Net capital gains	99,992	32,238	46,923	6,503
Attributed foreign income – total	1,210	252	606	212
Net other assessable foreign source income	61,879	20,452	56,301	6,312
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	483	35	364	36
Total net income^{2,3}	622,293	172,571	622,109	106,611
Less prior-year tax losses deducted	60,635	2,955	59,864	3,476
Total net income or loss^{2,4}	592,281	169,616	592,213	103,135

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 The number totals do not add to the taxpayer number components as taxpayers may include more than one type of income in their tax returns. The dollar amount totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

3 Item 24 on page 4 of the trust return.

4 Item 26 on page 5 of the trust return.

TRUST BUSINESS INCOME

Trust net business income is a component of trust total net income. Trust net business income from table 6.3 is, in general, calculated as trust business income less trust business expenses. Not all trusts report net business income.

For the 2008–09 income year, trusts reported total business income of \$257.2 billion, an 11.6% decrease from 2007–08. Financial and insurance services were the main contributor to this decline with a fall of \$9.6 billion (a 30.6% decrease on the previous year).

TABLE 6.4: Trust total business income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,968	14,655	19,355	13,345
Mining	680	1,907	597	1,499
Manufacturing	12,203	21,689	11,242	20,402
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	665	841	671	786
Construction	36,851	35,606	35,227	32,275
Wholesale trade	9,959	32,057	9,099	28,433
Retail trade	22,539	54,661	20,374	48,019
Accommodation and food services	13,692	13,911	12,679	13,258
Transport, postal and warehousing	11,400	9,768	10,628	9,297
Information media and telecommunications	1,520	978	1,439	890
Financial and insurance services	23,634	31,218	21,265	21,654
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	33,762	20,085	30,872	16,552
Professional, scientific and technical services	30,641	18,469	28,669	17,325
Administrative and support services	10,838	9,803	10,036	8,883
Public administration and safety	643	469	608	575
Education and training	2,138	767	2,099	845
Health care and social assistance	11,760	7,481	11,066	7,250
Arts and recreation	2,386	1,268	2,235	1,193
Other services	11,178	6,133	10,509	5,823
Other ⁴	17,656	9,334	16,617	8,904
Total⁵	276,113	291,102	255,287	257,207

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes trusts that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 6.1: Trust size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total business income is the amount a trust declared at item 5 on page 2 of the 2009 trust tax return.

Loss trusts have a total business income less than \$0.

Nil trusts have a total business income equal to \$0.

Micro trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

For the 2008–09 income year, micro sized trusts accounted for 30.2% of all trust total business income. The medium segment had the largest decline in total business income of \$13.0 billion (a 14.6% decrease on the previous year).

TABLE 6.5: Trust total business income, by trust size, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Trust size	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss	944	–2,390	784	–2,545
Nil	384,211	0	408,105	0
Micro	251,752	82,945	233,517	77,551
Small	19,464	78,897	17,559	70,733
Medium	3,762	88,585	3,272	75,610
Large	153	22,732	120	17,180
Very large	38	20,332	35	18,677
Total²	660,324	291,102	663,392	257,207

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TRUST BUSINESS EXPENSES

For the 2008–09 income year, total business expenses for trusts were \$289.7 billion, a 2.8% increase from 2007–08. The most significant expense claimed was the cost of sales, which accounted for 43.7% of all trust expenses.

TABLE 6.6: Trust business expenses, by type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Type of expense	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Cost of sales	116,518	134,220	117,895	126,740
Interest	176,029	23,546	177,455	18,883
External labour	66,607	8,194	68,461	7,895
Rent	100,380	7,254	101,812	7,769
Depreciation	223,411	6,430	229,235	6,647
Superannuation	131,806	5,605	130,700	5,385
Motor vehicle	164,961	3,025	169,442	3,052
Repairs and maintenance	156,087	2,647	157,507	2,660
Lease expenses	27,653	956	25,800	1,047
Bad debts	15,017	392	16,111	460
Royalty expenses	3,423	377	3,488	333
Foreign resident withholding expenses	18	12	89	24
Other expenses	290,418	89,299	293,990	108,819
Total³	296,223	281,956	299,742	289,714

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of expense.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TRUST ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the 2008–09 income year, the total value of assets held by trusts decreased by 37.4% over 2007–08 while the total value of their liabilities increased by 5.0%.

TABLE 6.7: Trust total assets and liabilities, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Total assets	432,926	3,559,863	439,523	2,227,056
Total liabilities	411,865	929,549	418,819	976,222

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may have both total assets and total liabilities declared on their tax returns.

SOURCE OF TRUST STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables for the 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years have been updated to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the trust tax return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in as a PDF file from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF TRUST DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the trust return detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies the tables they appear in.

Table 1: Selected items, by net Australian income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the trust return form, broken down by net Australian income groupings.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 ‘Business income and expenses’ on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6–14 on pages 3 and 4 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16–28 relating to the ‘Deductions’, ‘Capital gains’ and ‘Foreign income’ sections on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 31–35 from the ‘Key financial information’ section on page 5 and items 38–57 and 59–61 from the ‘Business and professional items’ section on page 6 of the trust return.

Table 2: Selected items, by broad industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the trust return. Trust returns and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer’s main source of business income).

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 ‘Business income and expenses’ on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6–14 on pages 3 and 4 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16–28 relating to the ‘Deductions’, ‘Capital gains’ and ‘Foreign income’ sections on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 31–35 from the ‘Key financial information’ section on page 5 and items 38–57 and 59–61 from the ‘Business and professional items’ section on page 6 of the trust return.

Table 3: Selected items for income years 1989–90 to 2008–09

This table shows selected items from the trust return for income years 1989–90 to 2008–09, including number and dollar amounts.

Table 4: Selected items, by fine industry, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of trust returns and amounts for most items from the trust return. Trust returns and the amounts are classified into fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income).

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6–14 on pages 3 and 4 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16–28 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains' and 'Foreign income' sections on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 31–35 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 5 and items 38–57 and 59–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 6 of the trust return.

Table 5: Trustee assessments: selected items, by taxable income and residential status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected return items from the individual tax return of assessed trustees. The trustees assessed and the data are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are broken down by taxable income groupings.

Table 6: Selected items, by trust type, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of trust returns and amounts for most items from the trust return. Trust returns and the amounts are classified into trust type groupings.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 2 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6–14 on pages 3 and 4 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16–28 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains' and 'Foreign income' sections on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 31–35 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 5 and items 38–57 and 59–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 6 of the trust return.

Table 7: Trusts, by type, 1996–97 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows trust type for income years 1996–97 to 2008–09. It includes returns processed by 31 October 2010 and those returns processed within the period 1 July to 31 October of each income year.

❗ Page numbers refer to the 2009 trust tax return used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

❗ To meet privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Capital gains tax

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- net capital gains totalled \$23.5 billion, a 57.5% decrease from 2007–08
- net capital gains were reported by 518,334 individuals, 14,743 companies and 60,227 funds
- capital gains tax (CGT) payable on the net capital gains of taxable individuals, companies and funds was estimated to be \$6 billion, a 48.8% decrease from 2007–08
- 337,353 taxable individuals, companies and funds declared \$40.2 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules, a 60.7% decrease from 2007–08
- approximately 59.4% (\$20.1 billion) of these total capital gains were sourced from share transactions
- 19,905 individuals and 2,801 companies claimed small business CGT concessions worth \$1.9 billion and \$0.8 billion respectively, a 38.9% and 40.9% increase from 2007–08.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides CGT information on individuals, companies and funds, as reported on their individual, company and fund tax returns and CGT schedules. CGT is the tax payable on any net capital gain included with other assessable income on an entity's (individual, company or fund) tax return. Respective rates of tax apply to a net capital gain.

A capital gain or capital loss may arise if a CGT event happens, with the most common CGT event being the sale of an asset. Some typical assets are:

- land
- shares
- units in a unit trust or managed investment fund
- collectables that cost over \$500 (for example, jewellery)
- personal use assets which cost over \$10,000.

A net capital gain is the total of capital gains made by a taxpayer for an income year, reduced by:

- the taxpayer's total capital losses for the income year and any net capital losses from previous years
- any CGT discount or small business CGT concessions the taxpayer is entitled to.

If total capital gains are less than total capital losses for an income year, the taxpayer has a net capital loss for that income year. This loss cannot be deducted from assessable income; it can be used only to reduce capital gains in subsequent income years.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- the extension of small business concessions access to taxpayers owning a capital gains tax asset used in a business by a related entity, and partners owning a capital gains tax asset used in a partnership business
- further amendments to the small business capital gains tax concessions
- changes to provide relief from capital gains tax for policy holders of health insurers who receive shares (or rights) when their insurer demutualises
- the extension of capital gains tax marriage-breakdown rollover in the context of de facto relationships to transfers of assets in accordance with relevant financial agreements or court orders under the *Family Law Act 1975*
- modification of the scrip-for-scrip provisions for corporate restructures to ensure the acquiring entity's cost base of shares in the original entity reflects the tax costs of the original entity's net assets
- the introduction of optional capital gains tax loss rollover for complying super funds that merge

- the introduction of a new election for managed investment trusts to use capital gains tax treatment in respect of the disposal of certain assets
- the removal of the CGT trust cloning exception
- the introduction of a limited CGT rollover for transfer of assets between certain trusts
- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods.

A new detailed table 6 has been added providing capital gains, losses and small business concessions by entity type from the 2000–01 income year to 2008–09.

NET CAPITAL GAINS

In the 2008–09 income year, the number of entities reporting and value of net capital gains reported decreased by 62.0% and 57.5% respectively. Funds recorded the largest decrease in net capital gains with a fall of 88.6% or \$12.2 billion. Individuals and companies also recorded falls in their net capital gain amounts of 54.0% and 38.7% respectively. These decreases in net capital gains reflect the economic downturn experienced during 2008–09 resulting in entities realising lower capital gains or higher capital losses.

TABLE 7.1: Taxpayers with net capital gains, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Entity	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individual				
Taxable ²	1,108,613	21,303	405,451	9,680
Non-taxable	264,445	1,306	112,883	709
Individual total³	1,373,058	22,609	518,334	10,389
Company				
Taxable ²	19,347	16,811	8,889	9,897
Non-taxable	8,964	2,012	5,854	1,636
Company total³	28,311	18,823	14,743	11,533
Fund				
Taxable ²	99,952	11,123	33,929	966
Non-taxable	58,741	2,681	26,298	601
Fund total³	158,693	13,804	60,227	1,567
TOTAL³	1,560,062	55,236	593,304	23,490

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Taxable taxpayers are taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding.

TAX PAYABLE ON NET CAPITAL GAINS

Australia does not have a separate capital gains tax system. A net capital gain is added to the taxpayer's other assessable income and taxed at the applicable tax rates for that taxpayer.

The tax on capital gains reported in this chapter is an estimate of the tax that is required to be paid, based on using an average tax rate approach.

BOX 7.1: Calculating tax on net capital gains

Tax on capital gains is calculated as:	
	Net tax ¹
divided by	Taxable income
<i>gives</i>	<i>Average tax rate²</i>
multiplied by	Net capital gain
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax on net capital gains</i>
1 Net tax as defined in boxes 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1 for individuals, companies and super funds respectively. 2 This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount that is less than \$0.	

For the 2008–09 income year, an estimated \$6 billion in capital gains tax was payable by taxable entities on net capital gains totalling \$20.5 billion. Taxable individuals accounted for 51.1% of tax on 47.1% of net capital gains, while taxable companies accounted for 46.6% of tax on 48.6% of net capital gains, and taxable funds accounted for 2.3% of tax on 4.7% of net capital gains.

When comparing taxable entities with net capital gains to the total population for each entity type, only 3.3% of individuals, 1.2% of companies and 9.4% of funds were taxable and had a net capital gain for 2008–09.

TABLE 7.2: Tax payable on capital gains, by entity type, 2008–09 income year

Entity type	All taxpayers No.	Taxable taxpayers with net capital gain ¹ No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
Individual	12,291,715	405,451	9,680	3,043
Company	762,442	8,889	9,897	2,774
Fund	360,374	33,929	966	135
Total³	13,414,531	448,269	20,543	5,952

1 Taxable taxpayers are taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding.

The disposal or sale of an asset is still the most common CGT event. Asset disposal may be related to a range of economic and social factors, as well as to specific events.

Among taxable individuals with net capital gains for 2008–09, 46.2% had a taxable income of between \$34,001 and \$80,000 inclusive. They accounted for 21.0% of total net capital gains and were liable for 12.6% of the tax on net capital gains. Those with a taxable income of \$180,001 or more accounted for 7.6% of the total number of individuals, 46.2% of net capital gains and 62.3% of the tax on net capital gains.

TABLE 7.3: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable individuals, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹ No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
\$6,000 or less	1,399	7	2
\$6,001–\$34,000	81,963	694	48
\$34,001–\$80,000	187,284	2,034	385
\$80,001–\$180,000	103,876	2,477	712
\$180,001 or more	30,929	4,468	1,896
Total³	405,451	9,680	3,043

1 Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 7.2: Entity size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Loss/nil entities have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro entities have a total income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small entities have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium entities have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large entities have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large entities have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Micro companies represented 83.9% of taxable companies with net capital gains for 2008–09, and accounted for 10.7% of the total net capital gains and 10.4% of the total tax payable. Very large companies accounted for only 1.0% of the total number of companies, but accounted for 71.1% of the total net capital gains and 71.5% of the total tax payable.

TABLE 7.4: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable companies¹, by company size, 2008–09 income year

Company size	Companies No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
Loss/nil	176	216	65
Micro	7,458	1,055	289
Small	814	376	98
Medium	300	808	229
Large	52	402	111
Very large	89	7,040	1,982
Total³	8,889	9,897	2,774

1 Refers to companies with net tax payable greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

As with companies, the majority of taxable funds with net capital gains (99.8%) in 2008–09 were in the micro segment. These funds accounted for 80.3% of total net capital gains but were liable for only 67.3% of the total tax payable on net capital gains. Very large funds, which represented less than 0.1% of all funds, accounted for 0.2% of total net capital gains and 0.2% of the total tax payable.

TABLE 7.5: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable funds¹, by fund size, 2008–09 income year

Fund size	Funds No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
Loss/nil	0	0	0
Micro	33,859	776	91
Small	50	104	12
Medium	14	79	31
Large	3	5	1
Very large ³	3	2	..
Total⁴	33,929	966	135

1 Refers to funds with net tax payable greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TOTAL CAPITAL GAINS

Statistics for total capital gains and capital losses are sourced from the CGT schedule. Only companies and funds with total capital gains of more than \$10,000 are required to complete a schedule. Individuals (including individual partners in a partnership) who lodge a paper return are not required to complete one. Therefore, as not all entities are required to complete a CGT schedule, the following statistics cannot be directly compared to the statistics reported on net capital gains.

For the 2008–09 income year, 337,353 taxable entities (individuals, companies and funds) declared \$40.3 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules. Entities had to report capital gains from the following sources on the CGT schedule:

- shares and units (in unit trust)
- real estate
- other CGT assets and other CGT events
- collectables
- forestry managed investment scheme interests.

For 2008–09, taxable individuals, companies and funds had approximately 59.4% (\$20.1 billion) of total current year capital gains that were sourced from shares. Real estate accounted for 32.6% (\$10.9 billion) of total current year capital gains and other assets for 17.6% (\$8.3 billion).

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable individuals decreased by 50.0%. The number of individuals realising a capital gain from shares decreased by 59.2%, with the associated value of capital gains decreasing by 53.8%. The number of individuals realising capital gains from real estate decreased by 30.8% and the associated capital gains value decreased by 39.6%.

TABLE 7.6: Total current year capital gains of taxable individuals¹, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of gains ²	2007–08 ³		2008–09 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Shares	389,820	18,851	159,151	8,702
Real estate	153,107	15,863	105,981	9,574
Other assets ⁴	132,808	10,571	48,484	4,380
Collectables	762	24	323	21
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	165	12	98	5
Total⁵	582,139	45,321	287,604	22,681

1 Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxable individuals claiming total capital gains as individuals may claim capital gains from more than one source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable companies decreased by 63.9% in 2008–09. The number of companies with capital gains in shares decreased by 53.7% and the value of capital gains from shares decreased by 78.1%. Similarly, the number of companies realising a capital gain from real estate decreased by 35.0%, with the associated value of capital gains also decreasing by 61.5%.

TABLE 7.7: Total current year capital gains of taxable companies¹, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of gains ²	2007–08 ³		2008–09 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Shares	10,042	17,951	4,650	3,934
Real estate	2,898	2,529	1,883	973
Other assets ⁴	5,573	4,301	3,063	3,101
Collectables	26	26	13	7
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	6	6	9	949
Total⁵	16,165	24,813	8,745	8,964

1 Refers to company taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxable companies claiming total capital gains as companies may claim capital gains from more than one source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable funds decreased by 73.4% in 2008–09. The number of funds with capital gains from shares decreased by 45.7% and the value of capital gains from those shares decreased by 71.7%. Similarly, the number of companies realising a capital gain from other assets decreased by 51.8%, with the associated value of capital gains also decreasing by 84.6%.

TABLE 7.8: Total current year capital gains of taxable funds¹, by source, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Source of gains ²	2007–08 ³		2008–09 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Shares	67,073	26,574	36,422	7,510
Real estate	3,195	701	1,951	320
Other assets ⁴	15,953	5,064	7,696	782
Collectables	124	5	71	4
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	24	3	27	1
Total⁵	72,859	32,348	41,004	8,617

1 Refers to fund taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxable funds claiming total capital gains as funds may claim capital gains from more than one source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CAPITAL LOSSES

The statistics for total capital gains and capital losses are sourced from CGT schedules. As not all entities are required to complete a CGT schedule, the following statistics cannot be directly compared to the net capital gains statistics reported.

For the 2008–09 income year, 312,823 entities reported current year capital losses of \$70.1 billion. Capital losses applied of \$19 billion, including losses from before 2008–09, were used to offset 2008–09 capital gains. Funds claimed the highest amount representing 57.2% (\$10.9 billion) of total capital losses applied.

From 2007–08 to 2008–09, the amount of current year capital losses reported by funds increased by 142.2%. The number of funds with capital losses applied decreased by 6.6% and the amount decreased by 36.4%. Individuals and companies had an increase in current year capital losses of 60.2% and 41.4% respectively while their amount of capital losses being applied against current year gains decreased 15.0% and 31.1% respectively.

TABLE 7.9: Capital losses, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Entity	2007–08 ¹				2008–09 ¹			
	Current year capital losses		Capital losses applied		Current year capital losses		Capital losses applied	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individual								
Taxable ²	192,961	4,260	215,573	3,292	169,483	6,455	134,249	2,706
Non-taxable	34,533	747	37,041	484	44,956	1,566	32,424	504
Individual total³	227,494	5,007	252,614	3,776	214,439	8,020	166,673	3,210
Company								
Taxable ²	5,980	5,262	6,417	5,656	5,583	7,157	4,208	3,582
Non-taxable	3,764	2,230	3,113	1,465	4,848	3,436	2,857	1,323
Company total³	9,744	7,492	9,530	7,121	10,431	10,593	7,065	4,904
Funds								
Taxable ²	49,102	19,504	37,328	16,202	42,265	37,180	28,613	7,151
Non-taxable	36,595	1,744	29,890	887	45,688	14,272	34,166	3,714
Fund total³	85,697	21,247	67,218	17,089	87,953	51,452	62,779	10,865
TOTAL³	322,935	33,746	329,362	27,986	312,823	70,065	236,517	18,979

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

² Taxable taxpayers are taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CAPITAL GAINS DISCOUNT

After applying capital losses to total capital gains, individuals and complying super funds are able to claim the general capital gains tax discount for assets they have held for at least 12 months. Individuals get a 50% discount and complying super funds get a thirty three and one-third per cent discount.

As the general discount is applied to capital gains after applying capital losses, the general movement in the number of individuals and super funds using it, and the amount of gains that are concessionally treated, will be in alignment to the general movement in total capital gains by these same individuals and super funds.

For the 2008–09 income year, there was a decrease of 59.4% in the number of individuals claiming the discount, and a decrease of 51.3% in the amount claimed. For funds, there was a decrease of 78.0% in the number claiming the discount and a decrease in the amount claimed of 90.1%.

TABLE 7.10: General capital gains tax discount, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Entity	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individuals	575,572	21,712	233,424	10,569
Funds	90,245	5,954	19,839	590
Total	665,817	27,666	253,263	11,159

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL GAINS TAX CONCESSIONS

Small businesses that meet certain conditions are entitled to various capital gains tax concessions when they sell their small business (or assets from it). Use of these concessions is reported on the capital gains tax schedule.

For the 2008–09 income year, 18,905 individuals claimed small business capital gains tax concessions to the value of \$1.9 billion, a decrease of 38.9% from 2007–08. Most individuals claiming these concessions (90.3%) claimed the small business active assets reduction. The small business 15 year exemption was the least claimed concession, but had the highest average amount per claimant of \$348,899.

TABLE 7.11: Small business capital gains tax concessions, by entity type, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Concession	2007–08 ¹				2008–09 ¹			
	Individuals		Companies		Individuals		Companies	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Small business 15 year exemption	707	321	191	142	571	199	155	98
Small business active asset reduction	23,755	1,489	2,659	483	17,070	912	2,086	314
Small business retirement exemption	9,968	891	1,150	361	6,982	544	893	235
Small business rollover	4,962	469	490	294	3,366	280	444	111
Total²	26,512	3,169	3,517	1,280	18,905	1,936	2,801	757

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

² Components do not add up to the total number of individuals and companies as individuals and companies may claim more than one small business capital gains tax concession. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the individuals' small businesses where the industry classification is known, the financial and insurance services industry had the most claimants for these concessions, followed by the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry.

TABLE 7.12: Total Small business capital gains tax concessions, by industry, 2008–09 income year

Industry ¹	Individuals		2008–09 ² Companies	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,592	274	119	48
Mining	20	2	7	2
Manufacturing	190	10	188	67
Electricity, gas, water and waste services ³	8	..	13	2
Construction	497	33	180	44
Wholesale trade	141	10	177	48
Retail trade	648	73	365	75
Accommodation and food services	422	19	287	65
Transport, postal and warehousing	322	19	139	34
Information media and telecommunications	32	1	23	5
Financial and insurance services	3,364	382	319	105
Rental, hiring and real estate services	710	121	295	87
Professional, scientific and technical services	715	68	226	73
Administrative and support services	271	9	80	21
Public administration and safety	14	1	14	5
Education and training	95	6	33	6
Health care and social assistance	466	50	132	34
Arts and recreation services	121	9	29	4
Other services	463	15	151	22
Other/not stated	4,559	464	7	2
No ANZSIC code	4,255	369	17	9
Total⁴	18,905	1,936	2,801	757

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010, for those entities that completed a schedule.

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF CAPITAL GAINS TAX STATISTICS

Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 income tax returns for individuals, companies, trusts and funds, and from 2008 and 2009 CGT schedules completed by individual, company and fund taxpayers, processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend that you exercise caution in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years. As not all individual, company and fund taxpayers have to complete CGT schedules, the statistics sourced from the schedules do not represent all individual, company and fund taxpayers.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables for companies and funds have been updated for the 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2010 (where possible). Statistics reported in the detailed tables for individuals have been updated for the 2001–02 to 2008–09 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the CGT schedule is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF CAPITAL GAINS TAX DETAILED TABLES

The following CGT detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Net capital gains subject to tax, 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows the number of taxable entities with net capital gains, the amount of their net capital gains and the estimated tax payable on these net capital gains (CGT), for income years 1989–90 to 2008–09.

Table 2: Net capital gains subject to tax, by entity type and taxable income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of individual, company and fund taxpayers with capital gains; the total number of individual, company and fund taxpayers (or total number of returns lodged by these entities); the proportion of taxpayers with capital gains to the total number of taxpayers; the net capital gains of these entities and the estimated tax payable (CGT) on these net capital gains. These items are broken down by taxable income.

Table 3: Small business capital gains tax concessions, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows the number of individuals and companies that have claimed any of the small business capital gains tax concessions for the income years 2000–01 to 2008–09 inclusive.

Table 4: Net capital gains, by entity type, by range of net capital gain, 1996–97 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows the number of individuals, companies and funds that had a net capital gain, broken down by the size of their net capital gain for the income years 1996–97 to 2008–09 inclusive.

Table 5: Net capital gains, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income of individuals, 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of individuals and the net capital gains, broken down by the age, sex, taxable status and taxable income of individuals for the income year 2008–09.

Table 6: Capital gains and small business concessions by calculation method together with capital losses applied by entity type for the 2000–01 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows the number and value of individual, company, fund and trust capital gains and small business concessions calculated by the discount, indexation or other methods together with capital losses applied for the income years 2000–01 to 2008–09 inclusive.

Fringe benefits tax

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 fringe benefits tax (FBT) year:

- FBT payable¹ was \$390.8 million for Australian Government departments, a 2.6% increase from 2008–09
- FBT payable¹ was \$3.0 billion for other employers, a decrease of 10.2% from 2008–09
- FBT rebates of \$94.5 million for other employers were claimed, a 2.9% decrease from 2008–09
- employee contributions to Australian Government departments were \$257 million, an increase of 17.7% from 2008–09, while employee contributions to other employers were \$865 million, an increase of 15.1% from 2008–09.

¹ FBT payable refers to the 'Amount of tax payable' reported on the fringe benefit return (item 15).

INTRODUCTION

A fringe benefit is, generally speaking, a benefit provided in respect of employment. Fringe benefits are provided to employees (or associates of the employees) in place of, or in addition to, salary or wages. Benefits include any right, privilege, service or facility – for example, the use of a car for private purposes.

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) is the tax paid by employers on fringe benefits. The benefit does not have to be provided directly by the employer for FBT to apply. FBT may still apply if the benefit is provided by an associate of the employer or by a third party under an arrangement with the employer or an associate of the employer.

Employees generally do not pay income tax on the fringe benefits they receive. FBT is paid by employers, irrespective of whether they are sole traders, partnerships, trusts, corporations, unincorporated associations or government bodies, and irrespective of whether they are liable to pay other taxes such as income tax. The rate of FBT for the 2009–10 FBT year remained unchanged from the previous year at 46.5%.

Employers can generally claim an income tax deduction for the cost of providing fringe benefits. FBT paid by an employer may also be an allowable income tax deduction.

The FBT year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year, rather than from 1 July to 30 June as is the case for other tax types. For example, the 2009–10 FBT year ran from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. FBT returns must be lodged by 21 May each year, which is a shorter lodgment period than for other tax types. These features of the FBT system enable the reporting of FBT statistics that are one year ahead of the statistics based on other income year return forms – for example, for personal tax.

This chapter primarily reports and discusses FBT statistics for the 2009–10 FBT year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

The former chapter table 8.2 'FBT – employees receiving fringe benefits', has been removed due to the volatility of the return label data used to produce that table.

BOX 8.1: Calculating taxable status for fringe benefits tax¹

Taxable status is calculated as:	
	Amount of tax payable (item 15)
less	Amount of rebate (item 17)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Sub-total (item 18)</i>
<i>Taxable</i>	where the sub-total is greater than zero
<i>Non-taxable</i>	where the sub-total is zero or less
1 Items in brackets refer to fringe benefit return labels.	

FBT RETURNS

Overall, there was only a 0.7% decrease in the number of FBT returns lodged and processed for 2009–10. However, there was an 8.9% decrease in the amount of FBT payable.

For the 2009–10 FBT year, 50,308 FBT returns were lodged by 'Other employers' that paid FBT, a 3.3% decrease from 2008–09. This decrease has been a consistent trend over several years.

TABLE 8.1: FBT returns and FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years

Employer type	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	117	381	109	391
Other employers				
Taxable	52,050	3,351	50,308	3,008
Non-taxable	13,479	0	14,749	0
Total	65,529	3,351	65,057	3,008
TOTAL²	65,646	3,732	65,166	3,398

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FBT PAYABLE

The FBT payable by an employer is calculated under the gross-up rules by applying the FBT rate to the 'fringe benefits taxable amount'. The tax is generally payable by an employer where an employee has received a fringe benefit.

The amount of FBT payable for taxable 'Other employers' decreased by 10.2% from \$3.35 billion in the 2008–09 FBT year to \$3.01 billion in 2009–10.

For taxable 'Other employers' in 2009–10, the mining industry continued to have the largest average FBT payable at around \$231,350 per employer. It was closely followed by the public administration and safety industry with average FBT payable of \$223,365.

The professional, scientific and technical services industry continues to have the most payers, accounting for 16.2% of taxable 'Other employers'. The next highest number of payers was the wholesale trade industry at 12.7%, followed closely by the manufacturing industry at 11.9%.

TABLE 8.2: FBT payable¹, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry², 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years

Employer type	2008–09 ³		2009–10 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	117	381	109	391
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	919	21	877	17
Mining	999	228	940	217
Manufacturing	6,233	440	5,984	404
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	329	54	319	54
Construction	3,692	141	3,602	128
Wholesale trade	6,636	415	6,405	360
Retail trade	3,689	177	3,690	161
Accommodation and food services	1,398	41	1,367	36
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,513	128	1,473	125
Information media and telecommunications	995	115	951	104
Financial and insurance services	3,415	396	3,197	318
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,989	69	1,959	59
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,498	346	8,154	307
Administrative and support services	2,272	134	2,158	111
Public administration and safety	991	225	954	213
Education and training	2,001	150	1,889	141
Health care and social assistance	2,539	60	2,459	52
Arts and recreation services	637	43	622	38
Other services	2,121	88	2,077	85
Other ⁴	1,184	79	1,231	78
Industry total⁵	52,050	3,351	50,308	3,008
Non-taxable	13,479	0	14,749	0
TOTAL⁵	65,646	3,732	65,166	3,398

1 Refers to FBT payable calculated before rebates were deducted.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years relates to FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 Includes FBT payable by FBT payers who did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The fringe benefits received by employees fall into two general categories according to whether or not the benefit is a 'GST-creditable benefit'. Type 1 benefits are those for which the provider of the benefit is entitled to a GST input tax credit because of the provision of the benefit or because of the acquisition or importation of the thing they provided as a benefit. Type 2 benefits are essentially those that are not type 1 fringe benefits.

Each industry has more type 1 benefits than type 2 benefits. Overall, the value of type 1 benefits accounted for 74% of all benefits for taxable 'Other employers'.

For taxable employers, the public administration and safety industry continued to have the largest average type 1 benefit of around \$179,417 per employer, whereas the mining industry continued to have the largest average type 2 benefit of around \$302,497 per employer.

TABLE 8.3: Type 1 and 2 aggregate amounts, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2009–10 FBT year

Employer type	Type 1 aggregate amount ³		Type 2 aggregate amount ⁴	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	108	76	86	365
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	772	13	321	5
Mining	911	107	438	132
Manufacturing	5,838	353	1,662	75
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	313	50	128	6
Construction	3,468	108	780	28
Wholesale trade	6,249	318	1,757	63
Retail trade	3,603	146	908	24
Accommodation and food services	1,192	25	549	14
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,422	106	454	26
Information media and telecommunications	918	86	343	25
Financial and insurance services	2,965	228	1,102	114
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,823	51	446	11
Professional, scientific and technical services	7,794	244	1,966	83
Administrative and support services	2,033	97	585	19
Public administration and safety	919	165	451	41
Education and training	1,753	75	979	78
Health care and social assistance	1,799	23	344	6
Arts and recreation services	563	24	260	17
Other services	1,786	59	669	29
Other ⁵	1,094	60	419	22
Industry total⁶	47,215	2,336	14,561	819
Non-taxable	0	0	0	0
TOTAL⁶	47,323	2,413	14,648	1,185

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for 2009–10 relates to FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010.

3 Type 1 amounts represent fringe benefits that are GST-creditable benefits.

4 Type 2 amounts represent fringe benefits that are not GST-creditable benefits.

5 Includes taxable employers who did not state their industry.

6 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FBT REBATES

FBT is payable on the grossed-up taxable value of benefits, and an offsetting income tax deduction is allowed for the FBT paid. However, certain non-profit employers (such as religious institutions, trade unions, and scientific, charitable or public educational institutions) cannot claim the offsetting income tax deductions for FBT. To ensure these employers are not disadvantaged, they are eligible for an FBT rebate of 48%.

For the 2009–10 FBT year, FBT rebates decreased by 2.9% to \$94.5 million. The industry with the largest number of taxable employers claiming a rebate was education and training with 40% of the total number of FBT rebates claimed. Wholesale trade continues to have the highest average rebate claimed, which for the 2009–10 FBT year was \$77,847 per employer.

TABLE 8.4: FBT rebates claimed, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years

Employer type	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24	0.2	26	0.2
Manufacturing	13	0.1	11	0.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0	0.0	5	0.1
Construction	8	0.1	9	0.1
Wholesale trade	14	0.9	15	1.2
Retail trade	13	0.1	14	0.1
Accommodation and food services	263	4.4	270	4.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	8	0.2	8	0.3
Information media and telecommunications	33	0.8	29	0.6
Financial and insurance services	23	0.7	20	0.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	7	0.1	7	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	187	3.5	171	3.4
Administrative and support services	130	3.2	123	3.0
Public administration and safety	30	0.4	23	0.4
Education and training	1,475	44.7	1,394	43.4
Health care and social assistance	114	1.8	107	1.7
Arts and recreation services	296	11.2	295	10.0
Other services	871	23.0	842	22.7
Other ³	107	2.0	115	2.4
Industry total⁴	3,616	97.2	3,484	94.5
Non-taxable	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL⁴	3,616	97.2	3,484	94.5

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Includes mining and entities that did not state their industry.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

In some circumstances, an employee may make a payment to their employer as a contribution towards the cost of providing fringe benefits. These payments are referred to as 'employee contributions'. Employee contributions generally reduce the taxable value of a fringe benefit by the full amount of the contribution. Employee contributions are considered assessable income of the employer.

For the 2009–10 FBT year, employers had to report employee contributions for motor vehicles, expense payments, housing, airline transport, board, property, car parking and other benefits.

For taxable 'Other employers' in the 2009–10 FBT year, overall contributions increased by 15.3%. The financial and insurance services industry had the highest percentage increase in contributions by employees of all taxable 'Other employers' with a 168.6% increase. The next largest percentage increase was in the health care and social assistance industry with a 35.4% increase. In the mining and wholesale trade industries there was a decrease in contributions of 44.9% and 21.2% respectively.

Company, partnership and trust employers also report fringe benefit contributions received from their employees on their annual income tax returns. Some company, partnership and trust detailed tables contain statistics on fringe benefit employee contributions for the 2009–10 FBT year.

TABLE 8.5: Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years

Employer type	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	<i>Employers</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Employers</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Australian Government departments	99	219	94	257
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	180	4	186	3
Mining	277	63	265	34
Manufacturing	1,572	82	1,593	102
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	123	13	123	15
Construction	861	18	903	19
Wholesale trade	1,592	54	1,623	43
Retail trade	1,170	34	1,155	34
Accommodation and food services	297	4	304	5
Transport, postal and warehousing	385	27	414	32
Information media and telecommunications	225	20	239	26
Financial and insurance services	856	40	844	108
Rental, hiring and real estate services	469	7	463	7
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,238	56	2,275	62
Administrative and support services	608	15	604	17
Public administration and safety	599	149	584	168
Education and training	618	39	549	41
Health care and social assistance	553	25	548	34
Arts and recreation services	145	5	152	5
Other services	488	9	486	10
Other ³	297	13	315	15
Industry total⁴	13,553	677	13,625	781
Non-taxable	9,690	74	10,724	84
TOTAL⁴	23,342	970	24,443	1,122

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Includes FBT employee contributions where the industry was not stated.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Employee contributions towards car fringe benefits for which the taxable value was calculated using the statutory formula ('Cars – statutory') have been the most popular type of contribution, representing 75.1% of the total \$781 million of employee contributions to taxable 'Other employers' in 2009–10. This has maintained an upwards trend over the past few years (see detailed table 5).

TABLE 8.6: Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and type of contribution, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years

Employer type	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	<i>Employers</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Employers</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Australian Government departments	99	219	94	257
Other employers				
Taxable				
Cars – statutory	10,534	531	10,507	587
Cars – operating cost	3,275	22	3,378	22
Expense payments	1,310	24	1,275	92
Housing	515	18	506	20
Airline transport	54	12	61	11
Board	28	2	17	1
Property	220	31	199	8
Other benefits	577	27	607	30
Car parking	368	9	365	10
Contribution total^{2,3}	13,553	677	13,625	781
Non-taxable	9,690	74	10,724	84
TOTAL³	23,342	970	24,443	1,122

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Components do not add to total as employers may report more than one type of contribution.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

ESTIMATED STATUTORY CAR FRINGE BENEFITS

The ATO has undertaken to estimate the number of car fringe benefits for which the taxable value was calculated using the statutory formula ('statutory car fringe benefits') that are provided by employers (all types) that have completed a FBT return. This statistic is an estimate. The data quality associated with this label in the FBT return has been low, but we consider it to be of sufficient quality to be able to derive a reasonable estimate.

The estimated series can be found in Table 8.7. This shows that the number of statutory car benefits has fallen in 2009–10 when compared with 2008–09.

TABLE 8.7: Estimate of statutory car fringe benefit numbers, 2008–09 and 2009–10 FBT years

	2008–09	2009–10
Number of estimated benefits ^{1,2}	537,586	513,524
1 Derived from those employers who reported some gross taxable value for 'cars – statutory' fringe benefits.		
2 Includes all FBT returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.		

SOURCE OF FBT STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 FBT returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years to include returns processed by 31 October 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the FBT return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF FBT DETAILED TABLES

The following FBT detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

The items referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2009 FBT return.

Table 1: FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years

This time series table shows grades of FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, for the 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years.

Table 2: FBT payable and FBT rebate, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry, 2009–10 FBT year

This table shows FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT payable, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry groupings, for the 2009–10 FBT year.

Table 3: Number of FBT payers and value of benefit, by employer type, taxable status, type of benefit and broad industry, 2009–10 FBT year

This table shows the number of FBT payers and the value of benefits, by employer type, taxable status, type of benefit and broad industry groupings, for the 2009–10 FBT year.

Table 4: Employee contributions, by employer type, taxable status, type of benefit and broad industry, 2009–10 FBT year

This table shows amounts of employee contributions that entities (companies, partnerships, trusts, individuals and others) – classified by employer type, taxable status and broad industry groupings – received from their employees for different types of benefits (motor vehicle, expense payments, housing, board, airline transport, property, car parking and other (residual)) for the 2009–10 FBT year.

Table 5: Cars – statutory employee contributions, by employer type and taxable status, 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years

This time series table shows grades of cars – statutory employee contributions, by employer type and taxable status, for the 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years.

Table 6: Selected items, by employer type and taxable status, 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years

This time series table shows selected items, by employer type and taxable status, for the 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years.

Table 7: Fringe benefits, by employer type, taxable status and benefit type, 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years

This time series table shows the number of FBT payers and the benefit value amounts, by employer type, taxable status and type of benefit, for the 1997–98 to 2009–10 FBT years.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

❗ Includes FBT returns processed by 31 October 2010 and those returns processed within the period 1 April to 31 October of each FBT year.

Payments and transfers through the income tax system

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- \$842 million was paid in transfers through the tax system for the benefit of families and individuals (excluding the one-off tax bonus payment). The family tax benefit is no longer paid through the tax system
- \$457 million in tax offsets were claimed in the research and development industry, an increase of 17.6% over the previous income year
- \$7.7 billion in tax bonus payments were paid to around 8.9 million individuals based on their 2007–08 income tax returns.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on payments and transfers, as reported on individual and company tax returns. It covers a range of payments and transfers made through the tax system. Several of these payments provide assistance to families and individuals, such as the first child tax offset, the private health insurance tax offset and the newly introduced education tax refund. Both the research and development tax offset and the film and television tax offset provide targeted assistance to industry.

The education tax refund (ETR) is a fully refundable tax offset that became available to eligible individuals in the 2008–09 income year. Those eligible individuals claim the refund in their individual tax return or, for those not required to lodge an income tax return, through a stand-alone claim form. The private health insurance tax offset, the first child tax offset, the research and development tax offset and the film and television tax offset are refundable. This means that these offsets are not limited to the amount of tax payable.

Other payments made by the ATO are fuel tax credits payments (see Chapter 14) and superannuation co-contribution payments (see Chapter 15).

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- the ETR that allows eligible individuals to claim a refund on eligible educational expenses
- changes to death benefits for dependants of same sex couples
- the introduction of an upper income limit for certain tax offsets
- adjustments to the Medicare levy surcharge thresholds
- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods.

The 2008 Federal Budget removed the option of claiming family tax benefit (FTB) payments through the tax system. From 1 July 2009, the ATO did not accept any FTB claims, including current and prior-year claims. All claims from this time go to the Family Assistance Office (FAO) – to claim FTB for the year 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and future years. As a result, FTB chapter tables 9.2 and 9.3 and FTB detailed table 1 have been removed.

For the 2008–09 income year, new chapter tables 9.2 and 9.3 and detail table 1 show details of the education tax refund.

FIRST CHILD TAX OFFSET

The first child tax offset applies to a child for whom legal responsibility was taken between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2004 and can be claimed each year until the child is five years old. The first child tax offset is not available for a child born after 1 July 2004, though claims for those born before 1 July 2004 can continue to be made up until the income year ending 30 June 2014. For children born on or after 1 July 2004, a FAO-administered baby bonus replaced the maternity allowance and the ATO-administered first child tax offset.

For the 2008–09 income year, personal taxpayers claimed \$24 million in first child tax offsets. This represents an average of \$405 per claim and a decrease on the \$541 average for 2007–08. The number of individuals claiming the offset decreased by 65.8%.

TABLE 9.1: First child tax offset claimed, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	175,650	95	60,118	24

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

EDUCATION TAX REFUND

In the 2008–09 income year, the government introduced the education tax refund (ETR). Eligibility for the ETR is, in the main, tied to the eligibility for the family tax benefit Part A. It allows eligible individuals to claim a refund on eligible education expenses such as computers, computer-related equipment, internet connections, software, textbooks and tools of trade required to complete an apprenticeship. Eligible individuals with children who are undertaking primary or secondary school studies and independent students under 25 years old who are undertaking primary or secondary school studies can claim the refund.

The maximum claim available in 2008–09 was 50% of eligible expenses up to:

- \$750 for each eligible student in primary school – that is, a refund of up to \$375
- \$1,500 for each eligible student in secondary school – that is, a refund of up to \$750.

If eligible expenses exceed the respective limits for the year (\$750 or \$1,500), any excess can go towards the following year's claim, as long as the individual is still eligible. Eligible expenses that are not utilised for the purpose of claiming the ETR in the year that they occurred, or the subsequent year, will automatically lapse.

Eligible independent students undertaking secondary school studies can also claim 50% of eligible expenses up to \$1,500 – that is, a refund of up to \$750.

TABLE 9.2: Education tax refund¹ claims, 2008–09 income year

Year	Education tax refund		No. of students for ETR	
	No.	\$m	Primary	Secondary
2008–09	1,035,831	639	972,815	838,945

¹ Data for the 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

For the 2008–09 income year, ETR claims with two children had the highest value of claims at \$272 million.

TABLE 9.3: Education tax refund¹ claims, by number of children in each claim, 2008–09 income year

No. of children included in claim	Education tax refund claims	
	No.	\$m
1 child	486,326	194
2 children	388,249	272
3 children	122,962	120
4 children	29,152	37
5 or more children	9,142	16
Total²	1,035,831	639

¹ Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE TAX OFFSET

The private health insurance tax offset was introduced in 1999 to replace the private health insurance incentive scheme. It was introduced to make private health insurance more affordable and accessible. The tax offset is calculated as a percentage of the premium paid to a registered health fund for appropriate private health insurance cover. The percentage of rebate paid is determined by the age of the oldest individual covered by the policy – 30% of the premium if aged below 65, 35% of the premium if aged between 65 and 69 or 40% of the premium if 70 or older. The tax offset is not affected by the level of a taxpayer's income.

The tax offset can be claimed as:

- a reduced private health insurance premium through the health fund
- a cash or cheque rebate from Medicare
- a fully refundable tax offset at the end of the financial year through the income tax return
- a combination of all the above options – each for a different period throughout the year.

The ATO can only provide statistical data on the refundable tax offset claimed through individual tax returns.

For the 2008–09 income year, 253,177 taxpayers claimed a private health insurance tax offset through the tax system, a decrease of 6,145 taxpayers (2.4%) from the previous year. However, the average tax offset claimed per taxpayer increased from \$688 in 2007–08 to \$704 in 2008–09.

Taxpayers in the under 30s age group recorded an 8.5% increase in private health insurance tax offsets in contrast to taxpayers in the 30–59 age group where no growth was recorded. The 60–70 age group recorded a 7.4% increase in offsets.

TABLE 9.4: Private health insurance tax offset, by age, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
<18 ²	64	..	57	..
18–24	13,098	3	13,726	3
25–29	22,296	6	23,758	7
30–34	22,232	9	22,068	9
35–39	22,919	13	22,012	12
40–44	24,814	17	22,837	16
45–49	33,942	27	31,095	25
50–54	38,420	33	36,469	32
55–59	36,717	32	35,668	32
60–64	25,138	21	25,272	22
65–69	10,125	9	10,719	11
70–74	3,978	4	4,138	4
75 or more	5,579	5	5,358	5
Total³	259,322	178	253,177	178

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 '..' means rounded to zero, but not zero.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The highest proportion of taxpayers claiming a tax offset through the tax system had a taxable income in the \$34,001 to \$80,000 range. Their average claim was \$665.

TABLE 9.5: Private health insurance tax offset, by taxable income, 2008–09 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers	Amount claimed
	No.	\$m
Up to \$6,000	8,535	6
\$6,001–\$34,000	49,776	29
\$34,001–\$80,000	124,131	83
\$80,001–\$180,000	61,341	52
\$180,001 or more	9,394	9
Total	253,177	178

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TAX OFFSET

Jointly administered by the Industry Research and Development Board (through AusIndustry) and the ATO, the research and development tax offset is designed to increase the level of research and development conducted by Australian companies. The tax offset is available to small companies with an aggregate annual turnover of less than \$5 million and grouped research and development expenditure of more than \$20,000 but less than \$1 million per income year.

Less than 0.4% of companies claimed the tax offset for the 2008–09 income year. There was a 17.6% increase in total offsets claimed in 2008–09. The average claim was \$133,793, a 2.3% increase on the 2007–08 average of \$130,827.

TABLE 9.6: Research and development tax offset, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ²	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67	9	83	11
Mining	107	21	126	24
Manufacturing	597	69	688	82
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	27	4	36	5
Construction	78	8	98	10
Wholesale trade	168	21	202	24
Retail trade	81	9	107	11
Accommodation and food services	8	1	14	1
Transport, postal and warehousing	28	3	29	4
Information media and telecommunications	101	15	105	15
Financial and insurance services	90	13	115	17
Rental, hiring and real estate services	51	5	59	8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,280	176	1,410	204
Administrative and support services	49	7	52	7
Education and training	24	2	27	3
Health care and social assistance	25	4	35	4
Arts and recreation services	9	1	11	1
Other services	42	5	45	4
Other ³	136	16	171	21
Total⁴	2,968	388	3,413	457

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; accommodation and food services industry companies; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FILM AND TELEVISION TAX OFFSET

Introduced in 2001–02, the refundable film and television tax offset provides an incentive for large budget productions to locate themselves in Australia. Administered by the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy (formerly the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts), the offset is available for the production of films, tele-movies and mini series.

The tax offset provides a benefit worth 12.5% of the total of the company's qualifying Australian production expenditure (QAPE) on the film. The key criterion to access the offset is a minimum level of QAPE of \$15 million. Once this criterion is satisfied, there are two categories:

- where the company's QAPE on an eligible film is at least \$15 million but less than \$50 million, the tax offset is available where the QAPE is at least 70% of the film's total production expenditure
- where the company's QAPE is \$50 million or more, the tax offset is available regardless of the proportion of the film's total production percentage ratio.

In relation to an eligible film that is a television series, the tax offset is not available unless the average QAPE per hour of the series' duration is at least \$1 million.

From 8 May 2007, the 12.5% offset was not available to new productions of film and television. From that date, an expanded scheme (producer offset; location offset; and post, digital and visual effects production (PDV) offset) applies to eligible film and television productions. In respect of income tax returns for the year ended 30 June 2007, no claims under the new schemes had been paid up to 31 October 2008.

The offset is provided to the production company through its tax return. Any excess over other tax liabilities is refunded.

The offset may be subject to significant yearly variation, depending on when a claim is submitted, and no conclusions can be derived based on large variations.

TABLE 9.7: Film and television tax offset, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ^{1,2}	2008–09 ¹
	\$m	\$m
Total	21	255

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Data for 2007–08 has been revised due to incomplete data from last year.

TAX BONUS PAYMENT

Introduced in 2009 as part of an economic stimulus package, the government announced a tax bonus payment to be delivered to certain eligible Australian taxpayers who lodged a 2007–08 return. To be eligible for the tax bonus payment:

- you must have been an Australian resident for tax purposes in 2007–08
- you must have lodged a 2007–08 tax return by 30 June 2009, unless we granted you a deferred lodgment date before 18 February 2009
- your 2007–08 taxable income must have been \$100,000 or less
- your 2007–08 adjusted tax liability must have been greater than zero.

The tax bonus payment was:

- \$900 if your taxable income was up to and including \$80,000
- \$600 if your taxable income was between \$80,001 and \$90,000
- \$250 if your taxable income was between \$90,001 and \$100,000.

Tax bonus payments will continue until all eligible individuals are paid Between 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 an additional 22,969 individuals received a tax bonus payment totalling \$20.3 million.

TABLE 9.8: Tax bonus payments, relating to the 2007–08 income year

	2007–08 ¹	
	No.	\$m
Total	8,866,473	7,739

1 Data for the 2007–08 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

NATIONAL RENTAL AFFORDABILITY SCHEME

The national rental affordability scheme commenced on 1 July 2008 and impacts on income tax assessments for the 2008–09 and later income years. The scheme is available to individuals, companies, trusts, partnerships, superannuation funds and self-managed superannuation funds. The Commonwealth contribution or incentive is paid in the form of refundable tax offsets for complying institutional investors who will claim their entitlement to the tax offset in their annual tax return.

TABLE 9.9: National rental affordability scheme tax offset, relating to the 2008–09 income year

	2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m
Total	569	4
1 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.		

SOURCE OF PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 individual and company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

LIST OF PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS DETAILED TABLES

The following personal tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Education tax refund claims made, by number and composition (primary and secondary school students) recorded within each claim, for the 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number, value and composition (primary and secondary school students) of education tax refund claims made on individual returns processed up to 31 October 2010.

Table 2: Tax bonus payments, by postcode, based on tax returns from the 2007–08 income year

This table shows the number and value of tax bonus payments made to individuals relating to 2007–08 income year tax returns, broken down by the postcode of the individual at the time of payment. This table has been updated to record all 2007–08 eligible returns processed up to 31 October 2010.

Charities and deductible gifts

OVERVIEW

As at the end of October 2010, there were:

- 53,773 tax concession charities, a 1.9% increase on October 2009
- 27,028 active deductible gift recipients, a 1.8% increase on October 2009

For the 2008–09 income year, individuals claimed \$2,093 million in deductible gifts, a decrease of 10.8% on the previous year and the first decrease in the last ten years.

For the 2009–10 financial year, charities claimed \$631.9 million in refundable franking credits, an increase of 14.0% on the previous year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

On 1 October 2009, existing prescribed private funds became private ancillary funds. Prescribed private funds are no longer prescribed in the tax law and instead obtain their deductible gift recipient status through the endorsement process. The category under which these funds may seek deductible gift recipient endorsement is the new category for private ancillary funds. Accordingly, this chapter refers to private ancillary funds rather than prescribed private funds.

One table has been added to this chapter providing new information on the number of employees by type of tax concession charity (table 10.3). There is a new more detailed table on the employees of tax concession charity employers by type and salary and wages including reportable fringe benefits (detailed table 5).

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about:

- entities that have applied for and been granted tax concession charity status or deductible gift recipient status
- private ancillary funds donations and distributions
- the amounts claimed by individuals for donations to deductible gift recipients.

Information on endorsed income tax exempt entities and deductible gift recipients that have claimed refundable franking credits from the ATO is also provided.

TAX CONCESSION CHARITY

A charity is an institution or fund established and operated for altruistic purposes that the law regards as charitable.

Charitable purposes are:

- the relief of poverty
- the relief of the needs of the aged
- the relief of sickness or distress
- the advancement of religion
- the advancement of education
- the provision of child care services on a non-profit basis,
- other purposes beneficial to the community.

The characteristics of a charity are:

- it is an entity that is also a trust fund or an institution
- it exists for the public benefit or the relief of poverty
- it is non-profit
- its sole purpose is charitable.

A charity with an Australian business number may be entitled to seek endorsement from the ATO for the following concessions:

- 1 Income tax exemption – it is not required to pay income tax and is generally not required to lodge an income tax return.
- 2 Goods and services tax (GST) charity tax concessions – including being able to use cash rather than non-cash accounting for GST and enabling certain supplies to be GST-free or input-taxed rather than taxable.
- 3 Fringe benefits tax (FBT) rebate – certain charitable institutions are entitled to a rebate of FBT equal to 48% of the gross FBT payable, subject to a capping threshold.
- 4 FBT exemption – benefits provided by certain charitable institutions to their employees are exempt from FBT, subject to a capping threshold.

Many community organisations are not charities. An entity is not a charity if:

- it is primarily for sporting, recreational or social purposes
- it is primarily for political, lobbying or promotional purposes
- its purpose is illegal or against public policy
- it is primarily for carrying on a commercial enterprise to generate surpluses.

The most common charitable purpose of charities is social and community welfare, which accounted for 43.8% of all tax concession charities and 89.9% of all tax exempt fringe benefits.

TABLE 10.1: Main charitable purpose¹ of tax concession charities²

Main charitable purpose	Number of tax concession charities	Tax concessions			
		Income tax exempt charity	Fringe benefits tax exempt	Fringe benefits tax rebatable	GST concession
Social and community welfare	23,547	23,459	9,681	10,894	23,179
Religion	12,214	12,195	4	11,320	11,909
Education	9,160	9,152	6	8,061	8,902
Health	2,191	2,178	1,062	438	2,072
Culture	1,554	1,550	0	1,253	1,460
Natural environment	584	582	0	465	533
Other	4,523	4,496	14	2,973	4,238
Total	53,773	53,612	10,767	35,404	52,293

1 As indicated on the application for endorsement as a tax concession charity or income tax exempt fund (NAT 10651-12.2005).

2 Active tax concession charities as at 31 October 2010.

The tax concessions a charity can apply and be endorsed for depend on its entity type. More information on concessions available to charities can be found on our website at www.ato.gov.au

TABLE 10.2: Entity type¹ of tax concession charities²

Entity type	No.
Charitable institution	37,156
Public benevolent institution	10,019
Charitable fund	5,665
Health promotion charity	933
Total	53,773
1 As indicated on the application for endorsement as a tax concession charity (NAT 10651-12.2005).	
2 Active tax concession charities as at 31 October 2010.	

During the 2008–09 income year there were 667,943 individuals employed by tax concession charities able to provide fringe benefits exempt from FBT. Less than half (37.1%) of these employees had reportable fringe benefits reported in their payment summaries, with grossed up reportable fringe benefits totalling approximately \$5.0 billion. The majority of the benefits (98.5%) were exempt from FBT.

TABLE 10.3: Number of employees¹ by type of tax concession charity, 2008–09 income year²

	Number of employees ¹	Employees receiving reportable fringe benefits		Value of reportable fringe benefits ³	
		Below the cap ⁴	Above the cap ⁴	Below the cap ⁴	Above the cap ⁴
		No.		\$m	
Health promotion charity	21,892	11,825	498	301	7
Public benevolent institution	475,782	141,924	6,481	3,332	38
Public hospital	170,269	84,036	2,872	1,334	31
Total⁵	667,943	237,785	9,851	4,967	75

1 The number of employees can include the same individual more than once where an individual may have worked for different organisations in the same income year.

2 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed by 31 October 2010.

3 This shows the value of grossed up reportable fringe benefits as reported on individual payment summaries.

4 'The cap' refers to the capping thresholds that apply to benefits provided by an employer for each employee during a FBT year which are FBT exempt. An organisation will be liable for FBT on the benefits provided above the capping thresholds.

5 Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

DEDUCTIBLE GIFT RECIPIENTS

Deductible gift recipients (DGRs) are certain types of organisations that can receive tax deductible gifts. These organisations either need to be endorsed by the ATO, or to be specifically listed by name in the income tax law. To be endorsed by the ATO, the organisation needs to fall within one of the DGR general categories, and apply to the ATO for deductible gift recipient status.

The majority of deductible gift recipients are endorsed by the ATO.

TABLE 10.4: Deductible gift recipients¹, by type²

Deductible gift recipient type	No.
Public benevolent institutions	11,359
School or college building fund	4,571
Ancillary funds	1,675
Public library	1,603
Public fund on the register of cultural organisations	1,233
Health promotion charity	931
Private ancillary funds	863
Public museum	577
Public fund for persons in necessitous circumstances	518
Public fund on the register of environmental organisations	510
Scholarship fund	368
Public hospital	360
Public fund for religious instruction in government schools	280
Government special school	204
Overseas aid fund	191
Specifically listed in the Income Tax Assessment Act	179
Public art gallery	174
Approved research institute	157
Animal welfare charity	136
Institution consisting of a public library, public museum and public art gallery or of any two of these bodies	105
Public institution for research	104
Public fund for public benevolent institutions	92
Non-profit hospital	87
Public university	84
TAFE	81
A public fund established and maintained for the purpose of providing money for the provision of public ambulance services	70
Residential educational institution	66
Charitable services institution	56
Public fund on the register of harm prevention charities	54
Other ³	340
Total	27,028

1 Organisations with active DGR status as at 31 October 2010.

2 Type as identified on the DGR application form (NAT 2948-06.2005).

3 Other includes 21 DGR types.

PRIVATE ANCILLARY FUNDS

A private ancillary fund is a new category of deductible gift recipient that came into effect from 1 October 2009. From this date, existing prescribed private funds became private ancillary funds. Private ancillary funds are endorsed by the ATO as deductible gift recipients rather than prescribed in the tax law and new legislative guidelines were introduced to govern their operation.

A private ancillary fund is a trust to which taxpayers can make tax deductible donations. The fund may make distributions only to other deductible gift recipients that have been either endorsed by the ATO or are listed by name in the income tax law. Private ancillary funds are required to comply with the rules in the private ancillary fund guidelines. The guidelines address such issues as distributions, accounts, documents that a trustee may have to provide to the ATO and governance expectations for these funds. All trustees of the fund must comply with those rules and penalties may apply to those that fail to comply.

The total number of private ancillary funds increased by 11.6% during the 2008–09 financial year.

TABLE 10.5: Number of new and total private ancillary funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income year

	2007–08 ¹	2008–09 ¹
Number approved	170	89
Total approved	769	858

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial year includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

In the 2008–09 financial year the value of donations to private ancillary funds decreased, in part because of a large one-off donation that was made in the 2007–08 financial year. If this one-off donation is not taken into account there would have been a smaller decrease in the value of donations.

Distributions from private ancillary funds increased 18.3% during the 2008–09 financial year. The welfare and rights category received the largest amount of distributions, representing 36.3% of all distributions. The cultural organisations category had almost double the value of distributions made increasing by around \$9 million dollars or 94.5% from 2007–08 to 2008–09.

TABLE 10.6: Donations to and distributions of private ancillary funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

	2007–08 ¹	2008–09 ¹
	\$m	\$m
Donations received	728	272
Distributions made		
Health	8	14
Education	13	19
Research	11	3
Welfare and rights	41	56
Defence ²	0	..
Environment	14	14
Industry, trade and design ²	0	..
Family	0	1
International affairs	11	14
Sports and recreation ²	..	2
Philanthropic trusts ²	0	..
Cultural organisations	10	19
Specific listed DGRs ³	14	n.a.
Ancillary fund DGRs	7	7
Not a DGR ²	..	1
Not a DGR but a tax concession charity (TCC) ²	..	1
Other	0	1
Total⁴	129	153
Closing value	1,890	2,016

¹ Data for 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial year includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

³ Specific Listed DGRs has been absorbed across all individual items and no longer appears separately.

⁴ Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS

While various entities are able to make tax deductible donations to deductible gift recipients, these donations are only separately reported to the ATO on the tax return for individuals. Donations can take many forms, including cash, shares, property, trading stock, cultural gifts and bequests and heritage gifts.

Overall, the number of individuals who claimed a gift or contribution as a deduction increased by 3.7% for the 2008–09 income year, however the amount claimed decreased by 10.8%. The largest decrease in value of donations occurred amongst those individuals claiming deductions of more than \$25,000.

TABLE 10.7: Individuals' gifts claimed, by amount claimed, for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Amount of gifts claimed	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
\$				
1–25	1,044,003	16	962,716	14
26–50	838,163	35	816,012	35
51–250	1,421,403	179	1,597,930	205
251–1,000	914,927	462	977,618	497
1,001–5,000	230,535	441	260,211	491
5,001–10,000	21,419	146	21,968	150
10,001–25,000	9,334	136	9,504	139
More than 25,000	4,169	930	3,687	563
Total²	4,483,953	2,346	4,649,646	2,093

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2008–09 income year, 37.8% of individuals claimed a gift or contribution to a deductible gift recipient as a deduction in their income tax return. For 83.8% of these individuals, their contribution represented 1% or less of their total income.

TABLE 10.8: Individuals' gifts as a percentage¹ of total income, for the 2008–09 income year²

Gifts as a percentage of total income	Gifts	
	No.	\$m
No gifts claimed	7,642,069	0
More than 0% to 0.25%	2,553,272	156
More than 0.25% to 0.5%	738,104	162
More than 0.5% to 0.75%	373,782	139
More than 0.75% to 1%	232,140	115
More than 1% to 2%	394,498	283
More than 2% to 3%	132,281	147
More than 3% to 4%	64,133	95
More than 4% to 5%	37,448	71
More than 5% to 6%	24,297	57
More than 6% to 7%	16,942	45
More than 7% to 8%	13,038	41
More than 8% to 9%	10,036	34
More than 9% to 10%	8,468	34
More than 10%	51,207	713
Total gifts	4,649,646	2,092

1 The percentage is the gifts divided by total income multiplied by 100.

2 Data for the 2008–09 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

More information on gifts claimed by individuals can be found in detailed tables 2 and 3.

REFUNDABLE FRANKING CREDITS

Franking credits attached to franked dividends received by certain entities may be refundable, provided eligibility criteria are met. These entities include endorsed income tax exempt entities, deductible gift recipients, public funds declared by the Treasurer to be developing country relief funds and exempt institutions that are eligible for a refund under a Commonwealth law other than the income tax law.

In June of each year, the ATO sends a personalised refund application package to eligible organisations that applied for and received a refund in the previous financial year. Organisations claiming for the first time are required to contact the ATO.

The value of refundable franking credits grew by 14.0% in 2009–10.

TABLE 10.9: Refundable franking credits, by amount refunded, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Amount paid	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	Claims	\$m	Claims	\$m
Under \$100,000	3,806	42.5	3,918	55.2
\$100,001–\$500,000	338	74.4	336	72.6
\$500,001–\$1,000,000	46	33.9	53	36.4
Over \$1,000,000	48	403.4	48	467.7
Total²	4,238	554.2	4,355	631.9

¹ Claims processed during the financial year, 1 July to 30 June.

² Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from tax concession charity and deductible gift recipient status application forms, 2008 and 2009 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, and from applications for a refund of franking credits. The statistics relating to employees of tax concession charities in this chapter are sourced from PAYG payment summaries for the 2009 income year that were received by 31 October 2010.

LIST OF CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Refundable franking credits for endorsed income tax exempt entities and deductible gift recipients, 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows the number of claims and the value of franking credits claimed by charities for the 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 2: Individuals' gifts claimed, by state and amount claimed, for the 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, by the amount claimed, broken down by state/territory for the 2008–09 income year.

Table 3: Individuals' gifts as a percentage of total income, for the 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, by a percentage of total income, broken down by state/territory for the 2008–09 income year.

Table 4: Private ancillary fund donations and distributions, for the 2001–02 to 2008–09 financial years

This table shows the total donations made to and distributions from private ancillary funds (previously listed as prescribed private funds) for the 2001–02 to 2008–09 financial years. Distributions are broken down by the category type.

Table 5: Employees of tax concession charities by type and remuneration for the 2008–09 income year

This table shows the number of employees employed by public hospitals, public benevolent institutions and health promotion charities. It also shows the amount of salary and reportable fringe benefits reported for these individuals grouped by the sum of this income.

International taxation

OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- 955,562 individuals lodged returns with foreign sourced income, a 10.7% decrease from 2007–08
- individual foreign sourced income was \$3.1 billion, an increase of 1.2% from 2007–08
- corporate net foreign sourced income was \$10 billion, a decrease of 2.4% from 2007–08
- super funds net foreign sourced income was \$5.4 billion, a decrease of 42.3% from 2007–08.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the international dealings of Australian residents as reported on individual, company, partnership, trust and super fund tax returns. Australian residents are generally taxed on their worldwide income whereas non-residents are generally taxed only on their Australian-sourced income (and some specific amounts not dependent on source).

The residency tests the ATO uses to determine residency status for income tax purposes are not the same as those used by other Australian agencies.

Generally, individuals are resident of Australia for tax purposes if they 'reside' here under ordinary concepts. Individuals may also be treated as residents in certain circumstances. This happens if they have an Australian domicile, unless their permanent home is outside Australia, or if they have actually been in Australia for more than half the income year, unless their usual home is overseas and they do not intend to live in Australia. A member of a Commonwealth superannuation fund, or spouse or child of that person, may also be treated as a resident for tax purposes.

A company is a resident of Australia for tax purposes if:

- it is incorporated in Australia, or
- not incorporated in Australia but carries on business in Australia and has either
 - its central management and control in Australia, or
 - its voting power controlled by Australian resident shareholders.

Partnership and trust returns are completed on the assumption of residence, but non-resident partners or beneficiaries are generally only taxed on their interest in Australian sourced income (and some specific amounts not dependent on source).

Superannuation fund returns are prepared under the assumption of residence, except for a non-complying fund that is a foreign superannuation fund in which case the trustee is assumed to be a non-resident.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2008–09 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by the following changes:

- special arrangements for people affected by the bushfires and floods
- new rules relating to foreign losses and foreign income tax offsets
- new tax and withholding arrangements relating to foreign residents receiving distributions from Australian managed investment trusts.

RESIDENCY STATUS

For the 2008–09 income year, resident individuals were responsible for 99.4% of total individual tax returns lodged. The decline in resident lodgments in 2008–09 compared to 2007–08 reflects the additional increase in individual lodgments for the 2007–08 income year brought forward to access the government's tax bonus. Non-resident lodgments increased by 4.1% from 2007–08.

TABLE 11.1: Individuals, by residency status and taxable income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Taxable income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	Resident No.	Non-resident No.	Resident No.	Non-resident No.
\$0–\$24,999	4,696,435	63,312	4,378,134	66,441
\$25,000–\$49,999	4,145,179	3,811	3,964,685	3,738
\$50,000–\$74,999	2,181,215	1,505	2,157,869	1,418
\$75,000–\$99,999	828,177	835	928,307	850
\$100,000–\$199,999	578,791	1,080	644,873	1,063
\$200,000 or more	139,855	572	143,840	497
Total	12,569,652	71,115	12,217,708	74,007

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

For the 2008–09 income year, the combined number of non-resident companies and permanent establishments continued to account for less than 1% of total companies.

TABLE 11.2: Companies by residency status, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Residency status	2007–08 ¹	2008–09 ¹
	No.	No.
Resident	770,745	760,774
Non-resident	1,248	1,174
Permanent establishment ²	442	494
Total	772,435	762,442

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² In general, a permanent establishment is a fixed place of business in one country at or through which a resident of another country carries on business. For a comprehensive definition, refer to the definition in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* or, where applicable, the appropriate Double Tax Agreement.

INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN SOURCED INCOME

The taxable income of a resident will include income derived directly or indirectly from sources outside of Australia during the income year. Individual foreign sourced income increased by 1.2% to just over \$3.1 billion in 2008–09.

TABLE 11.3: Individual foreign sourced income, by taxable income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Taxable income	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
\$0–\$24,999	353,058	606	318,715	567
\$25,000–\$49,999	295,642	725	256,513	688
\$50,000–\$74,999	187,635	359	157,522	356
\$75,000–\$99,999	97,216	247	93,749	295
\$100,000–\$199,999	97,405	421	93,027	479
\$200,000 or more	39,122	726	36,036	736
Total²	1,070,078	3,084	955,562	3,121

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CORPORATE FOREIGN SOURCED INCOME

For the 2008–09 income year, the net foreign sourced income of companies decreased by \$0.2 billion or 2.4%. Net foreign sourced income received by the mining industry increased by \$2.2 billion but the finance and insurance services industry decreased by \$2.8 billion.

TABLE 11.4: Companies' net foreign sourced income, by industry, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Industry ¹	2007–08 ²		2008–09 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	376	18	310	19
Mining	78	122	74	2,358
Manufacturing	509	987	468	1,198
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	15	13	18	36
Construction	478	179	430	80
Wholesale trade	522	340	483	409
Retail trade	365	68	309	80
Accommodation and food services	176	43	156	42
Transport, postal and warehousing	202	311	171	52
Information media and telecommunications	203	111	227	226
Finance and insurance services	7,333	7,028	6,215	4,208
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,369	193	1,177	334
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,648	528	1,481	661
Administrative and support services	212	91	193	60
Public administration and safety	26	11	27	3
Education and training	84	27	79	9
Health care and social assistance	249	13	216	32
Arts and recreational services	142	39	151	35
Other services	224	34	200	34
Other ³	1,837	96	1,805	130
Total⁴	16,048	10,251	14,190	10,006

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns and companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

During the 2008–09 income year, overseas interest expenses decreased by \$2.4 billion, a 6.3% decrease from 2007–08. The finance and insurance services industry accounted for 58.6% of total overseas interest expenses.

TABLE 11.5: Selected company international tax labels, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Selected labels	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Net foreign income	16,048	10,251	14,190	10,006
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	752	767	742	1,192
Interest expenses overseas	8,746	38,162	8,685	35,774
Lease expenses overseas	1,289	393	1,227	584
Attributed foreign income				
Listed country	138	307	48	71
Section 404 country	186	998	187	970
Unlisted country	135	399	150	432

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

SUPERANNUATION FUND FOREIGN SOURCED INCOME

For the 2008–09 income year, gross foreign income reported by super funds increased by 20.5% to \$14.3 billion and net foreign income reported decreased by 42.3% to \$5.4 billion. Self-managed super funds saw growth in net foreign income of \$112 million or 18.6%, while non-self-managed super funds experienced a fall of \$4 billion or 46.6%.

TABLE 11.6: Super fund foreign income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Selected labels	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross foreign income				
Self-managed super funds	156,613	609	155,314	723
APRA regulated super funds ³	4,699	11,284	4,056	13,609
Total²	161,312	11,893	159,370	14,331
Net foreign income				
Self-managed super funds	156,423	604	155,158	716
APRA regulated super funds ³	4,696	8,677	4,054	4,636
Total²	161,119	9,281	159,212	5,352

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

³ Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) regulated funds.

PARTNERSHIP AND TRUST FOREIGN SOURCED INCOME

Gross other assessable foreign income for partnerships increased \$80 million or 67.6% in the 2008–09 income year. Net other assessable foreign income for partnerships increased by 82.4% to \$148 million for the 2008–09 income year. Professional, scientific and technical services partnerships accounted for 24.8% of the total net other assessable foreign income of all partnerships.

TABLE 11.7: Partnership other assessable foreign income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Selected labels	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross other assessable foreign income	3,126	118	2,583	198
Net other assessable foreign income	3,062	81	2,552	148

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

Net other assessable foreign income for trusts decreased by 69.1% to \$6.3 billion for the 2008–09 income year. Unlisted public unit trusts accounted for 79.5% of the total gross, and 65.2% of the net other assessable foreign income of all trusts.

TABLE 11.8: Trust other assessable foreign income, 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years

Selected labels	2007–08 ¹		2008–09 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross other assessable foreign income	62,601	29,060	56,486	24,185
Net other assessable foreign income	61,879	20,452	56,301	6,312

¹ Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL TAXATION STATISTICS

The international tax statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008 and 2009 individual, company, partnership, trust and super fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of each of the individual, company, partnership, trust and super return forms is in the appendix. They may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL TAXATION DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the company detailed table index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies which table they appear in.

Table 1: Selected international items, 1989–90 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows selected items from the individual, company, partnership, trust and super fund tax returns for income years 1989–90 to 2008–09. The number of records and amounts are shown.

i To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

GST and other taxes

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 financial year:

- total net goods and services tax (GST) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$44.9 billion, an increase of 8.1% from 2008–09
- wine equalisation tax (WET) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$739 million, an increase of 1.4% from 2008–09
- luxury car tax (LCT) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$482 million, an increase of 28.2% from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of the GST, WET and LCT. It reports liabilities incurred for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years, as reported on business activity statements and other forms.

GST is a tax of 10% on the supply of most goods and services and other taxable supplies (for example, real property and rights) in Australia, including goods that are imported. In most cases, GST does not apply to exports of goods or services, or other items consumed outside Australia.

GST is administered by the ATO on behalf of the Australian Government, and is appropriated to the states and territories. The Australian Government funds the ATO to administer the GST, and is reimbursed by the states and territories. The Australian Customs Service (Customs) collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

A new table (table 12.5) reports the Australian wine equalisation tax (WET) producer rebate claimed by eligible New Zealand wine producers who exported wine to the Australian market in the financial years 2008–09 and 2009–10.

The New Zealand wine producer rebates, starting from the financial year of 2006–07, are now included in the detailed table 1 of this chapter.

GST LIABILITIES

BOX 12.1: Calculating net GST liabilities

Net GST is calculated as:

	Gross GST payable
add	Deferred GST payments on imports
less	Input tax credits
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net GST¹</i>

If net GST is more than \$0, the net difference is payable to the ATO.

If net GST is less than \$0, the net difference can be claimed as a refund.

¹ For taxation statistics purposes, the Net GST reported is the total GST liability, that is, net amounts of GST on the activity statement (GST – input tax credits) plus deferred GST payments on imports.

Note: The net amount of GST on the activity statement can also be affected by increasing and decreasing adjustments.

For the 2009–10 financial year, net GST liabilities increased by 8.1% to \$44.9 billion. Two of the biggest contributors to net GST liabilities, the wholesale trade and the professional, scientific and technical services industries, both increased in the 2009–10 financial year.

The wholesale industry remained the major contributor to GST liabilities in 2009–10 with \$11.9 billion, recording an increase of 5.8% in net GST liabilities from 2008–09. It accounted for 26.4% of total net GST liabilities for 2009–10. The professional, scientific and technical services industry recorded an increase of 5.1% and accounted for 17.4% of the total net GST liabilities.

TABLE 12.1: Net GST liabilities^{1,2}, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Industry ⁴	2008–09 ³		2009–10 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	188,336	–62	181,306	–136
Mining	7,196	–4,942	7,143	–4,810
Manufacturing	87,926	6,374	85,915	6,994
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,360	111	5,332	545
Construction	324,785	5,120	322,151	6,339
Wholesale trade	71,999	11,202	71,672	11,851
Retail trade	134,413	2,987	133,607	3,233
Accommodation and food services	75,858	2,737	76,950	2,911
Transport, postal and warehousing	128,028	2,184	125,720	2,381
Information media and telecommunications	16,650	2,486	16,497	2,683
Financial and insurance services	125,126	5,459	125,459	5,825
Rental, hiring and real estate services	196,969	2,877	198,225	3,776
Professional, scientific and technical services	218,335	7,420	220,194	7,795
Administration and support services	70,082	2,961	70,005	3,000
Public administration and safety	9,849	–8,800	9,612	–10,512
Education and training	32,223	30	32,191	–54
Health care and social assistance	90,502	–1,923	93,105	–2,074
Arts and recreational services	30,557	749	29,812	750
Other services	110,312	1,450	109,725	1,622
Unknown ⁵	10,767	69	13,332	26
ATO GST liabilities	1,935,273	38,488	1,927,953	42,146
Customs collections ⁶		3,050		2,764
Total net GST		41,538		44,910

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Sales tax credits could no longer be deducted from gross GST payable to calculate net GST liabilities for either year.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register. Some recoding has been undertaken for 2008–09 and 2009–10 to better reflect the activities of certain clients.

5 Includes entities that did not state their industry and 'ATO use only' codes.

6 The Australian Customs Service collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

The total number of entities with net GST liabilities decreased from 2008–09 to 2009–10 by 0.4%. There was an increase in the value of net GST liabilities of 9.5%.

The 'Liability of \$10,000,000 or more' category recorded an increase of 7.1% or \$2.3 billion, while the range 'Liability between \$500,000 and \$999,999' recorded the highest growth at 9.7% or \$401 million from 2008–09.

Net GST refunds increased by 0.8% in 2009–10. The range with the largest increase in total net refunds was the 'Refund of \$10,000,000 or more' category. The value of refunds in this category increased by 5.2% or \$1.2 billion from 2008–09.

TABLE 12.2: Net GST liabilities/refunds^{1,2}, by amount, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Net liability/Refund amount	2008–09 ³		2009–10 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Refund of \$10,000,000 or more	492	–23,101	503	–24,309
Refund between \$5,000,000 and \$9,999,999	389	–2,781	349	–2,457
Refund between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999	1,980	–4,229	1,816	–3,952
Refund between \$500,000 and \$999,999	2,239	–1,562	1,984	–1,376
Refund between \$100,000 and \$499,999	17,032	–3,521	16,804	–3,479
Refund between \$10,000 and \$99,999	102,031	–3,050	100,878	–3,006
Refund between \$1 and \$9,999	420,150	–905	416,203	–903
Total refunds	544,313	–39,149	538,537	–39,481
Liability between \$0 and \$9,999	885,118	3,233	874,347	3,199
Liability between \$10,000 and \$99,999	442,581	12,581	447,668	12,766
Liability between \$100,000 and \$499,999	51,713	10,379	54,068	10,851
Liability between \$500,000 and \$999,999	5,951	4,119	6,523	4,519
Liability between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999	5,021	10,361	5,235	10,788
Liability between \$5,000,000 and \$9,999,999	715	4,980	758	5,250
Liability of \$10,000,000 or more	768	31,985	817	34,254
Total liabilities	1,391,867	77,637	1,389,416	81,627
<i>ATO GST liabilities</i>	<i>1,936,180</i>	<i>38,488</i>	<i>1,927,953</i>	<i>42,146</i>
Customs collections ⁴		3,050		2,764
Total net GST		41,538		44,910

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Sales tax credits could no longer be deducted from gross GST payable to calculate net GST liabilities for either year.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

4 The Australian Customs Service collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

INPUT TAX CREDITS

An input tax credit (or GST credit) is an amount a registered entity is entitled to claim to offset the GST paid on inputs the entity acquires to use in its enterprise. However, if a registered entity makes an acquisition for private use and/or to make input-taxed supplies, it cannot claim an input tax credit. Reduced input tax credits are available for certain acquisitions relating to input-taxed financial supplies.

For the 2009–10 financial year, the wholesale trade industry recorded the largest input tax credit claims of \$30.3 billion, accounting for 14.9% of all industry claims. The wholesale trade industry recorded the largest deferred GST payments on imports at \$8.7 billion, accounting for 45.3% of all industry deferred payments.

TABLE 12.3: GST, input tax credits and deferred GST liabilities¹, on imports, by industry, 2009–10 financial year²

Industry ³	No.	Gross GST payable \$m	Input tax credits \$m	Deferred GST payments on imports \$m	Net GST \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	181,306	4,845	5,021	39	–136
Mining	7,143	6,388	12,618	1,421	–4,810
Manufacturing	85,915	24,537	21,991	4,448	6,994
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,332	7,619	7,139	64	545
Construction	322,151	23,647	17,622	314	6,339
Wholesale trade	71,672	33,460	30,328	8,719	11,851
Retail trade	133,607	26,710	24,536	1,059	3,233
Accommodation and food services	76,950	6,198	3,300	13	2,911
Transport, postal and warehousing	125,720	10,461	8,906	826	2,381
Information media and telecommunications	16,497	6,839	4,279	123	2,683
Financial and insurance services	125,459	23,899	19,066	993	5,825
Rental, hiring and real estate services	198,225	9,690	5,982	68	3,776
Professional, scientific and technical services	220,194	18,216	10,902	482	7,795
Administration and support services	70,005	6,075	3,164	89	3,000
Public administration and safety	9,612	3,664	14,509	333	–10,512
Education and training	32,191	2,309	2,427	64	–54
Health care and social assistance	93,105	2,782	4,880	24	–2,074
Arts and recreational services	29,812	2,100	1,357	6	750
Other services	109,725	5,023	3,459	58	1,622
Unknown ⁴	13,332	1,324	1,393	95	26
ATO GST liabilities	1,927,953	225,785	202,879	19,240	42,146
Customs collections ⁵					2,764
Total					44,910

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Data for the 2009–10 financial year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010.

3 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register. Some recoding has been undertaken to better reflect the activities of certain clients.

4 Includes entities that did not state their industry and 'ATO use only' codes.

5 The Australian Customs Service collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

WINE EQUALISATION TAX

From 1 July 2000, sales tax on wine was replaced with the GST and wine equalisation tax (WET). The WET rate is 29% of the wholesale sale value. Wine equalisation tax was designed to ensure that, following the introduction of the GST and removal of sales tax, the price of wine remained stable.

The producer rebate scheme came into effect on 1 October 2004, replacing the cellar door rebate scheme. The producer rebate entitles producers to a rebate of 29% of the wholesale value of domestic wine sales and applications to own use. The maximum rebate from 1 July 2006 is \$500,000 each financial year. Previously the maximum rebates were \$217,500 for 2004–05 and \$290,000 for 2005–06.

For the 2009–10 financial year, the net WET increased by 1.4% from 2008–09.

TABLE 12.4: Wine equalisation tax (WET) liabilities¹, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

	2008–09 ²			2009–10 ²		
	WET payable	WET refund	Net WET	WET payable	WET refund	Net WET
Net WET	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Less than \$100,000	105	190	–85	115	205	–91
\$100,000–\$499,999	35	10	24	34	11	24
\$500,000–\$999,999	26	3	23	27	3	24
\$1,000,000–\$4,999,999	93	6	87	109	5	104
\$5,000,000 or more	670	12	659	672	13	658
ATO WET liabilities	929	221	709	957	237	720
Customs collections ³			21			19
Total⁴			729			739

1 Net WET liabilities take account of the producer rebate entitlements of approved New Zealand participants in the producer rebate scheme.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes processed liabilities at 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, by amount sent to the ATO.

3 The Australian Customs Service collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Effective from 1 July 2005, producers of wine made in New Zealand who are approved as New Zealand participants are also able to claim the producer rebate on the wine they have produced and sold in Australia where WET has been paid on that sale. A New Zealand participant may claim the producer rebate using the approved claim form and with the relevant substantiating documents after the end of the financial year in which entitlement to the rebate arises.

TABLE 12.5: New Zealand wine producer rebate, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
138	16	181	19

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years refers to the year rebates are claimed and includes data processed as at 4 November 2010.

2 The number of participants that received the rebate.

LUXURY CAR TAX

From 1 July 2000, sales tax on luxury cars was replaced by GST and luxury car tax (LCT). Like the WET, LCT was designed to maintain price relativities. It ensured that the price of luxury cars fell by about the same amount as the price of cars just under the LCT threshold following the removal of sales tax and the introduction of GST.

For the 2009–10 financial year, the LCT rate was 33%. The tax applies to vehicles with a GST-inclusive value above the LCT threshold. In 2009–10, the threshold was \$75,000 for fuel-efficient cars and \$57,180 for other cars. These thresholds remained unchanged from 2008–09.

Primary producers can claim a refund of up to \$3,000 for one eligible car purchased or leased in a financial year. Tourism operators can claim a refund of up to \$3,000 for each eligible car purchased or leased in a financial year.

During the 2009–10 financial year, there was a 28.2% increase in total LCT liabilities, reflecting strong sales of new luxury cars. This was due in part to businesses utilising the small business and general business tax breaks provided in the government's stimulus package, together with improving economic conditions.

TABLE 12.6: Luxury car tax liabilities, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial year

Amount paid	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Less than \$100,000	10	2.6	9	1.9
\$100,000–\$499,999	45	12.0	53	11.0
\$500,000–\$999,999	26	7.1	33	6.9
\$1,000,000–\$4,999,999	133	35.7	164	34.2
\$5,000,000 or more	159	42.6	220	46.0
<i>ATO LCT liabilities</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Customs collections ²	3		3	
Total³	376		482	

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes processed liabilities at 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively, by amount sent to the ATO.

2 The Australian Customs Service collects luxury car tax on taxable importations.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF GST AND OTHER TAXES STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 GST, WET and LCT liabilities reported on business activity statements, GST annual returns and information reports as at 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The Customs collection statistics in this chapter are provided by the Australian Customs Service.

A copy of the *Business activity statement* is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF GST AND OTHER TAXES DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed table on selected GST, WET and LCT items for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The table may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Selected GST, WET and LCT items, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows selected GST, WET and LCT items for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 financial year:

- total excise liabilities were \$24.5 billion, a 0.7% increase from 2008–09
- excise from petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels was \$15.7 billion, an increase of 0.8% from 2008–09
- excise from tobacco products was \$5.7 billion, a 0.5% increase from 2008–09
- excise from alcohol products was \$3.1 billion, a 0.4% increase from 2008–09.

Excise duty on stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate is linked to the sale price of the product. The excise liability is calculated based on the volume weighted average realised (VOLWARE) price, the marginal excise rates applied to progressive production and the quantity produced.

For the purpose of this publication, excise revenue is recorded when the products are delivered for home consumption. The time difference between liabilities raised and the receipt of payment for most excisable products is up to one week. For stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate, payment is made on or before the last working day of the month following the month in which it was sold.

INTRODUCTION

Excise duty is levied on certain goods manufactured or produced in Australia. These goods include crude oil, condensate, petroleum products, non-petroleum based fuels (including fuel ethanol and biodiesel fuels), tobacco and alcohol (spirits, beer, liqueur and ready-to-drink products – but not wine subject to the wine equalisation tax).

Excise duties applied to tobacco and alcohol are subject to indexation in February and August each year, in line with upward movements in the consumer price index for the six months to the previous December and June. Indexation is not applied to petroleum products, non-petroleum based fuels or oils and greases.

Excise duty is levied on onshore stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate production, and offshore stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate production from fields within the North West Shelf Project area. Crude oil and condensate from offshore areas located outside the North West Shelf Project area are subject to petroleum resource rent tax.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for this chapter are affected by the 25% increase in the rates of excise duty for tobacco products on and from 30 April 2010.

A new detailed table (table 3) has been added to this chapter showing beer products subject to excise, by tariff classification, on a monthly basis for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years.

EXCISE LIABILITIES

Excise liabilities for the 2009–10 financial year totalled \$24.5 billion, an increase of \$168 million or 0.7% from 2008–09.

TABLE 13.1: Excise liabilities, by commodity, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial year

Commodity	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Petroleum and non-petroleum based fuels ²	15,543	63.8	15,667	63.9
Tobacco	5,711	23.5	5,742	23.4
Beer	1,986	8.2	1,991	8.1
Spirits	1,106	4.5	1,114	4.5
Total³	24,346	100.0	24,514	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 This data includes crude oil and condensate.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NON-PETROLEUM BASED FUELS

Excise is levied on a variety of petroleum products, including gasoline (petrol), diesel, kerosene, heating and fuel oil, and crude oil and condensate. Excise is also levied on non-petroleum based fuels, including fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

Excise liabilities from petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels were \$15.7 billion in 2009–10. This was an increase of \$124 million or 0.8% over 2008–09.

The total quantity of petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels subject to excise in 2009–10 decreased by 1.4% from the previous year to 49,638 megalitres. Petrol decreased by 3% in terms of both the quantity and amount of duty over the previous year, while the quantity of diesel and amount of duty decreased by 2.4%.

There was a decrease of 5.7% in the quantity of other petroleum products, while the duty amount increased by 6.8%. The duty amount increase is attributable to increases in fuel ethanol and biodiesel fuels, whereas the quantity decrease is a result of lower quantities of products that have a lower effective excise rate.

TABLE 13.2: Quantities of petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels subject to excise, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Product	Megalitres ²	2008–09 ¹	Megalitres ²	2009–10 ¹
		Duty \$m		Duty \$m
Petrol	16,991	6,481	16,477	6,285
Diesel	17,573	6,703	17,991	6,862
Other petroleum products				
Fuel oil	219	84	237	91
Heating oil	34	13	28	11
Aviation gasoline	82	2	80	2
Aviation kerosene	2,655	76	2,693	77
Kerosene	29	11	33	12
Oils and greases	364	20	383	21
Other petroleum products ^{3,4}	12,124	2,056	11,428	2,196
Non-petroleum based fuels ^{4,5}	255	97	289	110
Total⁶	50,327	15,543	49,638	15,667

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 One megalitre equals one million litres.

3 Includes crude oil and condensate.

4 Quantity and duty figures for 2008–09 have been updated from what was reported in *Taxation Statistics 2007–08*. This change is due to an excise item having been incorrectly treated as a non-petroleum based fuel product in previous publications.

5 Non-petroleum based fuels include fuel ethanol and biodiesel fuels.

6 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TOBACCO

Tobacco manufacturers in Australia pay excise duty on locally manufactured cigarettes and tobacco products.

The duty rate for tobacco is levied as follows:

- per stick not exceeding 0.8 grams actual tobacco content
- per kilogram for all other products.

In 2009–10, excise liabilities on cigarettes and other tobacco products increased by 0.5% to \$5,742 million from 2008–09. The quantities of cigarettes subject to excise duty decreased by 4.7% to 20.6 billion sticks. The rates of excise duty for tobacco products increased by 25% on and from 30 April 2010.

TABLE 13.3: Quantities of tobacco products subject to excise, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Tobacco	Unit	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
		Quantity	Duty \$m	Quantity	Duty \$m
Cigarettes	Million sticks	21,649	5,517	20,622	5,523
Tobacco	Kilograms	609,164	194	647,686	219
Total			5,711		5,742

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

ALCOHOL

Manufacturers of alcohol not subject to wine equalisation tax have a responsibility to pay excise duty on certain goods.

Excise duty applies to:

- beer (except home brew, which is not subject to excise)
- spirits such as brandy, rum and vodka (unless the spirit is purchased for an approved purpose under the concessional spirits scheme)
- liqueurs
- other alcoholic beverages not subject to wine equalisation tax.

In 2009–10, excise liabilities from alcohol products increased by 0.4% from the previous year.

Spirits manufactured in Australia are generally subject to excise duty, but under some circumstances the duty rate is free. This includes spirits for an approved person to use for an industrial, manufacturing, scientific, medical, veterinary or educational purpose.

Excise duty rates applying to beer vary according to the alcohol content and container size. The duty free threshold for beer is 1.15% alcohol content.

Duty collected for mid-strength beer and bottled full-strength beer increased, while duty for all other beer categories decreased.

TABLE 13.4: Quantities of alcohol products subject to excise, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Alcohol	Megalitres ²	2008–09 ¹	Megalitres ²	2009–10 ¹
		Duty \$m		Duty \$m
Beer				
Bottled beer – low-strength	1.9	66	1.7	61
Bottled beer – mid-strength	5.4	221	5.6	230
Bottled beer – full-strength	34.1	1,382	33.6	1,385
Keg beer – low-strength	0.5	4	0.5	3
Keg beer – mid-strength	1.1	25	1.2	26
Keg beer – full-strength	10.1	288	9.8	285
Non-commercial purposes ³	0.1	..	0.1	..
Spirits				
Other spirits ⁴	3.0	208	3.0	212
Brandy	0.5	31	0.4	29
Ready-to-drink beverages	12.6	868	12.5	873
Total⁵	69.5	3,092	68.4	3,105

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 One megalitre equals one million litres of alcohol.

3 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 The 2008–09 measure of quantity does not include 50.8 megalitres of other spirit products that are free from excise duty. The 2009–10 quantity figure does not include 62.2 megalitres for the same reason.

5 Totals may not add to sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF EXCISE STATISTICS

The statistics reported in this chapter are sourced from excise returns for products cleared for home consumption during 2008–09 and 2009–10.

We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

LIST OF EXCISE DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables on excise are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Excise liabilities, 1996–97 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows excise from beer, spirits, tobacco and petroleum for the 1996–97 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 2: Alcohol products subject to excise, 2003–04 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows excise from alcohol (beer and spirits) by excise tariff classification for the 2003–04 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 3: Beer products subject to excise by tariff classification on a monthly basis, 2008–09 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows monthly excise quantity and liability amounts from beer by excise tariff classification for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years.

❗ To meet privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Fuel schemes

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 financial year:

- total grants paid under the fuel tax credits scheme were \$4,994 million, a 1.4% decrease over 2008–09
- total benefits paid under the product stewardship for oil program decreased by 16.0% from 2008–09 to \$34 million
- total grants paid under the cleaner fuel grants scheme were \$34 million, a decrease of 67% over 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

Excise duty is levied on petroleum products in Australia. Customs duty applies (at the same rate) to imported petroleum products. The ATO administers fuel schemes that aim to:

- cut fuel costs by providing a credit for the fuel tax (excise and/or customs duty) included in the price of fuel, when used for specified activities
- support and encourage the environmentally sustainable management and recycling of used oil
- encourage the manufacture and importation of fuels that have a reduced impact on the environment.

The fuel schemes for the 2009–10 financial year were:

- fuel tax credits
- energy grants credits scheme (EGCS) for alternative fuels
- product stewardship for oil program
- cleaner fuels grants scheme.

This chapter contains statistics on grants or benefits paid under these fuel schemes for the 2009–10 financial year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

The statistics reported in this chapter have been affected by the following changes to fuel schemes:

- claims for ultra low sulphur diesel under the cleaner fuel grants scheme ceased on 31 December 2008
- there has been a decrease in the fuel tax credit rate for taxable fuel used in heavy vehicles travelling on a public road. Prior to 1 January 2009, the rate was 18.51 cents per litre. As a result of increases in the road user charge, the fuel tax credit rate for these heavy vehicles was reduced to 17.143 cents per litre from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009 and 16.443 cents per litre from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010
- entities which claimed over \$3 million in fuel tax credits in a financial year were previously required to join the Greenhouse Challenge Plus Program. This program ceased on 1 July 2009 and entities no longer have to meet the requirements of the program to claim more than \$3 million in fuel tax credits.

FUEL TAX CREDITS

Fuel tax credits commenced on 1 July 2006, as part of reforms to modernise and simplify the fuel tax system and reduce the fuel tax burden on businesses and households (for domestic electricity generation). The energy grants credits scheme was substantially replaced with a single fuel tax credits system for all fuels except alternative fuels (such as liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, compressed natural gas, ethanol and biodiesel).

From 1 July 2008, eligibility for fuel tax credits was expanded to include:

- other taxable fuels such as petrol used for previously eligible EGCS activities – for example, mining, agriculture and fishing
- taxable fuels used in a wider range of business activities, plant, machinery and equipment (these activities attracted a 50% credit).

For the 2009–10 financial year, the amount of fuel tax credits paid was \$4,994 million, a decrease of \$71 million or 1.4%. There were 689,763 fuel tax credit claims made during the 2009–10 financial year, a decrease of 2,442 claims or 0.4%. From an entity perspective the largest decrease in the dollar amount paid for fuel tax credits was for clients in the government sector. The amount paid decreased by \$43 million, but the number of claims increased by 380.

TABLE 14.1: Fuel tax credits paid, by entity, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Entity	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Company	203,930	3,913	202,775	3,918
Partnership	249,315	399	245,416	383
Government	5,696	197	6,076	154
Individual	116,705	101	113,802	93
Other ²	116,559	454	121,694	446
Total³	692,205	5,065	689,763	4,994

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 'Other' includes trusts and super funds.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

From an industry perspective, the largest decrease in the number of claims was by the transport, postal and warehousing industry, with 6,644 fewer claims (and \$80 million less in value).

The mining industry increased its claims by \$142 million, the highest dollar amount increase in fuel tax credits. This industry had an 8.1% growth in the amount claimed.

TABLE 14.2: Fuel tax credits paid, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Industry ²	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No. ³	\$m	No. ³	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	307,237	630	306,901	624
Mining	7,284	1,749	7,343	1,891
Manufacturing	23,535	274	24,237	203
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	8,018	105	8,210	105
Construction	79,385	314	82,518	273
Wholesale trade	23,245	79	24,030	120
Retail trade	16,745	23	17,121	24
Accommodation and food services	4,764	11	4,833	10
Transport, postal and warehousing	157,493	1,170	150,849	1,090
Information media and telecommunications	509	4	500	6
Financial and insurance services	3,706	167	3,367	92
Rental, hiring and real estate services	12,653	42	13,150	36
Professional, scientific and technical services	6,421	280	6,673	338
Administrative and support services	11,323	18	11,998	16
Public administration and safety	5,221	159	5,469	111
Education and training	3,449	4	3,778	4
Health care and social assistance	1,882	2	1,860	2
Arts and recreation services	3,471	4	3,603	25
Other services and other	15,864	29	13,323	24
Total⁴	692,205	5,065	689,763	4,994

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Claims processed during the period may not necessarily relate to fuel purchased during the same period.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2009–10 financial year, the amount of fuel tax credits paid decreased across most of the ranges when compared to 2008–09. The largest percentage decrease in the amount paid was 7.8% or \$10 million in the \$70,000–\$99,999 range. The number of claims in this range fell by 7.3%.

TABLE 14.3: Fuel tax credits claims, by amount paid, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Amount paid ³	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Payable (greater than \$0)	8,559	–114	3,519	–41
\$0–\$29,999 refundable	670,555	1,320	673,827	1,279
\$30,000–\$69,999 refundable	7,016	308	6,491	287
\$70,000–\$99,999 refundable	1,603	134	1,486	124
\$100,000–\$499,999 refundable	3,257	685	3,228	687
\$500,000–\$999,999 refundable	582	414	590	428
\$1,000,000–\$4,999,999 refundable	520	1,030	504	981
\$5,000,000 or more refundable	113	1,287	118	1,249
Total⁴	692,205	5,065	689,763	4,994

1 Data for 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Claims processed during the period may not necessarily relate to fuel purchased during the same period.

3 Claims that are payable (over claims) have amounts owing to ATO, claims with refundable amounts receive payment from ATO.

4 Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

ENERGY GRANTS CREDITS SCHEME

The energy grants credits scheme (EGCS) commenced on 1 July 2003 and on 1 July 2006 was substantially replaced by the fuel tax credits scheme for all fuels except alternative fuels. The rates for alternative fuels have reduced yearly for the past five years, reducing to zero as of 1 July 2010. In the 2009–10 financial year, 425 claims and \$2.6 million in payments were made.

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP FOR OIL PROGRAM

Under the product stewardship for oil program, the government collects an excise levy on relevant petroleum-based oils or synthetic equivalents. The levy applies to both domestic and imported oils and is paid by oil producers and importers. Benefits are paid to recyclers as a volume-based incentive to encourage and increase the environmentally sustainable management and recycling of waste oil and to support economic recycling options. Benefits are provided at different rates, depending on the extent of processing and type of product. The lowest benefits are provided for basic burner fuels and the highest for full recycling into as-new, re-refined base oil.

The Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (formerly the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts) has policy responsibility for the product stewardship for oil program. The ATO administers the program by collecting the oil levy and paying the benefit.

In the 2009–10 financial year, 554 claims and \$34 million in benefits were paid under the product stewardship for oil program. The number of claims, the value of claims and the number of litres claimed decreased by 27.2%, 16.0% and 38.9% respectively, when compared to the previous year. The decrease from the previous year was due to the final step in the phased removal of the additional benefits on 30 June 2009. The additional benefits provided time for waste oil recyclers to adjust to the new excise arrangements by providing temporary financial support over a three-year period.

TABLE 14.4: Product stewardship for oil program payments, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

	2008–09 ^{1,2}			2009–10 ^{1,2}		
	No.	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)	No.	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)
PSO benefits ³	497	31	295,137	522	33	292,178
Additional benefits ⁴	264	9	225,055	32	1	26,219
Total⁵	761	40	520,192	554	34	318,397

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The 2008–09 litres claimed total has been adjusted to reflect the benefits split.

2 Recyclers can register in more than one category and may lodge more than one claim a year.

3 Excludes additional benefits.

4 Additional benefits were paid for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2009.

5 The totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CLEANER FUELS GRANTS SCHEME

The cleaner fuels grants scheme provides payment of a grant for the manufacture and importation of eligible cleaner fuels.

The scheme is designed to encourage the supply of fuels that have a reduced impact on the environment.

From 1 January 2006, the cleaner fuels initiative was extended to ultra low sulphur fuels. The cleaner fuels grant on biodiesel gives an effective excise rate of zero for biodiesel and biodiesel components of blends until 30 June 2011.

In the 2009–10 financial year, the cleaner fuels grants scheme experienced a fall in the value of payments and the number of litres claimed by 66.2% and 98.6% respectively, when compared to the previous year.

Although the grant payable for ultra low sulphur diesel ceased on 31 December 2008, some claims can still be made until 31 December 2011. The significant decrease in grants paid from 2008–09 to 2009–10 reflects the cessation of this entitlement. For biodiesel, the number of claims increased by 63.5% and the value of payments increased by 4.2%.

TABLE 14.5: Cleaner fuels grants scheme payments, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Fuel	2008–09 ¹			2009–10 ¹		
	No.	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)	No. ²	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)
Biodiesel	512	33	86,432	837	34	90,095
Ultra low sulphur diesel ³	237	69	6,890,035	<5	..	6,435
Total⁴	749	102	6,976,467	837	34	96,530

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 The total for the number of claims for 2009–10 does not include ultra low sulphur diesel due to the small number of claimants and privacy requirements. The scheme closed on 31 December 2008.

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF FUEL SCHEME STATISTICS

The statistics for this chapter are sourced from registration and claim forms for fuel tax credits, the energy grants credits scheme, the product stewardship for oil program, the cleaner fuels grants scheme and the fuel sales grants scheme.

More than half of all claims are now lodged electronically via the ATO's electronic commerce interface, the electronic lodgment service, or business activity statements.

LIST OF FUEL SCHEMES DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables relating to the fuel schemes are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Table 1: Fuel tax credits scheme – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2006–07 to 2009–10 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, and the value of fuel tax credits claimed, by industry, for the 2006–07 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 2: Table 2: Energy grants credits scheme (off-road credits) – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 1996–97 to 2009–10 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of energy grants for off-road credits claimed, by industry/operation groups, for the 1996–97 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 3: Table 3: Energy grants credits scheme (on-road credits) – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of energy grants for on-road credits claimed, by industry/operation groups, for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 4: Table 4: Fuel sales grants scheme – quantity and value of claims paid, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of fuel sales grants claimed by clients/entities. The statistics are for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 5: Table 5: Product stewardship for oil program – quantity and value of benefits paid, 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of benefits claimed by clients/entities under the product stewardship for oil program. The statistics are for the 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 6: Table 6: Cleaner fuels grants scheme – number of claims and value of benefits paid, 2003–04 to 2009–10 financial years

This table reports the number of claims/entities, quantity of fuel and the value of benefits claimed under the cleaner fuels grants scheme. The statistics are for the 2003–04 to 2009–10 financial years.

The superannuation system

OVERVIEW

During the 2009–10 financial year:

- the number of self-managed super funds grew by 6.1% while the total value of assets held by these funds grew by an estimated 14.5%
- there were approximately 1.4 million co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, totalling \$1,275 million
- the Lost Members Register continued to grow with the total value of lost accounts increasing by 38%, from \$13.6 billion on 30 June 2009 to \$18.8 billion on 30 June 2010.

INTRODUCTION

Superannuation (super) is a specifically designed long-term investment vehicle for individuals' retirement savings. The retirement income system includes:

- a compulsory element of super – the superannuation guarantee – which requires employers to contribute a minimum level to their employees' super accounts
- a voluntary level of super encouraged by tax concessions and the government's co-contribution scheme
- the age pension and associated social security arrangements that provide an income safety net for retirees.

The ATO plays a major role in administering the compulsory and voluntary elements of the super system. During the period covered by these statistics, the ATO has had responsibility for:

- income tax on super funds (reported in Chapter 4)
- the other income tax aspects of super
- the superannuation guarantee
- the superannuation holding accounts special account
- the Lost Members Register
- unclaimed super monies
- departing Australia super payments
- the regulation of self-managed super funds
- the co-contributions system
- excess contributions tax on individuals
- the superannuation contributions surcharge
- the termination payments surcharge
- the temporary residents measure.

An increasing number of Australians are directly affected by Australia's super system tax regime. By 30 June 2010, there were:

- approximately 1.36 million registered employers
- 431,968 super funds
- \$1.28 trillion in total assets held by super funds.

As at 30 June 2009, approximately 89% of employees had some form of super and there were approximately 32.7 million member super accounts.

During the 2008–09 financial year there were:

- \$39.9 billion in member contributions
- \$71.1 billion in employer contributions
- \$61.9 billion in member benefit payments.

For information reported by super funds for the 2008–09 income year, see Chapter 4.

SUPERANNUATION GUARANTEE SCHEME

The superannuation guarantee scheme requires employers to provide the following to their eligible employees:

- a prescribed minimum level of super support to a complying super fund or retirement savings account
- a choice of super fund that their entitlements are paid to.

Some employees are not eligible for superannuation guarantee contributions because of low salary or wages, age or hours of work.

Most employees can choose the fund they want employers to pay their super contributions into. Employers must provide a *Standard choice form* (NAT 13080) to new employees who are eligible to choose a super fund, within 28 days of the day they start working. Once an employee chooses a fund, employers have two months or by the next due date for payment of super contributions, whichever is earlier, to arrange to pay contributions into that fund.

Employers who fail to provide a minimum level of super support (or to meet their choice of super fund obligations) for all eligible employees, are liable to pay a non-deductible superannuation guarantee charge.

This charge is equal to:

- the employer's total superannuation guarantee shortfalls
- an interest component of 10% per annum calculated from the beginning of the quarter relating to the shortfall to the 28th day of the second month following the end of the quarter, or the date of lodgment of the superannuation guarantee statement (whichever is later)
- an administrative fee for each employee not fully covered, of \$20 per employee per quarter.

The ATO collects the superannuation guarantee charge from employers and facilitates the transfer of the shortfall component, plus interest, to their employees' relevant super accounts. In addition to the superannuation guarantee charge, penalties may apply.

SUPERANNUATION HOLDING ACCOUNTS SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The superannuation holding accounts special account (special account) closed to new employer superannuation guarantee deposits on 30 June 2006. However, the special account still contains accounts where a holder has not yet transferred their money to a super fund or retirement savings account.

The special account may also receive unclaimed superannuation guarantee shortfall component amounts and superannuation co-contribution amounts. At the end of the 2009–10 financial year, the total value of accounts in the special account was \$83.5 million.

Deposits into the special account in 2009–10 totalled \$22 million. The majority of this money was a result of the transfer of money returned from funds, as well as some stale cheques and unclaimed superannuation guarantee shortfall component amounts.

Transfers from the special account in 2009–10 totalled \$70 million and the majority of this money was paid to super funds and retirement savings accounts. Inactive special accounts were also transferred to consolidated revenue.

TABLE 15.1: Superannuation guarantee charge collections and distributions, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Superannuation guarantee charge (SGC)	2008–09 \$m	2009–10 \$m
SGC net cash collections	228	262
Entitlements distributed ¹	292	195
¹ Includes amounts transferred to the superannuation holding accounts special account.		

LOST MEMBERS REGISTER

The ATO maintains a register of accounts that super funds have classified as 'lost'. Super funds report members as lost when they have received unclaimed mail for the member (uncontactable) and/or when the account has not shown activity for some time (inactive).

The total number of lost accounts as at 30 June 2010 was 5.8 million compared to 4.8 million as at 30 June 2009, a 20% increase. The value of the Lost Members Register as at 30 June 2010 was \$18.8 billion, compared to \$13.6 billion as at 30 June 2009, an increase of 38%.

TABLE 15.2: Lost Members Register accounts, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Financial year	2008–09	2009–10
Total accounts at 30 June (millions)	4.8	5.8
Uncontactable accounts (millions)	3.8	4.5
Inactive accounts (millions)	1	1.3
Closing value at 30 June (\$b)	13.6	18.8
Value of uncontactable accounts (\$b)	9.8	12.2
Value of inactive accounts (\$b)	3.8	6.6

UNCLAIMED SUPER MONIES

In general terms, unclaimed super monies are amounts that are payable, in respect of the following groups, where the super provider is unable to ensure that the money will be received by the person who is entitled to it:

- members who have reached eligibility age (currently age 65) and whose accounts are inactive
- non-member spouses who are entitled to a splittable payment
- members who have died and whose accounts are inactive.

(Note: 'inactive accounts' do not have the same definition as 'inactive members', the latter being a term used to define a lost member.)

Before 1 July 2007, the ATO administered unclaimed super payments solely on behalf of Australian Government super funds. However, from 1 July 2007, private sector super funds must now also report and pay unclaimed super to the ATO rather than to the relevant state and territory authorities, as was the situation previously.

State and territory government super schemes may be required to report and pay unclaimed super to the ATO, subject to relevant state and territory law. The unclaimed super amount is held as administered revenue, pending payment to claimants.

The *Temporary Residents' Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 2008* and the *Superannuation (Departing Australia Superannuation Payments Tax) Amendment Act 2008* received Royal Assent on 11 December 2008 and became effective from 18 December 2008 and 1 April 2009 respectively. These acts require super funds to report and pay certain former temporary residents' unclaimed super money to the ATO. This is the reason why the number of unclaimed super accounts and the value of those accounts have increased dramatically during 2009–10.

TABLE 15.3: Unclaimed super, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Financial year	2008–09 No.	2009–10 ¹ No.
Accounts at 30 June	352,806	413,000
Closing value at 30 June (\$m)	205.4	393

¹ As at 30 June 2010, the ATO held \$323 million relating to former temporary residents.

SELF-MANAGED SUPER FUNDS

The ATO assumed regulatory responsibility for self-managed super funds following amendments to the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* in October 1999.

Broadly, the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act defines a self-managed super fund according to the following criteria:

- it has four or fewer members
- no member of the fund is an employee of another member of the fund, unless they are relatives
- each member is a trustee or where the trustee is a body corporate (known as a corporate trustee), each member is a director of the body corporate
- no trustee of the fund or director of the corporate trustee of the fund receives any remuneration for their services in relation to the fund.

While self-managed funds make up 99% of all super funds, they only represent 2.4% of total super member accounts. Self-managed funds now hold 31% of all assets in the Australian super system, making them the largest sector in the super industry.

In 2009–10, 31,135 new funds were registered, compared to 32,491 in the previous financial year.

At the end of 2009–10, there were 428,198 self-managed funds, with 815,399 members. The net growth in the number of self-managed funds was 6.1%, with a net growth in estimated total assets of 16.9%.

TABLE 15.4: Self-managed super funds, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

Financial year	2008–09 ¹	2009–10
Funds (no.)	401,929	428,198
Members ² (no.)	764,580	815,399
Assets (\$m)	334,228	390,833
¹ The 2008–09 figures have been updated.		
² Estimates based on ATO data.		

The majority (91.2%) of self-managed funds have one or two members.

TABLE 15.5: Number of members in self-managed super funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial years

Number of members	Proportion of funds (%)	
	2007–08	2008–09
1	23.0	22.8
2	67.9	68.4
3	4.5	4.4
4	4.6	4.4

The asset allocation below is based on new expanded data collected from the 2009 self-managed super fund annual return.

TABLE 15.6: Asset allocation across self-managed super funds, 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial years¹

Asset type	2007–08 %	2008–09 %
Listed trusts	7.6	5.8
Unlisted trusts	9.0	8.6
Insurance policies	0.1	0.1
Other managed investments	5.7	4.9
Cash and term deposits	25.9	30.0
Debt securities	0.6	0.6
Loans	0.6	0.6
Listed shares	32.0	29.7
Unlisted shares	1.2	1.2
Derivatives and instalment warrants	0.1	0.1
Non-residential real property	9.5	10.8
Residential real property	3.4	3.5
Artwork, collectables, metal or jewels	0.1	0.1
Other assets	3.2	3.3
Overseas shares	0.2	0.2
Overseas non-residential real property	0.0	0.0
Overseas residential real property	0.0	0.0
Overseas managed investments	0.1	0.1
Other overseas assets	0.5	0.4
Total²	100.0	100.0

¹ 2009–10 fund tax return information not available.

² The total component percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SUPERANNUATION CO-CONTRIBUTION

The superannuation co-contribution has operated since 1 July 2003. It is intended to help low and middle income earners save for their retirement. If an eligible person makes personal super contributions, the government will match their contributions with a co-contribution, subject to certain limits.

For the 2009–10 year of entitlement, eligible persons with total income below \$61,920 received a co-contribution of \$1.00 for every dollar of personal contributions – up to a maximum co-contribution of \$1,000. The maximum co-contribution entitlement is reduced by 3.333 cents for each dollar of total income earned above \$31,920, phasing out at the higher income threshold of \$61,920. In 2007, the measure was also extended to eligible people who were self-employed. The income thresholds are indexed annually.

A co-contribution entitlement is determined and paid, generally to an individual's super account, once the ATO matches an individual's income tax return with the member contribution information supplied by a super fund or retirement savings account provider. As income tax return and member contribution information are lodged with the ATO after the end of the relevant income year, the payment of a co-contribution usually occurs in the following income year.

In 2010 the legislation was amended to permanently maintain the current matching rate of 100 per cent and maximum co-contribution payable of \$1,000. Indexation of the income thresholds is frozen for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 years, with indexation of those thresholds to recommence in the 2012–13 year. This means the way an individual's co-contribution entitlement is calculated depends on the financial year in which they made their eligible personal super contributions.

From 1 July 2009, the super co-contribution thresholds are:

	Amount you will receive for every \$1 of personal super contributions	Your maximum entitlement
From 1 July 2009 until 30 June 2012	\$1 for every \$1 contributed, up to a maximum co-contribution of \$1,000 a year.	Maximum entitlement is \$1,000 which, is reduced by 3.333 cents for every dollar of total income over the minimum threshold (\$31,920), up to the maximum threshold (\$61,920).
From 1 July 2012 until 30 June 2013, and for each following year	\$1 for every \$1 contributed, up to a maximum co-contribution of \$1,000 a year.	Maximum entitlement is \$1,000, which is reduced by 3.333 cents for every dollar of total income over the minimum threshold (\$31,920 plus indexation), up to the maximum threshold (indexed lower threshold plus \$30,000).

The number of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in the 2009–10 financial year rose by 17.7% compared to the 2008–09 financial year. This can be attributed to the migration of co-contributions administration to a new system in February 2009, which resulted in a number of co-contribution entitlements being determined in one year and paid the next. As they were not determined and paid in the one year, these entitlements are not included in the 2008–09 data, leading to an abnormal increase to the 2009–10 year.

TABLE 15.7: Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years¹

Co-contribution	2008–09		2009–10	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	1,209,254	1,090	1,423,637	1,275

¹ Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in the financial year relate to personal contributions made in previous income years. The figures in this table refer to payments of original entitlements and do not include credit amendments or interest.

Since the inception of the scheme, more co-contributions have been paid to females than males. This trend continued in the 2009–10 year, where just under 58% of entitlements both determined and paid went to females.

Take up of co-contributions continues to be dominated by those aged between 41 and 60.

TABLE 15.8: Number of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, by age and gender, 2009–10 financial year¹

Age range	Female	Male	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Under 21	27,969	35,852	63,821
21–25	45,281	40,216	85,497
26–30	45,093	32,456	77,549
31–35	60,415	36,352	96,767
36–40	83,463	46,372	129,835
41–45	104,486	59,499	163,985
46–50	128,109	76,005	204,114
51–55	134,871	85,700	220,571
56–60	120,507	94,119	214,626
61–65	62,294	71,940	134,234
66–70	12,641	19,997	32,638
Total	825,129	598,508	1,423,637

¹ Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in 2009–10 relate to personal contributions made in the 2003–04 to 2008–09 income years.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS TAX

From 1 July 2007, super contributions are subject to annual caps. Contributions in excess of the relevant caps will be subject to additional tax. Individuals who exceed one or both of the contributions caps receive an excess contributions tax assessment. Individuals will be taxed at:

- 31.5% on the amount of excess concessional contributions, and
- 46.5% on the amount of excess non-concessional contributions.

Where an excess contributions tax liability arises, the individual will be able to, and in some cases must, withdraw an amount equal to their tax liability from their super fund.

Transitional provisions were put in place to accommodate the commencement of the cap on non-concessional contributions and applied to contributions made between 10 May 2006 to 30 June 2007 inclusive. This included a temporary increase to the non-concessional contributions cap to \$1 million.

TABLE 15.9: Excess contributions tax assessments issued 2009–10 financial year

Excess contributions tax	2009–10
Liabilities raised	\$118 million

These assessments relate to liabilities raised for the transitional period outlined above and 2007–08 years.

SUPERANNUATION SURCHARGE

The superannuation surcharge has been repealed. The surcharge does not apply to super contributions made, or termination payments received, on or after 1 July 2005. However, the surcharge still applies, and continues to be collected, in respect of contributions made before that date. This is generally why the number of assessments and the amount of surcharge collected is decreasing.

The surcharge was generally imposed on certain employer super contributions, deductible personal contributions and certain termination payments. It only applied for high income earners whose taxable income, reportable fringe benefits amounts and surchargeable contributions together exceeded a certain threshold (\$99,710 in 2004–05).

In 2004–05, a maximum surcharge rate of 12.5% applied for adjusted taxable incomes that exceeded a higher income amount of \$121,075. The rate reduces to nil for adjusted taxable incomes under the lower income amount of \$99,710.

TABLE 15.10: Surcharge assessments issued, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years¹

	2008–09 ¹	2009–10 ¹
Surcharge assessments issued	82,886	28,420
Surcharge collected ² (\$m)	69.9	54

1 The 2008–09 and 2009–10 figures relate to surcharge assessments in respect of 2004–05 and previous years.

2 Surcharge collected is comprised of corrections to previous assessments for individuals with a funded super fund, or for individuals with a undefined benefit super fund, as assessments issued are not payable (for example, would be included in collections) until the individual either accesses their benefits (that is, retires) or rolls the benefit into another super fund.

SOURCE OF SUPER STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from the various super systems, fund income tax and regulatory returns processed by 30 June 2010, and the Australian Business Register. Most of the statistics reported in the introduction section of this chapter are sourced from the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority publications, *Quarterly superannuation performance June 2010* and *Annual Superannuation Bulletin June 2009*.

Statistics reported in the self-managed super funds tables have been updated for 2008–09 and prior years to incorporate data received and processed by 30 June 2010. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the fund income tax and regulatory return form is in the appendix. It may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF SUPER DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Superannuation holding accounts special account, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table details the number and value of deposits, the number and value of individual accounts and the total value of the superannuation holding accounts special account for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 2: Selected self-managed super funds demographics, 1999–2000 to 2009–10 financial years

This table details the number of funds, number of members and total value of assets for self-managed super funds for the 1999–2000 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 3: Postcodes of beneficiaries of superannuation co-contributions, 2009–10 financial year

This table contains details of the state/territory and postcodes of individuals who had a superannuation co-contribution both determined and paid during the 2009–10 financial year. Postcodes and state/territory codes used to compile this information were obtained from income tax postal addresses.

16

Pay as you go

❶ OVERVIEW

In 2009–10:

- the ATO processed \$120.0 billion of pay as you go withholding liabilities, an increase of 2.6% from 2008–09
- large pay as you go withholders accounted for 69.0% of all withholding liabilities processed
- the ATO processed \$66.4 billion of pay as you go instalment liabilities, a decrease of 3.7% from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of pay as you go withholding and instalment tax liabilities that are reported to the ATO by entities withholding amounts (income tax) from certain payments to other entities, or for payments towards their own income tax liabilities.

Pay as you go withholding applies generally to payments made, or non-cash benefits provided, on or after 1 July 2000. Payments and transactions subject to withholding are referred to as 'withholding payments'. These payments include: salaries, wages, allowances, bonuses or commissions paid to an employee, payments to company directors, return to work payments, pension or annuity payments, Centrelink or similar payments, non-cash payments that are not captured in the fringe benefits tax system, mining payments, natural resource payments and many others.

Pay as you go instalments are instalments during the income year which go towards a tax payer's expected tax liability. At the end of each income year when a taxpayer's income tax return is assessed, PAYG instalments for the year are credited against the taxpayer's assessment to determine whether the taxpayer owes more tax or is owed a refund. Most taxpayers pay PAYG instalments on a quarterly basis.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics in this chapter may have been affected by changes to personal income tax rates for 2009–10.

PAY AS YOU GO WITHHOLDING

The amount of pay as you go withholding increased by 2.6% during 2009–10, while the number of withholders decreased by 0.3%. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector had a 3.5% decrease in the number of entities withholding, and 2.0% decrease in the amount of withholding. The construction industry had an increase of 1,692 withholders but a decrease of 4.4% in the amount they withheld.

TABLE 16.1: Pay as you go withholding liabilities¹, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years²

Industry ³	2008–09		2009–10	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54,563	1,132	52,655	1,109
Mining	3,480	5,050	3,529	5,200
Manufacturing	50,242	11,071	49,712	11,161
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,475	1,571	2,558	1,964
Construction	117,503	8,420	119,195	8,054
Wholesale trade	37,937	6,384	38,191	6,470
Retail trade	75,096	5,686	75,231	5,854
Accommodation and food services	51,190	2,453	52,433	2,507
Transport, postal and warehousing	37,483	5,658	37,084	5,744
Information media and telecommunications	7,085	2,688	7,068	2,935
Financial and insurance services	36,927	11,708	36,586	10,936
Rental, hiring and real estate services	29,259	2,352	29,612	2,469
Professional, scientific and technical services	100,289	11,974	101,400	12,622
Administration and support services	33,223	6,686	33,395	6,704
Public administration and safety	4,933	14,991	4,928	16,030
Education and training	14,650	4,488	14,766	4,943
Health care and social assistance	49,595	9,565	50,608	10,273
Arts and recreation services	11,156	999	11,141	1,037
Other services	59,168	2,971	59,620	3,235
No industry stated	11,184	1,041	5,012	720
Total pay as you go withholding⁴	787,438	116,888	784,724	119,966

1 Pay as you go withholding is the sum of pay as you go withholding liabilities (including TFN and ABN withholding tax liabilities), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax liabilities. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme and Higher Education Loan Program liabilities.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAY AS YOU GO WITHHOLDERS

The entity making the withholding payment is responsible for withholding amounts from payments to others and sending the amounts to the ATO. Entities are required to register for pay as you go withholding before they can withhold from any payments.

The amount of pay as you go withholding liabilities reported by government entities increased by 7.8%, a \$1.7 billion increase, during 2009–10. Partnerships were the only entity type that experienced a decrease (1.9% or \$46 million) for the same period. Combined, companies and government made up 89.2% of total pay as you go withholding liabilities.

TABLE 16.2: Pay as you go withholding liabilities¹, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years²

Entity type	2008–09		2009–10	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Companies	434,140	82,384	432,995	83,547
Government	4,149	21,761	4,134	23,466
Trusts	156,097	9,105	160,380	9,333
Partnerships	95,755	2,397	91,276	2,351
Individuals	90,283	777	88,876	781
Super funds	7,014	464	7,060	487
Total³	787,438	116,888	784,724	119,966

1 Pay as you go withholding is the sum of pay as you go withholding liabilities (including TFN and ABN withholding tax liabilities), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax liabilities. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme and Higher Education Loan Program liabilities.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TYPE OF WITHHOLDER

Pay as you go withholding entities are classified into three types:

- **small withholders** – generally have total annual withholdings of up to \$25,000 and are required to report and send the amount withheld quarterly through their business activity statements
- **medium withholders** – generally have total annual withholdings of \$25,001 to \$1 million and are required to report and send the amount withheld monthly through their business activity statements
- **large withholders** – generally have total annual withholdings exceeding \$1 million. For these withholders, an amount withheld in any period commencing Saturday and ending Tuesday is payable on the Monday following the period, and an amount withheld in any period commencing Wednesday and ending Friday is payable on the Thursday following the period. Large withholders do not report or send the amounts withheld through their business activity statements. Instead, the ATO provides them with separate arrangements for notifying and sending amounts withheld.

Small withholders represent 66.1% of all entities engaged with pay as you go withholding, yet they only account for 6.3% of the amounts withheld. Large withholders account for only 1.6% of all withholders but account for 68.2% of withholding.

TABLE 16.3: Pay as you go withholding liabilities¹, by type of withholder, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years²

Type of withholder	2008–09		2009–10	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Large (weekly)	13,145	81,096	12,579	81,802
Medium (monthly)	266,447	30,213	253,475	30,607
Small (quarterly)	507,846	5,578	518,670	7,556
Total³	787,438	116,888	784,724	119,966

1 Pay as you go withholding is the sum of pay as you go withholding liabilities (including TFN and ABN withholding tax liabilities), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax liabilities. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme and Higher Education Loan Program liabilities.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAY AS YOU GO INSTALMENTS

The amount of pay as you go instalments declined by 3.7% during 2009–10, due largely to a fall in instalments by the finance and mining sectors of \$1.5 billion and \$0.7 billion respectively. The health care and social assistance sector was the only one to experience growth in the number of payers, 0.8%. This sector also had the greatest growth in the amount paid, 11.2% during 2009–10.

TABLE 16.4: Pay as you go instalments, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years¹

Industry ²	2008–09		2009–10	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47,087	782	43,214	728
Mining	2,714	9,984	2,574	9,265
Manufacturing	41,802	4,326	39,066	3,992
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,317	446	2,187	320
Construction	213,561	3,175	203,219	3,122
Wholesale trade	28,403	4,141	27,447	4,297
Retail trade	47,127	3,236	45,278	3,189
Accommodation and food services	17,888	516	17,308	526
Transport, postal and warehousing	56,138	1,209	51,375	1,190
Information media and telecommunications	8,783	2,219	8,433	2,137
Financial and insurance services	455,598	24,187	433,993	22,649
Rental, hiring and real estate services	82,295	1,859	78,638	1,822
Professional, scientific and technical services	147,778	3,599	141,628	3,579
Administration and support services	48,293	693	45,904	648
Public administration and safety	4,585	72	4,467	74
Education and training	19,884	197	19,027	211
Health care and social assistance	68,479	2,174	69,058	2,417
Arts and recreation services	25,429	455	23,792	477
Other services	52,532	578	50,611	559
No industry stated	676,647	5,096	652,523	5,218
Total pay as you go instalments³	2,047,340	68,944	1,959,742	66,419

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

² The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAY AS YOU GO INSTALMENT PAYERS

The entity making an instalment payment is making a payment to the ATO with respect to a future tax obligation. Entities making instalments generally pay on a quarterly basis, though exceptions may be made for special professionals such as sports professionals and authors.

Pay as you go instalments paid by companies decreased by 5.4% between the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years, while instalments by other entities remained reasonably steady. All entity types experienced a decrease in the numbers paying instalments during 2009–10.

TABLE 16.5: Pay as you go instalments, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years¹

Entity type	2008–09		2009–10	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Companies	355,847	48,030	346,794	45,414
Trusts	7,622	90	6,504	74
Individuals	1,452,153	13,606	1,378,708	13,689
Super funds	231,718	7,218	227,736	7,242
Total²	2,047,340	68,944	1,959,742	66,419

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PAY AS YOU GO STATISTICS

Statistics in this chapter are mainly sourced from activity statements, payment summaries and annual payment summary statements (lodged electronically or in paper form) for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

Copies of the *Business activity statement* and *Instalment activity statement* are in the appendix. Alternatively, they may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF PAY AS YOU GO DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables on PAYG withholding liabilities are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: PAYG withholding, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows PAYG withholding amounts reported to the ATO, broken down by entity type, for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 2: PAYG withholding, by industry, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows PAYG withholding amounts reported to the ATO from different industry groups for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 3: PAYG instalments, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows PAYG instalment amounts reported to the ATO, broken down by entity type, for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 4: PAYG instalments, by industry, 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows PAYG instalment amounts reported to the ATO from different industry groups for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 financial years.

Cost of taxation compliance

❶ OVERVIEW

For the 2008–09 income year:

- the average time taken to complete a business income tax return was 5.7 hours
- the average time taken to complete a *Business activity statement* (BAS) was 2.0 hours
- it took an average of 12.0 hours to complete a fringe benefits tax return
- the average cost of managing tax affairs claimed by an individual was \$320.00.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the time-based cost of compliance data, as reported on the major tax forms used by individuals and businesses. This includes the income tax returns for individuals, companies, trusts and partnerships; BASs (quarterly only) and the fringe benefits tax return. Data is extracted from the time-box label that is included on these forms. Taxpayers may use the time-box to record their estimate of the total time to complete the form in addition to the time required for the compilation of relevant information and record keeping.

The time-box label was introduced in the late 1990s and was placed on all government forms that businesses were required to complete. Recently, this mandatory element was removed, although key forms such as the BAS and tax returns continue to use the time-box label.

There are two time-box labels:

- for simple forms, the label asks taxpayers to estimate the time taken to complete the form (in hours)
- for complex forms, the label asks people to estimate the time taken to prepare for and complete the form (this label is used on the BAS and income tax return forms).

It is not compulsory for taxpayers to complete the time-box. As a result, the percentage of forms with this label completed is generally low. For example, the BAS forms generally have a completion percentage from 25% to 33%, but some forms have a much lower rate than this – between 5% and 10%.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

For the 2008–09 income year, 161,207 entities submitted an income tax return where the time-box contained a value. The minimum average time taken to complete an income tax return was 4.5 hours per taxpayer for individuals. The maximum average time taken was 8.5 hours per taxpayer for partnerships.

TABLE 17.1: Income tax return time-box data – average time¹ to complete form

	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	2007–08 ²	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	2008–09 ²
			Hours per taxpayer			Hours per taxpayer
Company	31,029	231,799	7.5	30,063	220,903	7.3
Fund	15,078	111,276	7.4	16,597	105,037	6.3
Partnership	11,391	92,448	8.1	10,590	89,535	8.5
Trust	13,327	89,787	6.7	13,212	91,141	6.9
Individual ³	92,470	431,313	4.7	90,745	412,267	4.5
Total	163,295	956,623	5.9	161,207	918,883	5.7

1 Large outlier values were removed before averages were calculated.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

3 Taxpayers who completed the individuals – business and professional items schedule only.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – QUARTERLY LODGERS

For the 2008–09 income year, 2,041,818 taxpayers submitted BAS forms where the time-box contained a value. The average time involved in completing a BAS form was 2.0 hours.

TABLE 17.2: Business activity statement submitted quarterly by market segment – average time¹ to complete form

	Number of BAS	Total hours to complete BAS	2007–08 ²	Number of BAS	Total hours to complete BAS	2008–09 ²
			Hours per BAS form			Hours per BAS form
Not-for-profit	3,297	4,422	1.3	3,192	4,457	1.4
Individuals	47,711	17,916	0.4	39,449	15,553	0.4
Micro business	1,982,505	4,029,816	2.0	1,875,838	3,856,993	2.1
Small-medium business	116,972	245,581	2.1	115,011	237,282	2.1
Large business	9,002	9,034	1.0	8,328	8,178	1.0
Total	2,159,487	4,306,769	2.0	2,041,818	4,122,462	2.0

1 Large outlier values were removed before averages were calculated; the government market segment has not been included as there were not enough forms completed with time-box information to be statistically useful.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURNS

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) is the tax paid by employers on a benefit provided to employees in place of, or in addition to, salary and wages. The fringe benefit tax year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year. For the 2008–09 year, 16,019 fringe benefits tax forms were submitted containing an estimate of the time required to complete the form.

The average time to prepare a fringe benefits tax return was 12.0 hours, a decrease of 0.4 hours from the 2007–08 year. Micro businesses recorded the lowest hours per client to complete forms. These entities generally provide few fringe benefits to employees. In contrast, large business and government recorded the largest hours per client, reflecting their use of the fringe benefits tax system to provide benefits to large numbers of their employees.

The average time to complete a fringe benefits tax return is approximately twice that of an income tax return.

TABLE 17.3: FBT form by market segment – average time¹ to complete form

	2007–08 ^{2,3}			2008–09 ²		
	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	Hours per taxpayer	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	Hours per taxpayer
Government	845	37,540	44.4	839	37,316	44.5
Not-for-profit	2,612	26,537	10.2	2,640	25,989	9.8
Micro business	4,052	17,475	4.3	3,734	11,775	3.2
Small-medium business	7,201	70,785	9.8	7,292	72,615	10.0
Large business	1,618	50,044	30.9	1,514	45,170	29.8
Total	16,328	202,381	12.4	16,019	192,865	12.0

1 Large outlier values were removed before averages were calculated.

2 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2008 and 31 October 2009 respectively.

3 Data for the 2007–08 income year has been corrected.

COST OF MANAGING TAX AFFAIRS

The cost of managing tax affairs is taken directly from the label on the individual tax return form. This label records expenses relating to preparing and lodging tax returns and activity statements and includes expenses such as tax agent fees and interest charges imposed by the ATO. For the 2008–09 income year, the cost of managing tax affairs for individuals increased by 6.1% from 2007–08.

TABLE 17.4: Cost of managing tax affairs – individuals

	2007–08 ^{1,2}			2008–09 ¹		
	Number of taxpayers	Total cost \$m	Average cost per taxpayer	Number of taxpayers	Total cost \$m	Average cost per taxpayer
Individuals ³	5,569,723	1,679	\$301.49	5,734,042	1,838	\$320.00

1 Data for the 2007–08 and 2008–09 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Data for the 2007–08 income year has been corrected.

3 This will not include data from the tax return where the taxpayer has claimed the cost of managing tax affairs under an alternate label.

SOURCE OF COST OF COMPLIANCE STATISTICS

Time-based data is extracted from the time-box label which is on the major tax forms individual and business taxpayers are required to complete. While the data values shown are correct, the value recorded by taxpayers may not always be consistent due to their varying interpretations and calculation of the time spent preparing and completing a tax return form.

Cost estimates are based on the income tax return label 'Cost of managing your tax affairs'. This label is only in the individual income tax return and captures the fees that individual taxpayers pay for preparing their income tax return. This label does not capture the fees that businesses pay to tax practitioners.

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2007–08 and 2008–09 income tax returns and BASs processed by 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Fringe benefits tax data is taken from 2007–08 and 2008–09 fringe benefits returns (for the period 1 April to 31 March each year) that have been processed by 31 October 2008 and 31 October 2009 respectively.

Statistics in the detailed tables for the current 2008–09 income year included data processed by 31 October 2009. For all other prior years included data processed by 31 October of their respective income year.

A copy of each of the tax return forms is in the appendix which may be viewed or downloaded in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

LIST OF COST OF COMPLIANCE DETAILED TABLES

The following cost of compliance detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded as PDF or Excel files.

The items referred to in the detailed table are items declared on the returns. A copy of each of the returns is in the appendix.

Table 1: Tax return forms, cost of compliance data for 1998–99 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows cost of compliance data for BASs (quarterly only); and company, partnership, trust, fund, fringe benefits tax and individual return forms.

Table 2: FBT form, by employee benefit count and market segment – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows cost of compliance data for FBT returns, by the number of employees receiving benefits and market segment.

Table 3: Income tax return time-box data, by total business income – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows cost of compliance data for company, fund, individual, partnership and trust returns, by total business income.

Table 4: Income tax return time-box data, by market segment – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows cost of compliance data for company, fund, partnership, trust and individual entities by market segment, for 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years.

Table 5: BAS submitted quarterly, by market segment and role indicators – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows the number of entities and the total and average hours taken to complete all BASs for a particular income year, by market segment and role indicator (combinations of GST, PAYG withholding, PAYG instalments and FBT instalment) for 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years.

Table 6: Income tax return time-box data by lodgment method – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years

This table shows cost of compliance data for company, fund, partnership, trust and individual entities, by lodgment method for 2006–07 to 2008–09 income years.

Table 7: Cost of compliance index – trend over time, 2001–02 to 2008–09 income years

This table examines the cost of compliance data as a series of index numbers for key tax and super forms and the cost of managing tax affairs. It is used to compare the movement in the cost of compliance burden over time.

Industry benchmarks

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the ATO has worked with community groups, industry representatives and tax practitioners on a range of activities. These activities are aimed at maintaining the integrity of the tax system, encouraging and improving record keeping practices among businesses, and reducing compliance costs for businesses. Providing industry benchmarks in the form of financial ratios and activity statement ratios is one such activity.

In providing benchmarks, the ATO aims to have a more direct impact on taxpayer behaviour before tax returns are prepared and lodged.

The benchmarks help tax advisers identify averages for groups of activities and, therefore, businesses that vary significantly from those averages. Tax advisers can use this information to determine the reasons for any variation and identify action that should be taken to correct problems and improve business practices – in particular, those related to record keeping.

The business community and business owners generally use benchmarks to compare the performance of their business with industry averages. The business community may also use these ratios when evaluating job tenders. The gross profit and net profit ratios of a business compared to the industry average may be one factor taken into account in deciding whether a particular tender is successful.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

Financial ratio data related to gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover provides useful indicators of business activity and performance for tax practitioners, the business community and the ATO. The data is widely used in external publications and can be calculated from income tax return data.

The industry benchmark detailed tables contain financial ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities. We have used the ratios calculated for each business activity to produce two sets of mean average ratio values. The first set includes both profit making and loss making entities. It provides a benchmark figure for an entire business activity/industry division, group or class (one digit, three digit and four digit ANZSIC classifications respectively). The second set of ratios excludes businesses that return a loss, providing an industry average for 'profitable' businesses only.

BOX 18.1: Financial ratios calculated¹

Gross profit ratio: total business income minus cost of sales, divided by total business income.

Net profit ratio: total business income minus total expenses, divided by total business income.

Wages to turnover ratio: salary and wages paid, divided by total business income.

¹ Calculated from income tax return labels.

ACTIVITY STATEMENT RATIOS

Activity statement data helps the ATO identify and address issues likely to have a negative impact on revenue as they emerge, rather than after they become ingrained business practice.

The industry benchmark detailed tables contain activity statement ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities. As with the financial ratios, activity statement ratios calculated for each business activity have been used to produce two sets of mean average ratio values.

The first set includes both profit making and loss making entities. It provides a benchmark figure for an entire business activity/industry division, group or class (one digit, three digit and four digit ANZSIC classifications respectively). The second set of ratios excludes businesses that return a loss, providing an industry average for 'profitable' businesses only.

BOX 18.2: Activity statement ratios calculated¹

Wages to sales ratio: Total salary, wages and other payments (W1)², divided by total sales (G1)².

Expenses to sales ratio: Non-capital purchases (G11)² plus total salary, wages and other payments (W1)², divided by total sales (G1)².

Net GST to sales ratio: GST on sales or GST instalments (1A)² minus GST on purchases (1B)², divided by total sales (G1)².

¹ Calculated from *Business activity statement* labels.

² Activity statement labels.

EXCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Including some cases, when analysing a large population, can produce misleading results. For example, income tax return labels used in the calculations may not have been completed or not completed correctly, or the ratios for an individual entity are exceptional and would distort the calculation of a true industry average.

In an attempt to improve the quality of the end product, we have developed and applied certain exclusion criteria. A list and explanation of these exclusion criteria is included in all the industry benchmark tables.

Despite applying these exclusion criteria, it is still important to recognise that the benchmarks developed are not definitive and should not be used in isolation. For example, there are a range of legitimate reasons why businesses vary from industry averages and, conversely, why businesses with ratios close to the industry average may have compliance problems or other financial difficulties. Also, an average ratio calculated using a large population is generally more reliable than one calculated from a small population.

Benchmarks are most useful as a guide when considered over a period of time or in conjunction with other information. For example, the age of the business and its performance over a number of years should also be taken into account when considering its viability.

SOURCE OF INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS

The data used to calculate the financial ratios for the business activities and entities was sourced from the 2008–09 individual, company, partnership and trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010.

The goods and services tax (GST) and pay as you go withholding liabilities for the 2008–09 financial year used for calculating activity statement ratios are sourced from activity statements, annual GST returns and annual GST information reports.

LIST OF FINANCIAL RATIOS DETAILED TABLES

Each detailed table contains gross profit ratios, net profit ratios and wages to turnover ratios for business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions, groups and classes listed in the ATO publication *Business industry codes 2009* (NAT 1827).

- ❗ Ratios may not be available in the financial ratio detailed tables for some business (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) group or class codes and/or entities because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

Each of the financial ratio tables is divided into three parts. Part A contains benchmark ratios calculated for broad industries (or ANZSIC divisions). The ratios for fine industry groups (or three digit ANZSIC groups) are presented in Part B and for fine industry classes (or four digit ANZSIC classes) in Part C.

Table IN1: Individual industry financial ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all individuals. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table IN2: Individual industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all individuals falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total business income groupings.

Table CO1: Company industry financial ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all companies. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table CO2: Company industry financial ratios, by total income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all companies falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total income groupings.

Table PA1: Partnership industry financial ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all partnerships. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table PA2: Partnership industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all partnerships falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total business income groupings.

Table TR1: Trust industry financial ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all trusts. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table TR2: Trust industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2008–09 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all trusts falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total business income groupings.

LIST OF ACTIVITY STATEMENT RATIO DETAILED TABLES

There are three main types of industry benchmark activity statement ratio detailed tables. They all contain expenses to sales ratios, wages to sales ratios, and net GST paid to sales ratios for business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups and classes listed in *Business industry codes 2009* (NAT 1827).

❗ Ratios may not be available for all entities because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, there are data quality problems or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

Table INAS1: Individual industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all individuals falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table INAS2: Individual industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all individuals falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

Table COAS1: Company industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all companies falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table COAS2: Company industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all companies falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income grouping.

Table PAAS1: Partnership industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all partnerships falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table PAAS2: Partnership industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all partnerships falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

Table TRAS1: Trust industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all trusts falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table TRAS2: Trust industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2008–09 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all trusts falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes for the income year indicated. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

i To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Individual sample file

OVERVIEW

In summary, the 2008–09 sample file:

- represents 1% of returns lodged by individuals
- contains around 123,000 individual records
- contains 50 data items, including demographic information such as gender, marital status, year of birth (five-year range), occupation code (one digit level) and geographic region (based on postcodes) – the remainder of the data items are income, deductions, losses and some other indicators sourced from individual tax returns.

INTRODUCTION

In the *Taxation statistics 2006–07* publication, the ATO embarked on an ambitious project to produce and release confidentialised 1% sample files containing individual tax return information. This was an attempt to satisfy the requirements of more advanced users of tax data and further demonstrates our commitment to an open and transparent tax system.

The files are confidentialised in order to protect the identities of those contained in the files. Last year, sample files were released for the 2003–04, 2004–05, 2005–06, 2006–07 and 2007–08 income years. The data in these sample files was based on data contained in *Taxation statistics* for each of these income years.

This year we are releasing the sixth sample file, which is for the 2008–09 income year and is based on data contained in *Taxation statistics 2008–09*. Each year, we will release a sample in conjunction with the release of *Taxation statistics*.

OBJECTIVES

To meet demand in the tax community for information:

- to meet the data needs of many advanced users of tax data by allowing them to source the information directly from the sample file rather than being limited to the publicly available data (in the *Taxation statistics*) or having to request data from the ATO
- to provide a more detailed range of data, including views not previously published by the ATO.

To allow for greater depth and breadth of information to be generated from researchers:

- to enable researchers to access data at a finer level than is currently available in the *Taxation statistics* publication
- to allow researchers to model the impact on individual taxpayers of changes to the tax system
- to allow researchers to conduct more detailed research and analysis
- to stimulate academic insight and findings, possibly previously not examined by the ATO.

To provide other benefits:

- to maximise the use of ATO data at minimal cost
- to demonstrate greater accountability and openness on the part of the ATO.

ACCESSING THE FILES

The five sample files may be accessed by anyone conducting legitimate research. You can obtain an application to access the files by emailing taxstats@ato.gov.au

SOURCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE

The data used to compile the 2008–09 unit record sample file has been sourced from the 2008–09 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010.

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE DETAILED TABLES

The following individual sample file detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. The tables may be viewed or downloaded in PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Benchmarking data for the 2008–09 individual sample file

This table contains benchmarking data for the 2008–09 individual sample file against the data published in *Taxation statistics 2008–09*.

Table 2: Items included in the 2008–09 individual sample file

This table contains specifications for the items included in the 2008–09 individual sample file.

20

Appendixes

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR

162 | Taxation statistics 2008–09

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Income****1 Salary or wages**

Your main salary and wage occupation

Occupation code

X

Payer's Australian business number

Tax withheld
(do not show cents)Income
(do not show cents)**2 Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees etc****3 Employer lump sum payments**Amount A in lump
sum payments box

TYPE

5% of amount B in
lump sum payments box**4 Employment termination payments (ETP)**

Date of payment

Taxable component

TYPE

Payer's
ABN**5 Australian Government allowances and payments like
newstart, youth allowance and austudy payment****6 Australian Government pensions and allowances**You must also complete item **T2** or **T3** in **Tax offsets** on page 4.**7 Australian annuities and superannuation income streams**

Taxable component

Taxed element

Untaxed element

Lump sum in arrears – taxable component

Taxed element

Untaxed element

8 Australian superannuation lump sum payments

TYPE

Date of payment

Taxable component

Taxed element

Payer's
ABN

Untaxed element

9 Attributed personal services income**Total tax withheld**

Add up the



boxes.

\$

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

✓ Attach all requested attachments here.

10 Total reportable fringe benefits amounts **W** -00

11 Gross interest

Tax file number amounts
withheld from gross interest **M**

Gross interest **L** -00

12 Dividends

Unfranked amount **S** -00

Franked amount **T** -00

Tax file number amounts
withheld from dividends **V**

Franking credit **U** -00

I Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENT INCOME OR LOSS** on page 7 and write it here.

-00 **LOSS**

TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS

Add up the income amounts and deduct any loss amount in the **I** boxes.

-00 **LOSS**

F

Deductions

D1 Work related car expenses

A -00 **CLAIM**
TYPE

D2 Work related travel expenses

B -00

**D3 Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective
clothing, laundry and dry cleaning expenses**

C -00 **CLAIM**
TYPE

D4 Work related self-education expenses

D -00 **CLAIM**
TYPE

D5 Other work related expenses

E -00

D6 Low value pool deduction

K -00

D7 Interest and dividend deductions

I -00

D8 Gifts or donations

J -00

D9 Cost of managing tax affairs

M -00

D Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENT DEDUCTIONS** on page 8 and write it here.

-00

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

Items **D1** to **D** – add up the **I** boxes.

-00

SUBTOTAL

TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS less TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

-00 **LOSS**

Losses

L1 Tax losses of earlier income years

Primary production losses carried
forward from earlier income years

Q -00

Primary production losses
claimed this income year

F -00

Non-primary production losses carried
forward from earlier income years

R -00

Non-primary production losses
claimed this income year

Z -00

TAXABLE INCOME OR LOSS

Subtract amounts at **F** and **Z** item **L1**
from amount at **SUBTOTAL**.

\$ -00 **LOSS**

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Adjustments

A1 Under 18

If you were under 18 years of age on 30 June 2009 you must complete this item or you may be taxed at a higher rate. Read the information on **A1** in *TaxPack 2009* for more information.

J .00 TYPE

A2 Part-year tax-free threshold

Read the information on **A2** in *TaxPack 2009* before completing this item.

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

 Months eligible for threshold **N**

F

Spouse details – married or de facto

If you had a spouse during 2008–09, did you complete any of the following items or do you consent to use part or all of your 2009 tax refund to repay your spouse's Family Assistance Office debt?

- T1** Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper
T2 Senior Australians (includes age pensioners, service pensioners and self-funded retirees)
T3 Pensioner
M1 Medicare levy reduction or exemption
M2 Medicare levy surcharge and you printed **N** in the box at **E**
T8 Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse

NO ☐ You do not need to complete this section. Go to page 6.

YES ☐ You must complete this section. Complete the information required below then go to page 6.

Spouse's surname or family name	
Spouse's given names	

Spouse's date of birth	K	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Day</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Month</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 25%;"></th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table>	Day	Month	Year						Spouse's sex Print X in the relevant box.	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
Day	Month	Year											

Did you have a spouse for the full year 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009? **L** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If you did not have a spouse for the full year, write the dates you had a spouse between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009.

From **M**

Day	Month	Year

 to **N**

Day	Month	Year

The information below relates to your spouse's income – the list shows which details you need to complete.
If you have completed:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • item T1, | complete R |
| • item T2 or T3, | complete O , T , P and Q |
| • item M1 (V or W), | complete O |
| • item M1 (Y only), | complete O if you had a spouse on 30 June 2009 |
| • item M2 and if you printed N for no at E , | complete O , T , U and S if you had a spouse for all of 2008–09 or your spouse died during the year |
| • item T8, | complete O and S . |

For any of the following that you are required to complete, if the amount is zero, write 0.

Spouse's 2008–09 taxable income	O	<input type="text"/>	·00
Your spouse's share of trust income on which the trustee is assessed under section 98 and which has not been included in spouse's taxable income	T	<input type="text"/>	·00
Contributions to your spouse on which family trust distribution tax has been paid which your spouse would have had to show as assessable income if the tax had not been paid	U	<input type="text"/>	·00
Your spouse's total reportable fringe benefits amounts	S	<input type="text"/>	·00
Amount of any Australian Government pensions and allowances that your spouse received in 2008–09 (not including exempt pension income)	P	<input type="text"/>	·00
Amount of any exempt pension income that your spouse received in 2008–09 (make sure you only include your spouse's exempt pension income)	Q	<input type="text"/>	·00
Your spouse's 2008–09 separate net income	R	<input type="text"/>	·00

F

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

17 Net farm management deposits or withdrawals

E .00 ☐ ^{LOSS} **F**

18 Capital gains

Did you have a capital gains tax event during the year? **G** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

You must print **Y** at **G** if you received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Did this CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant? **Q** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Net capital gain **A** .00

Total current year capital gains **H** .00

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** .00

19 Foreign entities

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC)? **I** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

CFC income **K** .00

Have you **ever**, either directly or indirectly, caused the transfer of property – including money – or services to a non-resident trust estate? **W** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Transferor trust income **B** .00

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)? **J** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

FIF and FLP income **C** .00

20 Foreign source income and foreign assets or property

Assessable foreign source income **E** .00

Net foreign employment and net foreign pension or annuity income **WITHOUT** an undeducted purchase price **L** .00 ☐ ^{LOSS}

Net foreign pension or annuity income **WITH** an undeducted purchase price **D** .00 ☐ ^{LOSS}

Net foreign rent **R** .00 ☐ ^{LOSS}

Other net foreign source income **M** .00 ☐ ^{LOSS}

Also include at **F** Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company that you have received indirectly through a partnership or trust distribution.

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **F** .00

Exempt foreign employment income **N** .00

Foreign income tax offsets **O** .00

During the year did you own, or have an interest in, assets located outside Australia which had a total value of AUD\$50,000 or more? **P** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

F

21 Rent

Gross rent **P** .00

Interest deductions **Q** .00

Capital works deductions **F** .00

Other rental deductions **U** .00

Net rent **P** less (**Q** + **F** + **U**) .00 ☐ ^{LOSS}

22 Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies

W .00

23 Forestry managed investment scheme income

A .00

24 Other income

Type of income
 Category 1 **Y** .00
 Category 2 **V** .00

Employee share schemes

Do you elect to be taxed this year on the discounts you received on all the qualifying shares, rights, options and stapled securities you acquired under an employee share scheme in 2008–09? If yes, print **Y** at **C** and write the assessable amount of the discounts at **B**. If no, leave blank.

Assessable amount of the discounts **B** .00

Tax withheld – lump sum payments in arrears **E** .00

Taxable professional income **Z** .00

F

TOTAL SUPPLEMENT INCOME OR LOSS

Items 13 to 24 – add up the ☐ boxes for income amounts and deduct any loss amounts in the ☐ boxes. .00 ☐ ^{LOSS}

Transfer this amount to **I** on page 3. ←

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Business and professional items section

P1 Personal services income (PSI)

Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Did you receive any personal services income?

YES ☐ Read on. **NO** ☐ Go to item **P2**.

Part A

Did you satisfy the results test?

P **NO** ☐ Read on. **YES** ☐ Go to item **P2**.

Have you received a personal services business determination(s) that was in force for the whole of the period you earned PSI?

C **NO** ☐ Read on. **YES** ☐ Go to item **P2**.

Did you receive 80% or more of your PSI from one source?

Q **NO** ☐ Read on. **YES** ☐ Go to part B.

If you received less than 80% of your PSI from each source for the whole of the period you earned PSI and you satisfied any of the following personal services business tests, indicate which business test(s) you satisfied. Print **X** in the appropriate box(es). Refer to the publication *Business and professional items 2009* before you complete this item.

Unrelated clients test **D1** ☐ Employment test **E1** ☐ Business premises test **F1** ☐ If you printed **X** at **D1**, **E1** or **F1**, go to item **P2** below; otherwise go to part B.

Part B

Do not show amounts at part B that were subject to foreign resident withholding. Show these at item **P8**.

PSI – voluntary agreement **M** .00
 PSI – where Australian business number not quoted **N** .00
 PSI – labour hire or other specified payments **O** .00
 PSI – other **J** .00
 Deductions for payments to associates for principal work **K** .00
 Total amount of other deductions against PSI **L** .00

Net PSI (**M** + **N** + **O** + **J**) less (**K** + **L**) **A** .00 **F**

Transfer the amount at **A** above to **A** item **14** on page 6.

Complete items **P2** and **P3**. Do not show at item **P8** any amount you have shown at part B of item **P1**.

P2 Description of main business or professional activity

Industry code **A**

P3 Number of business activities

B

P4 Status of your business – print **X** in one box only.

Ceased business **C1** ☐

Commenced business **C2** ☐

P5 Business name of main business and Australian business number (ABN)

ABN

P6 Business address of main business

Suburb or town

State

D

Postcode

P7 Did you sell any goods or services using the internet?

Q ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

F

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

P8 Business income and expenses

Income

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where Australian business number not quoted	C <input type="text" value="00"/>	D <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	A <input type="text" value="00"/>	B <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments – voluntary agreement	E <input type="text" value="00"/>	F <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments	N <input type="text" value="00"/>	O <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Assessable government industry payments	G <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	H <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Other business income	I <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	J <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>

Total business income TYPE TYPE TYPE

Expenses

Opening stock	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	K <input type="text" value="00"/>
Purchases and other costs	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	L <input type="text" value="00"/>
Closing stock	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	M <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>
Cost of sales (K + L – M)	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small> F
Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	U <input type="text" value="00"/>
Contractor, subcontractor and commission expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F <input type="text" value="00"/>
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	G <input type="text" value="00"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	I <input type="text" value="00"/>
Lease expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	J <input type="text" value="00"/>
Rent expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	K <input type="text" value="00"/>
Interest expenses within Australia	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	Q <input type="text" value="00"/>
Interest expenses overseas	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	R <input type="text" value="00"/>
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	M <input type="text" value="00"/>
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	N <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	O <input type="text" value="00"/>
All other expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	P <input type="text" value="00"/>

Total expenses
Add up the boxes for each column. **S** TYPE **T** TYPE TYPE

Reconciliation items

Deduction for environmental protection expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	V <input type="text" value="00"/>
Section 40-880 deduction	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	A <input type="text" value="00"/>
Business deduction for project pool	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	L <input type="text" value="00"/>
Small business and general business tax break	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F <input type="text" value="00"/>
Landcare operations and business deduction for decline in value of water facility	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	W <input type="text" value="00"/>
Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	X <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>
Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	<input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>	H <input type="text" value="00"/> <small>TYPE</small>

Net income or loss from business this year **B** TYPE **C** TYPE TYPE

Deferred non-commercial business losses from a prior year **D** **E**

Net income or loss from business **Y** TYPE **Z** TYPE TYPE **F**

Transfer the amounts at **Y** and **Z** to item 15 on page 6.

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***P9 Business loss activity details**

Show details of up to three business activities in which you made a net loss this year. List them in order of size of loss – greatest first. If you print loss code 8 at **G**, **M** or **S** you must also complete item 16 on page 6.

Activity 1 Description of activity **D** **F**

Industry code **E** Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **F** ☐

Type of loss **G** ☐ Reference for code 5 **C** Code **Y** Year **A** Number

Deferred non-commercial business loss from a prior year **H** **.00** Net loss **I** **.00** **F**

Activity 2 Description of activity **J** **F**

Industry code **K** Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **L** ☐

Type of loss **M** ☐ Reference for code 5 **C** Code **Y** Year **A** Number

Deferred non-commercial business loss from a prior year **N** **.00** Net loss **O** **.00** **F**

Activity 3 Description of activity **P** **F**

Industry code **Q** Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **R** ☐

Type of loss **S** ☐ Reference for code 5 **C** Code **Y** Year **A** Number

Deferred non-commercial business loss from a prior year **T** **.00** Net loss **U** **.00** **F**

P10 Small business entity depreciating assets

For completion by small business entities only. Small business entities using this concession are not required to complete a *Capital allowances schedule 2009*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000)

A **.00**

Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years)

B **.00**

Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more)

C **.00**

Other business and professional items

P11 Trade debtors **E** **.00**

P12 Trade creditors **F** **.00**

P13 Total salary and wage expenses **G** **.00** TYPE ☐

P14 Payments to associated persons **H** **.00**

P15 Intangible depreciating assets first deducted **I** **.00**

P16 Other depreciating assets first deducted **J** **.00**

P17 Termination value of intangible depreciating assets **D** **.00**

P18 Termination value of other depreciating assets **K** **.00**

P19 Trading stock election **P** ☐

Print **Y** for yes or leave blank.

Hours taken to prepare and complete the Business and professional items section

S

F

Individual tax return 2009

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

PAGE 11

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Family Assistance Office consent**

Complete this section only if you consent to use part or all of your 2009 tax refund to repay your spouse's Family Assistance Office (FAO) debt.

Complete the details below only if:

- you were the spouse of a family tax benefit (FTB) claimant, or the spouse of a child care benefit claimant on 30 June 2009 – and
- your spouse has given you authority to quote their customer reference number (CRN) on your tax return – if your spouse does not know their CRN they can contact FAO – and
- your spouse has a debt due to the FAO or expects to have a FAO debt for 2009 and
- you expect to receive a tax refund for 2009 and
- you consent to use part or all of your tax refund to repay your spouse's FAO debt.

Spouse's CRN **Z**

Important: You also need to provide your spouse's name, date of birth and their sex on page 5.

I consent to the Tax Office using part or all of my 2009 tax refund to repay any FAO debt of my spouse, whose details I have provided on page 5. I have obtained my spouse's permission to quote their CRN.

Your
signature

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Taxpayer's declaration

Read and sign the declaration after completing your tax return, including the Supplementary section, Business and professional items section and other schedules if applicable.

I declare that:

- the information provided to my registered tax agent for the preparation of this tax return is true and correct, and
- I authorise my registered tax agent to lodge this tax return.

Taxpayer's
signature

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Important: The tax law imposes heavy penalties for giving false or misleading information.

The Tax Office will issue your assessment based on your tax return. However, the Tax Office has some time to review your tax return, and issue an amended assessment if a review shows inaccuracies that change the assessment. The standard review period is two years but for some taxpayers it is four years.

Privacy:

The Tax Office is authorised by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to request you to quote your tax file number (TFN). It is not an offence not to quote your TFN. However, your assessment may be delayed if you do not quote your TFN. The Tax Office is also authorised by the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999* to ask for the other information on this tax return. We need this information to help us to administer the taxation laws. We may give this information to other government agencies as authorised in taxation law – for example, benefit payment agencies such as Centrelink, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, and the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs; law enforcement agencies such as state and federal police; and other agencies such as the Child Support Agency, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register.

Tax agent's declaration

I,

declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Agent's signature

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Client's reference

Contact name


Agent's telephone number

Area code

Telephone number

Agent's reference number

COMPANY TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR

 <p>Australian Government Australian Taxation Office</p>	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Company tax return</h3> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Day Month Year </div> to <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Day Month Year </div> </div> <p style="font-size: small;">Or specify period if part year or approved substitute period.</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0; color: #2c3e50;">2009</h2>
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Notes to help you prepare this tax return are in the *Company tax return instructions 2009* (the instructions), available from the Tax Office.

Tax file number (TFN)

Is a payment due?

Is a refund due?

Name of company and Australian business number (ABN)

ABN

Previous name of company
If the company name has changed, print the previous name **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged and show Australian company number (ACN) or Australian registered business number (ARBN).

ACN or ARBN*

* Cross out whichever is not applicable

Current postal address
If the address has not changed, print it **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Suburb or town
State
Postcode

Postal address on previous tax return
If the address has changed, print the previous address **exactly** as shown on the last tax return lodged.

Suburb or town
State
Postcode

Business address of main business

Suburb or town
State
Postcode

Final tax return

NAT 0656–6.2009
IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed
PAGE 1

COMPANY TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***1 Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code**

	ABN or country code*
* Cross out whichever is not applicable	

Immediate holding company name and ABN

	ABN

2 Description of main business activity

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Industry code **B**

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Percentage of foreign shareholding **A**

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 %**3 Status of company** – print **X** in a box if applicable

Cooperative D1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Limited partnership D6 <input type="checkbox"/>	Public D10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Resident C1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-profit D3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate unit trust D7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-resident C2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Strata title D4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Public trading trust D8 <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-resident permanent estab. C3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pooled development fund D5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Private D9 <input type="checkbox"/>
		FHSA Trust D11 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Consolidated head company Z1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Consolidated subsidiary member Z2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Multiple business E1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Ceased business E2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Commenced business E3 <input type="checkbox"/>

4 Interposed entity election status

If the company has made, or is making, one or more interposed entity elections, write the four-digit **income year specified** of the earliest election (for example, for the 2008–09 income year write 2009).

L				
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If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R** and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2009*.

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COMPANY TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Information statement To be completed by all companies

6 Calculation of total profit or loss

Income

Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	B	<input type="text"/>	
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	A	<input type="text"/>	
Other sales of goods and services	C	<input type="text"/>	
Gross distribution from partnerships	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CODE
Gross distribution from trusts	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CODE
Forestry managed investment scheme income	X	<input type="text"/>	
Gross interest	F	<input type="text"/>	
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	G	<input type="text"/>	
Total dividends	H	<input type="text"/>	
Fringe benefit employee contributions	I	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CODE
Assessable government industry payments	Q	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CODE
Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value	J	<input type="text"/>	
Other gross income	R	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total income	S	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> F

Expenses

Foreign resident withholding expenses	B	<input type="text"/>	
Cost of sales	A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	C	<input type="text"/>	
Superannuation expenses	D	<input type="text"/>	
Bad debts	E	<input type="text"/>	
Lease expenses within Australia	F	<input type="text"/>	
Lease expenses overseas	I	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you need to complete a Research and development tax concession schedule 2009?
Rent expenses	H	<input type="text"/>	
Interest expenses within Australia	V	<input type="text"/>	
Interest expenses overseas	J	<input type="text"/>	
Royalty expenses within Australia	W	<input type="text"/>	
Royalty expenses overseas	U	<input type="text"/>	
Depreciation expenses	X	<input type="text"/>	
Motor vehicle expenses	Y	<input type="text"/>	
Repairs and maintenance	Z	<input type="text"/>	
Unrealised losses on revaluation of assets to fair value	G	<input type="text"/>	
All other expenses	S	<input type="text"/>	
Total expenses	Q	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total profit or loss

Subtract Total expenses	Q	<input type="text"/>	
from Total income	S	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> F

7 Reconciliation to taxable income or loss

Total profit or loss amount shown at **T** item 6

Did you have a CGT event during the year?

G ☐

Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. Print **Y** at **G** if the company received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Did this CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant?

Z ☐

Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Do you need to complete a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2009*?

Add:

Net capital gain	A	<input type="text"/>	
Non-deductible exempt income expenditure	U	<input type="text"/>	
Franking credits	J	<input type="text"/>	
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	C	<input type="text"/>	
Other assessable income	B	<input type="text"/>	
Non-deductible expenses	W	<input type="text"/>	
Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax concession	D	<input type="text"/>	
Subtotal	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> F	

Less:

Section 46FA deductions for flow-on dividends	C	<input type="text"/>	
Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets	F	<input type="text"/>	
Small business and general business tax break	G	<input type="text"/>	
Forestry managed investment scheme deduction	U	<input type="text"/>	
Immediate deduction for capital expenditure	E	<input type="text"/>	
Deduction for project pool	H	<input type="text"/>	
Capital works deductions	I	<input type="text"/>	
Section 40-880 deduction	Z	<input type="text"/>	
Australian owned R&D tax concession – not including label	M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign owned R&D tax concession – not including label	K	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australian owned R&D – extra incremental 50% deduction	M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CODE
Foreign owned R&D – extra incremental 75% deduction	K	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> CODE
Landcare operations and deduction for decline in value of water facility	N	<input type="text"/>	
Deduction for environmental protection expenses	O	<input type="text"/>	
Offshore banking unit adjustment	P	<input type="text"/>	
Exempt income	V	<input type="text"/>	
Other income not included in assessable income	Q	<input type="text"/>	
Other deductible expenses	X	<input type="text"/>	
Tax losses deducted	R	<input type="text"/>	
Tax losses transferred in (from or to: a foreign bank branch or a PE of a foreign financial entity)	S	<input type="text"/>	
Subtraction items subtotal	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Add:

R&D tax offset, if chosen	Y	<input type="text"/>	
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Taxable income or loss

T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> F
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COMPANY TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***8 Financial and other information**

Functional currency translation rate	N <input type="text"/>	Excess franking offsets	H <input type="text"/>
Functional currency chosen	O <input type="text"/>	Balance of unfranked non-portfolio dividend account at year end	L <input type="text"/> <small>CODE</small>
Opening stock	A <input type="text"/>	Loans to shareholders and their associates	N <input type="text"/> <small>CODE</small>
Purchases and other costs	S <input type="text"/>	Intangible depreciating assets first deducted	Z <input type="text"/>
Closing stock	B <input type="text"/> <small>CODE</small>	Other depreciating assets first deducted	A <input type="text"/>
Trading stock election	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>Print Y for yes or leave blank.</small>	Termination value of intangible depreciating assets	P <input type="text"/>
Trade debtors	C <input type="text"/>	Termination value of other depreciating assets	E <input type="text"/>
All current assets	D <input type="text"/>	Total salary and wage expenses	D <input type="text"/> <small>CODE</small>
Total assets	E <input type="text"/>	Payments to associated persons	Q <input type="text"/>
Trade creditors	F <input type="text"/>	Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2009?	R <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
All current liabilities	G <input type="text"/>	Net foreign income	R <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Total liabilities	H <input type="text"/>	Tax spared foreign income tax offsets	S <input type="text"/>
Total debt	J <input type="text"/>	Listed country	B <input type="text"/>
Commercial debt forgiveness	K <input type="text"/>	Section 404 country	C <input type="text"/>
Shareholders' funds	R <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> F	Unlisted country	U <input type="text"/>
Franked dividends paid	J <input type="text"/>	Transferor trust	V <input type="text"/>
Unfranked dividends paid	K <input type="text"/>	Foreign investment fund income	W <input type="text"/>
Franking account balance	M <input type="text"/>	Foreign life policy	X <input type="text"/>
Balance of conduit foreign income	F <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Section 128F/128FA exempt interest paid	O <input type="text"/>
Conduit foreign income distributed during income year	G <input type="text"/>	Interest to financial institution exempt from withholding under a DTA	I <input type="text"/>
		DTA country	Y <input type="text"/> F

9 Forestry managed investment schemes**Product or private ruling information**

Code	Year	Number
G <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/>	I <input type="text"/>

10 Small business entity depreciating assets

For completion by small business entities only. Small business entities using this concession are not required to complete a *Capital allowances schedule 2009*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000)	Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years)	Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more)
A <input type="text"/> .00	B <input type="text"/> .00	C <input type="text"/> .00

11 Entrepreneurs tax offset

Small business entity aggregated turnover	Net small business entity income	Entrepreneurs tax offset
D <input type="text"/> .00	E <input type="text"/> .00 <small>CODE</small>	F <input type="text"/>

12 National rental affordability scheme

National rental affordability scheme tax offset entitlement
J <input type="text"/> :

13 Losses information

Tax losses carried forward to later income years	U <input type="text"/>
Net capital losses carried forward to later income years	V <input type="text"/>

Complete and attach a *Consolidated groups losses schedule 2009* or a *Losses schedule 2009*, as applicable, if the sum of **U** and **V** is greater than \$100,000. Refer to the applicable schedule instructions for full details of who must complete the schedule.

COMPANY TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***14 Personal services income**Does your income include an individual's personal services income? **N** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**F**If you printed **Y** at **N**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2009*.**15 Licensed clubs only**Percentage of non-member income **A** %**16 Life insurance companies and friendly societies only**Complying superannuation/FHSA class **B** Assessable contributions **E** Net capital gain – complying superannuation/FHSA class **C** Fees and charges **F** Net capital gain – ordinary class **D** **17 First home saver account (FHSA) providers only**Amounts credited to FHSAs **L** Fees and charges applied to FHSAs **M** Net amounts credited to FHSAs **N** **18 Pooled development funds**Small and medium sized enterprises income **G** Unregulated investment income **H** **19 Retirement savings accounts (RSAs) providers only**Total deductions from RSAs **T** Gross income of RSAs **R** Exempt income from RSAs **S** Assessable contributions of RSAs **W** Net taxable income from RSAs **V** **20 Landcare and water facility tax offset**Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years **K** **21 Internet trading**Did you sell any goods or services using the internet? **Q** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**Overseas transactions or interests/thin capitalisation/foreign source income** – the following questions must be answered. If you printed **Y** at items **23** or **24**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*.**International related party dealings/transfer pricing****22** Did you have any transactions or dealings with international related parties (irrespective of whether they were on revenue or capital account)? Such transactions or dealings include the transfer of tangible or intangible property and any new or existing financial arrangements.**X** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**23** Was the aggregate amount of the transactions or dealings with international related parties (including the value of property transferred or the balance outstanding on any loans) greater than \$1 million?**Y** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**24 Overseas interests**

Did you have an overseas branch or a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, foreign company, controlled foreign entity, transferor trust, foreign investment fund or foreign life policy?

Z ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**25 Thin capitalisation**Did the thin capitalisation provisions apply as outlined in the instructions and the *Guide to thin capitalisation*? If yes, complete the *Thin capitalisation schedule 2009*.**O** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**26 Foreign source income**Was the amount of foreign income tax paid greater than \$100,000 **OR** was the amount of assessable foreign income greater than \$500,000?**P** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**27 Transactions with specified countries**

Did you directly or indirectly send to, or receive from, one of the countries specified in the instructions, any funds or property, OR

Do you have the ability or expectation, to control, whether directly or indirectly, the disposition of any funds, property, assets or investments located in, or located elsewhere but controlled or managed from one of those countries?

I ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**F**

COMPANY TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Calculation statement**

Foreign income tax offsets	D	:				Taxable or net income	A	:		.00
Franking deficit tax offset	E	:				Gross tax	B	:		
PAYG instalments raised	T	:				Rebates/tax offsets	C	:		
Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest	V	:				Tax assessed		:		
Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding	I	:			.00	Total of D and E	G	:		
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	W	:			.00	Tax payable		:		
Tax withheld from interest/investments	Y	:				Section 102AAM interest	H	:		
R&D tax offset	U	:				Total of T, V, I, W, Y, U and Z	R	:		
Other refundable credits	Z	:				Total amount of tax payable (+) or refundable (-)	S	:		F

Less:

Less:

Add:

Less:

Tax agent's declaration

I, _____

declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Agent's signature

Date

Day	Month	Year

Client's reference

Contact name

Agent's telephone number

Area code

Number

Agent's reference number

The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information refer to the instruction guide.

Declaration:

I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Public officer's signature

Date

Day	Month	Year

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return

J				F
----------	--	--	--	----------

Title


Daytime contact number

Area code

Number

Public officer's name

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR

 <p>Australian Government Australian Taxation Office</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Partnership tax return</h2> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Day Month Year </div> to <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Day Month Year </div> </div> <p style="margin: 0;">or specify period if part year or approved substitute period</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">2009</h2>
<p>Notes to help you prepare this tax return are provided in the <i>Partnership and trust tax returns instructions 2009</i> (the instructions), available from the Tax Office.</p>	<p>Tax file number (TFN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Have you attached any 'other attachments'? </p>
<p>Name of partnership and Australian business number (ABN)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> ABN <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
<p>Previous name of partnership If the partnership name has changed, print the previous name exactly as shown on the last tax return lodged.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
<p>Current postal address If the address has not changed, print it exactly as shown on the last tax return lodged.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; font-size: small;"> Suburb or town State Postcode </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; font-size: x-small;"> Country – if not Australia </div>	
<p>Postal address on previous tax return If the address has changed, print your previous address exactly as shown on the last tax return lodged.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; font-size: small;"> Suburb or town State Postcode </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; font-size: x-small;"> Country – if not Australia </div>	
<p>Full name of the partner to whom notices should be sent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the partner is an individual, print details here. If the partner is a company or trust, print details here including ABN. 	<p>Title – for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Surname or family name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Given names</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; font-size: small;"> ABN <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
<p>Interposed entity election status If the partners have made, or are making, one or more interposed entity elections, write the four-digit income year specified of the earliest election (for example, for the 2008–09 income year write 2009).</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> <p>If revoking an interposed entity election, print R and complete and attach the <i>Interposed entity election or revocation 2009</i>. </p>		
<p>TFN of former partnership If the partnership arose as a result of a reconstitution</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Final tax return</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***1 Description of main business activity**

Industry code **A** **2 Status of business** – print **X** at label **B1**, **B2** or **B3**, whichever is the first applicable option, or leave blank.Multiple business **B1** ☐Ceased business **B2** ☐Commenced business **B3** ☐Consolidation status – print **X** at label **Z2** if applicableConsolidated subsidiary member **Z2** ☐**4 Did you sell any goods or services using the internet?****Q** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**F****Income excluding foreign income****5 Business income and expenses**

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted C	<input type="text"/> -00	D <input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding A	<input type="text"/> -00	B <input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00
Assessable government industry payments E	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> CODE	F <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> CODE	<input type="text"/> -00
Other business income G	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> F
Total business income	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>

Expenses

Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	P <input type="text"/> -00
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	C <input type="text"/> -00
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	D <input type="text"/> -00
Cost of sales	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	E <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	F <input type="text"/> -00
Lease expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	G <input type="text"/> -00
Rent expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	H <input type="text"/> -00
Total interest expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	I <input type="text"/> -00
Total royalty expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	J <input type="text"/> -00
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	K <input type="text"/> -00
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	L <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> CODE
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	M <input type="text"/> -00
All other expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	N <input type="text"/> -00
Total expenses – labels P to N	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	O <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>

Reconciliation items

Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	A <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>
Net income or loss from business Q	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	R <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	S <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

6 Tax withheld	Tax withheld where ABN not quoted	T	-00	
	Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding	U	-00	F

8 Partnerships and trusts

Primary production

Distribution from partnerships	A	-00	
Distribution from trusts	Z	-00	
Deductions relating to distribution in labels A and Z	S	-00	
Net primary production distribution			-00

Non-primary production

Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income	B	-00	
Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income	R	-00	
Deductions relating to distribution in labels B and R	T	-00	
Net non-primary production distribution			-00

Distributions of foreign income must be included at item 22 or 23.

Share of credits from income

Share of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	-00	
Share of franking credit from franked dividends	D		
Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions	E		
Share of credit for tax withheld from foreign resident withholding	U	-00	

9 Rent

Gross rent	F	-00	
Interest deductions	G	-00	
Capital works deductions	X	-00	
Other rental deductions	H	-00	
Net rent			-00

10 Forestry managed investment scheme income

Q -00

11 Gross interest – including Australian Government loan interest

J -00

TFN amounts withheld from gross interest

I

12 Dividends

Unfranked amount	K	-00	
Franked amount	L	-00	
Franking credit	M	-00	
TFN amounts withheld from dividends			

14 Other Australian income – give details

Type of income

O -00

15 Total of items 5 to 14

Add the -00 boxes

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Deductions****16 Deductions relating to Australian investment income****P** -00**17 Forestry managed investment scheme deduction****D** -00

Product or private ruling information

Code

Year

Number

A **B** **C** **18 Other deductions** – show only deductions not claimable at any other item

Name of each item of deduction.

Amount

-00

-00

Q -00**19 Total of items 16 to 18** -00**20 Net Australian income or loss**Subtract item **19** from item **15**.**\$** -00 **F****Foreign income****22 Attributed foreign income**

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company or transferor trust?

S ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Listed country

M -00

Section 404 country

U -00

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)?

T ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Unlisted country

X -00

FIF/FLP income

Y -00If you printed **Y** at label **S** or **T**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*.**23 Other assessable foreign source income** – other than income shown at item **22**

Gross

B -00

Net

V -00

Foreign income tax offsets

Z Also include at label **D** Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company that you have received indirectly through a partnership or trust distribution.

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company

D -00**24 Total of items 20 to 23**Total net income or loss – add the boxes -00

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Overseas transactions****29 Overseas transactions**

Was the aggregate amount of your transactions or dealings with international related parties (including the value of any property/service transferred or the balance of any loans) greater than \$1 million?

W ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If you printed **Y** at label **W**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*.

Transactions with specified countries

Did you directly or indirectly send to, or receive from, one of the countries specified in the instructions, any funds or property **or**

Do you have the ability or expectation to control, whether directly or indirectly, the disposition of any funds, property, assets or investments located in, or located elsewhere but controlled or managed from one of those countries?

C ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

There is not a schedule to be completed for 'Transactions with specified countries'.

30 Personal services income

If you printed **Y** at label **N**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2009*.

Does your income include an individual's personal services income? **N** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

F**Key financial information**

31 All current assets **F** -00

32 Total assets **G** -00

33 All current liabilities **I** -00

34 Total liabilities **J** -00

35 Proprietors' funds **K** -00 /

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Business and professional items**

The following information must be filled in for all partnerships carrying on a business.

36 Business name of main business

37 Business address of main business

Suburb or town	State	Postcode A

38 Opening stock
C **-00**
48 Termination value of other depreciating assets
W **-00**
39 Purchases and other costs
B **-00**
49 Deduction for project pool
P **-00**
40 Closing stock
D **-00** CODE
50 Section 40-880 deduction
X **-00**
41 Trade debtors
E **-00**
51 Small business and general business tax break
F **-00**
42 Trade creditors
H **-00**
52 Fringe benefit employee contributions
T **-00**
43 Total salary and wage expenses
L **-00** CODE
53 Interest expenses overseas
Q **-00**
44 Payments to associated persons
M **-00**
54 Royalty expenses overseas
R **-00**
45 Intangible depreciating assets first deducted
N **-00**
56 Deduction for environmental protection expenses
V **-00**
46 Other depreciating assets first deducted
U **-00**
58 Trading stock election
☐ Print **Y** for yes or leave blank.
F**47 Termination value of intangible depreciating assets**
O **-00**
59 Small business entity depreciating assets

For completion by small business entities only. Small business entities using this concession are not required to complete a *Capital allowances schedule 2009*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000)

A **-00**

Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years)

B **-00**

Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more)

C **-00**
60 Entrepreneurs tax offset

Small business entity aggregated turnover

D **-00**

Net small business entity income

E **-00**
F**61 National rental affordability scheme**

National rental affordability scheme tax offset entitlement

F

Note: It is not an offence not to quote a TFN. However, TFNs help the Tax Office to correctly identify each partner's tax records. The Tax Office is authorised by the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to ask for information in this tax return. We need this information to help us administer the taxation laws. We may give this information to other government agencies authorised in taxation law – for example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Reserve Bank of Australia.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Share of income								
	Primary production \$/L	Non-primary production \$/L							
Name in full of each partner and TFN or postal address – if the partner is a trustee, including a trustee company, show the name of the trust not the name of the trustee.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
TFN									
TFN									
TFN									
TFN									
TFN									
Totals of each column	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	+								

Print the name(s) of any partner 18 years of age or older at 30 June 2009 who does not have real and effective control over their share of income.

N-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Partnership tax return 2009

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***DECLARATIONS**

Important: Before making this declaration check to ensure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the tax return, place all the facts before the Tax Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for false or misleading statements in tax returns. The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information refer to the instruction guide.

Declaration: I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Hours taken to prepare
and complete this tax return

--	--	--	--

Signature

--

Date

Day	Month	Year

This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a partner.

Tax agent's declaration

I,

declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Agent's signature

--

Date

Day	Month	Year

Client's reference

--

Contact name

--

Agent's telephone number

Area code

Telephone number

--

Agent's reference number

--


Office use only

Indices **X**

--

F

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR

 <p>Australian Government Australian Taxation Office</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Trust tax return</h2> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Day Month Year</div> <div style="font-size: 24px;">to</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Day Month Year</div> </div> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">or specify period if part year or approved substitute period</p>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">2009</h1>
<p>Notes to help you prepare this tax return are provided in the <i>Partnership and trust tax returns instructions 2009</i> (the instructions), available from the Tax Office.</p>	<p>Tax file number (TFN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	<p>Have you attached any 'other attachments'? <input style="width: 50px;" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Name of trust and Australian business number (ABN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>Previous name of trust If the trust name has changed, print the previous name exactly as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last tax return lodged.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>Current postal address If the address has not changed, print it exactly as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last tax return lodged.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 8px;"> Suburb or town State Postcode </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>Postal address on previous tax return If the address has changed, print your previous address exactly as shown on the last notice of assessment or the last tax return lodged.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 8px;"> Suburb or town State Postcode </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>Full name of the trustee to whom notices should be sent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the trustee is an individual, print details here. If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN. 	<p>Title – for example, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Surname or family name Given names</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>Daytime contact telephone number</p>	<p>Area code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Telephone number <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p>	
<p>Family trust election status If the trustee has made, or is making, a family trust election, write the four-digit income year specified of the election (for example, for the 2008–09 income year write 2009).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>If revoking or varying a family trust election, print R for revoke or print V for variation and complete and attach the <i>Family trust election, revocation or variation 2009</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	<p>Interposed entity election status If the trustee has made, or is making, one or more interposed entity elections, write the four-digit income year specified of the earliest election (for example, for the 2008–09 income year write 2009).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>If revoking an interposed entity election, print R and complete and attach the <i>Interposed entity election or revocation 2009</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>Type of trust Print the code representing the type of trust. <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> Print X if also an item 1.5 charitable trust in section 50–5 of ITAA 1997. <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> If code D, write the date of death. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p>		
<p>Is any tax payable by the trustee? <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> Print Y for yes or N for no. Final tax return <input style="width: 100px;" type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>Electronic funds transfer (EFT) It's faster and simpler to have your refund paid directly to your financial institution account. Do you want your refund paid directly into your financial institution account? Refer to the instructions for more information.</p>		
<p>YES <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> Fill in the BSB number, account number and account name below.</p> <p>BSB number must be six digits. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Account number <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>Account name – for example, JQ Citizen. Do not show the account type, such as cheque, savings, mortgage offset.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>		
<p>NO <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> Read on.</p>		
<p>NAT 0660–6.2009 IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed PAGE 1</p>		

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***1 Description of main business activity**

Industry code **A** **2 Status of business** – print **X** at label **B1**, **B2** or **B3**, whichever is the first applicable option, or leave blank.Multiple business **B1** ☐Ceased business **B2** ☐Commenced business **B3** ☐Consolidation status – print **X** at label **Z2** if applicableConsolidated subsidiary member **Z2** ☐**4 Did you sell any goods or services using the internet?****Q** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. **F****Income excluding foreign income****5 Business income and expenses**

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted C	<input type="text"/> -00	D <input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding A	<input type="text"/> -00	B <input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00
Assessable government industry payments E	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> CODE	F <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> CODE	<input type="text"/> -00
Other business income G	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/> F
Total business income	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>

Expenses

Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	P <input type="text"/> -00
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	C <input type="text"/> -00
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	D <input type="text"/> -00
Cost of sales	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	E <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	F <input type="text"/> -00
Lease expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	G <input type="text"/> -00
Rent expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	H <input type="text"/> -00
Total interest expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	I <input type="text"/> -00
Total royalty expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	J <input type="text"/> -00
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	K <input type="text"/> -00
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	L <input type="text"/> -00
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	M <input type="text"/> -00
All other expenses	<input type="text"/> -00	<input type="text"/> -00	N <input type="text"/> -00
Total expenses – labels P to N	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	O <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>

Reconciliation items

Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	A <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>
Net income or loss from business Q	<input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	R <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>	S <input type="text"/> -00 / <input type="text"/>

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***6 Tax withheld**Tax withheld where ABN not quoted **T** -00Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **U** -00**7 Credit for interest on early payments** – amount of interest**W** **F****8 Partnerships and trusts****Primary production**Distribution from partnerships **A** -00/Distribution from trusts **Z** -00/Deductions relating to distribution in labels **A** and **Z** **S** -00Net primary production distribution -00/**Non-primary production**Distribution from partnerships,
less foreign income **B** -00/Distribution from trusts, less net
capital gain and foreign income **R** -00/Deductions relating to distribution in labels **B** and **R** **T** -00Net non-primary
production distribution -00/Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains) must be included at item **21**.
Distributions of foreign income must be included at item **22** or **23**.**Share of credits from income**Share of credit for tax withheld
where ABN not quoted **C** -00Share of franking credit from
franked dividends **D** Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from
interest, dividends and unit trust distributions **E** Share of credit for tax withheld
from foreign resident withholding **U** -00Share of credits for tax withheld from
managed investment trust fund payments **V** -00**9 Rent**Gross rent **F** -00Interest deductions **G** -00Capital works deductions **X** -00Other rental deductions **H** -00Net rent -00/**10 Forestry managed investment scheme income****Q** -00**11 Gross interest** – including Australian Government loan interest**J** -00TFN amounts withheld from gross interest **I** **12 Dividends**Unfranked amount **K** -00Franked amount **L** -00Franking credit **M** -00TFN amounts withheld from dividends **N**

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***13 Superannuation lump sums and employment termination payments**

Death benefit superannuation lump sum where the beneficiary is a non-dependant

Taxed element **V** / Untaxed element **W** /

Death benefit employment termination payment where the beneficiary is a dependant

Taxable component **X** /

Death benefit employment termination payment where the beneficiary is a non-dependant

Taxable component **Y** / **14 Other Australian income** – give detailsExcepted net income

Type of income

O / / **15 Total of items 5 to 14**Add the boxes / **Deductions****16 Deductions relating to Australian investment income****P** **17 Forestry managed investment scheme deduction****D**

Product or private ruling information

Code

Year

Number

A **B** **C** **18 Other deductions** – show only deductions not claimable at any other item

Name of each item of deduction

Amount

Q **19 Total of items 16 to 18****20 Net Australian income or loss** – other than capital gainsSubtract item **19** from item **15**. **\$** / **F****21 Capital gains**Do you need to complete a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2009*?

Did you have a CGT event during the year?

G Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. Print **Y** at **G** if the trust received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Did this CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant?

H Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.Net capital gain **A** **Foreign income****22 Attributed foreign income**

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company or transferor trust?

S Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.Listed country **M**

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)?

T Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.Section 404 country **U** Unlisted country **X** FIF/FLP income **Y** If you printed **Y** at label **S** or **T**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*.
Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2009*?**23 Other assessable foreign source income** – other than income shown at item **22**Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2009*?Gross **B** Net **V** / Foreign income tax offsets **Z** Also include at label **D** Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company that you have received indirectly through a partnership or trust distribution.Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **D** **24 Total of items 20 to 23**Add the boxes /

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***25 Tax losses deducted****C** -00**26 Total net income or loss**Subtract item **25** from item **24**. -00 **F****27 Losses information**

A *Losses schedule 2009* must also be completed and attached if the sum of labels **U** and **V** is greater than \$100,000 or if the trust has a foreign loss or if the trust is a listed widely held trust and failed the majority ownership test for a loss.

Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U** -00Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** -00**28 Landcare and water facility tax offset**Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years **G** -00**Overseas transactions****29 Overseas transactions**

Was the aggregate amount of your transactions or dealings with international related parties (including the value of any property/service transferred or the balance of any loans) greater than \$1 million?

W ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If you printed **Y** at label **W**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*.

Was any beneficiary who was not a resident of Australia at any time during the income year, 'presently entitled' to a share of the income of the trust?

A ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If you printed **Y** at label **A**, attach the information requested in the instructions.

Amount of tax spared foreign income tax offsets **Q** -00**Transactions with specified countries**

Did you directly or indirectly send to, or receive from, one of the countries specified in the instructions, any funds or property or

Do you have the ability or expectation to control, whether directly or indirectly, the disposition of any funds, property, assets or investments located in, or located elsewhere but controlled or managed from one of those countries?

C ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

There is not a schedule to be completed for 'Transactions with specified countries'.

InterestSection 128FA exempt interest paid **D** -00Interest to financial institution exempt from withholding under a DTA **I** -00DTA country **Y** **30 Personal services income**

If you printed **Y** at label **N**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2009*.

Does your income include an individual's personal services income? **N** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. **F****Key financial information****31 All current assets** **F** -00**32 Total assets** **G** -00**33 All current liabilities** **I** -00**34 Total liabilities** **J** -00**35 Proprietors' funds** **K** -00

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Business and professional items**

The following information must be filled in for all trusts carrying on a business.

36 Business name of main business

37 Business address of main business

Suburb or town	State	Postcode A

38 Opening stock
C -00
48 Termination value of other depreciating assets
W -00
39 Purchases and other costs
B -00
49 Deduction for project pool
P -00
40 Closing stock
D -00 CODE
50 Section 40-880 deduction
X -00
41 Trade debtors
E -00
51 Small business and general business tax break
F -00
42 Trade creditors
H -00
52 Fringe benefit employee contributions
T -00
43 Total salary and wage expenses
L -00 CODE
53 Interest expenses overseas
Q -00
44 Payments to associated persons
M -00
54 Royalty expenses overseas
R -00
45 Intangible depreciating assets first deducted
N -00
55 Landcare operations and deduction for decline in value of water facility
S -00
46 Other depreciating assets first deducted
U -00
56 Deduction for environmental protection expenses
V -00
47 Termination value of intangible depreciating assets
O -00
57 Unpaid present entitlement to a private company
Y -00 CODE
58 Trading stock election
☐ Print Y for yes or leave blank.
F**59 Small business entity depreciating assets**For completion by small business entities only. Small business entities using this concession are not required to complete a *Capital allowances schedule 2009*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000)

A -00

Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years)

B -00

Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more)

C -00
60 Entrepreneurs tax offset
D -00 Small business entity aggregated turnover
E -00 Net small business entity income
F**61 National rental affordability scheme**
F National rental affordability scheme tax offset entitlement
F**62 Medicare levy reduction or exemption**

Spouse's 2008–09 taxable income – if nil write '0'

A -00

Full 1.5% levy exemption – number of days

C CODE

Number of dependent children and students

B

Half 1.5% levy exemption – number of days

D
F**Medicare levy surcharge and private health insurance tax offset**

If the trust is liable for the Medicare levy surcharge or entitled to the private health insurance tax offset, refer to the instructions.

63 Statement of distribution

Is the trust making the distribution a closely held trust?

W ☐ Print Y for yes or N for no.
If yes, you will need to make a trustee beneficiary (TB) statement for each trustee beneficiary, unless otherwise excluded by legislation. To make a TB statement complete the **TB statement information** section on the Statement of distribution. See the instructions for more information.**Distribution details**Complete the distribution details on the next page for each beneficiary and for **Income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled and in which no beneficiary has an indefeasible vested interest, and the trustee's share of credit for tax deducted.****Note:** It is not an offence not to quote a TFN for a beneficiary. However, TFNs help the Tax Office to correctly identify each beneficiary's tax records. The Tax Office is authorised by the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to ask for information in this tax return. We need this information to help administer the tax laws. To make a correct TB statement you must quote the TFN of a resident trustee beneficiary of a closely held trust.

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

63 Statement of distribution (continued)

Beneficiary 1				Beneficiary 2				Beneficiary 3			
Name in full of beneficiary and TFN or postal address:				Name in full of beneficiary and TFN or postal address:				Name in full of beneficiary and TFN or postal address:			
TFN				TFN				TFN			
Date of birth Day Month Year				Date of birth Day Month Year				Date of birth Day Month Year			

Income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled and in which no beneficiary has an indefeasible vested interest, and the trustee's share of credit for tax deducted.

[illegible]

TB statement information (complete only for trustee beneficiaries of a closely held trust)

To make a correct TB statement you must also quote the TTN for a resident trustee beneficiary in the Beneficiary 1, 2 or 3 section.

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

	TB statement? <input type="checkbox"/>	Print Y for yes or N for no.
	P	.00
	Q	.00

	TB statement? <input type="checkbox"/>	Print Y for yes or N for no.
	P	.00
	Q	.00

Tax preferred amounts	P	.00
Intaxed part of share of net income	Q	.00

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Trust tax return 2009

TRUST TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Items 64 and 65 must be answered for all trusts – if you answer yes to any of these questions, print **Yes** in the 'other attachments' box on page 1 of this tax return.

64 Beneficiary under legal disability who is presently entitled to income from another trust

Was any beneficiary in this trust, who was under a legal disability on 30 June 2009, also presently entitled to a share of the income of another trust? ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no. **F**

If yes, or the answer is not known, furnish the information requested in the instructions.

65 Non-resident trust

Is the trust a non-resident trust? ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If yes, state the amount of income derived outside Australia to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. Print **NIL** if applicable.

\$ **F**

DECLARATIONS

Important: Before making this declaration check to ensure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return is true and correct in every detail. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the tax return, place all the facts before the Tax Office. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for false or misleading statements in tax returns. **This declaration and all attached documents must be signed by a trustee or public officer.** The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information refer to the instruction guide.

Declaration: I declare that the information in this tax return is true and correct.

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return

Signature

Date

Day Month Year

Tax agent's declaration I,

declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Agent's signature

Date

Day Month Year

Client's reference

Contact name

Agent's telephone number

Area code

Telephone number

Agent's reference number

Office use only

Indices **X**

F

FUND TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Fund income tax return

2009

Who should complete this tax return?

All superannuation funds, other than self managed superannuation funds (SMSFs), must complete this tax return. SMSFs must complete the *Self managed superannuation fund annual return 2009* (NAT 71226).

i The *Fund income tax instructions 2009* (NAT 71605) (the instructions) can assist you to complete this tax return.

TO COMPLETE THIS TAX RETURN

- Print clearly, using a BLACK pen only.
- Use BLOCK LETTERS and print one character per box.

S M I T H S T

- Print **X** in ALL applicable boxes.



Specify period if part year or approved substitute period.

Day / Month / Year to Day / Month / Year

Section A: Fund information

1 Tax file number (TFN)

i To assist processing, write the fund's TFN at the top of page 3.

i The Tax Office is authorised by law to request your TFN. You are not obliged to quote your TFN but not quoting it could increase the chance of delay or error in processing your tax return.

2 Name of superannuation fund or trust

3 Australian business number (ABN) (if applicable)

4 Current postal address

Suburb/town State/territory Postcode

5 Tax return status

Is this an amendment to the fund's 2009 tax return? No ☐ Yes ☐

6 Trustee details

Non-individual trustee's name (if applicable)

ABN of non-individual trustee

FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

8 Status of fund or trust Type of fund or trust – Print ☒ in **one** box only.

Small APRA fund **A** ☐ Retail fund **B** ☐ Industry fund **C** ☐ Corporate fund **D** ☐ Eligible rollover fund **E** ☐

Approved deposit fund **F** ☐ Pooled superannuation trust **G** ☐ Public sector fund **H** ☐ Non-regulated fund **I** ☐

Australian superannuation fund **J** No ☐ Yes ☐ Fund benefit structure **K** ☐ Code _____ Number of members **L**

Date of establishment **M** / /

9 Was the fund wound up during the income year? No ☐ Yes ☐ Date on which the fund was wound up / /

Section B: **Income**

10 Income

Did you have a capital gains tax (CGT) event during the year?

G No ☐ Yes ☐ If the total capital loss or total capital gain is greater than \$10,000, complete and attach a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2009*.

Did the CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant?

Z No ☐ Yes ☐ You must complete and attach a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2009*.

[illegible]

Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income B \$.

Gross interest C \$

Forestry managed investment scheme income X \$. . . ☒

Gross foreign income

D1 \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .~~X~~

D Net foreign income \$.00

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company E \$

Transfers from foreign funds **F** \$, , .

Gross payments where ABN not quoted **H** \$, , .

Gross distribution from partnerships | \$, , .

*Unfranked dividend amount J \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . ~~X~~

*Franked dividend amount **K \$** . . . ☒

*Dividend franking credit L \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . ~~X~~

*Trust distributions
unfranked amount **N \$** [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] .

*Trust distributions
franked amount


O \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] .~~X~~

*Trust distributions
franking credit

P \$ [][] . [][] - [][] . [][] ×

*Trust distributions
other amounts **Q** \$ [][][][] [][][][] [][][][] .

	Calculation of assessable contributions
	Assessable employer contributions
R1	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
plus	Assessable personal contributions
R2	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
plus	*No-TFN quoted contributions
R3	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
less	Contributions excluded by trustee
R4	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
less	Pre 1 July 1988 funding credits
R5	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
less	Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST
R6	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Assessable contributions R \$, , , . 

Other income **\$** \$, , , .

*Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund T \$.

Net non-arm's length income (subject to 45% tax rate) U \$ [][] [][] [][] [][] .

TOTAL ASSESSABLE INCOME V \$

*If an amount is entered at this label, check the instructions to ensure the correct tax treatment has been applied.

FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Fund's tax file number (TFN) [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

Section C: Deductions

11 Deductions

Exempt current pension income K \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Interest expenses within Australia A \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Interest expenses overseas B \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Salary and wages C \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Capital works deductions D \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets E \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Small business and general business tax break P \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Death or disability premiums F \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Death benefit increase G \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Investment expenses I \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Management and administration expenses J \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Forestry managed investment scheme deduction U \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Other deductions L \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Tax losses deducted M \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS N \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

TAXABLE INCOME OR LOSS
(TOTAL ASSESSABLE INCOME less TOTAL DEDUCTIONS) O \$ [][][][], [][][][], [][][][], [][][][] .X

Loss
[][][][]

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

FUND TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Section D: Income tax calculation statement****12 Income tax calculation statement**Taxable income **A** \$, , . Credit: foreign income tax offsets
C1 \$, , . plus Credit: rebates and tax offsets
C2 \$, , . Gross tax **B** \$, , . Rebates and offsets **C** \$, , .
(**C1** plus **C2**)Credit: interest on early payments
F1 \$, , . plus Credit: foreign resident withholding
F2 \$, , . plus Credit: ABN/TFN not quoted (non-individual)
F3 \$, , . plus Credit: refundable franking credits
F4 \$, , . plus Credit: no-TFN tax offset
F5 \$, , . plus Credit: interest on no-TFN tax offset
F6 \$, , . plus Credit: refundable National rental
affordability scheme tax offset
F7 \$, , . SUBTOTAL **D** \$, , .
(**B** less **C**)
(Cannot be less than zero)Section 102AAM
interest charge **E** \$, , . Eligible credits **F** \$, , .
(**F1** plus **F2** plus **F3** plus **F4**
plus **F5** plus **F6** plus **F7**)PAYG instalments
raised **G** \$, , . TOTAL AMOUNT DUE OR REFUNDABLE **I** \$, , .
(**D** plus **E** less **F** less **G**)**Section E: Losses****13 Losses**

❗ If total loss is greater than \$100,000,
or there is a foreign loss, complete and
attach a *Losses schedule 2009*.

Tax losses carried forward
to later income years **U** \$, , . Net capital losses carried
forward to later income years **V** \$, , . 

FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*Section F: **Other information**

14 Foreign income and net assets

Attributed foreign income	Listed country	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	·	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Section 404 country	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	·	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Unlisted country	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	·	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Foreign investment funds (FIF) and foreign life policies (FLP) income	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	·	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Net assets available to pay benefits		F	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

15 Transfer of liabilities to life insurance company or pooled superannuation trust

Has the fund or trust, with consent of the transferee, transferred assessable contributions under section 295-260 to a life insurance company or pooled superannuation trust?

A No ☐ Yes ☐ Show the name and ABN of each transferee, the amount of contributions transferred to each and the market value of the transferor's investment in each.

Name

ABN

--	--

--	--	--

--	--	--

--	--	--

Amount **B** \$, , .

Market value **C** \$, , .

Name

ABN

Amount **D** \$,,.☒

Market value **E** \$,,.☒

Investment in any other life insurance policies or pooled superannuation trusts

Total market value of these investments F \$. . .

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

└

International related party dealings and transfer pricing

A No ☐ Yes ☐

B No ☐ Yes ☐ Complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*

C No ☐ Yes ☐ Complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2009*.

D No ☐ Yes ☐

E No ☐ Yes ☐

Does the fund have the ability or expectation to control, whether directly or indirectly, the disposition of any funds, property, assets or investments located in, or located elsewhere but controlled or managed from, one of those countries?

Exempt current pension income

A No ☐ Yes ☐

B No ☐ Yes ☐

C No ☐ Yes ☐

D No ☐ Yes ☐

Managed investment schemes		Code	Year	Number
Product or private ruling information	G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	I	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

FUND TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Section G: Declarations**

Penalties may be imposed for false or misleading information in addition to penalties relating to any tax shortfalls.

TRUSTEE'S, DIRECTOR'S OR PUBLIC OFFICER'S DECLARATION:

I declare that the information on this tax return is true and correct. I also authorise the Tax Office to make any tax refunds to the nominated bank account (if applicable).

Authorised trustee's, director's or public officer's signature

Date / / **Preferred trustee, director or public officer's contact details:**Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Phone number

Email address

Time taken to prepare and complete this tax return **Hrs**

The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information, refer to the instructions.

TAX AGENT'S DECLARATION:

I declare that the tax return has been prepared in accordance with information provided by the trustees, that the trustees have given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct, and that the trustees have authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Tax agent's signature

Date / / **Tax agent's contact details**Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Tax agent's practice

Tax agent's phone number

Reference number

Tax agent number

Postal address for tax returns: **Australian Taxation Office, GPO Box 9845, IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY****IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed**

Page 7

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR

continued

8 Status of SMSF Australian superannuation fund **A** No ☐ Yes ☐ Fund benefit structure **B** ☐ Code

Does the fund trust deed allow acceptance of the Government's Super Co-contributions? **C** No ☐ Yes ☐

9 Was the fund wound up during the income year?

No ☐ Yes ☐ Date on which the fund was wound up Have all tax lodgment and payment obligations been met? No ☐ Yes ☐

Section B: **Income**

10 Income

Did you have a capital gains tax (CGT) event during the year? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐ If the total capital loss or total capital gain is greater than \$10,000 complete and attach a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2009*.

Did the CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant? **Z** No ☐ Yes ☐ You must complete and attach a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2009*.

Net capital gain	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gross interest	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forestry managed investment scheme income	X	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gross foreign income	D1	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Net foreign income	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company		E	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	
													Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Transfers from foreign funds		F	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	
Gross payments where ABN not quoted		H	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	
Gross distribution from partnerships		I	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	Loss <input type="text"/>
*Unfranked dividend amount		J	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	
*Franked dividend amount		K	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	
*Dividend franking credit		L	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	
*Gross trust distributions		M	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X	Code <input type="text"/>

Calculation of assessable contributions										
Assessable employer contributions										
R1	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X
<i>plus</i> Assessable personal contributions										
R2	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X
<i>plus</i> *No-TFN quoted contributions										
R3	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X
<i>less</i> Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST										
R6	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X
Assessable contributions (R1 plus R2 plus R3 less R6)										
R	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-X

Calculation of non-arm's length income		
*Net non-arm's length private company dividends		
U1	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>	*Other income S \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>
plus *Net non-arm's length trust distributions		
U2	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>	*Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund T \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>
plus *Net other non-arm's length income		
U3	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>	Net non-arm's length income (subject to 45% tax rate) U \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>
		(U1 plus U2 plus U3)

TOTAL ASSESSABLE INCOME V \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] [] [] [] [] Loss

*If an amount is entered at this label, check the instructions to ensure the correct tax treatment has been applied.

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR
continued

Place your attachments here.

Fund's tax file number (TFN)

Section C: Deductions

11 Deductions

Exempt current pension income	K	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Interest expenses within Australia	A	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Interest expenses overseas	B	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Capital works deductions	D	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets	E	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Small business and general business tax break	P	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Death or disability premiums	F	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Death benefit increase	G	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Approved auditor fee	H	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>	· X
Investment expenses	I	\$	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>			

Section D: **Income tax calculation statement**

12 Income tax calculation statement		Taxable income A \$ 000,000,000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C1	Credit: foreign income tax offsets \$ 000,000,000	B	Gross tax \$ 000,000,000
<i>plus</i>	Credit: rebates and tax offsets C2 \$ 000,000,000	C	Rebates and offsets (C1 plus C2) \$ 000,000,000
F1 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: interest on early payments F2 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: foreign resident withholding F3 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: ABN/TFN not quoted (non-individual) F4 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: refundable franking credits F5 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: no-TFN tax offset F6 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: interest on no-TFN tax offset F7 \$ 000,000,000 <i>plus</i> Credit: refundable National rental affordability scheme tax offset		D	SUBTOTAL (B less C) \$ 000,000,000 (Cannot be less than zero)
		E	Section 102AAM interest charge \$ 000,000,000
		F	Eligible credits (F1 plus F2 plus F3 plus F4 plus F5 plus F6 plus F7) \$ 000,000,000
		G	PAYG instalments raised \$ 000,000,000
		H	Supervisory levy \$ 000,000,150.00
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE OR REFUNDABLE (D plus E less F less G plus H)		I	\$ 000,000,000

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR

continued



Section E: Losses

13 Losses

❗ If total loss is greater than \$100,000, or there is a foreign loss, complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2009*.

Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U** \$, , .

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** \$, , .

Section F: Member information

❗ Report all members at 30 June 2009 and those members who have received all their benefits during the income year.
Note exclusions on page 5.

MEMBER 1

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

Contributions

Employer contributions **A** \$, , .

ABN of principal employer **A1**

Personal contributions **B** \$, , .

CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$, , .

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$, , .

Personal injury election **E** \$, , .

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$, , .

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$, , .

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$, , .

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **I** \$, , .

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **J** \$, , .

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K** \$, , .

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount **L** \$, , .

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) **M** \$, , .

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$, , .

Other transactions

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$, , .

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$, , .

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$, , .

Benefit payments and code **R** \$, , .

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE S \$, , .

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR

continued

Fund's tax file number (TFN)

! Report all members at 30 June 2009 and those members who have received all their benefits during the income year.

! Do not use this section for:

- deceased members
- members in excess of the four-member SMSF limit at 30 June 2009. Report these members in **Section G: Supplementary member information**.

Do not report former members who have exhausted their entitlements by rolling them over into other funds.

MEMBER 2Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other Family name First given name Other given names Member's TFN Date of birth / / **Contributions**Employer contributions **A** \$ ABN of principal employer **A1** Personal contributions **B** \$ CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$ CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$ Personal injury election **E** \$ Spouse and child contributions **F** \$ Other family and friend contributions **G** \$ Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$ Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **I** \$ Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **J** \$ Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K** \$ Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount **L** \$ Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) **M** \$ **TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N** \$ **Other transactions**Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$ Inward rollover amounts **P** \$ Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$ Benefit payments and code **R** \$ **CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE S** \$ Loss Code **IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed**

Page 5

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR

continued



! Report all members at 30 June 2009 and those members who have received all their benefits during the income year.

! Do not use this section for:

- deceased members
- members in excess of the four-member SMSF limit at **30 June 2009**.
Report these members in **Section G: Supplementary member information**.

Do not report former members who have exhausted their entitlements by rolling them over into other funds.

MEMBER 3

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

[illegible]

First given name

Other given names

--	--

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

Contributions

Employer contributions **A** \$...

ABN of principal employer **A1**

Personal contributions **B** \$...

CGT small business retirement exemption C \$ [] . [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

[illegible]

Personal injury election **E** \$...

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$,,.

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$..

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$..

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount | \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount J \$ [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] []

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K \$** ..

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount **L** \$...

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$...

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$ [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Other transactions

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$. . .

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$. .

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$ [] [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Benefit payments and code R \$ [] [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Loss

Code

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ \$.

Page 6

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

⌋

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR
continued



! Report all members at 30 June 2009 and those members who have received all their benefits during the income year.

! Do not use this section for:

- deceased members
- members in excess of the four-member SMSF limit at **30 June 2009**.
Report these members in **Section G: Supplementary member information**.

Do not report former members who have exhausted their entitlements by rolling them over into other funds.

MEMBER 4

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

[illegible]

First given name

Other given names

[illegible]

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

Contributions

Employer contributions **A** \$...

ABN of principal employer **A1**

--	--

--	--	--

--	--	--

--	--	--

Personal contributions **B** \$...[illegible]CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$

Personal injury election **E** \$...

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$,,.

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$, , .

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$ _____.

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount | \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount J \$

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K \$** ..

[illegible]

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$...

[illegible]

Other transactions

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$. . .

Loss

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$. . .

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$ [] [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Code

Benefit payments and code **R** \$. . .

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ \$ [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] . [] []

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR
continued

Section G: **Supplementary member information**

! Use this section for:

- deceased members
- members in excess of the four-member SMSF limit at **30 June 2009**.

MEMBER 5

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

First given name Other given names

Member's TFN Date of birth Day / Month / Year

If deceased, date of death Day / Month / Year

Contributions

Employer contributions	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
ABN of principal employer	A1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Personal contributions	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
CGT small business retirement exemption	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
CGT small business 15-year exemption amount	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Personal injury election	E	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Spouse and child contributions	F	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Other family and friend contributions	G	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Directed termination (taxable component) payments	H	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount	I	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount	J	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Transfer from reserve: assessable amount	K	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount	L	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions)	M	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$...

Other transactions

[illegible]

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR
continued



! Use this section for:

- deceased members
- members in excess of the four-member SMSF limit at **30 June 2009**.

MEMBER 6

[illegible]

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

If deceased, date of death / /

Contributions

Employer contributions **A** \$, , .

[illegible]Personal contributions **B** \$, , .

CGT small business retirement exemption C \$ [] , [] [] [] , [] [] [] . [] []

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$, , . Personal injury election **E** \$, , .

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$,,.

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$,,.Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$, , .

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount | \$

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount J \$ [] , [] [] [] , [] [] [] . [] []

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K \$** [][] , [][][][] . [][]

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount **L** \$,,.

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) **M \$** , , .

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$,,.

Other transactions

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$ [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Loss

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$. . .

Outward rollover amounts Q \$

Benefit payments and code R \$. . .

Code

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE **\$** \$. . .



❗ If additional members need to be reported in **Section G: Supplementary member information** copy this page and attach to the annual return. **DO NOT USE STAPLES.**

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Page 9

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR*continued***Section H: Assets and liabilities****14 ASSETS****14a Australian managed investments**Listed trusts **A** \$, , .XXUnlisted trusts **B** \$, , .XXInsurance policy **C** \$, , .XXOther managed investments **D** \$, , .XX**14b Australian direct investments**Cash and term deposits **E** \$, , .XXDebt securities **F** \$, , .XXLoans **G** \$, , .XXListed shares **H** \$, , .XXUnlisted shares **I** \$, , .XXDerivatives and instalment warrants **J** \$, , .XXNon-residential real property **K** \$, , .XXResidential real property **L** \$, , .XXArtwork, collectibles, metal or jewels **M** \$, , .XXOther assets **O** \$, , .XX**14c Overseas direct investments**Overseas shares **P** \$, , .XXOverseas non-residential real property **Q** \$, , .XXOverseas residential real property **R** \$, , .XXOverseas managed investments **S** \$, , .XXOther overseas assets **T** \$, , .XX**TOTAL AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS ASSETS U** \$, , .XX**15 LIABILITIES**Borrowings **V** \$, , .XXTotal member closing account balances
(total of all **CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCES** from Sections F and G) **W** \$, , .XXReserve accounts **X** \$, , .XXOther liabilities **Y** \$, , .XX**TOTAL LIABILITIES Z** \$, , .XX

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR

continued



Section I: Regulatory information

The following questions indicate the operational status of the SMSF. Penalties will apply for false or misleading information. You must answer either **No** or **Yes** for all questions listed and provide dollar amounts if applicable.

In-house and related party assets

Did the SMSF loan, lease to or invest in related parties (known as in-house assets)? **A** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , .

Did the SMSF hold in-house assets at any time during the year that exceeded 5% of total assets? **B** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF hold an investment in a related party at any time during the year (excluding in-house assets)? **C** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , .

Did the SMSF acquire any assets (other than exempt assets) from related parties? **D** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , .

Other regulatory questions

Did the SMSF lend money or provide financial assistance to a member or relative of a member of the fund? **E** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF receive *in specie* contributions during the year? **F** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , .

Did the SMSF make and maintain all investments on an arm's length basis? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF borrow for purposes that are not permissible? **H** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did members have the personal use of the SMSF's assets before retirement? **I** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF provide money to members without a condition of release being met? **J** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did trustees of the fund receive any remuneration for their services as a trustee? **K** No ☐ Yes ☐

Are any trustees or directors currently disqualified persons as defined by SISA? **L** No ☐ Yes ☐

Are all SMSF assets appropriately documented as owned by the fund? **M** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF carry on a business of selling goods or services? **N** No ☐ Yes ☐

Does the auditor provide services to the SMSF as either a tax agent, accountant or financial advisor or administrator? **O** No ☐ Yes ☐

Section J: Other information

Forestry managed investment schemes

Product or private ruling information **G** **H** / **I**

Family trust election status

If the trust or fund has made, or is making, a family trust election, write the four-digit **income year specified** of the election (for example, for the 2008–09 income year, write **2009**). **A**

If revoking or varying a family trust election, print **R** for revoke or print **V** for variation, and complete and attach the *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2009*. **B**

Interposed entity election status

If the trust or fund has made, or is making, one or more interposed entity elections, write the four-digit **income year specified** of the earliest election (for example, for the 2008–09 income year, write **2009**). **C**

If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R**, and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2009*. **D**

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Page 11

SELF MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR

continued



Section K: Declarations



Penalties may be imposed for false or misleading information in addition to penalties relating to any tax shortfalls.

TRUSTEE'S OR DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION:

I declare that current trustees and directors have authorised this annual return and it is documented as such in the SMSF's records. I have received the audit report and I am aware of any matters raised. I also authorise the Tax Office to make any tax refunds to the nominated bank account (if applicable).

Authorised trustee's or director's signature

Date / /

Preferred trustee or director contact details:

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Phone number

Email address

Non-individual trustee name (if applicable)

ABN of non-individual trustee

Hrs

Time taken to prepare and complete this annual return



The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this annual return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information, refer to the instructions.

TAX AGENT'S DECLARATION:

I declare that the *Self managed superannuation fund annual return 2009* has been prepared in accordance with information provided by the trustees, that the trustees have given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct, and that the trustees have authorised me to lodge this annual return.

Tax agent's signature

Date / /

Tax agent's contact details

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Tax agent's practice

Tax agent's phone number

Reference number

Tax agent number



Postal address for annual returns: Australian Taxation Office, GPO Box 9845, IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY



FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURN, 2009-10 FBT YEAR *continued*

9 Name of the person to contact

➤ Provide the name, daytime contact phone number and email address (if applicable) of the person we can contact, if needed, regarding the information in this return.

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Surname or family name

[illegible]

Given name/s

[illegible]

Daytime contact phone number

[illegible]

Email address (please use BLOCK LETTERS)

[illegible][illegible]

10 Number of employees receiving fringe benefits during the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

□ □ □ □ □ □

11 Hours taken to prepare and complete this form

➤ Refer to *Completing your 2010 fringe benefits tax return* (NAT 2376) for more information. Do not include tax agent's time.

hours

12 Do you expect to lodge an FBT return for 2010–11 or future years?

No ☐ Yes ☐

Return calculation details

➤ Refer to *Completing your 2010 fringe benefits tax return* (NAT 2376) for more information.

13 Calculated fringe benefits taxable amounts (whole dollars only)

A Type 1 aggregate amount \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] .~~X~~ x 2.0647 = \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] .~~X~~ A

B Type 2 aggregate amount \$, , .~~X~~ x 1.8692 = \$, , .~~X~~ **B**

C Aggregate non-exempt amount (hospitals, ambulances, public benevolent institutions and health promotion charities only) or \$, , . ☒ **C**

14 Fringe benefits taxable amount

(A + B) or C \$

15 Amount of tax payable (46.5% of item 14 amount)

\$ - .

➤ If you are not a rebatable employer, go to question 18 Sub-total.

16 Aggregate non-rebatable amount

\$. . .

➤ Refer to *Completing your 2010 fringe benefits tax return* (NAT 2376) for more information.

17 Amount of rebate: 48% of (item 15 amount less item 16 amount)

\$. .

18 Sub-total (item 15 amount less item 17 amount)

\$. . .

19 Less instalment amounts reported on activity statements

➤ Refer to *Completing your 2010 fringe benefits tax return (NAT 2376)* for more information.

\$, . ☒

20 Payment due ➔ Send this amount with your payment slip
or

\$. . .

21 Credit due to you

\$ _____ - _____ = _____


IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURN, 2009–10 FBT YEAR *continued*

22 Details of fringe benefits provided

Type of benefits provided (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)	Number	WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY			
		Gross taxable value (a)	Employee contribution (b)	Value of reductions (c)	Taxable value of benefits (a) – (b) – (c)
Cars using the statutory formula	A				
Cars using the operating cost method	B				
Loans granted	C				
Debt waiver	D				
Expense payments	E				
Housing – units of accommodation provided	F				
Employees receiving living-away-from-home allowance (show total paid including exempt components)	G				
Airline transport (airlines and travel agents only)	H				
Board	J				
Property	K				
Income tax exempt body – entertainment	L				
Other benefits (residual)	M				
Car parking	N				
Meal entertainment	P				

Declarations

 Penalties may be imposed for giving false or misleading information.

Privacy

We are authorised by the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to collect the information requested on this return. We need this information to help us to administer those laws. Some of the information collected will appear on the Australian Business Register. Selected information may be made publicly available and some may be passed to other government agencies, including Commonwealth, state, territory and local government agencies authorised by law to receive it.

23 Tax agent's declaration

I declare that this return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by my client, that my client has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that my client has authorised me to lodge the return.

Name of tax agent

Tax agent registration number

Signature of tax agent*

Date

 / /

* Where the tax agent is a partnership or a company, this declaration must be signed in the name of the partnership or company by a person who is registered as a nominee of that partnership or company.

24 Employer's declaration – where the employer lodges the return

I declare that the information in this return is true and correct.

Name of employer

Signature of employer*

Date

 / /

* Proprietor, partner, public officer, trustee or, for government departments and authorities, the delegated officer.

 This return will not be regarded as having been lodged unless the appropriate declaration has been signed by the tax agent or the employer.

GST ANNUAL RETURN, 2009-10 FINANCIAL YEAR

Z



Annual GST return

Document ID

ABN

Contact person who completed the form

Contact phone number

When completing this form:

- print clearly using a black pen
- show whole dollars only (do not show cents)
- if reporting a zero amount, print '0' (do not use NIL)
- leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)
- do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$.

Why have you received this annual GST return?

You have chosen to pay GST **annually**. Please complete this form to calculate and pay any amount you owe the Tax Office, or to calculate any amount the Tax Office owes you.

When is this form due?

You must return this form (even if nil activity) and make any payment by

How to complete this form

- Complete the boxes (G1, G2, G3, G10 & G11) that apply to your business for the period shown above, using information from your accounts or by using the GST calculation sheet.
- Indicate whether the G1 amount includes GST by placing ☒ in the applicable box.

GST accounting method

Total sales G1 \$

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Export sales G2 \$

Other GST-free sales G3 \$.00

Capital purchases **G10 \$**

Non-capital purchases **G11 \$**

➤ Report GST and any wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax amounts for the period in the Summary section over the page

NAT 14172-01.2010 [JS 15209]

Methods of payment



BPAY: contact your financial institution to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the front of the payment slip) as the customer reference number.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the Tax Office's direct credit bank account using online banking facilities. Use BSB 093 003, Account number 316 385 and your EFT code. Phone **1800 815 886** for assistance if required.

Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your financial institution account (**not** credit cards). Phone **1800 802 308** for a direct debit request form and/or details.

Mail payments: mail the payment slip together with your cheque or money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do **not** send cash. See below for cheque information.

Post office: payments can be made at any post office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (where available and subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

GST ANNUAL RETURN, 2009-10 FINANCIAL YEAR *continued*

How to complete this section

- Calculate your GST on sales (1A) and GST on purchases (1B) for the period shown on the front of this form using information from your accounts or by using the GST calculation sheet. Complete 1A & 1B
- If you have a wine equalisation tax obligation, complete 1C & 1D (if appropriate)
- If you have a luxury car tax obligation, complete 1E & 1F (if appropriate)
- If you have a fuel tax credit entitlement, complete 7C & 7D (if appropriate)
- Calculate and complete 8A & 8B
- Complete the 'Payment or refund' section

Summary

Amounts you owe the Tax Office

GST on sales **1A** \$.

Wine equalisation tax 1C \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

[illegible]

Fuel tax credit over claim
(Do not claim in litres) **7C** \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

1A + 1C + 1E + 7C 8A \$

Amounts the Tax Office owes you

GST on purchases **1B** \$.00

Wine equalisation tax refundable **1D** \$, , .~~00~~

Luxury car tax refundable 1F \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

[illegible]

1B + 1D + 1F + 7D 8B \$

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B?

☐ Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. **This amount is payable to the Tax Office.**

☐ No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. **This amount is refundable to you** (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

9	\$.	.	.00
---	----	--	---	---	-----

! If we do not have your current financial institution account details your refund **may be delayed**.

Declaration: I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.

Signature

Date / /

Return this completed form to

HRS **MINS**

--	--	--	--	--

Estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collate any information.

Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning 13 28 66. The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. More information about privacy and access to your tax information is available from www.ato.gov.au



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR

[illegible]

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Part B Current year capital losses (CYCL) from CGT assets and CGT events – other than capital losses from collectables

[illegible]

Add amounts at **A** to **C** above and write the total at **D** below.

[illegible]

Part D Applying capital losses against current year capital gains

[illegible]

Add amounts at **E** to **M** above and write the total at **O** below.

[illegible]

Current year capital losses applied

Add amounts at **E**, **F** and **G** above and write the total at **H** below.

[illegible]

Part E Current year capital gains (CYCG) after applying capital losses

[illegible]

Add amounts at **A** and **D** above and write the total at **G** below.

[illegible]Totals - CYCG after
applying capital losses

PAGE 2

	Capital gains – discount method										Other capital gains									
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	-00										-00									
J	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	-00										-00									
N	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	-00										-00									

Add amounts at **F** to **N** above and write the total at **R** below.

R
S

Prior year net capital losses applied

Add amounts at **L**, **J** and **K** above and write the total at **L** below.

[illegible]

Capital losses transferred in applied

Use **P** only for transfers from or to a foreign bank branch or permanent establishment of a foreign financial entity.

Add amounts at **M**, **N** and **O** above and write the total at **P** below.

[illegible]

Add amounts at **C** and **F** above and write the total at **I** below.

[illegible]

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2008-09 INCOME YEAR *continued*

Part F Applying the CGT discount on capital gains

J From non-active assets Capital gains – discount method **0.00**

K From active assets **0.00**

Part G Applying the CGT concessions for small business

[illegible]

Part H Calculating net capital gain

[illegible][illegible]

Part I Unapplied net capital losses (UNCL) carried forward to later income years

[illegible]

Part J Small business 15-year exemption

[illegible]

Part K Scrip-for-scrip rollover for exchanging taxpayer

[illegible]

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE, 2008–09 INCOME YEAR *continued***Part L** **Script-for-script rollover for acquiring entity – to be completed by companies and trusts only****L**

Acquiring entity	E Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Print X in the appropriate box.	Number of original entities	F <input type="text"/>	Taxpayer TFN of original entity	G <input type="text"/>
Number of shares/ units etc issued	H <input type="text"/>	Number of options/rights etc issued	I <input type="text"/>	First element of cost base of interests acquired	K <input type="text"/>	M <input type="text"/>
Amount of other considerations	J <input type="text"/>	First element of cost base of interests acquired	K <input type="text"/>	Cost base – significant common stakeholder interests acquired	M <input type="text"/>	O <input type="text"/>
Joint choice for rollover	L Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Print X in the appropriate box				

Part M **Did you have an employee share scheme in place at any time during the year? – to be completed by companies only**

N Yes ☐ No ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Part N **Same majority underlying ownership and pre-CGT assets – Division 149 – to be completed by companies only**

O Yes ☐ No ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

F

PAGE 4

IN CONFIDENCE when completed


www.ato.gov.au

Appendix: Activity statements

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – SAMPLE A

C

Office use only


41950110

Business activity statement

Document ID

ABN

Form due on

Payment due on

GST accounting method

Contact phone number

Contact person who completed the form

When completing this form:

- print clearly using a black pen
- show whole dollars only (do not show cents)
- if reporting a zero amount, print '0' (do not use NIL)
- leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)
- do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Complete Option 1 OR 2 OR 3 (indicate one choice with an X)

☐ **Option 1: Calculate GST and report quarterly**

Total sales **G1** \$

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with X) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Export sales **G2** \$

Other GST-free sales **G3** \$

Capital purchases **G10** \$

Non-capital purchases **G11** \$

Report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

☐ **Option 2: Calculate GST quarterly and report annually**

Total sales **G1** \$

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with X) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

☐ **Option 3: Pay GST instalment amount quarterly**

G21 \$

Write this amount at 1A in the Summary section over the page (leave 1B blank)

OR if varying this amount, complete G22, G23, G24

Estimated net GST for the year **G22** \$

Varied amount for the quarter **G23** \$

Write the G23 amount at 1A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections (leave 1B blank)

Reason code for variation **G24**

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments **W1** \$

Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 **W2** \$

Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted **W4** \$

Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4) **W3** \$

Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3) **W5** \$

Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

**BPAY:** contact your financial institution to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the front of the payment slip) as the customer reference number.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the Tax Office's direct credit bank account using online banking facilities. Use BSB 093 003, Account number 316 385 and your EFT code. Phone **1800 815 886** for assistance if required.

Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your financial institution account (not credit cards). Phone **1800 802 308** for a direct debit request form and/or details.

Methods of payment

Mail payments: mail the payment slip together with your cheque or money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do **not** send cash. See below for cheque information.

Post office: payments can be made at any post office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (where available and subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

NAT 4195-01.2010 [JS 15209]

226

Taxation statistics 2008–09

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – SAMPLE A *continued*

PAYG income tax instalment

Only complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with X)

☐ Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly

T7 \$

Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section
OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4

Estimated tax for the year T8 \$

Varied amount for the quarter T9 \$

Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section

Reason code for variation T4

OR

☐ Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate

PAYG instalment income T1 \$

T2 %

OR

New varied rate T3 %

T1 x T2 (or x T3) T11 \$

Write the T11 amount at 5A in the Summary section

Reason code for variation T4

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 \$

Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4

Estimated FBT for the year F2 \$

Varied amount for the quarter F3 \$

Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section

Reason code for variation F4

Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.

Signature

Date / /

Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning 13 28 66. The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. More information about privacy and access to your tax information is available from www.ato.gov.au


Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Summary

If you are using GST Option 3 leave 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F blank

Amounts you owe the Tax Office

GST on sales or GST instalment 1A \$

Wine equalisation tax 1C \$

Luxury car tax 1E \$

PAYG tax withheld 4 \$

PAYG income tax instalment 5A \$

FBT instalment 6A \$

Deferred company/fund instalment 7 \$

1A + 1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7 8A \$

Amounts the Tax Office owes you

GST on purchases 1B \$

Wine equalisation tax refundable 1D \$

Luxury car tax refundable 1F \$

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation 5B \$

Credit from FBT instalment variation 6B \$

1B + 1D + 1F + 5B + 6B 8B \$

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B? (indicate with X)

☐ Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. This amount is payable to the Tax Office.

☐ No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. This amount is refundable to you (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

9 \$

Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$

Return this completed form to

HRS MINS
Estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.


BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – SAMPLE B

G

When completing this form:

- print clearly using a black pen
- show whole dollars only (do not show cents)
- if reporting a zero amount, print '0' (do not use NIL)
- leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)
- do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$.

Office use only



42350110

Business activity statement

Document ID

ABN

Form due on

Payment due on

GST accounting method

Contact phone number

Contact person who completed the form

PAYG income tax instalment

Complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with an X)

☐ **Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly**

T7 \$

Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4

Estimated tax for the year T8 \$.00

Varied amount for the quarter T9 \$.00

Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation T4

OR

☐ **Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate**

PAYG instalment income T1 \$.00

T2 %

OR

New varied rate T3 %

T1 x T2 (or x T3) T11 \$.00

Write the T11 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation T4

Goods and services tax (GST)

Total sales G1 \$.00

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with an X) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Export sales G2 \$.00

Other GST-free sales G3 \$.00

Capital purchases G10 \$.00

Non-capital purchases G11 \$.00

Report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

NAT 4235-01.2010 [JS 15209]

Methods of payment

BPAY: contact your financial institution to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the front of the payment slip) as the customer reference number.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the Tax Office's direct credit bank account using online banking facilities. Use BSB 093 003, Account number 316 385 and your EFT code. Phone **1800 815 886** for assistance if required.

Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your financial institution account (not credit cards). Phone **1800 802 308** for a direct debit request form and/or details.

Mail payments: mail the payment slip together with your cheque or money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do **not** send cash. See below for cheque information.

Post office: payments can be made at any post office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (where available and subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – SAMPLE B *continued*

PAYG tax withheld		Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment	
Total salary, wages and other payments	W1 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;" type="text"/>	F1 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>	Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section below OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4
Amount withheld from payments shown at W1	W2 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>	Estimated FBT for the year	F2 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted	W4 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>	Varied amount for the quarter	F3 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4)	W3 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>	Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section below	
Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3)	W5 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>	Reason code for variation	F4 <input style="width: 40px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section below			

Summary	
Amounts you owe the Tax Office	
GST on sales	1A \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Wine equalisation tax	1C \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Luxury car tax	1E \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
PAYG tax withheld	4 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
PAYG income tax instalment	5A \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
FBT instalment	6A \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Deferred company/fund instalment	7 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
1A + 1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7	8A \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Amounts the Tax Office owes you	
GST on purchases	1B \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Wine equalisation tax refundable	1D \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Luxury car tax refundable	1F \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation	5B \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
Credit from FBT instalment variation	6B \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>
1B + 1D + 1F + 5B + 6B	8B \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/>

Payment or refund?	
Is 8A more than 8B? (indicate with X)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, </div> <div> then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. This amount is payable to the Tax Office. </div> </div> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 10px 0;"/> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> No, </div> <div> then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. This amount is refundable to you (or offset against any other tax debt you have). </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met. </div> <div> Return this completed form to </div> </div>	
Signature _____ Date ____/____/____	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> Your payment or refund amount 9 \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> ! Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$ </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div> Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning 13 28 66. The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. More information about privacy and access to your tax information is available from www.ato.gov.au </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> HRS <input style="width: 30px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/> MINS <input style="width: 30px; border: none; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0 5px;"/> </div> </div>	

INSTALMENT ACTIVITY STATEMENT

J



Office use only

☐ ☐


Instalment activity statement

Document ID

Form due on

Payment due on

Contact phone number

Contact person who completed the form

When completing this form:

- print clearly using a black pen
- show whole dollars only (do not show cents)
- if reporting a zero amount, print '0' (do not use NIL)
- leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)
- do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$.

PAYG income tax instalment

Complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with an X)

☐ Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly
T7 \$

Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page
OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4

Estimated tax for the year T8 \$ Varied amount for the quarter T9 \$

Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page
and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation T4

OR

☐ Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate
PAYG instalment income T1 \$ T2 %

OR

New varied rate T3 %T1 x T2 (or x T3) T11 \$

Write the T11 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page
and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation T4

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments W1 \$ Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 W2 \$ Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted W4 \$ Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4) W3 \$ Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3) W5 \$

Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page
and then complete the other sections

NAT 4197-01.2010 [JS 15209]

Methods of payment



BPAY: contact your financial institution to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the front of the payment slip) as the customer reference number.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the Tax Office's direct credit bank account using online banking facilities. Use BSB 093 003, Account number 316 385 and your EFT code. Phone **1800 815 886** for assistance if required.

Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your financial institution account (not credit cards). Phone **1800 802 308** for a direct debit request form and/or details.

Mail payments: mail the payment slip together with your cheque or money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do **not** send cash. See below for cheque information.

Post office: payments can be made at any post office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (where available and subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

INSTALMENT ACTIVITY STATEMENT *continued*

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 \$

**Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section below
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4**

Estimated FBT for the year **F2** \$.00

Varied amount for the quarter **F3** \$.00

Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section below

Reason code for variation **F4**

Summary

Amounts you owe the Tax Office

PAYG tax withheld **4** \$.00

PAYG income tax instalment **5A** \$.00

FBT instalment **6A** \$.00

Deferred company/fund instalment **7** \$.00

4 + 5A + 6A + 7 8A \$.00

Amounts the Tax Office owes you

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation **5B** \$.00

Credit from FBT instalment variation **6B** \$.00

5B + 6B 8B \$.00

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B? Yes, then write the result of **8A** minus **8B** at 9. **This amount is payable to the Tax Office.**

No, then write the result of **8B** minus **8A** at 9. **This amount is refundable to you** (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

9 \$.00

Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$

Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration.

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____

Return this completed form to

Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Taxation statistics 2008–09

231

Index

A

ABN not quoted, 19
 credit for tax withheld, 28
 gross payments where, 19, 35, 43, 59–60
accommodation and food services
 see industry
active asset small business CGT reduction, 90
activity statements
 see business activity statements
administrative and support services
 see industry
age of individuals lodging returns, 12
agriculture, forestry and fishing
 see industry
airline transport, 98–99
alcohol
 see also wine equalisation tax (WET)
 not subject to wine equalisation tax, 129
allowable deductions
 see deductions/expenses
allowances, benefits, earnings and tips, 14, 29, 145
alternative fuels, 132
ambulance services, 110
animal welfare charities, 110
annual tax return forms, 162–221
 companies, 174–179
 fringe benefits, 216–221
 funds, 196–203
 individual, 162–173
 partnerships, 180–187
 self-managed superannuation funds, 204–215
 trusts, 188–195
annual tax returns
 see tax returns
annuities
 see superannuation system
ANZSIC, 3, 154
approved research institute, 110

APRA funds, 55–65
 see also small APRA funds
 assessable contributions, 59
 transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST, 59
art galleries, 110
arts and recreation services
 see industry
assessable government industry payments, 19, 43
assets and liabilities
 companies, 46
 companies, unrealised gains on revaluation, 43
 companies, unrealised losses on revaluation, 45
attributed foreign income, 14, 69, 78, 118
Australian annuities and super income streams, 14
Australian business number
 see ABN
Australian Customs Service collections, 120–122
Australian film industry, 17
Australian franking credits
 see franking credits
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority funds
 see APRA funds
aviation gasoline, 127
aviation kerosene, 127

B

baby bonus (first child) tax offset, 22, 102
bad debts, 20, 45, 72, 80
BAS
 see business activity statements
beer, 126–127
benevolent institutions, 109, 110
beverages
 see alcohol
biodiesel, 126
bottled beer, 129

business activity statements, 90–91, 120, 125, 137, 147, 149, 151–152
 activity statement ratios, 155–156
 industry ratios, 154–156
 instalment activity, 230–231
 samples, 226–229
 time to complete, 150
business income
 see income; net business income

C

capital gains, 18, 39, 59, 87
 of taxable companies by source, 88
 of taxable funds by source, 88
capital gains tax (CGT), 18, 39, 59, 83–91
 by taxpayer type, 84
 net capital gains, 84–86
 small business CGT tax concessions, 90–91
 tax payable on net capital gains, 85
capital gains tax rollover, 56
capital losses, 89–90
cars
 see motor vehicles
charitable funds/institutions, 75, 107–113
children, tax offsets and payments for, 102
cleaner fuel grants scheme, 6, 131
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments, 14
companies, 2–5, 38–52
 see also industry, companies by
 calculating net tax, 4
 expenses by type, 45
 income by source, 43
 net tax, 47–48
 number of lodged returns, 39
compliance costs, 154
compulsory clothing (uniforms), 19
construction
 see industry
crude oil
 see petroleum and petroleum products

D

death benefits
 dependents of same sex couples, 11, 101
 increases, 62–63
 death or disability premiums, 62–63, 63
 debits
 see tax liabilities
 debts
 see bad debts
 deceased estates, 76
 deductible gift recipients, 112
 see also private ancillary funds
 deductions/expenses
 companies, 19–20
 partnerships, 72–73
 deductions/expenses of individuals, 10, 13–17
 business, 17–18, 19–20
 other, 17–18, 20
 work-related, 19
 deferred GST scheme, 120
 deferred losses, 14
 Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy, 105
 Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 135
 depreciation
 companies, 45
 individuals, 21
 partnerships, 72
 trusts, 80
 developing country relief funds, 113
 diesel, 127
 director's fees, 29
 dividends and distributions (shares)
 companies, 43
 partnerships, 69
 trusts, 78
 dividends (shares), individuals, 14
 franking credits, 14, 22
 TFN amounts withheld, 28
 total current year capital gains, 87

E

education and training
 see industry
 education tax refund (ETR), 6–7, 11, 21, 101–102
 election expenses, 17
 electricity, gas, water and waste service
 see industry
 eligible termination payments, 14
 employees, 87
 fringe benefit categories, 96
 fringe benefit contributions, 98–99
 superannuation fund contributions, 96
 employee share schemes, 14
 employers and superannuation, 58–59, 131
 energy grants credits scheme (EGCS), 131
e-tax, 1–2, 10–13, 13, 36
 ETPs
 see eligible termination payments
 excess contributions tax, 143
 excise duty, 126–130
 exempt current pension income, 63
 exempt foreign employment income, 18

F

family tax benefit, 6, 101
 film and television tax offset, 6, 101, 105
 film industry incentives, 17
 financial and insurance services
 see industry
 first child tax offset, 6, 101–102
 foreign income
 companies, 39
 individuals, 14
 superannuation funds, 59–60
 foreign resident withholding
 companies, 43, 45
 individuals, 19–20, 28
 partnerships, 72
 trusts, 80
 foreign tax credits, 4, 56, 67
 forestry managed investment scheme
 income, 14, 17, 43, 60, 63, 69, 78, 87–88
 franking credits (imputation credits)
 individuals, 14, 22–23
 partnerships, 69
 refundable, 113
 superannuation funds, 60
 trusts, 78
 fringe benefits tax (FBT), 93–99
 Australian Government departments, 94
 employee contribution by employer
 type/industry, 97–98
 number of returns, 94–95
 payable by employer type/industry, 95
 rebates by employer type/industry, 97
 statutory car fringe benefits, 99
 types 1 and 2 by employer type/
 industry, 96
 fuel ethanol, 126
 fuel oil, 127
 fuel tax credits, 6, 101, 131–134, 137

G

gasoline, 127
 gifts or donations, 17, 31, 107–113
 goods and services tax
 see GST
 government (public sector) superannuation
 funds, 55–57
 deductions, 61
 income and returns, 55, 58
 net tax, 64
 greases and oils, 127
 GST, 120–123
 activity statements, 226–231
 calculating net liabilities, 120–123
 GST liabilities by industry, 121
 input tax credits and deferred liabilities,
 123–126

H

health care and social assistance
 see industry
 heating oil, 127
 Higher Education Loan Program (HELP),
 26–27, 31–36

I

income
 companies, 4
 income and net tax, calculating, 4
 partnerships, 69–70
 superannuation funds, 58–60
 trusts, 78–79
 income of individuals, 4, 13–16
Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, 38
 individuals (personal taxpayers), 2–5, 10–31
 calculating net tax, 4–25
 deductions
 see deductions/expenses of individuals
 income
 see income of individuals
 pre-filing of tax return, 13–34
 industry
 companies by, 40
 company expenses by, 44
 company income by, 42
 GST liabilities by type, 121
 partnerships, 68
 taxation liabilities by type, 5
 industry benchmarks, 154–155
 financial ratios, 154–155
 industry, companies by, 40
 information media and telecommunications
 see industry
 interest and dividend deductions
 companies, 45
 individuals, 17
 partnerships, 69
 superannuation funds, 62–63
 interest and dividend deductions,
 individuals, 17
 international taxation, 114–119
 see also foreign income; non-residents
 investment expenses, 63

K

keg beer, 129
 kerosene, 127

L

landcare and water tax offset, 22
 lease expenses, 21
 companies, 45
 individuals, 21
 partnerships, 68
 trusts, 76
 libraries, 110
 life insurance bonuses, 14
 liquefied petroleum products
 see petroleum products
 lost members register, 138, 140
 LPG
 see petroleum products
 lump sum payments, 14
 in arrears, 28
 luxury car tax, 7, 120, 125

- M**
- management and administration expenses, 62–63
 - manufacturing
 - see industry
 - Medicare, 4, 4–5, 24–25
 - detailed table list (personal tax), 31–37
 - mining
 - see industry
 - motor vehicles
 - calculating expenses, 19
 - fringe benefits, 98–99
 - individuals, 19
- N**
- national rental affordability scheme, 4, 6, 11, 22, 39, 56, 67, 76, 106
 - net business income
 - detailed table list (personal tax), 35–36
 - individuals, 14, 19–20, 33
 - net capital gains
 - see capital gains tax (CGT)
 - net farm management withdrawals or deposits, 14–15
 - net rent
 - see rental income
 - net tax
 - by company size, 47
 - by company type, 48
 - calculating for companies, 47
 - individuals, 24–25
 - superannuation funds, 64–65
 - New South Wales
 - see states and territories
 - non-employer sponsored super, 17
 - non-petroleum based fuels, 126–127
 - non-residents, 114–115
 - non-taxables
 - see tax status
- O**
- oils and greases, 127
- P**
- partnerships, 67–73
 - foreign sourced income, 69
 - income, 69–71
 - returns lodged, 68
 - pay as you go (PAYG) instalments, 38, 145–149
 - activity statements, 226–230
 - by entity type, 149
 - pay as you go (PAYG) withholding, 146–147
 - payments and transfers, 6, 7–13, 101–106
 - see also tax offsets
 - personal services income, 14
 - deductions, 18
 - tax withholding claimed, 28
 - petrol, 127
 - petroleum products, 126–127
 - petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT), 38, 51–52
 - list of company detailed tables, 54
 - pre-filing of income tax returns, 13
 - private ancillary funds, 111
 - private health insurance tax offset, 6, 22, 101, 103
 - product stewardship for oil program, 6, 131, 135, 137
 - professional, scientific and technical services
 - see industry
 - project pool deductions, 17
 - PRRT
 - see petroleum resource rent tax
 - public administration and safety
 - see industry
- Q**
- Queensland
 - see states and territories
- R**
- rates
 - capital gains tax, 85
 - companies, 38, 47
 - excise duty, 126–127
 - fringe benefits tax, 93, 95
 - partnerships, 67
 - residents and non-resident individuals, 25
 - rental, hiring and real estate services
 - see industry
 - rental income
 - foreign, 11, 14
 - individuals, 10, 14–17
 - rent expenses/deductions
 - individuals, 15–16, 19
 - research and development tax offset, 6, 101, 104
 - retail trade
 - see industry
 - retirement
 - see capital gains tax, small business CGT exemption
 - retirement income
 - see superannuation
- S**
- salary and wage earners, 3
 - salary and wage expenses
 - individuals' business expenses, 21
 - superannuation fund deductions, 62
 - wages to sales ratio, 155
 - wages to turnover ratio, 154
 - sample files for individuals, 159
 - schedules, capital gains tax, 83, 87, 89, 222–225
 - scholarship fund, 110
 - self-managed superannuation funds, 55–58, 60–61, 63–64, 141
 - assessable contributions, 60
 - deductions, 61–64
 - income, 56, 58, 60
 - lodgments, 56
 - net tax, 64–65
 - tax return form, 204–215
 - size of companies, 41
 - small APRA funds, 55
 - deductions, 61–62
 - income, 58–59
 - lodgments, 56–57
 - net tax, 60–61
 - source of statistics, 8–9
 - capital gains tax, 92
 - charities and deductible gifts, 113
 - company taxes, 52
 - cost of compliance, 153
 - excise, 130
 - fringe benefits tax, 100
 - fuel schemes, 137
 - goods and services tax, 125
 - individual unit record sample file, 160
 - industry benchmarks, 156
 - international tax, 119
 - luxury car tax, 120
 - partnerships, 73–74
 - pay as you go, 149
 - payments and transfers, 106
 - personal tax, 8, 31–37
 - petroleum resource rent tax, 52
 - superannuation funds, 65–66
 - superannuation system, 144
 - trusts, 81–82
 - South Australia
 - see states and territories
 - states and territories, 110
 - distribution of taxable income, 11
 - GST, 120
 - HELP debt payable, 26
 - Superannuation (Departing Australia Superannuation Payments Tax) Amendment Act 2008*, 140
 - superannuation funds, 1, 2, 6–7, 55–65
 - see also self-managed superannuation funds
 - net tax, 64–65
 - Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, 55
 - superannuation system, 138–144
 - co-contributions, 6, 7, 138, 143
 - excess contributions tax, 143
 - guarantee scheme, 139
 - holding accounts special account, 139
 - individuals' income, 14
 - lost members register, 140
 - superannuation co-contribution, 142
 - superannuation surcharge, 144
 - unclaimed super monies, 140
- T**
- TAFE, 110
 - Tasmania
 - see states and territories
 - taxable income of individuals, 13–15
 - tax agents
 - lodgment deadline, 10
 - proportion of individual returns, 11–17
 - Taxation Administration Act 1953*, 38
 - tax bonus payment, 105
 - effect on return lodgments, 11
 - tax compliance cost, 150–152
 - tax concession charities, 9, 107–109

tax file number (TFN)
 amounts withheld, 28
 partnerships, 67
 superannuation contributions with no TFN, 56, 59

tax-free threshold, reasons for variation on withholding, 29

tax liabilities (tax payable)
 by industry, 5
 capital gains, 86–88
 companies, 47–48, 149
 financial years, 7
 fringe benefits, 94–95
 goods and services, 121–123
 individuals, 25, 30, 149
 luxury car, 125
 pay as you go, 148–149
 wine equalisation, 124

tax offsets, rebates and credits, 21
 personal tax payers, 21–22

taxpayers
 entity type, size and industry grouping, 2–3

tax returns
 geographical location (state) of individuals, 12
 method of lodging by individuals, 12
 method of lodgment (individuals), 12
 sex of individuals, 12
 time to complete, 150–151

tax status
 companies, 39, 47–50
 list of company detailed tables, 52–54

technical and further education
 see TAFE

television productions, 105

Temporary Residents' Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 2008, 140

termination payments, 14, 23, 78, 138, 144

territories
 see states and territories

TFN
 see tax file number

time to complete tax returns, 150–151

time to repay HELP debts, 27

tobacco, 126–127

transport, postal and warehousing
 see industry

trust distributions, 14, 59, 60

trustees, 75

trusts, 75–81
 assets and liabilities, 80
 business expenses, 80
 by industry, 77–78
 by type, 76
 capital gains, 76, 78, 81
 income, 78–80
 net business income, 79–80
 number of returns, 77
 tax return form, 188–195

U

unclaimed super monies, 140

undeducted purchase price, pensions and annuities without, 14, 17

uniforms and clothing, 19

unit trusts, 48, 76
 corporate, 38
 public, 76

universities, 90, 110
 higher education loan program, 26

unrealised gains on revaluation of assets, 43

unrealised losses on revaluation of assets, 45

V

Victoria
 see states and territories

voluntary agreements, 20, 28

voluntary repayments of HELP debts, 27

voluntary withholding of tax, 28

W

wages to sales ratio, 155

wages to turnover ratio, 154

waste oil, 135

water and landcare tax offset, 22

welfare organisations, 108, 110–111

Western Australia
 see states and territories

wholesale trade
 see industry

wine equalisation tax (WET), 124–125

withholding tax, 28
 see also foreign resident withholding;
 see also pay as you go (PAYG)
 withholding

work-related expenses, 17–19, 31

Z

zone or overseas forces tax offset, 26

