

Taxation statistics 2010–11

A summary of tax returns for the 2010–11 income year and other reported tax information for the 2011–12 financial year

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 2013**

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WELCOME TO THE 2013 EDITION OF *TAXATION STATISTICS*

Each edition of *Taxation statistics* is a broad collection of data compiled from income tax returns (in this case for the 2010–11 income year) and other information provided to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), such as goods and services tax (GST) annual returns and business activity statements (from the 2011–12 financial year in this edition).

It covers taxation (including income tax, GST and fringe benefits tax), excise and fuel schemes, superannuation, the Higher Education Loan Program and payments, and transfers through the Australian taxation system. It continues to provide data on the time-based cost of compliance and industry benchmarks in the form of financial and activity statement ratios.

The aim is to make data available for researchers and the broader community, which will be useful in improving our understanding of Australia's taxation and superannuation systems, as well as our understanding of aspects of the broader environment in which these systems operate.

The data in *Taxation statistics* also 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.

Each year we endeavour to improve *Taxation statistics*. Improvements this year include:

- the addition of time series charts and other visual aids to the summary chapter
- restructuring and consolidating the individual tax detailed tables, to provide more information in a more efficient manner, while maintaining a user-friendly format
- the addition of hyperlinks in each detailed table to navigate directly to the same tables from earlier years, improving ease of access to previous data.

The CD-ROM attached to the back of the book contains a more comprehensive version of *Taxation statistics*, including all detailed tables.

This more comprehensive version can also be accessed at **ato.gov.au**. It contains links to the relevant return form guides and other explanatory material that show what information must be reported under each label on the relevant forms, schedules or statements.

In addition, to assist more advanced researchers, we can make available a sample file containing a 1% confidentialised sample of individual tax return information. You can request access to this file through the email address below.

We welcome your suggestions or comments. Email them to **taxstats@ato.gov.au**

GENERAL NOTES

Data for *Taxation statistics 2010–11* was compiled before all processing for the 2010–11 income year and 2011–12 fringe benefits tax year was completed. Statistics in some chapters are sourced from 2011 annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule 2011) that were processed by 31 October 2012. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2011 tax returns and schedules processed after 31 October 2012 is included. Caution should be exercised in comparing the detailed table statistics for the 2010–11 and prior income years. Better comparisons will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2011–12* is published. In that edition, the 2010–11 income year detailed table statistics will include data from returns processed up to 31 October 2013.

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 comply with 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.

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 **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*, available at **ato.gov.au**

Send any enquiries not answered by that document to **taxstats@ato.gov.au**

Alternatively, send enquiries to:

**The Director
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Australian Taxation Office
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Welcome to the latest edition of *Taxation statistics*, the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) 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 and superannuation 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 2010–11 presents an overview of:

- 2011 income tax returns for individuals, companies, super funds, partnerships and trusts
- payments and transfers made through the income tax system relating to the 2010–11 income year
- reported liabilities for goods and services tax (GST) and excise, payments for fuel schemes, and fringe benefits tax (FBT) returns for the 2011–12 financial year
- the super system, capital gains tax, the international tax system, 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
- the cost of taxation compliance
- industry income tax and business activity statement performance ratios
- the 2010–11 individuals sample file.

This publication 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, this publication reports only statistics on taxes or collection systems administered by the ATO.

Other statistics can be found in our statistics centre on our website at ato.gov.au.

2011 TAX RETURNS

For the 2010–11 income year, 14.9 million tax returns were lodged, an increase of 2.1% from 2009–10. Individual returns represented 84.7% of all tax returns lodged, while self-managed super funds (SMSF) experienced the largest growth in the number of tax returns lodged – an increase of 4.8% from 2009–10.

TABLE 1.1: Taxpayers, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

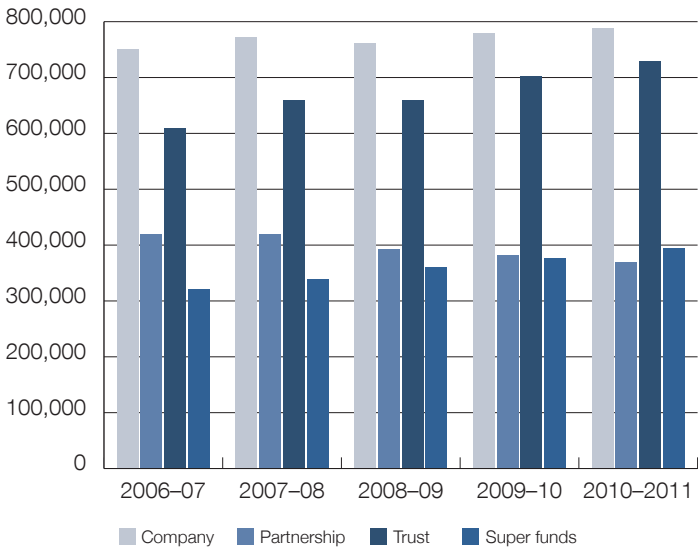
Entity	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Individual	12,380,028	84.7	12,637,623	84.7
Company	779,249	5.3	788,983	5.3
Self-managed superannuation fund	373,195	2.6	391,163	2.6
APRA and other funds ²	4,498	<0.1	4,099	<0.1
Partnership	382,398	2.6	369,999	2.5
Trust	702,078	4.8	729,622	4.9
Total³	14,621,446	100.0	14,921,489	100.0

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 Includes funds regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, and non-regulated funds.

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

FIGURE 1.1: Non-individual entities: number of taxpayers over 5 years



1 Data for each income year includes data processed up to 31 October of the following year, for example 2009-10 includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

ENTITY SIZE

BOX 1.1: Entity size, by total business income

For the purposes of this publication:

Total business income is the amount:

- an individual showed under item P8 Business income and expenses at the total business income label of the 2011 individual tax return
- a company showed in the information statement under the income item at the total income label S of the 2011 company tax return
- a fund or self-managed super fund showed at item 10 under the income item at the total assessable income label V of the applicable 2011 fund annual return
- a partnership showed at item 5 under the income item at the total business income label of the 2011 partnership tax return
- a trust showed at item 5 under the income item at the total business income label of the 2011 trust tax return.

Entity is an individual, a company, a fund, a self-managed fund, a partnership or a trust.

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.

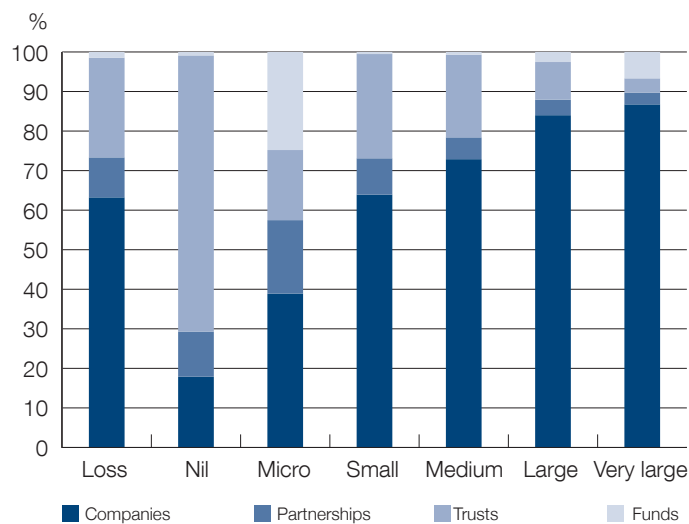
Very large entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

The largest group of entities by size, for companies, partnerships and funds, was 'micro entities' – accounting for 77.4%, 78.8% and 98.5% of their respective totals. Most individuals (91.6%) reported nil business income.

TABLE 1.2: Entities, by size, 2010–11 income year¹

Entity size	Individuals	Companies	Partnerships	Trusts	Funds	Total
Loss	1,327	1,670	267	666	38	3,930
Nil	11,580,233	108,910	69,381	425,129	5,317	12,188,970
Micro	1,052,144	610,521	291,754	278,222	389,289	2,621,930
Small	3,511	51,958	7,465	21,474	379	84,787
Medium	401	13,806	1,045	3,960	130	19,342
Large	7	1,156	54	131	35	1,347
Very large	0	962	33	40	74	1,036
Total	12,637,623	788,983	369,999	729,622	395,262	14,921,489

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

FIGURE 1.2: Non-individual entities: percentage of entities by size, 2010–11 income year

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

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 1.3: Entities, by entity type and industry¹, 2010–11 income year

Entity grouping	Individuals No.	Companies No.	Partnerships No.	Trusts No.
Salary and wage earners	7,354,932			
Other individuals ²	185,008			
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	162,043	16,545	98,707	28,249
Mining	5,398	4,549	491	949
Manufacturing	89,737	37,992	12,297	15,130
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,095	2,292	750	1,005
Construction	540,468	98,970	55,984	57,733
Wholesale trade	37,051	41,408	7,016	12,826
Retail trade	146,044	45,940	26,601	29,711
Accommodation and food services	55,360	23,403	18,491	20,072
Transport, postal and warehousing	198,305	34,244	15,034	14,095
Information media and telecommunications	25,280	9,123	1,249	2,161
Financial and insurance services	532,451	88,487	3,831	90,551
Rental, hiring and real estate services	110,897	104,036	48,010	123,141
Professional, scientific and technical services	430,233	107,811	14,914	46,367
Administrative and support services	260,704	25,604	12,929	14,793
Public administration and safety	19,497	3,206	507	1,043
Education and training	92,903	8,053	2,533	3,149
Health care and social assistance	177,036	27,858	4,200	17,492
Arts and recreation services	130,099	7,098	3,696	3,508
Other services	206,503	26,999	17,386	15,899
Other ³	1,872,579	75,365	25,373	231,748
Total	12,637,623	788,983	369,999	729,622

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

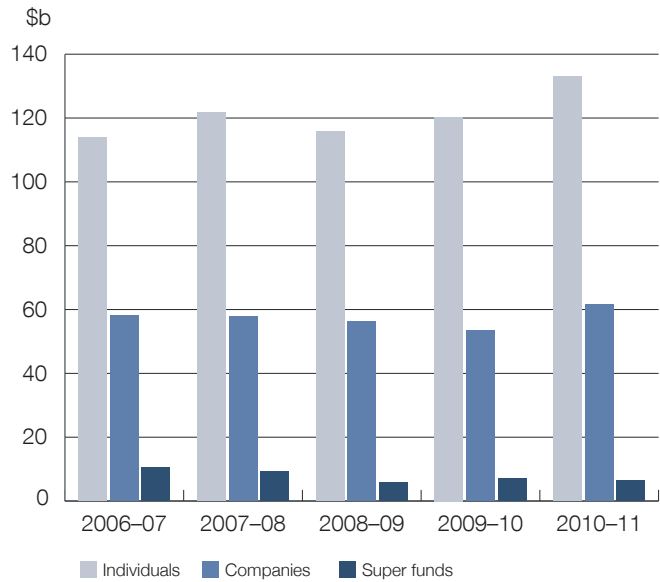
² Refers to individuals that derive income from another source other than salary and wages or a business – for example, direct income from investments such as rental income, interests and dividends.

³ Entities that are not recorded in above groups.

INCOME AND NET TAX

For the purposes of the *Taxation statistics* publication, net tax is essentially the amount of tax you owe for the financial year – it does not generally equate to the amount of tax payable or refundable on assessment. Refer to the respective chapters for further information on the calculation of net tax for the respective entity types.

FIGURE 1.3: Contribution to income net tax over 5 years



1 Data for each income year includes data processed up to 31 October of the following year, for example 2009-10 includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

TABLE 1.4: Taxation liabilities, by industry, 2010–11 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	113,980					113,980
Other individuals ³	13,510					13,510
Industry⁴						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48	420	17	268	46	799
Mining	11	14,250	246	–6,992	1,924	9,439
Manufacturing	83	4,637	416	6,516	12,067	23,719
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	6	520	59	1,049	274	1,909
Construction	864	2,597	135	6,507	0	10,103
Wholesale trade	36	6,386	389	12,496	11,395	30,702
Retail trade	178	3,100	167	3,659	1,926	9,030
Accommodation and food services	36	524	38	3,158	0	3,757
Transport, postal and warehousing	142	1,256	125	3,118	239	4,880
Information media and telecommunications	20	2,025	106	2,701	2	4,855
Financial and insurance services	61	22,755	331	5,892	147	29,186
Rental, hiring and real estate services	83	1,759	65	4,043	0	5,951
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,091	3,197	337	8,474	39	13,138
Administrative and support services	123	877	132	3,365	–6	4,491
Public administration and safety ⁵	13	84	667	–10,609	0	–9,844
Education and training	54	141	145	–51	0	290
Health care and social assistance	2,270	666	56	–1,941	0	1,050
Arts and recreation services	78	318	43	758	0	1,198
Other services	176	402	91	1,757	3	2,429
Other ⁶	214	2,249	88	–1,098	75	1,529
Total⁷	133,079	68,166	3,654	43,071	28,135	276,100
Customs				2,936	26	2,962
Total with Customs	133,079	68,166	3,654	46,007	28,161	279,062

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).

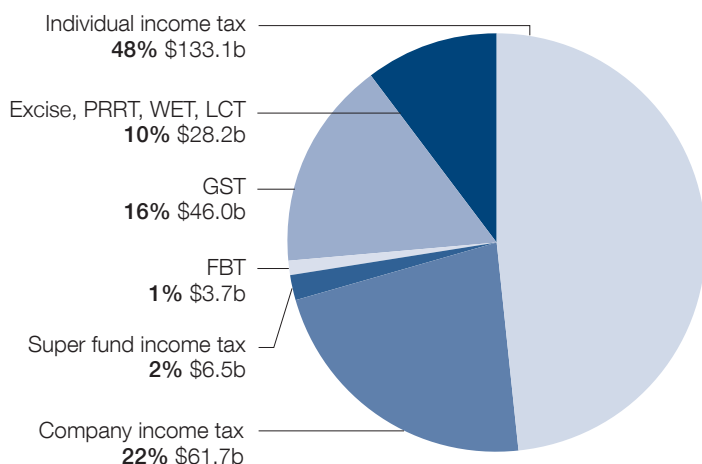
3 Refers to individuals that derive income from another source other than salary and wages or a business – for example, direct income from investments, such as rental income, interests and dividends.

4 The industry groups are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register. Individuals' business net tax estimate is based on their combined net primary production and net non-primary production income.

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.

FIGURE 1.4: Contribution to total taxation liabilities for the 2010–11 income year

PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS

For the 2010–11 income year, transfers providing assistance to families and individuals totalled around \$912 million, an increase of 4.8% from 2009–10. Research and development tax offset grew to \$614 million, a 12.0% increase from 2009–10. For the 2011–12 financial year, the fuel tax credit scheme paid out the largest benefit, totalling \$5.5 billion.

Various grants, benefits, tax offsets and redistribution programs are conducted, sometimes in conjunction with other government agencies. These include the following (with more information provided on each benefit in the chapter indicated in brackets):

- 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)
- national rental affordability scheme (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 1.5: Payments and offsets, by type, for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years or the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Payment/offset type	Income year	
	2009–10 ¹ \$m	2010–11 ¹ \$m
Education tax refund	671	698
Private health insurance tax offset	190	199
Research and development tax offset	548	614
Film and television tax offset	111	201
National rental affordability scheme	3	9
First home saver account	9	15
	Financial year	
	2010–11 \$m	2011–12 \$m
Fuel tax credits	5,109	5,527
Product stewardship for oil program	36	35
Cleaner fuel grants scheme	31	31
Superannuation guarantee charge collections	269	323
Superannuation co-contributions determined and paid	679	602

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

REPORTED LIABILITIES

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):

- Fringe Benefits Tax (chapter 8)
- Goods and Services Tax (chapter 12)
- Wine Equalisation Tax (chapter 12)
- Luxury Car Tax (chapter 12)
- Excise (chapter 13)
- Pay as you go withholding and instalments (chapter 16).

TABLE 1.6: Liabilities, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Liability	2010–11 \$m	2011–12 \$m
Fringe benefits tax ¹	3,654	3,706
Goods and services tax ²	46,007	46,807
Wine equalisation tax ²	740	729
Luxury car tax ²	479	441
Excise ²	25,896	25,899
Pay as you go withholding ²	129,497	141,172
Pay as you go instalments ²	71,068	80,632

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Processed liabilities at 31 October 2012.

SOURCE OF CHAPTER TABLE STATISTICS

Statistics reported in this publication are sourced from 2010, 2011 and 2012 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 – you can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of this publication on our website at ato.gov.au

LIST OF SUMMARY DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1: Overview of the individual tax system, 1950–51 to 2010–11

This detailed table provides an overview of various aspects of the tax system that applied to individuals in each income 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 2010–11

Table 2: Overview of the company tax system 2000–01 to 2010–11 income years

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

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 12.6 million individuals lodged income tax returns, an increase of around 258,000 from 2009–10
- individuals declared total income of \$662.0 billion, an increase of 9.3% over 2009–10. This included \$499.3 billion in salary and wages
- individuals claimed \$31.5 billion in total deductions, an increase of 6.0% from 2009–10. This included \$18.3 billion in work-related expenses
- individuals had taxable income of \$631.3 billion, an increase of 9.3% over 2009–10, and net tax payable of \$133.1 billion

INTRODUCTION

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.

Individuals have until 31 October each year to lodge their tax return, unless an extension is granted. Particularly in the case of tax agents, the deadline may be extended under the tax agent's lodgment program for that year of income, generally to not later than 15 May in the following calendar year.

INDIVIDUALS' TAX RETURNS

For the 2010–11 income year, 12.6 million individuals lodged returns. These individuals represented 55.7% of the total estimated Australian population of 22.7 million as at 30 June 2012.

TABLE 2.1: Individuals' returns, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ¹			2010–11 ¹			
	e-tax	Agent and other	Total	e-tax	Tax agent	other self-preparer	Total
By tax status							
Taxable	1,721,871	7,384,096	9,105,967	1,857,560	6,993,583	564,859	9,416,002
Non-taxable	629,370	2,644,691	3,274,061	648,344	2,040,296	532,981	3,221,621
Total	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028	2,505,904	9,033,879	1,097,840	12,637,623
By sex							
Male	1,156,252	5,224,483	6,380,735	1,224,534	4,779,406	509,216	6,513,156
Female	1,194,989	4,804,304	5,999,293	1,281,370	4,254,473	588,624	6,124,467
Total	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028	2,505,904	9,033,879	1,097,840	12,637,623
By state							
NSW	691,514	3,241,446	3,932,960	731,400	2,923,053	351,720	4,006,173
VIC	510,257	2,569,674	3,079,931	546,367	2,340,480	257,809	3,144,656
QLD	525,406	1,961,502	2,486,908	557,267	1,769,332	204,357	2,530,956
WA	274,889	1,052,821	1,327,710	295,125	950,528	120,685	1,366,338
SA	185,492	721,404	906,896	199,503	628,808	89,817	918,128
TAS	53,283	223,020	276,303	58,008	193,964	26,368	278,340
ACT	73,275	154,580	227,855	77,817	130,781	24,543	233,141
NT	19,718	91,118	110,836	20,261	87,958	7,390	115,609
Unknown	17,407	13,222	30,629	20,156	8,975	15,151	44,282
Total	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028	2,505,904	9,033,879	1,097,840	12,637,623
By age							
Under 18	56,446	151,739	208,185	53,804	111,983	38,631	204,418
18 – 24	533,893	1,069,737	1,603,630	566,354	885,673	164,369	1,616,396
25 – 29	412,881	935,919	1,348,800	433,816	855,702	109,340	1,398,858
30 – 34	302,640	942,566	1,245,206	325,456	871,396	91,238	1,288,090
35 – 39	248,018	1,085,461	1,333,479	260,053	971,498	87,565	1,319,116
40 – 44	194,483	1,081,032	1,275,515	212,632	1,020,942	85,263	1,318,837
45 – 49	179,891	1,111,293	1,291,184	187,026	1,016,237	82,318	1,285,581
50 – 54	155,516	1,023,985	1,179,501	166,548	960,136	81,206	1,207,890
55 – 59	119,014	887,204	1,006,218	129,236	823,515	76,806	1,029,557
60 – 64	80,430	720,391	800,821	91,022	668,354	76,354	835,730
65 – 69	34,848	397,760	432,608	41,174	355,536	61,409	458,119
70 – 74	15,173	238,537	253,710	18,042	192,899	51,952	262,893
75 & over	18,008	383,163	401,171	20,741	300,008	91,389	412,138
Total	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028	2,505,904	9,033,879	1,097,840	12,637,623

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

INDIVIDUALS' INCOME

For the 2010–11 income year, individuals had total income of \$662.0 billion, and taxable income of \$631.3 billion, both increasing by 9.3% from 2009–10. The average taxable income for all individuals increased by 6.9% to \$51,342.

TABLE 2.2: Individuals' total and taxable income, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	No.	\$m ²	2009–10 ¹ Average \$	No.	\$m ²	2010–11 ¹ Average \$
Total income						
Male	6,350,305	373,875	58,875	6,485,402	408,999	63,065
Female	5,877,974	231,687	39,416	6,002,813	253,033	42,152
Total	12,228,279	605,561	49,521	12,488,215	662,032	53,013
Taxable income						
Male	6,248,225	355,314	56,866	6,391,825	388,801	60,828
Female	5,775,885	222,165	38,464	5,903,322	242,463	41,072
Total	12,024,110	577,479	48,027	12,295,147	631,263	51,342

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

Salary and wages was the most common type of income reported in 2010–11 (representing 75.4% of total income), with 78.6% of individuals reporting income from this source.

TABLE 2.3: Source of individuals' income, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of income	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m	No.	2010–11 ¹ \$m
Salary and wages	9,680,306	460,699	9,932,611	499,336
Net partnership and trust distributions – non-primary production	1,964,616	38,591	1,938,922	43,611
Net business income – non-primary production	995,704	22,559	1,013,073	25,012
Dividends franked	3,021,782	17,805	3,009,196	19,973
Gross interest	6,190,726	11,167	6,784,815	15,269
Net capital gains	541,898	10,979	557,016	11,619
Franking credits	3,013,069	7,623	2,991,929	8,553
Allowances, benefits, earnings and tips	2,145,875	7,266	2,243,509	7,696
Commonwealth of Australia pensions and allowances	711,446	5,979	698,750	6,294
Australian annuities and super income streams – taxable component: untaxed element	203,197	5,009	208,748	5,435
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments	945,369	4,793	932,903	4,800
Net personal services income	109,330	2,136	121,727	2,527
Net partnership and trust distributions – primary production	247,653	–127	243,224	2,433
Eligible termination payments – taxable component	175,590	2,318	181,035	2,343
Employee share schemes election assessable amount of the discounts	43,045	1,396	73,403	2,165
Australian super lump sum payments – taxable component: taxed element	87,953	1,821	95,954	2,080
Other sources of income ²	n.a	10,357	n.a	10,747
Net rent	1,751,679	–4,810	1,811,174	–7,862
Total³	12,228,279	605,561	12,488,215	662,032

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Includes all other income labels from the Individual income tax return form not already listed in the table.

³ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers because 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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years, rental deductions were greater than rental income, resulting in overall negative net rental income. Of individuals declaring net rental income, 80.6% claimed rental interest deductions.

TABLE 2.4: Individuals' rental income and deductions, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Rental income/deductions	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Gross rental income	1,731,126	28,028	1,788,692	30,730
Less rental interest deductions	1,405,510	18,359	1,459,530	22,670
capital works deductions	684,470	1,694	734,566	1,921
other rental deductions	1,736,860	12,785	1,795,707	14,002
Net rental income²	1,751,679	–4,810	1,811,174	–7,862

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming rental deductions, because taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of the components, due to rounding.

For the 2010–11 income year, 67.0% of individuals with net rental income reported a taxable loss (net rental income less than zero) from their rental property.

TABLE 2.5: Individuals' net rental income, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year¹

Taxable income	Net rental income less than \$0		Net rental income greater than or equal to \$0		Total
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	
\$6,000 or less	110,322	–1,437	42,085	182	–1,255
\$6,001 – \$37,000	281,785	–2,521	222,437	1,711	–810
\$37,001 – \$80,000	485,587	–4,605	195,645	1,676	–2,929
\$80,001 – \$180,000	276,611	–3,311	109,664	1,235	–2,076
\$180,001 or more	59,292	–1,412	27,746	620	–792
Total²	1,213,597	–13,285	597,577	5,423	–7,862

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

² 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 the property is either solely owned, jointly owned, or part-year owned – for example, bought or sold a property during the year. The majority of individuals (72.8%) had an interest in only one rental property.

TABLE 2.6: Individuals with an interest in a rental property, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Property interests	2009–10 ¹ No.	2010–11 ¹ No.
1	1,239,959	1,284,852
2	307,514	318,295
3	92,834	96,991
4	33,501	34,967
5	14,141	14,555
6 or more	14,844	15,264
Total	1,702,793	1,764,924

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

INDIVIDUALS' DEDUCTIONS

Deductions are subtracted from assessable (or total) income to give taxable income, from which tax is calculated.

Deductions fall into these main categories:

- investment deductions
- work-related deductions
- other deductions – for example, gifts, self-employment deductions, and expenses such as the cost of managing tax affairs.

The most common deduction category remains work-related expenses, with 65.9% of all taxpayers claiming this deduction. The amount of work-related expenses claimed during 2010–11 increased by 6.6% to \$18.3 billion.

TABLE 2.7: Individuals' deductions by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of deduction	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Work-related expenses	8,118,628	17,132	8,333,960	18,270
Personal superannuation contributions	181,264	3,840	188,617	4,233
Gifts or donations	4,400,786	1,964	4,793,774	2,212
Cost of managing tax affairs	5,671,852	2,017	5,930,499	2,125
Dividends deductions	289,547	1,432	301,602	1,577
Other deductions	591,696	1,700	646,293	1,560
Interest deductions	515,293	1,405	481,785	1,299
Other deduction labels ²	n.a	255	n.a	242
Total³	9,944,569	29,747	10,260,105	31,520

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Includes all deduction labels from the Deductions section of the Individual income tax return form not listed in the table.

³ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming deductions, because taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of components, due to rounding.

Individuals can claim more than one type of work-related expense, with the most common types being clothing (uniform) and 'other work related-expenses'.

TABLE 2.8: Individuals' work-related expenses, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

		2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹
Work-related expense	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Motor vehicle (car)				
Cents per kilometre	2,465,657	4,321	2,582,212	4,587
Log book	265,787	2,358	274,632	2,502
12% of original value	33,433	160	35,054	169
1/3 of actual expenses	11,391	35	12,387	39
Not stated	33,877	53	30,304	50
Total car expenses ³	2,810,145	6,927	2,934,589	7,346
Clothing (uniform)				
Compulsory	2,853,391	698	2,946,887	725
Protective	1,946,200	546	1,997,746	571
Occupation specific	463,455	137	479,760	144
Non-compulsory	415,531	84	432,684	88
Not stated	118,607	33	108,972	30
Total uniform expenses	5,797,184	1,497	5,966,049	1,557
Self-education				
Direct connection with employment	447,229	824	461,030	868
Improve skill or income of current employment	76,901	167	83,428	182
Austudy, ABSTUDY, youth allowance ²	n.a.	n.a.	51,618	59
Other direct connection	19,362	30	17,560	31
Not stated ²	129,370	83	24,517	26
Total self-education expenses ³	672,862	1,103	638,153	1,166
Other travel	1,026,210	1,649	1,119,319	1,828
Other work-related expenses	6,184,115	5,956	6,388,645	6,373
TOTAL WORK-RELATED EXPENSES ³	8,118,628	17,132	8,333,960	18,270

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² As a consequence of a High Court decision in November 2010, self education expenses incurred in doing a course where Austudy, ABSTUDY or the youth allowance was received were deductible. For 2009–10 these claims are recorded as part of the 'not stated' category. In 2010–11, they have their own category.

³ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming work-related expenses, because 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 0.2 % decrease in income from business operations in 2010–11 to \$102.4 billion, while the number of individuals reporting income from business operations increased by 1.2% from 2009–10.

TABLE 2.9: Individuals with business income, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of income	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	2,600	94	2,520	95
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	677	41	755	37
Gross payments – voluntary agreement	6,382	261	5,591	242
Gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments	7,791	180	8,303	208
Assessable government industry payments	29,013	357	29,803	308
Other business income	1,026,573	100,830	1,038,755	100,696
Total business income ²	1,044,813	101,761	1,057,390	101,586
Other business type income ³	49,502	832	48,231	805
Total income from business operations⁴	1,044,806	102,593	1,057,382	102,392

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 has been revised.

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

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 comprise income from investments, and thus have not been included in identifying taxpayers with net business income. Data for 2009–10 has been revised.

⁴ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers, because 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 \$75.1 billion in 2010–11, a decrease of 2.8% from 2009–10. Cost of sales remained the largest expense claimed, accounting for 45.1% of total business expenses.

TABLE 2.10: Individuals' business expenses, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of expense	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Cost of sales	254,955	37,219	254,340	33,852
All other expenses	981,578	24,802	988,016	25,399
Motor vehicle	696,656	3,511	700,609	3,609
Contractor, subcontractor and commission expenses	120,920	3,044	122,788	3,211
Depreciation	614,233	2,720	610,734	2,702
Rent	168,113	2,471	170,537	2,591
Interest expenses	216,171	1,760		
within Australia			204,202	1,864
overseas			5,054	39
Repairs and maintenance	258,715	756	255,592	817
Superannuation	72,065	598	72,184	611
Lease expenses	30,559	310	28,634	362
Bad debts	8,721	56	9,054	53
Foreign resident withholding expenses	359	12	380	9
Total²	1,038,079	77,261	1,046,317	75,119

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

INDIVIDUALS' TAX OFFSETS AND CREDITS

The purpose of individuals' tax offsets is to provide tax relief for certain individuals – for example, low-income earners or certain 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 cannot be fully utilised. 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.

TABLE 2.11: Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/calculated by the ATO, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of tax offset and credit	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Tax offsets claimed on return				
Refundable				
Total franking credits ²	3,362,713	10,918		
– Dividends – franking credit			2,991,929	8,553
– Partnerships and trusts – share of franking credit from franked dividends			804,184	3,822
Education tax refund	1,067,764	671	1,086,259	698
Private health insurance tax offset	269,632	190	276,838	199
Share of national rental affordability scheme ³	269	1	981	3
Non-refundable				
Superannuation contribution, annuity and pension tax offset	236,100	587	245,351	634
Spouse tax offset	372,975	633	347,440	587
Medical expenses tax offset	908,460	597	802,066	567
Zone or overseas forces tax offset	584,410	259	605,540	273
Parent/parent in-law/invalid relative tax offset	32,012	47	30,442	45
Super contributions on behalf of spouse tax offset	15,972	6	14,925	6
Other tax offsets	1,341	5	1,324	5
Landcare and water tax offset brought forward from previous year tax offset ³	231	..	209	..
Total⁴	5,560,598	13,913		15,391

TABLE 2.11: Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/calculated by the ATO, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years (cont)

Selected tax offsets calculated by the ATO				
Low income tax offset	7,891,495	6,998	8,216,105	7,930
Senior Australians tax offset	625,452	916	634,562	949
Termination payment tax offset	141,025	767	155,894	844
Mature age worker tax offset	1,350,433	565	1,368,743	572
Pension or pensioner tax offset	252,368	378	227,433	379
Averaging tax offset	70,809	95	90,831	184
Entrepreneurs' tax offset	371,448	163	395,837	179
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and allowances tax offset	307,094	155	324,922	162
Life assurance (insurance) bonus tax offset	908	1	884	1
Total⁴	8,685,815	10,038		11,765
Selected credits claimed				
Foreign income tax offset	606,455	429	568,499	486
Share of credit for tax paid by trustee	6,545	23	5,105	23
Total⁴	610,748	452		508

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 The sum of primary franking credits (item 11, label U on the 2011 individual return) and the partnership and trust share of franking credits from franked dividends (item 13, label Q on the 2011 individual return).

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

4 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming tax offsets or credits, because 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 associated with Medicare, the scheme that gives Australian residents subsidised access to health care. Most individuals who are residents of Australia at any time during an 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 may be reduced in certain circumstances, with some individuals being exempt altogether.

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.

For the 2010–11 year, the total Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge increased by 10.0% to \$8.7 billion.

TABLE 2.12: Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Medicare levy	8,286,888	7,702	8,660,717	8,474
Medicare levy surcharge	201,761	175	209,769	188

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

INDIVIDUALS' NET TAX

BOX 2.1: Calculating net tax for individuals

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

Individual net tax for 2010–11 is calculated as:

	Income
less	Allowable deductions
<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 For example, the amount of tax added to ordinary tax when generally a primary producer's average income exceeds taxable income.

2 Total tax offsets do not include refundable items, for example franking credits and the education tax refund.

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

NOTE

Net tax does not equate to tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, refundable items such as PAYG withholding amounts and refundable tax offsets are then credited to give the tax payable or refundable.

In the 2010–11 income year, a total of 9.4 million taxpayers (both Australian residents and non-residents for tax purposes) were liable for \$133.1 billion in net tax. Residents were liable for \$132.7 billion (99.7%) of the net tax payable, while non-residents were liable for \$366 million.

BOX 2.2: Individual income tax rates for residents, 2010–11 income year

Taxable income	Tax payable
\$0 – \$6,000	0% or \$0
\$6,001 – \$37,000	Nil plus 15 cents for each \$1 over \$6,000
\$37,001 – \$80,000	\$4,650 plus 30 cents for each \$1 over \$37,000
\$80,001 – \$180,000	\$17,550 plus 37 cents for each \$1 over \$80,000
\$180,001 or more	\$54,550 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

TABLE 2.13: Resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$6,000 or less ²	2,227	0.0%	..	0.0%
\$6,001 – \$37,000	2,908,555	31.0%	5,363	4.0%
\$37,001 – \$80,000	4,598,771	49.1%	45,637	34.4%
\$80,001 – \$180,000	1,613,234	17.2%	46,940	35.4%
\$180,001 or more	251,397	2.7%	34,773	26.2%
Total³	9,374,184	100.0%	132,713	100.0%

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

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

3 The totals may differ from the sum of the components, due to rounding.

BOX 2.3: Individual income tax rates for non-residents, 2010–11 income year

Taxable income	Tax payable
\$0 – \$37,000	29 cents for each \$1
\$37,001 – \$80,000	\$10,730 plus 30 cents for each \$1 over \$37,000
\$80,001 – \$180,000	\$23,630 plus 37 cents for each \$1 over \$80,000
\$180,001 or more	\$60,630 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

TABLE 2.14: Non-resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$37,000 or less	35,315	84.4%	93	25.4%
\$37,001 – \$80,000	3,679	8.8%	56	15.3%
\$80,001 – \$180,000	2,023	4.8%	75	20.5%
\$180,001 or more	801	1.9%	142	38.8%
Total²	41,818	100.0%	366	100.0%

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

² The totals may differ from the sum of the components, due to rounding.

HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM AND STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT SCHEME

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

- full payment up front to the institution, or
- 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 HELP repayment income reaches a minimum level. For the 2010–11 income year, the minimum level was \$44,912, up from \$43,151 in 2009–10.

The HELP repayment income is calculated as the sum of the following amounts:

- taxable income
- total reportable fringe benefits amounts
- total net investment loss (which includes net rental loss)
- any exempt foreign employment income amounts
- reportable super contributions.

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 are still required to make compulsory repayments if their repayment income is above a specified amount – \$44,912 for the 2010–11 income year. Repayments are withheld from refunds as necessary.

For the 2010–11 income year, there was a 8.5% increase in the number of individuals required to make HELP repayments upon assessment, and the amount required to be repaid increased by 13.4%.

TABLE 2.15: HELP and SFSS debt required to be repaid, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Debt	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
HELP assessment debt	352,553	1,181	382,631	1,339
SFSS debt	43,593	76	41,272	75

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

The total HELP debt payable is the amount of debt raised since 1989 that had not been repaid by the end of 2009–10 and 2010–11. Total HELP debt payable grew by 13.4% from 2009–10 to 2010–11, with the number of people who have a total HELP debt growing by 7.2%.

TABLE 2.16: Total HELP debt payable, by state/territory of residence¹, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

State/ territory of residence	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
NSW	433,270	5,996	469,729	6,962
VIC	391,571	5,552	423,533	6,285
QLD	289,409	3,910	309,197	4,415
WA	136,613	1,778	143,894	1,975
SA	102,738	1,364	109,636	1,534
ACT	33,468	465	34,312	498
TAS	30,623	369	32,601	410
NT	11,784	130	11,833	135
Overseas/ unknown	10,204	343	32,365	359
Total³	1,461,957	19,908	1,567,100	22,573

¹ The address used to derive the state/territory is the most current address we have on file at the time the data is extracted – this may be different from the address during these financial years.

² Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

Of the individuals with an outstanding HELP debt at the end of the 2010–11 income year, 44.5% of people had a HELP debt of \$10,000 or less.

TABLE 2.17: Outstanding HELP debt balances, by size of outstanding balance, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Outstanding HELP debt	2009–10 ¹ No.	2010–11 ¹ No.
More than \$0 to \$1,000	52,851	51,514
\$1,000.01 – \$2,000	73,115	75,758
\$2,000.01 – \$4,000	148,720	155,387
\$4,000.01 – \$6,000	152,531	165,961
\$6,000.01 – \$8,000	123,780	131,120
\$8,000.01 – \$10,000	106,964	116,837
\$10,000.01 – \$12,000	103,747	108,154
\$12,000.01 – \$14,000	99,481	98,392
\$14,000.01 – \$16,000	103,454	95,257
\$16,000.01 – \$18,000	90,337	91,046
\$18,000.01 – \$20,000	74,080	78,345
\$20,000.01 – \$30,000	224,096	252,253
\$30,000.01 – \$40,000	71,680	91,733
\$40,000.01 – \$50,000	21,978	31,679
Over \$50,000	15,143	23,664
Total	1,461,957	1,567,100

¹ Only includes individuals with an outstanding balance greater than zero as at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011 respectively.

Of the 2.7 million individuals who have or previously had a HELP debt as at 30 June 2011, 42.6% have paid off their debt, while 35.2% are yet to make their first repayment.

TABLE 2.18: Number of individuals, by status of HELP debt, between 1989 and 30 June 2011

Status of HELP debt	No.	%
Paid off	1,160,362	42.6%
Paying off	592,844	21.8%
Written off due to death	9,581	0.4%
No repayments	958,585	35.2%
Total¹	2,721,372	100.0%

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

Individuals who finished repaying their HELP debt by 30 June 2011 took 8.1 years on average to repay their debt.

TABLE 2.19: Average time taken to make a repayment, by repayment type, for individuals who made a repayment between 1989 and 30 June 2011

Average time by repayment type	Days	Years
Average time to make first compulsory repayment ¹	1,860	5.1
Average time to make first voluntary repayment ²	2,577	7.1
Average time to repay debt (for those that repay) ³	2,953	8.1

¹ 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 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 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. Excludes debts that were written off.

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 an amount or 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.

Of all individuals who lodged a tax return in the 2010–11 income year, 85.1% had withholding tax and PAYG instalments to a total value of \$133.0 billion, an increase of 8.4% from 2009–10.

TABLE 2.20: Tax withholding claimed by individuals on their income tax return, 2010–11 income year

Type of withholding	Non-taxable		Taxable ¹		Total	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Income tax withholding ²	1,670,757	1,922	8,317,856	116,798	9,988,613	118,720
Personal services income withholding ³	8,010	7	43,664	297	51,674	305
Other withholding ⁴	123,989	21	461,177	109	585,166	130
Net income or loss from business withholding ⁵	2,077	3	11,297	97	13,374	100
Partnerships and trusts withholding ⁶	13,265	4	53,060	50	66,325	54
Credit for PAYG income tax instalments ⁷	87,548	301	1,118,243	13,403	1,205,791	13,704
Total⁸	1,814,421	2,259	8,946,318	130,754	10,760,739	133,013

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

2 Refers to the 'Total tax withheld' label in the Income section of the Individual return form.

3 Includes all personal services income withholding labels from the Personal services income section of the Individual return form.

4 Includes all other withholding labels from the Income and Other income sections of the Individual return form.

5 Includes all net income or loss from business withholding labels from the Net income or loss from business section of the Individual return form.

6 Includes all partnerships and trusts withholding labels from the Partnerships and trusts section of the Individual return form.

7 In addition to withholding amounts, individuals also received credit for PAYG Instalment previously paid as part of their assessment.

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

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 or offsets. For the 2010–11 income year, 82.2% of individuals received a refund, with the majority of these being refunds of less than \$2,000.

TABLE 2.21: Tax refund or debit assessment for individuals, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Refund/debit	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Refund of \$10,000 or more	234,802	–4,538	259,106	–4,837
Refund between \$8,000 and \$9,999	144,251	–1,280	158,617	–1,408
Refund between \$6,000 and \$7,999	327,221	–2,242	353,234	–2,420
Refund between \$4,000 and \$5,999	798,775	–3,887	832,180	–4,055
Refund between \$2,000 and \$3,999	2,156,777	–6,044	2,224,973	–6,238
Refund between \$1 and \$1,999	6,682,463	–5,927	6,565,648	–5,946
Total refunds²	10,344,289	–23,918	10,393,758	–24,905
No refund or debit	609,967	0	603,756	0
Debit between \$1 and \$1,999	750,004	547	845,429	632
Debit between \$2,000 and \$3,999	228,584	655	273,492	787
Debit between \$4,000 and \$5,999	110,222	542	132,051	648
Debit between \$6,000 and \$7,999	68,617	476	81,473	565
Debit between \$8,000 and \$9,999	47,811	428	56,781	508
Debit of \$10,000 or more	220,534	8,327	250,883	9,965
Total debits²	1,425,772	10,975	1,640,109	13,105
TOTAL²	12,380,028	–12,943	12,637,623	–11,800

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

SOURCE OF INDIVIDUALS' TAX STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively, and their associated schedules. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year. The statistics relating to HELP debt in this chapter are sourced from HELP debt transactions from 1989 to 30 June 2011.

The statistics in the detailed tables have all been updated for the 2006–07 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the individual return form is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au.

INDIVIDUALS' TAX CHAPTER TABLES

The individuals' tax chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS' TAX DETAILED TABLES

The following individuals' tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download the tables as Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the individual 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, for income years 1978–79 to 2010–11

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for all income years between 1978–79 and 2010–11.

Table 2: Selected items, by state/territory, age, sex, taxable status and lodgment method, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by state/territory, age brackets (from 'under 18' to '75 years and over'), sex, taxable status and lodgment method.

Table 3: Selected items, by taxable income, age, sex and taxable status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by taxable income ranges, age brackets (from 'under 18' to '75 years and over'), sex and taxable status.

Table 4: Selected items, by taxable income, state/territory, sex and taxable status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by taxable income ranges, state/territory, sex and taxable status.

Table 5: Selected items, by broad industry, state/territory and sex, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups, state/territory and sex.

Table 6: Selected items, by state/territory and postcode, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by state/territory and postcode.

Table 7: Selected items, by fine and broad industry, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by fine industry groupings based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 8: Selected items, by total income and taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by total income ranges and taxable income ranges.

Table 9: Selected items, by residency status and lodgment method, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by residency status and lodgment method.

Table 10: Selected items, by residency status, taxable status and taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by residency status, taxable status and taxable income ranges.

Table 11: Selected items for those in business, by broad industry, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for individuals with a business income, for the 2010–11 income year, split by broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 12: Selected items, by age, residency status, sex and tax assessment ranges, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by age brackets (from 'under 18' to '75 years and over'), residency status, sex and tax assessment ranges.

Table 13: Selected items, by occupation, sex and taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for the 2010–11 income year, split by occupation code, sex and taxable income ranges.

Table 14: Percentile distribution, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table is distributed across percentiles based on the total number of taxpayers by their taxable income. 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 percentile.

Table 15: Rental property schedules, by state/territory of property, 2010–11 income year

This table shows all income and expense items from rental property schedules, by the state/territory location of the property.

! 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 16: Fund contributions of individuals who lodged an income tax return, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for employer contributions and individual contributed amounts declared on member contribution statements, and individual super contributions declared on individual tax returns. The data is broken down by ranges of individual taxable income.

Table 17: HELP debt, by HELP repayment income and state/territory, as at 30 June 2011

This table shows the number of individuals who have a HELP debt by the end of the 2010–11 income year, broken down by range of taxable income for the 2009–10 income year and state/territory of residence.

Table 18: Taxable individuals, by average taxable income and location, 2010–11 income year

This is a series of maps showing the distribution of the average taxable income for taxable individuals across Australia, 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

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 788,983 companies lodged income tax returns, a 1.2% increase from 2009–10
- companies reported total income of \$2,440 billion, a 8.2% increase from 2009–10
- total company expenses were \$2,201 billion, a 7.1% increase from 2009–10
- companies were liable for \$61.9 billion in net tax, a 15.9% increase from 2009–10.

For the 2010–11 financial year, petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) totalled \$1.6 billion.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on companies and PRRT, as reported on company income tax returns, PRRT instalment statements and PRRT returns. For income tax purposes, a company is a body corporate or any unincorporated association or body of persons, but does not include a partnership or a non-entity joint venture. Limited partnerships, corporate unit trusts and public trading trusts are also treated as companies.

Companies pay income tax in instalments (pay as you go instalments, or PAYGI), some of which are paid during the income year in which the income is derived, or in a single lump sum during the subsequent year. For the majority of companies, the income year is the same as the financial year. However, some companies use a substituted accounting period.

Companies pay a flat rate of tax, without a tax-free threshold. From 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.

For the purpose of this publication, a company may represent a consolidated group of companies for income tax purposes, rather than a single entity.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2010–11 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by

- changes to time limits in deductibility of employer contributions for former employees.

COMPANY RETURNS

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.

For the 2010–11 income year, a total of 788,983 companies lodged returns – this was a 1.2% increase on the number lodging in 2009–10.

TABLE 3.1: Companies¹, by taxable status, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Taxable status	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Non-taxable companies	476,680	61.2	467,510	59.3
Taxable companies ²	302,569	38.8	321,473	40.7
Total	779,249	100.0	788,983	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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

In the 2010–11 income year, the financial and insurance services industry recorded the greatest change in industry numbers with 2,797 fewer companies than the previous year.

TABLE 3.2: Companies¹, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ²	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,724	2.1	16,545	2.1
Mining	4,310	0.6	4,549	0.6
Manufacturing	38,127	4.9	37,992	4.8
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,222	0.3	2,292	0.3
Construction	96,608	12.4	98,970	12.5
Wholesale trade	41,049	5.3	41,408	5.2
Retail trade	44,756	5.7	45,940	5.8
Accommodation and food services	22,245	2.9	23,403	3.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	33,765	4.3	34,244	4.3
Information media and telecommunications	8,962	1.2	9,123	1.2
Financial and insurance services	91,284	11.7	88,487	11.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	104,482	13.4	104,036	13.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	105,858	13.6	107,811	13.7
Administrative and support services	25,019	3.2	25,604	3.2
Public administration and safety	3,205	0.4	3,206	0.4
Education and training	7,851	1.0	8,053	1.0
Health care and social assistance	27,317	3.5	27,858	3.5
Arts and recreation services	6,970	0.9	7,098	0.9
Other services	26,686	3.4	26,999	3.4
Other ⁴	71,809	9.2	75,365	9.6
Total⁵	779,249	100.0	788,983	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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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.

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 2011 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, 77.4% of companies were micro companies in the 2010–11 income year, while only 0.1% of companies were very large companies. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of companies in a loss/nil situation compared to 2009–10.

TABLE 3.3: Companies¹, by company size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Company size	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	112,836	14.5	110,580	14.0
Micro	601,696	77.2	610,521	77.4
Small	49,610	6.4	51,958	6.6
Medium	13,051	1.7	13,806	1.7
Large	1,114	0.1	1,156	0.1
Very large	942	0.1	962	0.1
Total³	779,249	100.0	788,983	100.0

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

² Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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

COMPANY INCOME

For the 2010–11 income year, companies reported total income of \$2,439.6 billion, an increase of 8.2% from 2009–10.

TABLE 3.4: Company income, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,586	1.0	27,621	1.1
Mining	164,845	7.3	204,211	8.4
Manufacturing	267,479	11.9	274,792	11.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	35,634	1.6	43,440	1.8
Construction	143,446	6.4	157,873	6.5
Wholesale trade	358,795	15.9	381,660	15.6
Retail trade	231,245	10.3	239,881	9.8
Accommodation and food services	32,937	1.5	34,437	1.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	88,285	3.9	103,850	4.3
Information media and telecommunications	69,369	3.1	73,313	3.0
Financial and insurance services	517,973	23.0	555,476	22.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	41,919	1.9	45,154	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	120,803	5.4	132,727	5.4
Administrative and support services	42,184	1.9	48,429	2.0
Public administration and safety	4,517	0.2	5,099	0.2
Education and training	4,451	0.2	4,682	0.2
Health care and social assistance	25,640	1.1	26,233	1.1
Arts and recreation services	13,043	0.6	14,845	0.6
Other services	22,234	1.0	23,798	1.0
Other ³	47,144	2.1	42,048	1.7
Total⁴	2,255,529	100.0	2,439,573	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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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 2010–11 income year, 72.1% of company income was derived from the sales of goods and services. Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value recorded the largest fall, decreasing by \$16.9 billion.

TABLE 3.5: Company income, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of income	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Sales of goods and services	288,437	1,640,268	293,570	1,759,014
Other gross income	323,589	298,723	331,374	323,778
Gross interest	396,980	184,824	416,946	207,632
Gross dividends	53,425	30,410	52,519	42,779
Gross rents/leasing/hiring	65,240	36,408	65,056	37,343
Gross distribution from trusts	61,948	27,022	59,209	28,283
Income from financial arrangements (TOFA) ²	62	258	225	17,459
Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value	1,764	28,223	1,647	11,281
Gross distribution from partnerships	9,858	4,232	9,555	7,070
Assessable government industry payments	35,608	3,069	37,315	3,636
Fringe benefit employee contributions	73,691	657	76,539	711
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	994	1,198	1,023	479
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	250	225	259	74
Forestry managed investment scheme income	258	13	208	32
Total^{3,4}	668,239	2,255,529	680,073	2,439,573

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

² New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

³ Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may declare more than one type of income.

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

COMPANY EXPENSES

For the 2010–11 income year, company expenses totalled \$2,201.1 billion, an increase of 7.1% from 2009–10.

TABLE 3.6: Company expenses, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,098	1.1	26,765	1.2
Mining	123,373	6.0	141,502	6.4
Manufacturing	252,888	12.3	260,964	11.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	34,607	1.7	48,093	2.2
Construction	135,832	6.6	150,235	6.8
Wholesale trade	339,121	16.5	358,370	16.3
Retail trade	222,081	10.8	229,989	10.4
Accommodation and food services	31,246	1.5	33,255	1.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	84,730	4.1	99,774	4.5
Information media and telecommunications	60,300	2.9	65,235	3.0
Financial and insurance services	457,210	22.2	472,891	21.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	36,971	1.8	38,815	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	114,049	5.5	124,275	5.6
Administrative and support services	40,266	2.0	46,249	2.1
Public administration and safety	4,218	0.2	4,781	0.2
Education and training	4,072	0.2	4,302	0.2
Health care and social assistance	23,560	1.1	27,729	1.3
Arts and recreation services	12,535	0.6	13,584	0.6
Other services	20,953	1.0	22,186	1.0
Other ³	34,209	1.7	32,107	1.5
Total⁴	2,055,317	100.0	2,201,100	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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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 2010–11 income year, 46.8% of total company expenses was related to the cost of sales. The largest fall in company expenses from any one source, in percentage terms, was from unrealised losses on the revaluation of assets to fair value, with a 19.4% fall for 2010–11.

TABLE 3.7: Company expenses, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of expense	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Cost of sales	242,494	975,600	246,687	1,030,367
Other expenses	690,870	625,632	703,036	666,200
Interest expenses within Australia	297,272	136,052	296,010	150,535
Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses	148,244	78,900	152,175	86,017
Depreciation expenses	446,886	62,601	451,598	66,271
Rent expenses	227,431	36,800	233,194	42,690
Interest expenses overseas	9,562	27,476	9,718	31,221
Employee superannuation	320,942	25,791	325,516	27,234
Repairs and maintenance	276,887	19,134	277,807	20,063
Unrealised losses on the revaluation of assets to fair value	2,408	22,813	2,256	18,380
Expenses from financial arrangements (TOFA) ²	204	732	274	15,214
Motor vehicle expenses	341,220	11,064	345,187	11,943
Royalty expenses within Australia	5,473	8,613	5,833	11,475
Bad debts	41,468	9,210	42,053	8,543
Lease expenses within Australia	49,837	7,972	45,983	8,037
Royalty expenses overseas	1,547	5,649	1,598	5,959
Lease expenses overseas	1,559	999	1,399	813
Foreign resident withholding expenses	443	279	456	137
Total^{3,4}	699,760	2,055,317	711,368	2,201,100

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

² New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

³ Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may claim more than one type of expense.

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

COMPANY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the 2010–11 income year, companies reported total assets of \$6,412.5 billion. This represents an increase of \$82.8 billion, or 1.3%, compared to 2009–10. Total company liabilities rose in 2010–11 by \$58.6 billion or 1.1%.

TABLE 3.8: Company assets and liabilities, by company size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Company size	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	Total liabilities		Total assets	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Loss/nil	23,909	0.5	49,727	0.8
Micro	178,485	3.5	349,782	5.5
Small	128,524	2.5	223,244	3.5
Medium	313,959	6.1	456,659	7.2
Large	219,587	4.3	316,933	5.0
Very large	4,255,676	83.1	4,933,318	77.9
Total²	5,120,140	100.0	6,329,663	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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

COMPANY NET TAX

Net tax is used to categorise companies as being taxable or non-taxable. A taxable company is one that is required to pay income tax in a financial year and net tax is more than \$0. Non-taxable companies are defined as those not required to pay income tax for a 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 income tax offset, 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 2011 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 certain entities such as life insurance companies 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.

NOTE
Net tax does not equate to total tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, PAYG instalments and other credits are applied and any R&D tax offset is credited to give total tax payable or refundable.

Companies were liable for \$61.9.billion in net tax for the 2010–11 income year, a 15.9% increase from 2009–10. For the 2010–11 income year, very large companies accounted for 0.2% of the total number of taxable companies, but were liable for 62.6% of total company net tax.

TABLE 3.9: Company net tax of taxable companies¹, by company size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Company size	No.	2009–10 ²	No.	2010–11 ²
		\$m		\$m
Loss/nil	414	129	341	42
Micro	257,994	5,817	274,022	6,383
Small	33,374	5,105	35,632	5,873
Medium	9,391	7,364	9,980	7,522
Large	756	2,889	806	3,300
Very large	640	32,120	692	38,775
Total³	302,569	53,423	321,473	61,896

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

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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

In the 2010–11 income year, public companies accounted for \$40 billion (64.6%) of total net tax, but represented only 1.1% of the number of taxable companies. Private companies accounted for \$21.6 billion (35.0 %) of total net tax, but represented 87.8 % of taxable companies.

TABLE 3.10: Company net tax, by company type, 2010–11 income year¹

Company type	Taxable companies² No.	Net tax \$m	Average net tax³ \$
Public company	3,400	40,012	11,768,326
Private company	282,154	21,647	76,721
Public trading trust	128	72	565,454
Limited partnership	369	32	87,630
Cooperative	843	92	109,235
Strata title	33,919	30	894
Corporate unit trust	19	1	67,928
Non-profit organisation	632	8	12,396
Other ⁴	9	..	34,884
Total⁵	321,473	61,896	192,539

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

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 Includes pooled development funds and others, '..' means rounded to zero but not zero

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

In the 2010–11 income year, 1.2% of taxable companies were each liable for \$1 million or more in net tax, in aggregate, accounting for 77.8% of total company net tax.

TABLE 3.11: Taxable companies, by net tax, 2010–11 income year¹

Net tax	Taxable companies ²		\$m	Net tax %
	No.	%		
\$1 – \$9,999	167,672	52.2	450	0.7
\$10,000 – \$49,999	87,800	27.3	2,116	3.4
\$50,000 – \$99,999	27,353	8.5	1,935	3.1
\$100,000 – \$499,999	30,603	9.5	6,385	10.3
\$500,000 – \$999,999	4,122	1.3	2,854	4.6
\$1,000,000 or more	3,923	1.2	48,156	77.8
Total³	321,473	100.0	61,896	100.0

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

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.

In the 2010–11 income year, the number of non-taxable companies decreased by 1.9% from the previous year.

TABLE 3.12: Non-taxable companies¹, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Non-taxable companies	No.	2009–10 ²	No.	2010–11 ²
		% ³		% ³
Trading at a loss	273,690	35.1	269,215	34.1
Reported zero trading profit and zero non-trading income	70,578	9.1	69,670	8.8
Reported zero trading profit, with some non-trading income offset by reconciliation items	9,259	1.2	10,751	1.4
Reported positive trading profit which was fully offset by reconciliation items	112,218	14.4	107,380	13.6
Reported a trading profit, but had other credits to offset their tax liability	10,935	1.4	10,494	1.3
Total	476,680	61.2	467,510	59.3

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

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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

In the 2010–11 income year, the mining industry had the highest proportion of non-taxable companies to total companies within its industry at 72.2%.

TABLE 3.13: Non-taxable companies¹, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ²	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	Non-taxable No.	Percentage of total companies %	Non-taxable No.	Percentage of total companies %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,732	70.2	11,127	67.3
Mining	3,151	73.1	3,283	72.2
Manufacturing	23,215	60.9	22,553	59.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,395	62.8	1,389	60.6
Construction	60,187	62.3	59,844	60.5
Wholesale trade	24,500	59.7	24,326	58.7
Retail trade	28,121	62.8	28,517	62.1
Accommodation and food services	15,653	70.4	15,854	67.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	22,444	66.5	22,007	64.3
Information media and telecommunications	6,332	70.7	6,229	68.3
Financial and insurance services	52,782	57.8	49,851	56.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	55,787	53.4	51,877	49.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	65,795	62.2	65,186	60.5
Administrative and support services	15,347	61.3	15,056	58.8
Public administration and safety	1,989	62.1	1,969	61.4
Education and training	5,256	66.9	5,208	64.7
Health care and social assistance	15,786	57.8	15,619	56.1
Arts and recreation services	4,922	70.6	4,875	68.7
Other services	16,757	62.8	16,373	60.6
Other ⁴	45,529	63.4	46,367	61.5
Total	476,680	61.2	467,510	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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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) took effect from 1 July 1986 as a tax on profits from 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, 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. A final payment and annual return are due within 60 days of the end of a year of tax. Any refund is processed after lodgment of the return.

In the 2011–12 financial year, total PRRT increased by 51.3% to \$1.6 billion.

TABLE 3.14: Petroleum resource rent tax, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT)	2010–11 No.	2011–12 No.
Number of taxpayers	71	75
	\$m	\$m
Assessable receipts	12,049	12,709
Expenditure – class 2 general ¹	15,063	21,515
Expenditure – class 2 exploration ²	1,649	2,170
Expenditure – other	506	925
<i>Expenditure – total</i>	<i>17,217</i>	<i>24,610</i>
Transferred expenditure – section 45a ³	845	855
Transferred expenditure – section 45b ⁴	731	1,659
<i>Transferred expenditure – total</i>	<i>1,576</i>	<i>2,514</i>
Taxable profit	2,618	3,961
Carry forward expenditure	9,362	18,376
Total PRRT paid on taxable profit	1,047	1,584

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.

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

SOURCE OF COMPANY AND PRRT STATISTICS

The company income tax statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The PRRT statistics were sourced from PRRT instalment statements and PRRT returns for the 2011 and 2012 financial years. These statements were processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

The statistics in the detailed tables have all been updated for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the company return form is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

COMPANY AND PRRT CHAPTER TABLES

The company and PRRT chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF COMPANY AND PRRT DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

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, 1979–80 to 2010–11 income years

This table shows selected items from the company tax return over multiple income years.

Table 2: Selected items, by net tax and company type, 2010–11 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 3: Selected items, by taxable income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2010–11 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
- Part B: Expense items
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items
- Part D: Financial and other information items
- Part E: Calculation statement items

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 4: Selected items, by industry, 2010–11 income year

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

- Part A: Income items
- Part B: Expense items
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items
- Part D: Financial and other information items
- Part E: Calculation statement items

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may only appear under their broad industry groupings.

Table 5: Selected items and financial ratios, by company size and broad industry, 2010–11 income year

This table reports amounts for selected items from the company tax return and financial ratios calculated from these items by company size, for companies that are; taxable and profitable, taxable and non-profitable, non-taxable and profitable, and non-taxable and non-profitable.

- Part A: Micro companies
- Part B: Small companies
- Part C: Medium to very large companies

Table 6: Selected items, by total income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for 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
- Part B: Expense items
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items
- Part D: Financial and other information items
- Part E: Calculation statement items

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 7: Selected items, by broad industry and total income, 2010–11 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.


 In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in this table.

Table 8: Selected financial and other information, by company size, for non-membership period returns, 2010–11 income year

This table details selected labels from 'Financial and other information' of the company return for subsidiary companies (non-membership period returns) that were members of a consolidated group at any time during the 2010–11 income year.

Table 9: Company tax return lodgment numbers and method by company size, 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years

This table details company tax return lodgment numbers and method (paper and electronic) by company size over multiple income years.

Table 10: Petroleum resource rent tax statistics, 1999–2000 to 2011–12 financial years

This table details selected items reported in the petroleum resource rent tax returns over multiple financial years processed by 31 October of each year.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 395,262 funds lodged returns, a 4.7% increase from 2009–10
- funds reported total income of \$136.6 billion, a 21.9% increase from 2009–10
- total fund deductions were \$45.0 billion, a 26.8% increase from 2009–10
- funds were liable for \$6.5 billion in net tax, a 10.0% decrease from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on superannuation 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 – regulated and non-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:

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

Corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds are funds with more than four members, and may be either public or non-public offer funds. In this chapter, they have been aggregated into a category called 'large APRA fund types'. Most funds with fewer than five members are self-managed super funds. Small APRA funds have less than five members and are regulated by APRA.

As self-managed super funds lodge a different income tax return to other funds, their income and deduction tables are presented separately in this chapter.

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

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2010–11 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by the following changes:

- transitional relief in the form of full income tax deductibility for complying funds of total and permanent disability (TPD) insurance premiums from the 2004–05 to the 2010–11 income year.

FUND RETURNS

For the 2010–11 income year, 395,262 funds lodged returns, representing a 4.7% increase from 2009–10. Self-managed super funds were the most common type of fund, accounting for 99% of all funds, with lodgment increasing by 4.8% during 2010–11. APRA-regulated funds continued to decrease in number during 2010–11.

TABLE 4.1: All funds, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Fund type	2009–10¹ No.	2010–11¹ No.
Self-managed super fund	373,195	391,163
Small APRA fund	3,899	3,550
Large APRA fund types ²		
Corporate fund	161	141
Industry fund	55	58
Retail fund	138	127
Public sector fund	33	31
<i>Total large APRA fund types</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>357</i>
Non-regulated fund	121	100
Other ³	91	92
Total	377,693	395,262

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 Includes funds that nominated themselves as eligible rollover funds, approved deposit funds, pooled super trusts or did not nominate a fund type.

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 2011 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.

The distribution of funds by size did not change significantly between 2009–10 and 2010–11, with micro funds making up 98.5% of all funds.

TABLE 4.2: All funds, by size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Fund size	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	5,369	1.4	5,355	1.4
Micro	371,826	98.4	389,289	98.5
Small	250	0.1	379	0.1
Medium	144	0.0	130	0.0
Large	37	0.0	35	0.0
Very large	67	0.0	74	0.0
Total²	377,693	100.0	395,262	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

FUND INCOME

For the 2010–11 income year, funds reported total income of \$136.6 billion, a 21.9% increase from 2009–10. Although large APRA funds represent around 0.1% of funds, they accounted for 68.7% of total fund income.

TABLE 4.3: All funds total income, by fund type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Fund type	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Self-managed super fund	26,205	23.4	33,556	24.6
Small APRA fund	124	0.1	160	0.1
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	9,504	8.5	10,292	7.5
Industry fund	33,188	29.6	45,078	33.0
Retail fund	16,987	15.2	20,835	15.3
Public sector fund	18,497	16.5	17,661	12.9
<i>Total large APRA fund types³</i>	<i>78,176</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>93,866</i>	<i>68.7</i>
Non-regulated fund	3	0.0	3	0.0
Other ⁴	7,555	6.7	8,972	6.6
Total³	112,063	100.0	136,557	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 themselves as eligible rollover funds, approved deposit funds, pooled super trusts or did not nominate a fund type.

The total income of APRA-regulated funds increased by 20.0% in 2010–11. The main income source for APRA-regulated funds was assessable employer contributions, which accounted for 59.0% of total income. Income from franked dividends and dividend franking credits more than doubled from 2009–10 to 2010–11.

TABLE 4.4: APRA and other¹ fund income, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of income	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total assessable contributions	1,248	48,316	1,145	51,347
= Assessable employer contributions	1,145	56,447	1,027	60,788
+ Assessable personal contributions	385	3,424	365	2,661
+ No-TFN quoted contributions	180	392	167	424
– Contributions excluded by trustee and pre-1 July 1988 funding credits	6	654	8	840
– Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST	38	11,293	33	11,685
Other income	2,964	13,419	2,176	14,360
Trust distributions other amounts	3,721	5,836	3,390	9,754
Net foreign income	3,475	7,116	3,146	9,044
Franked dividend amount	3,490	2,596	3,215	6,220
Gross interest	4,360	2,551	3,995	3,677
Trust distributions franked amount	3,125	2,330	2,772	2,807
Dividend franking credit	3,486	1,101	3,215	2,659
Trust distributions franking credit	3,164	1,272	2,843	1,506
Other income labels ³	n.a.	1,321	n.a.	1,627
Total⁴	4,429	85,858	4,041	103,001

¹ Includes non-regulated funds.

² Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

³ Includes all income labels from the return form not listed in the table.

⁴ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers because 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 increased by 28.1% in 2010–11, largely due to the increase in income from franked dividends, gross interest and dividend franking credits.

TABLE 4.5: Self-managed super fund income, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of income	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total assessable contributions	230,794	8,565	241,046	9,046
= Assessable employer contributions	194,836	6,081	202,927	6,306
+ Assessable personal contributions	54,893	2,484	58,213	2,741
+ No-TFN quoted contributions ²	31	..	12	..
– Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST ²	42	..	38	..
Franked dividend amount	239,924	3,631	246,341	6,280
Gross interest	343,475	3,690	365,638	5,353
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	64,444	2,831	70,478	3,280
Gross trust distributions	198,781	2,478	199,100	3,053
Dividend franking credit	239,874	1,554	246,289	2,689
Net capital gain	60,676	2,096	60,300	2,434
Unfranked dividend amount	174,900	411	187,543	559
Net foreign income	159,699	341	156,083	427
Other income	39,460	495	43,027	298
Other income labels ³	n.a.	114	n.a.	136
Total⁴	367,953	26,205	385,904	33,556

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

³ Includes all income labels from the return form not listed in the table.

⁴ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers because 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 2010–11 income year were \$45.0 billion, a 26.8% increase from 2009–10. Self-managed super funds had the largest increase in deductions, increasing by \$5.6 billion, or 45.4%, from 2009–10.

TABLE 4.6: All funds total deductions, by fund type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Fund type	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Self-managed super fund	12,375	34.9	17,992	40.0
Small APRA fund	73	0.2	98	0.2
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	2,049	5.8	2,016	4.5
Industry fund	6,554	18.5	8,651	19.2
Retail fund	6,506	18.3	8,340	18.5
Public sector fund	6,819	19.2	7,029	15.6
<i>Total large APRA fund types³</i>	<i>21,928</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>26,036</i>	<i>57.8</i>
Non-regulated fund	3	0.0	3	0.0
Other ⁴	1,129	3.2	887	2.0
Total³	35,506	100.0	45,015	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 themselves as eligible rollover funds, approved deposit funds, pooled super trusts or did not nominate a fund type.

Exempt current pension income was the most significant APRA-regulated fund deduction for 2010–11, accounting for 43.7% or \$11.8 billion of total deductions – this was a 45% increase from 2009–10.

TABLE 4.7: APRA and other¹ fund deductions, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of deduction	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Exempt current pension income	2,499	8,150	2,366	11,817
Death or disability premiums	528	4,169	498	4,966
Other deductions	2,006	5,200	1,735	4,899
Management and administration expenses	2,853	2,923	2,548	3,121
Investment expenses	241	1,590	231	1,385
Death benefit increase	150	460	156	543
Other deduction labels ³	n.a.	639	n.a.	292
Total⁴	4,429	23,132	4,041	27,023

1 Includes non-regulated funds.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

3 Includes all deduction labels from the return form not listed in the table.

4 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers because 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 also the most significant self-managed super fund deduction for 2010–11, accounting for 87.3% or \$15.7 billion of total deductions. This deduction grew by 53.0% between 2009–10 and 2010–11.

TABLE 4.8: Self-managed super fund deductions, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of deduction	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Exempt current pension income	151,314	10,261	169,941	15,701
Management and administration expenses	288,993	713	300,500	715
Investment expenses	103,290	485	109,915	533
Death or disability premiums	53,545	243	58,871	287
Interest expenses within Australia	24,749	138	24,861	233
Other deductions	69,035	252	72,359	218
Other deduction labels ²	n.a.	283	n.a.	305
Total³	364,478	12,375	382,284	17,992

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 Includes all deduction labels from the return form not listed in the table.

3 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers because 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 2010–11, total fund net tax was \$6.5 billion, a decrease of 10.0% from 2009–10. Industry funds accounted for \$3.5 billion, or 54.8%, of the total net tax. The largest decrease in net tax was for self-managed super funds, which had \$954 million less in net tax in 2010–11 than in 2009–10.

TABLE 4.9: All funds net tax, by fund type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Fund type	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Self-managed super fund	345,425	287	360,746	–667
Small APRA fund	3,754	–9	3,417	–13
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	147	898	135	876
Industry fund	54	3,209	57	3,546
Retail fund	122	807	109	817
Public sector fund	33	1,312	31	1,065
<i>Total large APRA fund types³</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>6,226</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>6,303</i>
Non-regulated fund ⁴	36	..	31	1
Other ⁵	81	692	81	852
Total³	349,652	7,197	364,607	6,475

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 '..' means rounded to zero, but not zero.

5 Includes funds that nominated themselves as eligible rollover funds, approved deposit funds, pooled super trusts or did not nominate a fund type.

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 11O)
apply	Fund type specific tax rate and no-TFN quoted contributions tax rate to taxable income (item 12A)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (item 12B)
subtract	Foreign income 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 This item includes all the refundable credits listed in the calculation statement that are part of Eligible credits (item 12F).

NOTE

Net tax does not equate to total tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, PAYG instalments raised, interest and other credit items are applied and the supervisory levy added, to give the total tax payable or refundable.

Net tax paid increased only for very large funds who had 8.7%, or \$513 million, more in net tax from 2009–10 to 2010–11.

TABLE 4.10: All funds net tax, by fund size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Fund size	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Loss/nil ²	59	..	45	..
Micro	349,109	263	363,963	–626
Small	241	20	363	–25
Medium	139	380	127	271
Large	37	611	35	419
Very large	67	5,923	74	6,436
Total³	349,652	7,197	364,607	6,475

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 2010 and 2011 fund income tax returns and self-managed superannuation fund annual returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The statistics in the detailed tables have all been updated for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Copies of the fund income tax return and self-managed superannuation fund annual return forms are in the appendix. You can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au.

FUND CHAPTER TABLES

The funds chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

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 – you can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

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 for APRA regulated and other funds for income years 1988–89 to 2010–11

This table shows selected items from the fund tax return for multiple income years.

Table 2: Selected items for self-managed super funds for income years 1999–2000 to 2010–11

This table shows selected items from the SMSF annual return for multiple income years.

Table 3: Selected items, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items that funds declare on their fund tax return or SMSF annual return, ranged by taxable income.

Table 4: Selected items, by total income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items that funds declare on their fund tax return or SMSF annual return, ranged by total income.



In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 369,999 partnerships lodged returns, a decrease of 3.2% from 2009–10
- total net income or loss of \$24.3 billion was reported by partnerships, a 25.6% increase from 2009–10
- partnerships reported total business income of \$150.3 billion, a 5.8% decrease from 2009–10
- total partnership expenses were \$130.6 billion, a 8.6% decrease from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on partnerships, as reported on partnership tax returns. A partnership is a relationship between persons carrying on a business as partners with a view to profit, and for tax law purposes also includes persons in receipt of income jointly. 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 (or claims a deduction for their share of any partnership loss). 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 2010–11 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by

- changes to time limits in deductibility of employer contributions for former employees
- reforms to income tests.

PARTNERSHIP RETURNS

For the 2010–11 income year, a total of 369,999 partnerships lodged returns – this was a 3.2% decrease from 2009–10.

All industries reported fewer partnerships than the previous year, with construction having the largest decline of 2,686 partnerships or 4.6%.

TABLE 5.1: Partnerships, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101,218	26.5	98,707	26.7
Mining	518	0.1	491	0.1
Manufacturing	13,085	3.4	12,297	3.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	771	0.2	750	0.2
Construction	58,670	15.3	55,984	15.1
Wholesale trade	7,330	1.9	7,016	1.9
Retail trade	27,946	7.3	26,601	7.2
Accommodation and food services	19,121	5.0	18,491	5.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	15,832	4.1	15,034	4.1
Information media and telecommunications	1,296	0.3	1,249	0.3
Financial and insurance services	4,086	1.1	3,831	1.0
Rental, hiring and real estate services	48,307	12.6	48,010	13.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	15,544	4.1	14,914	4.0
Administrative and support services	13,357	3.5	12,929	3.5
Public administration and safety	579	0.2	507	0.1
Education and training	2,554	0.7	2,533	0.7
Health care and social assistance	4,311	1.1	4,200	1.1
Arts and recreation	3,867	1.0	3,696	1.0
Other services	18,141	4.7	17,386	4.7
Other ³	25,865	6.8	25,373	6.9
Total⁴	382,398	100.0	369,999	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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 showed an increase of 25.6% in 2010–11 from 2009–10. Net income or loss from business was the major source of income for partnerships – it increased by 24.0% in 2010–11 and accounted for 83.1% of total net income or loss.

TABLE 5.2: Partnership income items, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Income items	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Net income or loss from business	320,264	16,273	307,873	20,184
Gross interest	97,968	763	95,192	1,838
Net rent	69,215	1,744	68,134	1,659
Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	7,156	271	6,282	429
Other Australian income	3,626	199	3,570	239
Gross (or total) dividends	20,735	237	20,265	233
Franking credit	18,116	92	16,708	89
Net primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	1,237	134	1,157	32
Forestry managed investment scheme income	140	1	103	2
Less other deductions	15,863	353	15,552	364
Less deductions relating to Australian investment income	4,011	153	3,563	215
Less deductions relating to forestry managed investment scheme	209	2	179	2
Net Australian income or loss²	370,894	19,207	358,230	24,124
Net other assessable foreign source income	2,243	139	2,183	173
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ³	35	..	26	..
Attributed foreign income – total ³	22	1	21	..
Total net income or loss²	370,937	19,348	358,285	24,298

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² The number totals do not add up to the taxpayer number components, because 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 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS INCOME

Partnerships reported total business income of \$150.3 billion for the 2010–11 income year, a 5.8% decrease over the previous year. The manufacturing industry had the largest decrease in income of \$16.1 billion or 73.2%.

TABLE 5.3: Partnership total business income, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	No.	2009–10 ²	No.	2010–11 ²
		\$m		\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93,372	22,161	90,772	25,069
Mining	445	1,231	419	2,669
Manufacturing	12,307	22,016	11,524	5,899
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	733	5,221	714	6,696
Construction	52,917	21,963	50,063	21,043
Wholesale trade	6,740	7,103	6,437	7,039
Retail trade	26,291	22,101	24,868	22,203
Accommodation and food services	17,424	6,496	16,796	6,585
Transport, postal and warehousing	14,998	4,132	14,161	4,039
Information media and telecommunications	1,145	4,974	1,116	5,140
Financial and insurance services	2,359	1,685	2,210	2,814
Rental, hiring and real estate services	15,140	5,541	14,694	5,489
Professional, scientific and technical services	14,157	17,471	13,572	17,951
Administrative and support services	12,794	2,009	12,397	2,128
Public administration and safety	515	209	454	182
Education and training	2,416	309	2,367	314
Health care and social assistance	4,014	3,388	3,904	3,512
Arts and recreation	3,594	2,688	3,429	2,883
Other services	17,149	3,866	16,398	3,999
Other ³	14,407	4,962	14,323	4,672
Total⁴	312,917	159,527	300,618	150,327

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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 3 of the 2011 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.

For the 2010–11 income year, micro sized partnerships accounted for 78.9% of all partnership numbers.

TABLE 5.4: Partnership total business income, by partnership size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Partnership size	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss	301	–13	267	–22
Nil	69,481	0	69,381	0
Micro	304,414	63,710	291,754	63,395
Small	7,139	27,826	7,465	28,856
Medium	979	23,570	1,045	25,054
Large	54	8,487	54	8,173
Very large	30	35,946	33	24,871
Total²	382,398	159,527	369,999	150,327

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS EXPENSES

For the 2010–11 income year, partnerships reported total business expenses of \$130.6 billion, an 8.6% decrease from 2009–10. The most significant expense claimed was the cost of sales, which accounted for 38.8% of all partnership expenses.

TABLE 5.5: Partnership business expenses, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of expense	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Cost of sales	168,071	63,232	161,771	50,672
External labour	83,074	7,295	80,680	7,977
Interest	169,574	5,407	161,522	5,770
Depreciation	275,704	5,599	263,614	5,408
Rent	81,171	3,159	78,030	3,240
Repairs and maintenance	201,808	2,220	192,809	2,300
Motor vehicle expenses	226,452	2,041	216,192	2,000
Royalty expenses	2,245	1,110	2,244	1,181
Superannuation	70,574	1,034	67,647	1,075
Lease expenses	20,381	531	18,114	579
Bad debts	7,764	198	7,831	180
Foreign resident withholding expenses	118	17	133	7
Other expenses	315,278	50,995	302,992	50,196
Total²	322,282	142,837	309,943	130,585

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming expenses, because taxpayers may claim more than one type of expense. The dollar amount totals may differ from the sum of the components, due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PARTNERSHIP STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 partnership tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The statistics in the detailed tables for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years have been updated to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the partnership tax return form is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

PARTNERSHIP CHAPTER TABLES

The partnership chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

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 – you can view or download these tables as PDF or Excel files.

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 for income years 1989–90 to 2010–11

This table shows selected items from the partnership return for multiple income years.

Table 2: Selected items, by net Australian income, 2010–11 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
- Part B: Other income and expense items
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items

Table 3: Selected items, by industry, 2010–11 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 fine and 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
- Part B: Other income and expense items
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items



In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may only appear under their broad industry groupings.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 729,622 trusts lodged returns, a 3.9% increase from 2009–10
- total net income or loss reported by trusts was \$151.2 billion, a 22.1% increase from 2009–10
- trusts reported total business income of \$316.7 billion, a 7.3% increase from 2009–10
- total trust business expenses were \$291.7 billion, a 2.2% increase from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on trusts, as reported in 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.

In legal terms, a trust is not a legal entity and generally does not pay tax in its own right. Generally, it is the beneficiaries who are subject to tax on their share of the net income of the trust.

The trustee is generally only 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 – 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. Certain public unit trusts are taxed as companies, and so are not included in the statistics of this chapter.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics in this chapter may have been affected by:

- changes to time limits for deductibility of employer superannuation contributions for former employees
- changes to changes to capital gains with regards to trusts.

TRUST RETURNS

For the 2010–11 income year, a total of 729,622 trusts lodged returns, representing a 3.9% increase from 2009–10. A total of 556,264 discretionary trusts lodged an income tax return representing 76.2% of all trusts.

TABLE 6.1: Trusts, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Discretionary trust – main source from investment	281,272	40.1	285,739	39.2
Discretionary trust – main source from trading	225,334	32.1	232,431	31.9
Unit trust	78,554	11.2	81,183	11.1
Deceased estate	43,142	6.1	46,277	6.3
Discretionary trust – main source from service-management	37,818	5.4	38,094	5.2
Other fixed trust	16,997	2.4	17,997	2.5
Hybrid trust	9,726	1.4	9,685	1.3
Public unit trust – unlisted	4,911	0.7	4,790	0.7
Cash management unit trust	551	0.1	597	0.1
Public unit trust – listed	373	0.1	351	0.0
Other ²	3,400	0.5	12,478	1.7
Total³	702,078	100.0	729,622	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Includes invalid 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 2010–11 income year, the rental, hiring and real estate services industry had the largest proportion of trusts at 16.9%.

TABLE 6.2: Trusts, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,718	3.9	28,249	3.9
Mining	931	0.1	949	0.1
Manufacturing	14,829	2.1	15,130	2.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	887	0.1	1,005	0.1
Construction	54,022	7.7	57,733	7.9
Wholesale trade	12,356	1.8	12,826	1.8
Retail trade	28,581	4.1	29,711	4.1
Accommodation and food services	19,125	2.7	20,072	2.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	13,724	2.0	14,095	1.9
Information media and telecommunications	2,074	0.3	2,161	0.3
Financial and insurance services	92,204	13.1	90,551	12.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	120,722	17.2	123,141	16.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	44,336	6.3	46,367	6.4
Administrative and support services	14,233	2.0	14,793	2.0
Public administration and safety	1,017	0.1	1,043	0.1
Education and training	2,942	0.4	3,149	0.4
Health care and social assistance	16,319	2.3	17,492	2.4
Arts and recreation	3,324	0.5	3,508	0.5
Other services	15,125	2.2	15,899	2.2
Other ³	217,609	31.0	231,748	31.8
Total⁴	702,078	100.0	729,622	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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

3 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.

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

TRUST INCOME

Total net income reported by trusts increased by 15.4% to \$157.9 billion in 2010–11. Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts were the main contributor to this growth, with a rise of \$7.0 billion, followed by other Australian income, with a rise of \$5.5 billion.

TABLE 6.3: Trust income items, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Income items	No.	2009–10 ¹	No.	2010–11 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	191,900	38,071	190,991	45,061
Gross interest	303,040	27,172	318,863	29,560
Gross (or total) dividends	141,785	20,615	144,950	23,680
Other Australian income	22,805	12,945	23,643	18,398
Net income or loss from business	318,190	14,188	325,411	16,704
Franking credit	137,089	7,783	139,351	9,090
Net rent	133,237	6,557	135,627	7,587
Net primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	8,961	342	8,829	547
Super lump sums and employment termination payments	1,577	177	1,935	239
Forestry managed investment scheme income	485	11	435	9
Less other deductions	163,978	10,771	169,647	13,257
Less deductions relating to Australian investment income	74,320	6,577	75,065	8,086
Less deductions relating to forestry managed investment scheme	486	181	415	7
Net Australian income or loss²	659,224	110,333	676,398	129,526
Net other assessable foreign source income	56,615	16,884	54,655	18,774
Net capital gains	51,013	9,333	51,385	9,516
Attributed foreign income – total	541	258	307	100
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	801	1	765	16
Total net income²	660,657	136,808	677,894	157,932
Less prior-year tax losses deducted	69,154	12,992	72,841	6,691
Total net income or loss²	623,305	123,816	638,554	151,241

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² The number totals do not add up 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.

TRUST BUSINESS INCOME

Net income or loss from business from table 6.3 is generally calculated as trust total business income, less trust business expenses. For the 2010–11 income year, trusts reported total business income of \$316.7 billion, a 7.3% increase from 2009–10. Construction was the main contributor to this growth, with a rise of \$5.8 billion.

TABLE 6.4: Trust total business income, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,289	14,960	22,246	17,024
Mining	690	1,594	690	1,652
Manufacturing	12,760	21,207	12,897	22,429
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	747	888	822	890
Construction	41,717	37,282	44,122	43,059
Wholesale trade	10,311	31,111	10,613	32,177
Retail trade	23,595	56,207	24,160	58,938
Accommodation and food services	14,974	16,083	15,596	17,002
Transport, postal and warehousing	12,057	10,447	12,289	11,165
Information media and telecommunications	1,676	979	1,711	1,036
Financial and insurance services	23,903	24,375	23,802	22,292
Rental, hiring and real estate services	35,186	21,418	35,444	26,769
Professional, scientific and technical services	33,559	19,030	34,963	20,812
Administrative and support services	11,442	10,084	11,841	11,295
Public administration and safety	707	602	742	635
Education and training	2,533	954	2,693	1,014
Health care and social assistance	13,247	8,849	14,134	10,219
Arts and recreation	2,697	1,674	2,808	1,605
Other services	12,344	6,811	12,955	7,389
Other ³	19,773	10,620	19,965	9,270
Total⁴	296,207	295,175	304,493	316,672

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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

3 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.

4 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 3 of the 2011 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 2010–11 income year, micro trusts accounted for 29.6% of all trust total business income. The 'Very large' segment had the largest increase in total business income – a 49.1% increase on the previous year.

TABLE 6.5: Trust total business income, by trust size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Trust size	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss	727	–121	666	–993
Nil	405,871	0	425,129	0
Micro	271,285	90,180	278,222	93,600
Small	20,281	81,602	21,474	86,104
Medium	3,754	87,611	3,960	91,729
Large	122	17,886	131	19,364
Very large	38	18,016	40	26,869
Total²	702,078	295,175	729,622	316,672

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

TRUST BUSINESS EXPENSES

For the 2010–11 income year, total business expenses for trusts were \$291.7 billion, a 2.2% increase from 2009–10. The most significant expense claimed was the cost of sales, which accounted for 45.9% of all trust business expenses.

TABLE 6.6: Trust business expenses, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of expense	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Cost of sales	125,341	132,684	127,651	134,001
Interest	184,900	19,035	188,349	20,248
External labour	74,173	8,568	77,276	9,634
Rent	107,615	8,381	111,414	9,089
Depreciation	244,287	7,435	250,193	7,713
Superannuation	135,140	4,673	138,023	4,959
Motor vehicle	182,032	3,088	188,067	3,371
Repairs and maintenance	164,876	2,772	167,150	2,983
Lease expenses	24,389	917	22,769	931
Bad debts	16,835	1,430	17,456	616
Royalty expenses	3,661	366	3,731	356
Foreign resident withholding expenses	139	47	152	39
Other expenses	311,593	96,119	318,850	97,723
Total²	317,561	285,515	324,883	291,664

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

SOURCE OF TRUST STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The statistics in the detailed tables have all been updated for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the trust tax return form is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

TRUST CHAPTER TABLES

The trust chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

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 – you can view or download all detailed tables 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 for income years 1989–90 to 2010–11

This table shows selected items from the trust return for multiple income years.

Table 2: Selected items, by net Australian income, 2010–11 income year

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

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items
- Part B: Other income and expense items
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items

Table 3: Selected items, by industry, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the trust return, broken down by fine and broad industry (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income).

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items
- Part B: Other income and expense items
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items

! In order to comply with privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may only appear under their broad industry groupings.

Table 4: Trustee assessments: selected items, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected return items from the individual tax return of assessed resident 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 5: Selected items, by trust type, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of trust returns and amounts for most items from the trust return, broken down by trust type.

- Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items
- Part B: Other income and expense items
- Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income
- Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items

! In order to comply with privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- net capital gains were reported by 557,016 individuals, 15,037 companies and 60,739 funds
- net capital gains totalled \$22.3 billion, a 9.9% increase from 2009–10
- capital gains tax payable on the net capital gains of taxable individuals, companies and funds was estimated to be \$5.4 billion, a 7.1% increase from 2009–10
- approximately 59.3% (\$32.7 billion) of total current year capital gains were sourced from shares.

INTRODUCTION

Capital gains tax (CGT) is the tax payable on any net capital gain included with other assessable income on an entity's (individual, company, fund and trust) tax returns – respective rates of tax then apply to a net capital gain.

This chapter provides CGT information on individuals, companies and funds, as reported on their tax returns and CGT schedules. Because it is generally trust beneficiaries who are subject to the tax on any capital gain, no CGT information is included for trusts in this chapter.

A capital gain or loss arises if a CGT event occurs, with the most common CGT event being the sale of an asset, such as real estate or shares. 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 unapplied 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.

NET CAPITAL GAINS

In the 2010–11 income year, the total number of entities reporting net capital gains increased by 2.3%, and the value of reported net capital gains increased by 9.9%.

TABLE 7.1: Taxpayers with net capital gains, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

		2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹
Entity	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individual				
Taxable ²	425,369	10,349	441,389	11,052
Non-taxable	116,529	630	115,627	567
Individual total ³	541,898	10,979	557,016	11,619
Company				
Taxable ²	9,190	6,047	9,301	6,360
Non-taxable	5,984	1,121	5,736	1,793
Company total ³	15,174	7,169	15,037	8,153
Fund				
Taxable ²	34,756	1,284	33,418	1,423
Non-taxable	26,435	872	27,321	1,113
Fund total ³	61,191	2,156	60,739	2,536
Total ³	618,263	20,303	632,792	22,309

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 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

Under Australia's tax system, a net capital gain is added to the taxpayer's other assessable income and taxed at the applicable tax rate for that taxpayer. The tax on capital gains reported in this chapter is an estimate of the tax required to be paid, based on using an average tax rate approach.

BOX 7.1: Estimating tax on net capital gains

Tax on capital gains is estimated as:

	Net tax ¹
divided by	Taxable income
<i>gives</i>	<i>Average tax rate</i>
multiplied by	Net capital gain
<i>gives</i>	<i>Estimated tax on net capital gains</i>

¹ Net tax as defined in boxes 2.1, 3.2 and 4.2 for individuals, companies and super funds respectively. Only for entities with net tax greater than \$0 is tax on capital gains estimated.

For the 2010–11 income year, an estimated \$5.4 billion in CGT was payable by taxable entities on net capital gains totalling \$18.8 billion. When comparing taxable entities with net capital gains to the total population for each entity type, only 3.5% of individuals, 1.2% of companies, and 8.5% of funds were taxable and had a net capital gain for 2010–11.

TABLE 7.2: Tax payable on capital gains, by entity type, 2010–11 income year¹

Entity type	All taxpayers No.	Taxable taxpayers with net capital gain ² No.	Net capital gains \$m	Estimated tax on net capital gains \$m
Individual	12,637,623	441,389	11,052	3,646
Company	788,983	9,301	6,360	1,600
Fund	395,262	33,418	1,423	168
Total³	13,821,868	484,108	18,836	5,414

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

² Taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

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

Among taxable individuals with net capital gains for 2010–11, only 9.3% had a taxable income of over \$180,000, yet they accounted for 54.6% of net capital gains and 69.6% of the estimated tax on net capital gains.

TABLE 7.3: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable individuals, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year¹

Taxable income	Individuals² No.	Net capital gains \$m	Estimated tax on net capital gains \$m
\$6,000 or less	959	4	1
\$6,001 – \$37,000	88,742	627	45
\$37,001 – \$80,000	183,344	1,723	319
\$80,001 – \$180,000	127,108	2,666	744
\$180,001 or more	41,236	6,032	2,537
Total³	441,389	11,052	3,646

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

² Individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

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 83.0% of taxable companies with net capital gains for 2010–11, but accounted for only 20.1% of total net capital gains and were liable for only 22.6% of the total estimated tax payable on net capital gains.

TABLE 7.4: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable companies, by company size, 2010–11 income year¹

Company size	Companies ² No.	Net capital gains \$m	Estimated tax on net capital gains \$m
Loss/nil	186	96	19
Micro	7,723	1,282	361
Small	929	591	156
Medium	329	806	214
Large	42	446	131
Very large	92	3,140	718
Total³	9,301	6,360	1,600

1 Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

2 Companies with net tax payable greater than \$0.

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

In the 2010–11 income year, the vast majority (99.7%) of taxable funds with net capital gains were in the micro segment. These funds accounted for 75.2% of total net capital gains and were liable for 73.9% of the total estimated tax payable on net capital gains.

TABLE 7.5: Net capital gains and CGT of taxable funds, by fund size, 2010–11 income year¹

Fund size	Funds ² No.	Net capital gains \$m	Estimated tax on net capital gains \$m
Loss/nil	0	0	0
Micro	33,308	1,070	124
Small	95	224	28
Medium	10	67	7
Large/Very large	5	62	8
Total³	33,418	1,423	168

1 Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

2 Funds with net tax payable greater than \$0.

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

TOTAL CAPITAL GAINS

Statistics for total capital gains and losses are sourced from the CGT schedules. Companies and funds with total current year capital gains or total current year capital losses 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 2010–11 income year, 379,349 taxable entities (individuals, companies and funds) declared \$55.1 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules, an increase of 9.1% from 2009–10. Approximately 59.3% (\$32.7 billion) of total current year capital gains were sourced from shares.

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable individuals increased by 8.3% in 2010–11.

TABLE 7.6: Total current year capital gains of taxable individuals¹, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of gains ²	No.	2009–10 ³	No.	2010–11 ³
		\$m		\$m
Shares	180,698	7,925	213,890	9,860
Real estate	114,116	10,992	94,785	9,650
Other assets ⁴	44,658	4,362	45,050	5,698
Collectables	314	14	353	15
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	95	3	53	3
Hedging financial arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	35	1
Total⁵	314,381	23,296	329,723	25,227

1 Individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a CGT schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 increased by 39.3% in 2010–11 while the number of companies with capital gains increased by 5.7%.

TABLE 7.7: Total current year capital gains of taxable companies¹, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of gains ²	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Shares	5,123	4,782	5,630	6,883
Other assets ⁴	2,797	2,046	3,013	2,634
Real estate	2,110	1,578	1,900	1,453
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	7	2	6	728
Hedging financial arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	12	15
Collectables ⁵	16	2	10	..
Total⁶	9,267	8,410	9,793	11,712

1 Company taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a CGT schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 ‘..’ means rounded to zero, but not zero.

6 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 3.3% in 2010–11, driven by a decrease in capital gains from shares of \$1.6 billion.

TABLE 7.8: Total current year capital gains of taxable funds¹, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of gains ²	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Shares	39,536	17,510	36,669	15,924
Other assets ⁴	6,308	857	4,869	1,882
Real estate	2,253	405	1,867	347
Collectables	72	2	75	3
Forestry managed investment scheme interest ⁵	32	2	8	..
Hedging financial arrangements ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	5	..
Total⁶	43,306	18,775	39,833	18,155

1 Fund taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a CGT schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 ‘..’ means rounded to zero, but not zero.

6 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

For the 2010–11 income year, 330,320 entities reported current year capital losses of \$42.1 billion. Capital losses applied of \$27.2 billion, including losses from before 2010–11, were used to offset 2010–11 capital gains. Funds claimed the majority (71.0%) of the capital losses applied.

TABLE 7.9: Capital losses, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Entity	Current year capital losses		2009–10 ¹ Capital losses applied		Current year capital losses		2010–11 ¹ Capital losses applied	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individual								
Taxable ²	158,428	3,547	149,068	2,559	175,039	3,667	165,862	2,742
Non-taxable	46,736	964	39,729	517	47,422	889	40,115	467
Individual total³	205,164	4,511	188,797	3,075	222,461	4,556	205,977	3,209
Company								
Taxable ²	4,994	4,437	4,438	2,383	5,300	6,429	4,921	3,615
Non-taxable	4,633	7,302	3,175	1,148	4,729	5,924	3,190	1,070
Company total³	9,627	11,738	7,613	3,530	10,029	12,353	8,111	4,685
Funds								
Taxable ²	39,652	24,246	29,083	15,920	35,056	19,765	33,557	16,288
Non-taxable	51,677	4,544	41,960	1,442	62,774	5,401	58,527	2,998
Fund total³	91,329	28,790	71,043	17,362	97,830	25,166	92,084	19,286
TOTAL³	306,120	45,040	267,453	23,968	330,320	42,076	306,172	27,180

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively, for those entities that completed a CGT schedule.

² 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 CGT discount for assets they have held for at least 12 months. Individuals get a 50% discount and complying super funds get a 33⅓% discount.

For the 2010–11 income year, the total amount of CGT discount claimed by individuals and funds increased by 8.6% to \$12.5 billion.

TABLE 7.10: General capital gains tax discount, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Entity	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individuals	257,164	10,782	267,822	11,589
Funds	25,097	690	28,272	868
Total	282,261	11,472	296,094	12,457

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

SMALL BUSINESS CGT CONCESSIONS

Small businesses that meet certain conditions are entitled to various concessions on CGT events such as when they sell their small business (or assets from it). Use of these concessions is reported on the CGT schedule. For the 2010–11 income year, 18,990 individuals claimed small business CGT concessions to the value of \$1,943 million, a decrease of 1.4% from 2009–10.

TABLE 7.11: Small business capital gains tax concessions, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Concession	2009–10 ¹				2010–11 ¹			
	Individuals		Companies		Individuals		Companies	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Small business 15 year exemption	656	240	156	87	752	266	224	161
Small business active asset reduction	17,659	884	1,890	275	16,704	849	1,934	264
Small business retirement exemption	7,555	561	812	220	7,699	582	907	247
Small business rollover	3,326	286	386	84	3,029	246	405	95
Total²	19,755	1,971	2,566	667	18,990	1,943	2,774	767

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively, for those entities that completed a CGT 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 CGT concession. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF CGT STATISTICS

Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 income tax returns for individuals, companies and funds, and from 2010 and 2011 CGT schedules completed by individual, company and fund taxpayers, processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all tax returns and CGT schedules are processed by 31 October each year.

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 such as total capital gains and losses, therefore, cannot be directly compared to the net capital gains statistics reported in this chapter.

The statistics in the detailed tables for companies and funds have all been updated for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012 (where possible). Statistics reported in the detailed tables for individuals have been updated for the 2006–07 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend that you exercise caution in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the CGT schedule is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au.

CGT CHAPTER TABLES

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LIST OF CGT 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. You can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Net capital gains subject to tax, 1989–90 to 2010–11 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.

Table 2: Net capital gains subject to tax, by entity type and taxable income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of individual, company and fund taxpayers with capital gains; the net capital gains of these entities and the estimated tax payable 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 2010–11 income years

This table shows the number of individuals and companies that have claimed any of the small business capital gains tax concessions, for multiple income years.

Table 4: Net capital gains, by entity type, by range of net capital gain, 1996–97 to 2010–11 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 multiple income years.

Table 5: Net capital gains, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income of individuals, 2010–11 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.

Table 6: Capital gains and small business concessions, by entity type for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 income years

This table shows the number and value of individual, company and fund capital gains and small business concessions calculated by the discount, indexation or other methods together with capital losses applied for multiple income years.

OVERVIEW

For the 2011–12 fringe benefits tax (FBT) year:

- FBT payable by Australian Government departments was \$439.1 million, a 0.9% decrease from 2010–11
- FBT payable for other employers was \$3.3 billion, an increase of 1.7% from 2010–11
- FBT rebates of \$108.7 million were claimed, a 6.1% increase from 2010–11
- employee contributions towards the cost of providing fringe benefits totalled \$1.4 billion, an increase of 15.5% from 2010–11.

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 also 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. The rate of FBT for the 2011–12 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. Employees generally do not pay income tax on the fringe benefits they receive.

The FBT year runs from 1 April to 31 March, rather than from 1 July to 30 June as is the case for other tax types. The 2011–12 FBT year ran from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012. FBT returns must be lodged by 21 May each year. 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 individuals' tax.

BOX 8.1: Calculating taxable status for fringe benefits tax¹

Taxable status is calculated as:

	Amount of tax payable (item 16)
less	Amount of rebate (item 18)
gives	Sub-total (item 19)

<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

There were 65,237 FBT returns lodged for 2011–12, a decrease of 1.8% from 2010–11.

TABLE 8.1: FBT returns, by employer type and taxable status, 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years

Employer type	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Australian Government departments	112	0.2	106	0.2
Other employers				
Taxable	50,246	75.6	48,415	74.2
Non-taxable	16,070	24.2	16,716	25.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>66,316</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>65,131</i>	<i>99.8</i>
Total²	66,428	100.0	65,237	100.0

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

FBT PAYABLE

The FBT payable by an employer is calculated by applying the FBT rate to the 'fringe benefits taxable amount'. For the 2011–12 FBT year, total FBT payable increased by 1.4% to \$3.7 billion. FBT payable by Australian Government departments decreased by 0.9% to around \$439 million, while FBT payable by other employers increased by 1.7% to \$3.3 billion.

TABLE 8.2: FBT payable¹, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry², 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years

Employer type	2010–11 ³		2011–12 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	112	443	106	439
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	828	17	779	18
Mining	999	246	1,048	272
Manufacturing	5,926	416	5,568	397
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	340	59	329	60
Construction	3,638	135	3,481	148
Wholesale trade	6,338	389	6,199	380
Retail trade	3,599	167	3,431	167
Accommodation and food services	1,323	38	1,268	37
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,481	125	1,388	115
Information media and telecommunications	964	106	915	100
Financial and insurance services	3,203	331	3,127	340
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2,019	65	1,922	65
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,062	337	7,737	351
Administrative and support services	2,211	132	2,198	135
Public administration and safety	977	224	981	216
Education and training	1,919	145	1,916	161
Health care and social assistance	2,488	56	2,332	62
Arts and recreation services	601	43	569	45
Other services	2,054	91	1,939	96
Not stated	1,276	88	1,288	101
Industry total ⁴	50,246	3,211	48,415	3,267
Non-taxable	16,071	0	16,716	0
Total⁴	66,428	3,654	65,237	3,706

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 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years relates to FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

Fringe benefits 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 those that are not type 1 fringe benefits.

For taxable 'other employers', the value of type 1 benefits accounted for 71.9% of all benefits. The number of type 1 benefits provided is more than the number of type 2 benefits provided for all industries.

TABLE 8.3: Type 1 and 2 aggregate amounts, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2011–12 FBT year²

Employer type	Type 1 aggregate amount		Type 2 aggregate amount	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	106	68	78	430
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	688	14	279	6
Mining	1,014	136	488	163
Manufacturing	5,432	331	1,454	92
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	323	52	143	12
Construction	3,366	123	742	35
Wholesale trade	6,065	329	1,596	73
Retail trade	3,315	146	1,086	31
Accommodation and food services	1,115	25	512	15
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,335	97	437	25
Information media and telecommunications	895	83	317	23
Financial and insurance services	2,915	244	1,130	122
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,810	56	454	13
Professional, scientific and technical services	7,404	267	1,932	107
Administrative and support services	2,056	115	588	26
Public administration and safety	948	171	465	41
Education and training	1,787	85	1,054	89
Health care and social assistance	1,642	26	335	8
Arts and recreation services	520	27	251	22
Other services	1,692	67	618	34
Not stated	1,144	77	445	30
Industry total ³	45,466	2,470	14,326	965
Non-taxable	0	0	0	0
Total³	45,572	2,539	14,404	1,395

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 2011–12 relates to FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2012.

³ 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, scientific and public educational institutions, and endorsed charitable institutions) are exempt from income tax and cannot claim income tax deductions

for the FBT they pay. To ensure that these employers are not disadvantaged, they are generally eligible for an FBT rebate of 48% of the gross FBT payable.

For the 2011–12 FBT year, FBT rebates increased by 6.1% to \$108.7 million. The industry with the largest number of taxable 'Other employers' claiming a rebate was education and training, with 41.7% of the total number of FBT rebates claimed.

TABLE 8.4: FBT rebates claimed, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years

Employer type	2010–11 ²		2011–12 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23	0.1	24	0.2
Manufacturing ³	8	..	7	..
Construction	6	0.1	7	0.1
Wholesale trade	14	1.2	9	1.1
Retail trade	11	0.1	11	0.1
Accommodation and food services	263	4.1	238	3.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	7	0.3	8	0.3
Information media and telecommunications	28	0.6	32	0.6
Financial and insurance services	22	0.8	23	0.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	5	..	5	..
Professional, scientific and technical services	170	3.7	168	4.2
Administrative and support services	121	3.2	128	3.5
Public administration and safety	28	0.4	28	0.4
Education and training	1,426	45.5	1,433	50.5
Health care and social assistance	102	2.4	105	2.5
Arts and recreation services	301	11.9	292	12.1
Other services	848	25.0	804	25.5
Other ⁴	116	3.0	112	3.1
<i>Industry total⁵</i>	<i>3,499</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>3,434</i>	<i>108.7</i>
Non-taxable	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total⁵	3,499	102.5	3,434	108.7

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 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

4 Includes mining and electricity, gas, water and waste services and other entities that did not state their industry.

5 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 amount of the contribution. Employee contributions are considered assessable income of the employer.

For the 2011–12 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 2011–12 FBT year, employee contributions increased by 19.9%. The financial and insurance services industry had the highest percentage increase in employee contributions by employees of all taxable ‘other employers’, with a 132.1% increase.

TABLE 8.5: Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years

Employer type	2010–11 ²		2011–12 ²	
	Employers	\$m	Employers	\$m
Australian Government departments	96	273	89	285
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178	4	192	4
Mining	298	60	309	67
Manufacturing	1,660	108	1,620	98
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	130	19	131	20
Construction	913	22	924	29
Wholesale trade	1,618	50	1,597	70
Retail trade	1,140	35	1,129	42
Accommodation and food services	296	4	310	5
Transport, postal and warehousing	429	37	415	41
Information media and telecommunications	236	32	230	34
Financial and insurance services	885	53	898	123
Rental, hiring and real estate services	496	8	452	10
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,323	70	2,262	75
Administrative and support services	635	18	663	23
Public administration and safety	585	189	588	191
Education and training	586	45	585	49
Health care and social assistance	596	44	570	70
Arts and recreation services	155	6	159	8
Other services	508	11	506	18
Not stated	351	17	366	23
<i>Industry total³</i>	<i>14,018</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>13,906</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Non-taxable	11,726	93	12,391	100
Total³	25,840	1,199	26,386	1,385

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 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

3 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 77.5% of the total \$1.0 billion of employee contributions to taxable 'other employers' in 2011–12.

TABLE 8.6: Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and type of contribution, 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years

Employer type	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	Employers	\$m	Employers	\$m
Australian Government departments	96	273	89	285
Other employers				
Taxable				
Cars – statutory	10,865	674	10,830	775
Cars – operating cost	3,470	23	3,413	25
Expense payments	1,303	41	1,327	83
Housing	482	19	466	23
Airline transport	65	14	64	13
Board	23	2	28	2
Property	208	10	197	10
Other benefits	669	38	662	55
Car parking	427	12	433	13
Contribution total ^{2,3}	14,018	834	13,906	1,000
Non-taxable	11,726	93	12,391	100
Total³	25,840	1,199	26,386	1,385

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2010–11 revised.

² Components do not add to the totals because 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 number of car fringe benefits, for which the taxable value was calculated using the statutory formula, is provided in FBT returns. Due to data-quality issues associated with this label in the FBT return, this statistic should be considered an estimate only.

TABLE 8.7: Estimate of statutory car fringe benefit numbers, 2010–11 and 2011–12 FBT years

	2010–11	2011–12
Number of estimated benefits ¹	532,573	528,203

¹ Includes all FBT returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

SOURCE OF FBT STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2011 and 2012 FBT returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The statistics in the detailed tables have all been updated for the 1997–98 to 2011–12 FBT years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the FBT return form is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

FBT CHAPTER TABLES

The FBT chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

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 – you can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

The items referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2012 FBT return.

Table 1: Amount of FBT payable, 1997–98 to 2011–12 FBT years

This table shows grades of FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, for multiple FBT years.

Table 2: FBT by broad industry, 2011–12 FBT year

This table shows FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT payable, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry groupings.

Table 3: Taxable value of benefits, by broad industry, 2011–12 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.

Table 4: Employee contributions, by type of benefit and broad industry, 2011–12 FBT year

This table shows amounts of employee contributions received – classified by employer type, taxable status and broad industry groupings – for different types of benefits.

Table 5: ‘Cars – statutory’ employee contributions, 1997–98 to 2011–12 FBT years


This table shows grades of ‘cars – statutory’ employee contributions, by employer type and taxable status, for multiple FBT years.

Table 6: Selected items, 1997–98 to 2011–12 FBT years

This table shows selected items, by employer type and taxable status, for multiple FBT years.

Table 7: Fringe benefits, 1997–98 to 2011–12 FBT years

This table shows the number of FBT payers and the benefit value amounts, by employer type, taxable status and type of benefit, for multiple FBT years.

 In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- \$912 million was paid in transfers through the tax system for the benefit of families and individuals
- \$698 million was paid in education tax refunds, an increase of 4.0% from 2009–10
- \$614 million in tax offsets were claimed for research and development, an increase of 12.0% over the previous income year.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on a range of payments and transfers made through the tax system, as reported on individual and company tax returns. Several of these payments provide assistance to families and individuals, such as the private health insurance tax offset and the education tax refund. Both the research and development tax offset and the Australian screen production incentive provide targeted assistance to industry.

The education tax refund (tax offset), the private health insurance tax offset, the research and development tax offset and the Australian screen production incentive 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 2010–11 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by the increase in the location offset (one of the three film tax offsets) from 15 per cent to 16.5 per cent of qualifying Australian production expenditure, where production commenced on or after 10 May 2011.

EDUCATION TAX REFUND

Eligibility for the education tax refund (ETR) in 2010–11 is mainly 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 2010–11 was 50% of eligible expenses up to:

- \$794 for each eligible student in primary school – that is, a refund of up to \$397
- \$1,588 for each eligible student in secondary school – that is, a refund of up to \$794.

Eligible independent students undertaking secondary school studies can also claim 50% of eligible expenses up to \$1,588 – that is, a refund of up to \$794.

As a result of a 2012–13 Budget measure, the ATO will stop paying the ETR for the 2011–12 income year and later years. Accordingly any eligible expenses that exceeded the above respective limits for the 2010–11 year can no longer be carried forward to the following year's claim.

In the 2010–11 income year, education tax refund claims increased by 4.0% to \$698 million.

TABLE 9.1: Education tax refund claims, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
ETR claim	1,067,764	671	1,086,259	698
<i>Students recorded for ETR</i>				
Primary	1,033,297		1,059,509	
Secondary	885,395		884,494	

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

TABLE 9.2: Number of education tax refund claims, by number of school students in each claim, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

No. of school students included in claim	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
1 child	488,000	198	491,126	203
2 children	403,831	283	414,328	299
3 children	134,039	131	138,568	139
4 children	32,072	42	33,080	42
5 or more children	9,822	17	9,157	15
Total²	1,067,764	671	1,086,259	698

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE TAX OFFSET

The private health insurance 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 tax offset paid is determined by the age of the oldest individual covered by the policy and the number of days this person was in this age category – 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 a 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 2010–11 income year, 276,838 taxpayers claimed a private health insurance tax offset through the tax system. The average tax offset claimed per taxpayer increased to around \$720 in 2010–11, from around \$705 in 2009–10.

TABLE 9.3: Private health insurance tax offset, by age, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
<18 ²	67	..	78	..
18 – 24	16,243	4	16,752	4
25 – 29	29,634	9	32,956	10
30 – 34	25,286	10	27,423	11
35 – 39	23,548	12	23,830	13
40 – 44	23,630	16	24,116	17
45 – 49	30,062	24	28,527	23
50 – 54	36,422	33	35,601	33
55 – 59	36,334	34	36,277	36
60 – 64	26,856	25	28,185	27
65 – 69	11,729	12	12,664	14
70 – 74	4,419	5	4,888	6
75 or more	5,402	6	5,541	6
Total³	269,632	190	276,838	199

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 taxable incomes in the \$37,001 to \$80,000 range. Their average claim was \$652.

TABLE 9.4: Private health insurance tax offset, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year¹

	No.	\$m
Up to \$6,000	9,194	7
\$6,001 – \$37,000	60,301	35
\$37,001 – \$80,000	118,831	78
\$80,001 – \$180,000	76,308	67
\$180,001 or more	12,204	13
Total²	276,838	199

1 Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

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

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 \$2 million, per income year.

There was a 12.0% increase in total offsets claimed in 2010–11. The average claim was \$155,798, a 4.8% increase on the 2009–10 average.

TABLE 9.5: Research and development tax offset, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ²	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97	14	94	15
Mining	156	42	203	59
Manufacturing	755	95	799	104
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	46	6	42	7
Construction	111	12	103	13
Wholesale trade	220	28	244	28
Retail trade	111	10	112	11
Accommodation and food services	11	1	13	1
Transport, postal and warehousing	23	3	29	5
Information media and telecommunications	113	16	125	19
Financial and insurance services	124	22	115	22
Rental, hiring and real estate services	73	10	76	11
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,489	238	1,572	259
Administrative and support services	47	8	57	10
Education and training	26	3	27	3
Health care and social assistance	38	6	44	6
Arts and recreation services	15	1	16	2
Other services	53	6	56	6
Other ³	179	25	214	33
Total⁴	3,687	548	3,941	614

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

² The industry groups are 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.

AUSTRALIAN SCREEN PRODUCTION INCENTIVE

Film production companies incurring expenditure on certain productions in Australia may be eligible for refundable tax offsets. The three tax offsets are: the location tax offset (formerly the refundable film and television tax offset); the producer tax offset; and the post, digital and visual effects (PDV) tax offset. The refundable tax offsets are paid directly to the producers and are exempt from tax. A production company can claim no more than one of the film tax offsets for each film. The tax offset is provided to the production company through its tax return – any excess over other tax liabilities is refunded.

The location tax offset supports the production of large-budget films and television projects shot in Australia. The producer tax offset encourages the production of Australian film and television projects, while the PDV tax offset supports work on post-digital and visual effects production in Australia, regardless of where a project is shot.

TABLE 9.6: Australian screen production incentive, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years¹

	2009–10 ²	2010–11 ²
	\$m	\$m
Total	111	201

¹ Claim data between years can vary significantly given the irregular nature of offset claims by large film productions.

² Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

NATIONAL RENTAL AFFORDABILITY SCHEME

The national rental affordability scheme (NRAS), which commenced on 1 July 2008, is designed to encourage large-scale investment in affordable housing. The NRAS offers tax and cash incentives to providers of new dwellings on the condition that they are rented to low and moderate income households at 20 per cent below market rates. The NRAS is available to individuals, companies, trusts, partnerships, superannuation funds and self-managed superannuation funds. It comprises of:

- a Commonwealth contribution in the form of a refundable tax offset for complying investors (claimed through the tax system) and grants to endorsed charitable institutions (claimed outside the tax system which are not included in the table below).
- a state or territory contribution in the form of direct financial support.

The Commonwealth contribution or incentive, paid in the form of refundable tax offsets for complying investors, can be claimed on annual tax returns and is presented in the following table.

TABLE 9.7: National rental affordability scheme tax offset, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	406	3	1,118	9

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012. We recommend you treat this data with caution, due to the volatility of the return label data used to produce this table.

FIRST HOME SAVER ACCOUNT

The federal government launched the first home saver account (FHSA) scheme on 1 October 2008. This scheme aims to provide a simple, tax-effective way for Australians to save for their first home through a combination of government contributions and low taxes, where certain conditions have been met. The account may be offered by banks, building societies, credit unions, life insurance companies and trustees of public offer super funds (but not self-managed super funds). The account providers set their own fees and interest rates, but have to comply with the government rules for the scheme.

Earnings on these accounts are taxed at 15%, payable by the account provider (not the individual).

Account holders must live in the home for a continuous period of six months within 12 months of purchasing their first home or completing its construction.

TABLE 9.8: First home saver account – government contributions paid 2009–10 and 2010–11 income year

	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	17,075	9.4	23,904	14.8

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

SOURCE OF PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 individual, company and super fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS CHAPTER TABLES

The payments and transfers chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM, and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

OVERVIEW

As at the end of October 2012, there were:

- 56,279 tax concession charities, a 2.3% increase on October 2011
- 29,046 active deductible gift recipients, a 3.4% increase on October 2011.

For the 2010–11 income year, individuals claimed \$2,212 million in deductible gifts, an increase of 12.6% on the previous year

For the 2011–12 financial year, charities claimed \$801 million in refundable franking credits, an increase of 54.0% on the previous year.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about:

- entities that have 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 is also provided.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Tables 10.5, 10.6 and 10.8 from previous editions have changed in this edition or been moved to the detailed tables section.

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
- relief of the needs of the aged
- advancement of religion
- advancement of education
- provision of child care services on a non-profit basis, or
- other purposes beneficial to the community.

The characteristics of a charity are:

- its purposes are charitable in the legal sense
- it exists for the public benefit or the relief of poverty
- it is non-profit, and
- 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:

- income tax exemption
- fringe benefit tax (FBT) exemption (limited to certain charitable institutions)
- FBT rebate
- goods and services tax (GST) charity tax concessions.

Many community organisations are not charities. These include institutions and funds with purposes which are primarily:

- sporting, recreational or social in nature
- to confer private benefits
- illegal or against public policy
- vague, have insufficient value, or are of indeterminable value for the community
- to carry on a commercial enterprise to generate surpluses.

The entity type of a charity determines the tax concessions that a charity can apply and be endorsed for.

TABLE 10.1: Entity type of tax concession charities

Entity type	2009–10 No.	2010–11 ¹ No.
Charitable institution	37,888	40,072
Public benevolent institution	10,224	8,909
Charitable fund	5,868	6,042
Health promotion charity	1,059	1,256
Total	55,039	56,279

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

The most common charitable purpose of tax concession charities is social and community welfare, which account for 42.7% of all tax concession charities.

TABLE 10.2: Main charitable purpose of tax concession charities

	Number of tax concession charities ¹	Income tax exempt	FBT exempt	FBT rebatable	GST concession
Social and community welfare	24,006	23,911	8,482	11,639	23,585
Religion	12,664	12,643	6	12,440	12,312
Education	9,412	9,404	7	8,204	9,119
Health	2,742	2,725	1,438	494	2,592
Culture	1,716	1,711	0	1,385	1,599
Natural environment	670	668	0	533	612
Other	5,069	5,042	12	3,329	4,742
Total	56,279	56,104	9,945	38,024	54,561

¹ Active tax concession charities as at 31 October 2012.

Tax concession charities are able to provide their employees with fringe benefits exempt from FBT up to the cap. 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. The majority of reportable fringe benefits (98.8%) were below the cap and hence exempt from FBT.

TABLE 10.3: Reportable fringe benefits by type of tax concession charity¹, 2010–11 income year²

	Employees receiving reportable fringe benefits (no.)		Value of reportable fringe benefits ³ (\$m)	
	Below the cap	Above the cap	Below the cap	Above the cap
Health promotion charity	14,393	470	375	4
Public benevolent institution	170,987	7,650	4,182	59
Public hospital	277,995	6,911	4,360	49
Total⁴	463,375	15,031	8,916	112

¹ This data includes public hospitals, public ambulance services and not-for-profit hospitals that may not be tax concession charities.

² Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed by 31 October 2012.

³ This shows the value of grossed-up reportable fringe benefits as reported on individual payment summaries.

⁴ Totals may differ 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 be specifically listed by name in the income tax law. The majority of DGRs are endorsed by the ATO. There were 29,046 deductible gift recipients as at 31 October 2012.

TABLE 10.4: Deductible gift recipients¹, by type

DGR type	No.
Public benevolent institution	11,688
School or college building fund	4,775
Ancillary fund	1,777
Public library	1,700
Public fund on the register of cultural organisations	1,395
Health promotion charity	1,281
Private ancillary fund	1,030
Public museum	624
Public fund for persons in necessitous circumstances	605
Public fund on the register of environmental organisations	573
Scholarship fund	460
Public hospital	371
Public fund for religious instruction in government schools	323
Government special school	223
Overseas aid fund	218
Specifically listed in the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	207
Public art gallery	181
Animal welfare charity	179
Approved research institute	155
Institution consisting of a public library, public museum and public art gallery or of any two of these bodies	118
Public institution for research	105
Other ²	1,058
Total	29,046

¹ Organisations with active DGR status as at 31 October 2012.

² Includes DGR types other than those listed.

PRIVATE ANCILLARY FUNDS

A private ancillary fund is a type of trust which was previously known as a prescribed private fund to which taxpayers can make tax-deductible donations. The fund may make distributions only to other DGRs that either have been endorsed by the ATO or are listed by name in the income tax law.

The total number of private ancillary funds was 924 by the end of the 2010–11 income year, with 103 new funds registering for DGR status in that year.

DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS

While various entities are able to make tax-deductible donations to DGRs, 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, bequests and heritage gifts.

Overall, the number of individuals who claimed a gift or contribution as a deduction increased by 8.9% for the 2010–11 income year, and the amount claimed increased by 12.6% to a total of \$2.2 billion. For the 2010–11 income year, 37.9% of individuals claimed a gift or contribution as a deduction in their income tax return.

TABLE 10.5: Individuals' gifts claimed, by amount claimed, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Amount of gifts claimed	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
\$1 – \$25	887,461	14	1,102,096	16
\$26 – \$50	810,406	34	800,217	34
\$51 – \$250	1,472,457	187	1,566,791	201
\$251 – \$1,000	939,582	479	1,001,351	512
\$1,001 – \$5,000	256,312	485	284,400	539
\$5,001 – \$10,000	21,520	146	24,318	165
\$10,001 – \$25,000	9,289	136	10,224	150
More than \$25,000	3,759	482	4,377	595
Total²	4,400,786	1,964	4,793,774	2,212

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

The workplace giving program allows employees to have deductions taken from each pay and given to a charity that holds a DGR status. For the 2010–11 income year, donations made through workplace giving totalled \$33 million, an increase of 43.5% from 2009–10.

TABLE 10.6: Workplace giving programs, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Workplace giving programs	2009–10 ¹	2010–11 ¹
Total number of employees employed by workplace giving employers (no.)	2,504,598	3,333,580
Number of employees using workplace giving (no.)	101,204	157,588
Total donations given using workplace giving (\$m)	23	33

¹ Data for the 2009–10 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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, DGRs, 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. While the number of claims decreased by 2.8% during 2011–12, the value of refundable franking credits increased by 54.0%.

TABLE 10.7: Refundable franking credits, by amount refunded, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Amount refunded	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	Claims	\$m	Claims	\$m
Under \$10,000	2,968	8.1	2,420	–9.9
\$10,001 – \$100,000	1,493	48.9	1,672	58.5
\$100,001 – \$500,000	294	63.8	464	104.6
\$500,001 – \$1,000,000	51	34.5	83	56.8
Over \$1,000,000	30	364.5	63	590.7
Total²	4,836	519.9	4,702	800.8

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Totals may differ 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, 2010 and 2011 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively, and from applications for a refund of franking credits. The statistics relating to employees of tax concession charities are sourced from PAYG payment summaries for the 2011 income year that were received by 31 October 2012.

CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS CHAPTER TABLES

The chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM, and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

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 ato.gov.au – you can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1: Refundable franking credits for endorsed income tax-exempt entities and deductible gift recipients, 2001–02 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows the number of claims and the value of franking credits claimed by charities for multiple financial years.

Table 2: Individuals' gifts claimed, by state and amount claimed, for the 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, by the amount claimed, broken down by state/territory.

Table 3: Individuals' gifts as a percentage of total income by state, for the 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, and gifts as a percentage of total income, broken down by state/territory.

Table 4: Individuals' gifts claimed, by age range and sex, for the 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, and the amount claimed, broken down by the age range and sex of the donor.

Table 5: Private ancillary fund donations and distributions, for the 2001–02 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows the total donations made to, and distributions from, private ancillary funds for multiple financial years. Distributions are broken down by the category type.

Table 6: Employees of tax concession charities by type and remuneration for the 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of employees employed by public hospitals, public benevolent institutions and health promotion charities able to provide fringe benefits exempt from FBT up to the cap. It also shows the amount of salary and reportable fringe benefits reported for these individuals grouped by the sum of this income.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 857,551 individuals lodged returns with foreign-sourced income, a 4.8% decrease from 2009–10
- individual foreign-sourced income was \$3.2 billion, an increase of 4.9% from 2009–10
- corporate net foreign income was \$11.5 billion, an increase of 52.9% from 2009–10
- super funds foreign income was \$9.5 billion, an increase of 27.0% from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the international dealings of Australian residents as reported on individual, company, partnership, trust and fund tax returns. Australian residents are generally taxed on their worldwide income, while non-residents are generally taxed only on their Australian-sourced income (and some specific amounts not dependent on source).

The residency tests that the ATO use to determine residency status for income tax purposes are not the same as those used by other Australian agencies. These residency tests are discussed throughout this chapter.

RESIDENCY STATUS

Generally, an individual is a resident of Australia for tax purposes if they 'reside' here under ordinary concepts. In certain circumstances, other individuals may also be treated as residents. More information on residency for tax purposes can be found on our website at ato.gov.au

For the 2010–11 income year, lodgments by non-residents increased by 6.0% to 82,351. However, they only accounted for 0.7% of the total individual tax returns lodged.

TABLE 11.1: Individuals, by residency status and taxable income, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Taxable income	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	Resident No.	Non- resident No.	Resident No.	Non- resident No.
\$0 – \$24,999	4,338,444	69,629	4,116,181	73,103
\$25,000 – \$49,999	3,871,587	3,891	3,904,035	4,343
\$50,000 – \$74,999	2,195,955	1,446	2,320,970	1,767
\$75,000 – \$99,999	1,009,219	931	1,145,351	977
\$100,000 – \$199,999	725,264	1,203	874,724	1,533
\$200,000 or more	161,883	579	194,011	628
Total	12,302,352	77,679	12,555,272	82,351

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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.

For the 2010–11 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, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Residency status	2009–10 ¹ No.	2010–11 ¹ No.
Resident	777,324	786,948
Non-resident	1,382	1,441
Permanent establishment ²	543	594
Total	779,249	788,983

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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.

INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN INCOME

The assessable income of a resident individual will include income derived directly or indirectly from sources outside of Australia during the income year. For the 2010–11 income year, individuals reported total foreign-sourced income of \$3.2 billion, a 4.9% increase from the previous year.

TABLE 11.3: Individual assessable foreign-sourced income, by taxable income, 2010–11 income year

Taxable income	2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m
\$6,000 or less	49,081	57
\$6,001 – \$37,000	328,601	688
\$37,001 – \$80,000	264,740	603
\$80,001 – \$180,000	162,124	682
\$180,001 or more	53,005	1,161
Total²	857,551	3,191

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

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

COMPANY FOREIGN INCOME

For the 2010–11 income year, the net foreign income of companies increased by 52.9% to \$11.5 billion.

The finance and insurance services industry remained the highest contributor to company net foreign income at 54.3% of total net foreign income.

TABLE 11.4: Companies' net foreign income, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	282	15	314	59
Mining	80	252	89	223
Manufacturing	451	871	427	926
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	17	14	15	35
Construction	401	87	371	60
Wholesale trade	492	353	506	380
Retail trade	293	91	279	178
Accommodation and food services	151	50	152	34
Transport, postal and warehousing	150	-76	118	52
Information media and telecommunications	222	185	212	198
Finance and insurance services	5,447	4,637	5,151	6,237
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,046	225	1,032	95
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,449	508	1,432	2,651
Administrative and support services	170	79	164	95
Public administration and safety	22	5	17	2
Education and training	80	11	71	22
Health care and social assistance	223	29	193	14
Arts and recreational services	144	36	147	30
Other services	178	27	186	52
Other ³	1,730	120	1,847	151
Total⁴	13,028	7,520	12,723	11,495

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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

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.

SUPERANNUATION FUND FOREIGN INCOME

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.

In the 2010–11 income year, net foreign income of super funds increased by 27.0% to a total of around \$9.5 billion.

TABLE 11.5: Super fund foreign income, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

		2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹
Selected labels	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Gross foreign income				
Self-managed super funds	159,938	345	156,270	452
APRA and other super funds ²	3,515	9,923	3,148	11,168
Total³	163,453	10,268	159,418	11,620
Net foreign income				
Self-managed super funds	159,699	341	156,083	427
APRA and other super funds ²	3,475	7,116	3,146	9,044
Total³	163,174	7,457	159,229	9,471

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² Includes Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) regulated funds, funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, and non-regulated funds.

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

PARTNERSHIP AND TRUST FOREIGN INCOME

Partnership and trust returns are completed on the assumption of residence, but non-resident partners or beneficiaries are generally only taxed on their interest on Australian-sourced income and some specific amounts that are not dependent on source.

In the 2010–11 income year, net foreign income reported by partnerships and trusts increased by 24.5% and 11.2% respectively.

TABLE 11.6: Partnership and trust assessable foreign income, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Selected labels	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Partnerships				
Attributed foreign income ²	22	1	21	..
Gross foreign income	2,265	232	2,185	310
Net foreign income	2,243	139	2,183	173
Trusts				
Attributed foreign income	541	258	307	100
Gross foreign income	56,736	24,298	54,750	28,870
Net foreign income	56,615	16,884	54,655	18,774

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL TAXATION STATISTICS

The international tax statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 individual, company, super fund, partnership and trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The statistics in the detailed tables for individuals have been updated for the 2006–07 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. The statistics in the detailed tables for other entities have all been updated for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012 (where possible). We recommend that you exercise caution in 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 – you can view or download them in PDF file from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER TABLES

The international chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL TAXATION DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed table is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download the table as a PDF or Excel file.

Table 1: Selected international items, 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years

This table shows selected items from the individual, company, super fund, partnership and trust tax returns for multiple income years.



In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in this table.

OVERVIEW

For the 2011–12 financial year:

- total net goods and services tax (GST) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$46.8 billion, an increase of 1.7% from 2010–11
- wine equalisation tax (WET) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$729 million, a decrease of 1.5% from 2010–11
- luxury car tax (LCT) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$441 million, a decrease of 7.9% from 2010–11.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about the GST, WET and LCT. It reports liabilities incurred for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 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 revenue 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.

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
gives	Net GST¹

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 The net amount of GST on the activity statement can also be affected by increasing and decreasing adjustments.

For the 2011–12 financial year, net GST liabilities totalled \$46.8 billion, an increase of 1.7% from 2010–11. The wholesale industry remained the major contributor to GST liabilities in 2011–12 with \$13.1 billion, accounting for 28.1% of total net GST liabilities.

TABLE 12.1: Net GST liabilities¹, by industry, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Industry ³	2010–11 ²		2011–12 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	172,677	268	166,599	158
Mining	6,920	–6,992	7,353	–9,139
Manufacturing	82,143	6,516	83,558	6,639
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,135	1,049	5,252	748
Construction	310,141	6,507	307,517	7,018
Wholesale trade	68,562	12,496	66,890	13,142
Retail trade	127,197	3,659	124,822	3,841
Accommodation and food services	73,268	3,158	72,456	3,366
Transport, postal and warehousing	118,464	3,118	118,354	2,824
Information media and telecommunications	15,970	2,701	16,387	2,666
Financial and insurance services	123,740	5,892	125,760	6,503
Rental, hiring and real estate services	192,161	4,043	187,467	4,197
Professional, scientific and technical services	213,080	8,474	214,255	9,116
Administration and support services	66,791	3,365	66,676	3,586
Public administration and safety	9,317	–10,609	9,296	–10,699
Education and training	31,299	–51	31,432	83
Health care and social assistance	92,484	–1,941	95,830	–1,799
Arts and recreational services	28,704	758	28,910	899
Other services	105,764	1,757	105,363	1,832
Other ⁴	89,996	–1,098	95,734	–1,235
ATO GST liabilities	1,933,633	43,071	1,929,911	43,745
Customs collections ⁵		2,936		3,062
Total net GST		46,007		46,807

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 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.

In 2011–12, total GST refunds increased by 10.8% to \$47.9 billion, while total GST liabilities increased by 6.2% to \$91.6 billion.

TABLE 12.2: Net GST liabilities/refunds¹, by amount, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Net liability/refund amount	2010–11 ²		2011–12 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Refund of \$10,000,000 or more	527	–27,820	580	–32,373
Refund between \$5,000,000 and \$9,999,999	380	–2,691	371	–2,617
Refund between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999	1,882	–3,962	1,909	–4,046
Refund between \$500,000 and \$999,999	2,120	–1,454	2,188	–1,515
Refund between \$100,000 and \$499,999	16,892	–3,503	16,794	–3,511
Refund between \$10,000 and \$99,999	97,872	–2,940	99,201	–2,982
Refund between \$1 and \$9,999	392,521	–839	389,423	–833
Total refunds	512,194	–43,208	510,466	–47,877
Liability between \$0 and \$9,999	868,016	3,246	852,023	3,215
Liability between \$10,000 and \$99,999	481,508	13,791	492,414	14,132
Liability between \$100,000 and \$499,999	57,864	11,639	59,938	12,059
Liability between \$500,000 and \$999,999	6,926	4,803	7,439	5,134
Liability between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999	5,531	11,365	5,930	12,105
Liability between \$5,000,000 and \$9,999,999	756	5,213	808	5,607
Liability of \$10,000,000 or more	838	36,221	893	39,372
Total liabilities	1,421,439	86,279	1,419,445	91,622
ATO GST liabilities	1,933,633	43,071	1,929,911	43,745
Customs collections ³		2,936		3,062
Total net GST		46,007		46,807

¹ Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

² Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

³ 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 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 2011–12 financial year, the wholesale trade industry recorded the most input tax credit claims of \$36.9 billion, accounting for 15.6% of all industry claims.

TABLE 12.3: GST, input tax credits and deferred GST liabilities¹ on imports, by industry, 2011–12 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	166,599	6,341	6,207	25	158
Mining	7,353	8,178	18,893	1,577	–9,139
Manufacturing	83,558	25,735	23,594	4,497	6,639
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,252	7,835	7,182	95	748
Construction	307,517	25,409	18,755	364	7,018
Wholesale trade	66,890	39,608	36,888	10,422	13,142
Retail trade	124,822	27,931	25,337	1,246	3,841
Accommodation and food services	72,456	6,798	3,438	5	3,366
Transport, postal and warehousing	118,354	11,979	10,023	868	2,824
Information media and telecommunications	16,387	7,004	4,492	155	2,666
Financial and insurance services	125,760	29,073	23,854	1,284	6,503
Rental, hiring and real estate services	187,467	10,172	6,098	123	4,197
Professional, scientific and technical services	214,255	21,846	13,237	506	9,116
Administration and support services	66,676	7,206	3,659	40	3,586
Public administration and safety	9,296	3,710	15,202	793	–10,699
Education and training	31,432	2,485	2,471	70	83
Health care and social assistance	95,830	3,113	4,932	20	–1,799
Arts and recreational services	28,910	2,396	1,513	17	899
Other services	105,363	5,659	3,912	84	1,832
Other ⁴	95,734	5,754	7,304	315	–1,235
ATO GST liabilities	1,929,911	258,231	236,992	22,506	43,745
Customs collections ⁵					3,062
Total					46,807

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Data for the 2011–12 financial year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

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 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). WET is calculated at the rate of 29% of the wholesale sale value of wine and was designed to ensure that the price of wine remained stable following the introduction of the GST and removal of sales tax.

Wine producers are entitled to a rebate under the producer rebate scheme, which came into effect on 1 October 2004. Generally, the producer rebate entitles producers to a rebate of 29% of the wholesale value of domestic wine sales and applications to own use. The current maximum rebate of \$500,000 each financial year for a producer or a group of associated producers commenced on 1 July 2006.

For the 2011–12 financial year, the net WET liabilities decreased by 1.5% from 2010–11.

TABLE 12.4: WET liabilities, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

	2010–11 ¹			2011–12 ¹		
	WET payable \$m	WET refund \$m	Net WET \$m	WET payable \$m	WET refund \$m	Net WET \$m
Net WET paid Ranges						
Less than \$100,000	118	216	–99	119	245	–125
\$100,000 – \$499,999	38	11	27	33	9	23
\$500,000 – \$999,999	31	4	27	40	6	33
\$1,000,000 – \$4,999,999	94	5	89	92	6	86
\$5,000,000 or more	688	16	673	701	18	683
ATO WET liabilities	970	252	718	985	284	701
Customs collections ²			22			28
Total³			740			729

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. These liabilities do not include the New Zealand wine producer rebate.

² The Australian Customs Service collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

³ 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 for wine they have produced in New Zealand and sold in Australia, in relation to which WET has been paid on that sale.

TABLE 12.5: New Zealand wine producer rebate, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
200	21	205	25

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years refers to the year rebates are claimed, and includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² The number of claimants 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). For the 2011–12 financial year, the LCT rate was 33%. The tax applies to vehicles with a GST-inclusive value above the LCT threshold. In 2011–12, the threshold was \$75,375 for fuel-efficient cars, and \$57,466 for other cars.

During the 2011–12 financial year, there was a 7.9% decrease in total LCT liabilities.

TABLE 12.6: LCT liabilities, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Amount paid	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Less than \$100,000	9	1.8	7	1.6
\$100,000 – \$499,999	48	10.2	57	13.2
\$500,000 – \$999,999	27	5.7	30	6.8
\$1,000,000 – \$4,999,999	151	31.9	163	37.4
\$5,000,000 or more	239	50.4	179	41.1
ATO LCT liabilities	475	100.0	437	100.0
Customs collections ²	4		4	
Total³	479		441	

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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.

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. For the 2011–12 year, there were 184 refunds paid, totalling around \$258,000. This refund amount is slightly less than 2010–11, which had 197 refunds paid totalling around \$275,000.

SOURCE OF GST AND OTHER TAXES STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2011 and 2012 GST, WET and LCT liabilities reported on business activity statements, GST annual returns, and information reports as at 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 – you can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

GST AND OTHER TAXES CHAPTER TABLES

The GST and other taxes chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF GST AND OTHER TAXES DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed table is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download the detailed table in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1: Selected GST, WET and LCT items, 2000–01 to 2011–12 financial years

This table shows selected GST, WET and LCT items for multiple financial years.

OVERVIEW

For the 2011–12 financial year:

- total excise liabilities were \$25.9 billion, an increase of less than 0.1% from 2010–11
- excise from petrol and diesel totalled \$14.5 billion, an increase of 8.4% from 2010–11
- excise from alcohol products was \$3.1 billion, a 0.2% increase from 2010–11.

INTRODUCTION

Excise duty is levied on certain goods manufactured or produced in Australia. Manufacturers (and/or permission holders) pay excise duty on the following locally manufactured or produced goods:

- petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels (including petrol, diesel, aviation fuels, kerosene, heating and fuel oil, crude oil and condensate, and gaseous fuels such as liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, compressed natural gas, ethanol and bio-diesel)
- tobacco products (including cigarettes and tobacco)
- alcohol products (including beer, spirits and ready-to-drink products, but excluding wine, which is 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. Indexation is not applied to petroleum products, non-petroleum based fuels, or oils and greases.

Excise duty is levied on tobacco products on a per stick basis for cigarettes and per kilogram basis for other tobacco products. Excise duty rates applying to beer vary according to the alcohol content and container size.

The figures exclude excise liabilities and quantities of goods subject to excise where the goods are exported, or that have deteriorated or been damaged, pillaged, lost, destroyed or become unfit for human consumption.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

The duty rates for transport gaseous fuels are based on the energy content for each type of fuel relative to petrol and diesel, with a 50% discount. The rates are being phased in over four years, with final rates in place from 1 July 2015.

In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for tobacco are not able to be published separately. They are now reported as part of 'other products' in table 13.1 and detailed table 1.

EXCISE LIABILITIES

Excise liabilities for the 2011–12 financial year totalled \$25.9 billion, an increase of only \$3 million over 2010–11.

TABLE 13.1: Quantities of excisable products and excise liabilities, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Product	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	Quantity ² (MI)	Duty (\$m)	Quantity ² (MI)	Duty (\$m)
Petrol	15,571	5,939	16,116	6,147
Diesel	19,570	7,465	21,987	8,387
Beer	50	1,962	48	1,935
Spirits	4	254	4	277
Ready to drink products	13	902	12	912
Other products ³	15,857	9,374	18,919	8,240
Total⁴	51,064	25,896	57,086	25,899

1 Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 One megalitre (MI) equals one million litres.

3 Includes other fuel products, crude oil, condensate and tobacco. Quantity figure listed does not include tobacco.

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

In 2011–12, excise liabilities from alcohol products totalled \$3.1 billion, an increase of only \$7 million over 2010–11. Among the beer categories, only the mid-strength beer recorded an increase in excise duty collected.

TABLE 13.2: Quantities of alcohol products subject to excise, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Alcohol	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	Quantity ² (MI)	Duty (\$m)	Quantity ² (MI)	Duty (\$m)
Beer				
Bottled beer – low-strength	1.5	54	1.3	49
Bottled beer – mid-strength	5.6	238	5.6	248
Bottled beer – full-strength	32.0	1,357	30.3	1,327
Keg beer – low-strength	0.4	3	0.3	3
Keg beer – mid-strength	1.2	28	1.3	30
Keg beer – full-strength	9.4	282	9.0	278
Non-commercial purposes ³	0.1	..	0.1	..
Potable spirits				
Brandy	0.4	28	0.4	27
Other spirits ⁴	3.1	226	3.4	250
Ready-to-drink beverages	12.5	902	12.3	912
Total⁵	66.3	3,118	64.0	3,125

1 Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 One megalitre (MI) equals one million litres.

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

4 The 2010–11 measure of quantity does not include 61.3 megalitres of other spirit products that are free from excise duty. The 2011–12 quantity figures do not include 55.9 megalitres for the same reason.

5 Totals may differ from 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 2010–11 and 2011–12.

EXCISE CHAPTER TABLES

The excise chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM, and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

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 ato.gov.au – you can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Excise liabilities, 2001–02 to 2011–12 financial years

This table shows excise from petrol, diesel, beer, spirits, ready-to-drink products and other excisable products, for multiple financial years.

Table 2: Beer products subject to excise, 2011–12 financial year

This table shows monthly excise quantity and liability amounts from beer, by excise tariff classification.

OVERVIEW

For the 2011–12 financial year:

- total grants paid under the fuel tax credits scheme were \$5.5 billion, a 8.2% increase over 2010–11
- total benefits paid under the product stewardship for oil program decreased by 2.8% from 2010–11, to \$35 million
- total grants paid under the cleaner fuel grants scheme remained at a similar amount to 2010–11, at around \$31 million.

INTRODUCTION

Excise duty is levied on petroleum products manufactured or produced 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 2011–12 financial year were:

- fuel tax credits
- product stewardship for oil program
- cleaner fuels grants scheme.

This chapter contains statistics on grants or benefits paid under these fuel schemes for the 2011–12 financial year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

The statistics reported in this chapter have been affected by the following changes to fuel schemes:

- the fuel tax credit rate for taxable fuel used in heavy vehicles (over 4.5 tonnes) travelling on a public road has gradually reduced over the years. From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, it was 15.543 cents per litre; and from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, it was 15.043 cents per litre.

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).

From 1 December 2011, alternative fuels used in specified applications became eligible for a fuel tax credit equivalent to the amount of fuel tax paid on the fuel.

For the 2011–12 financial year, the amount of fuel tax credits paid was \$5.5 billion, an increase of \$418 million or 8.2%.

TABLE 14.1: Fuel tax credits paid, by entity, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Entity	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Company	203,461	4,066	197,362	4,487
Trust	124,968	453	122,900	460
Partnership	240,231	382	230,721	368
Government	6,330	119	6,499	123
Individual	112,750	90	110,601	90
Super fund ²	15	..	15	..
Total³	687,755	5,109	668,098	5,527

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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

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

From an industry perspective, the mining industry increased its claims by \$319 million, the highest dollar amount increase in fuel tax credits. This industry had a 15.7% growth in the amount claimed.

TABLE 14.2: Fuel tax credits paid, by industry, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Industry ²	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No. ³	\$m	No. ³	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	306,110	646	299,113	653
Mining	7,547	2,031	7,597	2,349
Manufacturing	23,939	195	23,322	182
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	8,285	102	7,901	95
Construction	83,305	283	81,130	309
Wholesale trade	23,848	128	23,091	127
Retail trade	16,969	24	16,227	24
Accommodation and food services	4,889	10	5,299	10
Transport, postal and warehousing	146,732	988	135,347	953
Information media and telecommunications	497	12	460	12
Financial and insurance services	3,718	78	4,488	109
Rental, hiring and real estate services	13,228	38	13,122	44
Professional, scientific and technical services	6,803	345	6,804	380
Administrative and support services	12,101	22	11,945	23
Public administration and safety	5,728	85	5,918	93
Education and training	3,802	5	3,814	5
Health care and social assistance	1,845	2	1,812	2
Arts and recreation services	3,728	29	3,860	30
Other services	11,387	17	11,205	16
Other	3,295	71	5,643	111
Total⁴	687,755	5,109	668,098	5,527

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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.

TABLE 14.3: Fuel tax credits claims, by amount paid, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Amount paid ³	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Payable (greater than \$0)	3,584	–56	3,337	–55
\$0 – \$29,999 refundable	671,638	1,285	651,883	1,265
\$30,000 – \$69,999 refundable	6,543	291	6,704	298
\$70,000 – \$99,999 refundable	1,458	122	1,562	129
\$100,000 – \$499,999 refundable	3,199	681	3,169	668
\$500,000 – \$999,999 refundable	674	488	623	441
\$1,000,000 – \$4,999,999 refundable	540	1,044	699	1,382
\$5,000,000 or more refundable	119	1,255	121	1,399
Total⁴	687,755	5,109	668,098	5,527

1 Data for 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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) relate to amounts owing to the ATO, while claims with refundable amounts relate to amounts paid by the ATO.

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

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP FOR OIL PROGRAM

Under the product stewardship for oil (PSO) 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 recycling performed and the category of recycled oil produced. 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 has policy responsibility for the product stewardship for oil program. The ATO administers the program by collecting the oil levy and paying the benefit.

For the 2011–12 financial year, 510 claims and \$35 million in benefits were paid under the product stewardship for oil program. The number of claims decreased by 1.9%, while the litres and value of claims both decreased by 2.1% when compared to the previous year.

TABLE 14.4: Product stewardship for oil program payments, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

	2010–11 ¹			2011–12 ¹		
	No.	Litres claimed ('000)	\$m	No.	Litres claimed ('000)	\$m
PSO benefits	520	319,584	36	510	312,904	35

1 Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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.

The cleaner fuels grant of 38.143 cents offsets the excise or customs duty payable on biodiesel, reducing the net effective duty to zero for biodiesel that meets the standards.

TABLE 14.5: Cleaner fuels grants scheme payments, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Fuel	No.	2010–11 ¹		No.	2011–12 ¹	
		Litres claimed ('000)	\$m		Litres claimed ('000)	\$m
Biodiesel	707	80,903	31	737	80,894	31
Ultra low sulphur diesel ^{2,3}	32	37,803	..	0	0	0
Total⁴	739	118,706	31	737	80,894	31

1 Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

2 Although the grant payable for ultra low sulphur diesel ceased on 31 December 2008, some claims could still be made until 31 December 2011.

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

4 Totals may differ 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, and the cleaner fuels grants scheme.

FUEL SCHEMES CHAPTER TABLES

The fuel schemes chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM, and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF FUEL SCHEMES 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 ato.gov.au – you can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: Fuel tax credits scheme – claims paid, by fine industry, 2006–07 to 2011–12 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, and the value of fuel tax credits claimed, by fine industry for multiple financial years.

Table 2: Product stewardship for oil program – benefits paid, 2001–02 to 2011–12 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 for multiple financial years.

Table 3: Cleaner fuels grants scheme – benefits paid, 2003–04 to 2011–12 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 for multiple financial years.

OVERVIEW

During the 2011–12 financial year:

- the lost members register reduced significantly, with the number of lost accounts decreasing by 32% and the total value of lost accounts decreasing by 17%
- the number of self-managed super funds grew by 8.0%, while the total value of assets held by these funds grew by an estimated 3.7%
- there were approximately 1.04 million co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, totalling \$602 million.

INTRODUCTION

Superannuation (super) is a specifically designed long-term investment vehicle for the retirement savings of individuals.

The retirement income system includes:

- the superannuation guarantee, a compulsory element of super which requires employers to contribute a minimum level to their employees' super accounts
- a voluntary level of super encouraged by tax concessions and the 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
- 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 2012, there were:

- approximately 1.4 million registered employers
- 481,957 super funds
- \$1.4 trillion in total assets held by super funds.

As at 30 June 2012, approximately 89% of employees had some form of super and there were approximately 31.9 million member super accounts.

During the 2011–12 financial year, there were:

- \$34.2 billion in member contributions
- \$82.1 billion in employer contributions
- \$69.7 billion in member benefit payments.

For information reported by super funds for the 2010–11 income year, see Chapter 4.

SUPERANNUATION GUARANTEE SCHEME

The superannuation guarantee scheme requires employers to provide the following to eligible employees:

- a prescribed minimum level of super support paid into 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.

Employers who fail to provide a minimum level of super support (or to meet their choice of super fund obligations) for 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 employees' super accounts. In addition to the superannuation guarantee charge, penalties may apply.

TABLE 15.1: Superannuation guarantee charge collections and distributions, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Superannuation guarantee charge (SGC)	2010–11 \$m	2011–12 \$m
SGC net cash collections	269	323
Entitlements distributed ¹	258	295

¹ Includes amounts transferred to the superannuation holding accounts special account.

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 2011–12 financial year, the total value of accounts in the special account was \$68.3 million.

Deposits into the special account in 2011–12 totalled \$9.1 million. The majority of this money was a result of the transfer of money returned from funds, returned cheques, and unclaimed superannuation co-contribution amounts.

Transfers out of the special account in 2011–12 totalled \$12.6 million, with the majority of this money paid to super funds and retirement savings accounts. Inactive accounts in the special account were also transferred to consolidated revenue.

TABLE 15.2: Superannuation holding accounts special account, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Special account	2010–11	2011–12
Value of deposits (\$m)	4.1	9.1
Number of accounts > \$0	175,768	164,614
Total value of accounts (\$m)	71.8	68.3

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 2012 was 3.4 million, a 32% decrease compared to 30 June 2011, while the value of the lost members register fell by 17% to \$16.8 billion.

TABLE 15.3: Lost members register accounts, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Lost members register accounts	2010–11	2011–12
Total accounts at 30 June (m)	5.0	3.4
Uncontactable accounts (m)	3.5	2.0
Inactive accounts (m)	1.5	1.4
Closing value at 30 June (\$b)	20.2	16.8
Value of uncontactable accounts (\$b)	12.1	9.0
Value of inactive accounts (\$b)	8.1	7.8

UNCLAIMED SUPER MONEY

Unclaimed super money is payable to the ATO or, in limited circumstances, to the relevant state or territory authority, where the super provider is unable to ensure that the money will be received by the person who is entitled to it. Types of unclaimed super relate to:

- members who have reached eligibility age (currently age 65)
- non-member spouses who are entitled to a splittable payment
- members who have died where another person is entitled to the money
- former temporary residents with cancelled or expired visas who departed Australia over six months ago
- small or insoluble lost member accounts.

During 2011–12, \$36.2 million was paid out as a result of claims made for unclaimed money, with \$9.5 million tax withheld. As at 30 June 2012, the ATO held \$467 million relating to former temporary residents.

TABLE 15.4: Unclaimed super held by ATO, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

	2010–11	2011–12
Unclaimed super	No.	No.
Accounts at 30 June (m)	2.3	2.8
Closing value at 30 June (\$m)	730	887

SELF-MANAGED SUPER FUNDS

While self-managed funds make up 99% of all super funds, they only represent 2.9% of total super member accounts. However, self-managed funds hold 31% of all assets in the Australian super system.

The net growth in the number of self-managed funds during the 2011–12 year was 8.0%, with a growth in estimated total assets of 3.7%.

TABLE 15.5: Self-managed super funds, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Self-managed super funds	2010–11 ¹	2011–12
Funds (no.)	442,987	478,263
Members ² (no.)	846,227	913,550
Assets ² (\$m)	423,232	438,995

¹ The 2010–11 figures have been updated.

² Estimates based on ATO data.

For the 2010–11 income year, the majority (91.6%) of self-managed funds have one or two members, while most assets (60.7%) are in listed shares, or cash and term deposits.

TABLE 15.6: Number of members in self-managed super funds, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years¹

Number of members	Proportion of funds (%)	
	2009–10	2010–11
1	22.4%	22.5%
2	68.7%	69.1%
3	4.4%	4.1%
4	4.6%	4.3%

¹ 2011–12 fund tax return information not available.

TABLE 15.7: Asset allocation across self-managed super funds, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years¹

Asset type	2009–10 ² %	2010–11 %
Listed Shares	31.4	32.0
Cash and term deposits	27.1	28.7
Non-residential real property	11.5	11.4
Unlisted trusts	9.6	8.8
Other Managed Investments	5.0	4.7
Listed trusts	4.9	4.2
Residential real property	3.7	3.5
Unlisted Shares	1.2	1.1
Overseas assets ³	0.9	0.9
Other assets ⁴	4.8	4.8
Total⁵	100.0	100.0

¹ 2011–12 fund tax return information not available.

² The 2009–10 figures have been updated.

³ Includes all labels listed at item 14c on the 2011 SMSF annual return.

⁴ Includes Artwork, collectibles, metal or jewels, Debt securities, Derivatives and instalment warrants, Insurance policy, Loans and Other assets.

⁵ Totals may differ from the sum of the components, 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 2011–12 year of entitlement, for eligible persons with total income below \$31,920, the government matched 100% of personal contributions made – 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.

The number and amount of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in the 2011–12 financial year decreased by 5.6% and 11.3% respectively, compared to the 2010–11 financial year.

TABLE 15.8: Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years¹

Co-contribution	2010–11		2011–12	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	1,097,134	679	1,035,797	602

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 2011–12 year, where 60% 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 15.9: Number of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, by age and gender, 2011–12 financial year¹

Age range	Female No.	Male No.	Total No.
Under 21	19,361	26,103	45,464
21 – 25	34,731	32,371	67,102
26 – 30	34,452	24,937	59,389
31 – 35	44,050	24,315	68,365
36 – 40	63,320	31,879	95,199
41 – 45	75,204	39,062	114,266
46 – 50	93,642	50,050	143,692
51 – 55	98,080	55,132	153,212
56 – 60	91,712	59,030	150,742
61 – 65	57,577	52,563	110,140
66 – 70	12,192	16,034	28,226
Total	624,321	411,476	1,035,797

¹ Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in 2011–12 relate mainly to personal contributions made in the 2010–11 income year, but also personal contributions made in previous income years.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS TAX

From 1 July 2007, super contributions are subject to annual caps – contributions in excess of the relevant caps are subject to additional tax. Individuals who exceed one or both of the contributions caps receive an excess contributions tax assessment. Individuals are taxed at:

- 31.5% on the amount of excess concessional contributions
- 46.5% on the amount of excess non-concessional contributions.

Where an excess contributions tax liability arises, the individual is able to – and in some cases, must – withdraw an amount equal to their tax liability from their super fund.

TABLE 15.10: Excess contributions tax assessments issued, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years¹

Excess contributions tax	2010–11	2011–12
Net liabilities raised (\$m)	243.6	174.3

¹ These figures relate to ECT liabilities raised in respect of previous income 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.

Surcharge 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).

TABLE 15.11: Surcharge assessments issued, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Superannuation surcharge	2010–11 ¹	2011–12 ¹
Surcharge assessments issued	18,679	13,662
Surcharge collected ² (\$m)	42.0	37.5

¹ These figures relate to surcharge assessments in respect of 2004–05 and previous years.

² Surcharge collected does not relate to assessments issued. The individual is not liable for surcharge until they access their benefits or roll the benefit into another fund.

SOURCE OF SUPER STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from the various super systems, fund income tax returns and self-managed superannuation fund annual returns processed by 30 June 2012, and from the Australian Business Register. Most of the statistics reported in the introduction section of this chapter are sourced from the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's *Annual Superannuation Bulletin June 2012*.

The statistics in the self-managed super funds tables have been updated for 2010–11 and prior years to incorporate data received and processed by 30 June 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing these statistics to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

Copies of the fund income tax return and self-managed superannuation fund annual return forms are in the appendix – you can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

SUPER CHAPTER TABLES

The super chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF SUPER DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed table is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download the detailed table in PDF or Excel.

Table 1: Beneficiaries of superannuation co-contributions, by postcode, 2011–12 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 2011–12 financial year.

OVERVIEW

For the 2011–12 financial year:

- pay as you go withholding liabilities totalled \$141.2 billion, an increase of 8.3% from 2010–11
- large pay as you go withholders accounted for 70.1% of all withholding liabilities
- pay as you go instalment liabilities totalled \$80.6 billion, an increase of 13.5% from 2010–11.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of pay as you go withholding (PAYG(W)) and pay as you go instalment (PAYG(I)) liabilities reported to the ATO.

PAYG(W) applies generally to payments made, or non-cash benefits provided, on or after 1 July 2000. The most common payments and transactions subject to withholding are: payments to employees such as salaries, wages, or allowances; payments to company directors; payments to businesses that do not quote their ABN; and payments to contractors who have a voluntary withholding agreement.

PAYG(I) are instalments paid by certain taxpayers during the income year which go towards the taxpayer's expected tax liability. At the end of each income year when a taxpayer's tax return has been lodged and tax payable is assessed, PAYG(I) for the year is credited against the taxpayer's assessment to determine whether the taxpayer owes additional tax or is entitled to a refund. Most taxpayers pay their instalments on a quarterly basis.

PAY AS YOU GO WITHHOLDING

The amount of PAYG(W) increased by \$11.7 billion during 2011–12, to a total of \$141.2 billion. Public Administration and Safety had the highest amount withheld by any industry, a total of \$18.6 billion, despite a decrease in the number of withholders during the year.

TABLE 16.1: Pay as you go withholding, by industry, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Industry ²	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50,656	1,152	48,181	1,201
Mining	3,499	6,123	3,405	7,796
Manufacturing	48,184	11,702	44,677	12,370
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,545	2,279	2,367	2,521
Construction	117,957	8,940	109,518	10,021
Wholesale trade	37,282	7,078	35,104	7,592
Retail trade	73,080	5,982	66,441	6,121
Accommodation and food services	50,826	2,607	44,608	2,960
Transport, postal and warehousing	36,065	6,252	33,169	6,485
Information media and telecommunications	6,803	3,024	6,288	3,188
Financial and insurance services	36,186	12,028	35,087	12,792
Rental, hiring and real estate services	29,147	2,564	27,316	2,700
Professional, scientific and technical services	100,075	13,795	93,552	15,626
Administration and support services	32,756	7,854	29,954	8,878
Public administration and safety	4,782	16,865	4,383	18,599
Education and training	14,620	5,340	14,014	5,885
Health care and social assistance	50,405	10,464	48,544	10,354
Arts and recreation services	10,833	1,077	10,162	1,146
Other services	58,325	3,413	54,416	3,618
Other ³	8,204	959	10,044	1,321
Total⁴	772,230	129,497	721,230	141,172

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 entities that did not state their industry type and 'ATO use only' codes.

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 for sending the amounts to the ATO. Entities are required to register for pay as you go withholding before they can withhold from any payments.

Despite the number of withholders falling by 6.6% during 2011–12, the total amount withheld increased by 9.0%. The amount of PAYG(W) liabilities reported by companies increased by 10.4% to \$100.9 billion, during 2011–12.

TABLE 16.2: Pay as you go withholding, by entity type, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Entity type	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Companies	427,521	91,419	399,892	100,916
Government	4,028	24,270	3,941	25,712
Trusts	160,999	10,082	151,888	10,733
Partnerships	85,293	2,423	76,918	2,437
Individuals	87,116	784	81,212	769
Super funds	7,273	520	7,373	605
Total²	772,230	129,497	721,230	141,172

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² 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, and are required to report and send the amount withheld up to twice a week. Instead of large withholders using their business activity statements, the ATO provides them with separate arrangements for notifying and sending amounts withheld.

Small withholders represent 64.2% of all entities engaged with pay as you go withholding, yet they only account for 5.3% of the total amounts withheld. Large withholders account for only 1.8% of all withholders but account for 70.1% of withholding.

TABLE 16.3: Pay as you go withholding, by type of withholder, 2010–11 to 2011–12 financial years

Type of withholder	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Small	506,753	7,661	463,367	7,533
Medium	252,911	33,140	245,180	34,696
Large	12,566	88,696	12,683	98,944
Total²	772,230	129,497	721,230	141,172

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

² 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 increased by 13.5% during 2011–12, to \$80.6 billion. The financial and insurance services sector accounted for 31.1% of all instalments.

TABLE 16.4: Pay as you go instalments, by industry, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Industry ²	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,562	765	43,721	872
Mining	2,484	9,912	2,454	13,636
Manufacturing	37,424	4,253	36,621	4,121
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,164	439	2,099	491
Construction	200,894	3,002	199,576	3,078
Wholesale trade	27,370	5,516	27,676	6,448
Retail trade	44,705	3,026	44,761	3,288
Accommodation and food services	17,614	486	18,185	826
Transport, postal and warehousing	48,814	1,270	48,384	1,148
Information media and telecommunications	8,353	2,175	8,401	2,383
Financial and insurance services	412,531	23,918	398,080	25,037
Rental, hiring and real estate services	76,010	1,880	77,240	2,156
Professional, scientific and technical services	141,904	4,000	142,603	4,568
Administration and support services	45,229	736	46,027	860
Public administration and safety	4,318	94	4,279	102
Education and training	18,945	217	19,137	229
Health care and social assistance	71,409	2,675	74,358	3,104
Arts and recreation services	23,107	493	23,335	506
Other services	50,211	612	50,803	671
Other ³	640,898	5,598	711,557	7,108
Total⁴	1,915,946	71,068	1,979,297	80,632

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 entities that did not state their industry type and 'ATO use only' codes.

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

PAY AS YOU GO INSTALMENT PAYERS

An entity making an instalment payment is making a payment to the ATO with respect to a future tax obligation. Entities paying instalments generally pay on a quarterly basis, although certain taxpayers may be eligible to either choose to pay instalments annually, or pay two instalments annually.

In 2011–12, the pay as you go instalments paid by individuals accounted for 72.0% of the total number of instalments by all entities, but only contributed 21.1% of the total amount paid. Companies were responsible for 17.1% of the number of instalments paid, but accounted for 69.1%, or \$55.7 billion, of the total amount of instalments.

TABLE 16.5: Pay as you go instalments, by entity type, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Entity type	2010–11 ¹		2011–12 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individuals	1,347,117	14,298	1,424,657	17,026
Companies	339,571	49,233	338,364	55,726
Super funds	222,422	7,473	210,405	7,806
Trusts	6,836	64	5,871	74
Total²	1,915,946	71,068	1,979,297	80,632

¹ Data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 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 for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

Copies of the *Business activity statement* and *Instalment activity statement* are in the appendix – you can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of this publication on our website at ato.gov.au.

PAY AS YOU GO CHAPTER TABLES

The pay as you go chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF PAY AS YOU GO DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables on pay as you go withholding liabilities are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: PAYG withholding, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2011–12 financial years

This table shows PAYG withholding amounts reported to the ATO, broken down by entity type for multiple financial years.

Table 2: PAYG withholding, by industry, 2000–01 to 2011–12 financial years

This table shows PAYG withholding amounts reported to the ATO from different industry groups for multiple financial years.

Table 3: PAYG instalments, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2011–12 financial years

This table shows PAYG instalment amounts reported to the ATO, broken down by entity type for multiple financial years.

Table 4: PAYG instalments, by industry, 2000–01 to 2011–12 financial years

This table shows PAYG instalment amounts reported to the ATO from different industry groups for multiple financial years.

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 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 was 2.0 hours
- it took an average of 11.5 hours to complete a fringe benefits tax return
- the average cost of managing tax affairs claimed by an individual was \$358.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on cost of taxation compliance data, as reported on the major tax forms used by businesses. This includes time-based data from the income tax returns for individuals, companies, trusts and partnerships; business activity statements (quarterly only); and the fringe benefits tax return. Taxpayers may use the time-box label on these forms to record their estimate of the total time taken to complete the form in addition to the time required for the compilation of relevant information and record keeping.

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, yet still statistically viable.

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.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

The forms for businesses have one label that captures both the preparation and the time taken to complete the form. For the 2010–11 income year, the number of entities who completed the time-box increased by 2.8% from 2009–10. The biggest change in the number of hours per taxpayer taken to complete the form occurred with funds, increasing by 4.7%.

TABLE 17.1: Average time¹ to complete income tax return, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ²			2010–11 ²		
	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	Hours per taxpayer	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	Hours per taxpayer
Company	30,106	216,202	7.2	29,357	205,549	7.0
Fund	17,771	101,741	5.7	18,162	108,907	6.0
Partnership	10,017	85,236	8.5	8,592	74,931	8.7
Trust	13,032	92,067	7.1	12,746	88,535	6.9
Individual ³	99,868	489,342	4.9	106,763	523,686	4.9
Total	170,794	984,588	5.8	175,620	1,001,608	5.7

1 Large outlier values were removed before totals and averages were calculated.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

3 Taxpayers who completed the individuals – business and professional items schedule only.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – QUARTERLY LODGERS

For the 2010–11 income year, 2,695,071 quarterly BAS forms were submitted by taxpayers where the time-box contained a value. The average time involved in completing a quarterly BAS form was 2.0 hours.

TABLE 17.2: Average time¹ to complete business activity statements submitted quarterly by market segment, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ²			2010–11 ²		
	Number of BAS	Total hours to complete BAS	Hours per BAS form	Number of BAS	Total hours to complete BAS	Hours per BAS form
Not-for-profit	100,708	164,063	1.6	99,526	165,599	1.7
Individuals	65,852	38,274	0.6	68,570	43,675	0.6
Micro business	2,381,491	4,937,852	2.1	2,364,554	4,960,100	2.1
Small-medium business	147,109	289,313	2.0	151,199	297,604	2.0
Large business	10,467	10,314	1.0	11,222	11,350	1.0
Total	2,705,627	5,439,817	2.0	2,695,071	5,478,328	2.0

1 Large outlier values were removed before totals and 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 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURNS

Micro businesses had the lowest hours per taxpayer to complete FBT forms. These entities generally provide few fringe benefits to employees. By contrast, government and large business recorded the largest hours per taxpayer, reflecting their use of the fringe benefits tax system to provide benefits to large numbers of their employees.

For the 2010–11 income year, only the government sector had a decrease in the number of hours taken to complete FBT forms, by 2.1%, and also recorded the largest decrease in the number of employees subject to FBT – 6.0%.

TABLE 17.3: Average time¹ to complete FBT form by market segment, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ²			2010–11 ²		
	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	Hours per taxpayer	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	Hours per taxpayer
Government	764	27,383	35.8	718	25,165	35.0
Not-for-profit	2,666	30,093	11.3	2,660	30,429	11.4
Micro business	4,122	13,781	3.3	4,075	14,189	3.5
Small-medium business	7,410	77,738	10.5	7,392	80,671	10.9
Large business	1,523	36,728	24.1	1,523	36,961	24.3
Total	16,485	185,723	11.3	16,368	187,415	11.5

1 Large outlier values were removed before totals and averages were calculated.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

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 includes expenses such as tax agent fees and interest charges imposed by the ATO.

The average cost of managing tax affairs has increased by 0.6% from 2009–10 to 2010–11.

TABLE 17.4: Cost of managing tax affairs for individuals, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

	2009–10 ¹			2010–11 ¹		
	Number of taxpayers	Total cost \$m	Average cost per taxpayer \$	Number of taxpayers	Total cost \$m	Average cost per taxpayer \$
Individuals	5,671,852	2,017	356	5,930,499	2,125	358

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

SOURCE OF COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009–10 and 2010–11 income tax returns and business activity statements processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

Fringe benefits tax data is taken from 2009–10 and 2010–11 fringe benefits returns (for the period 1 April to 31 March each year) that have been processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

The statistics in the detailed tables for the current 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012. All other prior years includes data processed up to 31 October of the following income year, for example 2009–10 includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

A copy of each of the tax return forms is in the appendix which you can view or download in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE CHAPTER TABLES

The cost of taxation compliance chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE DETAILED TABLES

The following cost of taxation compliance detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1: Tax return forms, cost of taxation compliance data for 1998–99 to 2010–11 income years

This table shows cost of taxation 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 2010–11 income years

This table shows cost of taxation 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 2010–11 income years

This table shows cost of taxation 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 2010–11 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for company, fund, partnership, trust and individual entities by market segment.

Table 5: BAS submitted quarterly, by market segment and role indicators – average time to complete form, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of entities and the total and average hours taken to complete all BASs, by market segment and role indicator (combinations of GST, PAYG withholding, PAYG instalments and FBT instalments).

Table 6: Income tax return time-box data by lodgment method – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2010–11 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for company, fund, partnership, trust and individual entities, by lodgment method for multiple income years.

Table 7: Cost of taxation compliance index – trend over time, 2001–02 to 2010–11 income years

This table examines the cost of taxation compliance data as a series of index numbers for key tax and super forms. It is used to compare the movement in the cost of taxation compliance burden over time.

INTRODUCTION

The industry benchmarks, in the form of financial ratios and activity statement ratios, help tax advisers identify averages for groups of activities, and 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.

For each industry division, group or class, two sets of ratios are produced. The first set includes all entities, providing a benchmark figure for an entire business activity/industry division, group or class. The second set excludes businesses that return a loss, providing an industry average for 'profitable' businesses only.

Industry divisions, groups and classes are listed in the ATO publication *Business industry codes 2011*. These codes are based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry structure. Financial ratio tables are divided into three parts:

- Part A broad industry divisions
- Part B fine industry groups
- Part C fine industry classes

Activity statement ratios tables are divided into industry groups and classes.

Some tables are also divided by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business.

The business community and business owners generally use benchmarks to compare the performance of their business with industry averages.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

The financial ratios tables contain gross profit ratios, net profit ratios, and wages-to-turnover ratios for business activity or industry. The tables contain financial ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities.

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

The activity statement ratios tables contain expenses to sales ratios, wages to sales ratios, and net GST paid to sales ratios for business activity/industry. The tables contain activity statement ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities.

BOX 18.2: Activity statement ratios calculated^{1,2}

Wages to sales ratio: Total salary, wages and other payments (W1), divided by total sales (G1).

Expenses to sales ratio: Non-capital purchases (G11) plus total salary, wages and other payments (W1), divided by total sales (G1).

Net GST to sales ratio: GST on sales or GST instalments (1A) minus GST on purchases (1B), divided by total sales (G1).

¹ Calculated from *business activity statement* (BAS) labels.

² Items in brackets refer to Activity statement labels.

EXCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

When analysing a large population, including some types of cases can produce misleading results – for example, if income tax return labels used in the calculations have not been completed or have not been completed correctly, or the ratios for an individual entity are exceptional, these factors may distort the calculation of a true industry average.

In an attempt to improve the quality of industry benchmarks, we apply certain exclusion criteria – a list and explanation of these exclusion criteria is included in the industry benchmark table instructions.

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 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.

SOURCE OF INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS

The data used to calculate the financial ratios was sourced from the 2010–11 individual, company, partnership and trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2012.

The data used for calculating activity statement ratios was sourced from activity statements, annual GST returns and annual GST information reports.

LIST OF FINANCIAL RATIOS DETAILED TABLES

Table IN1: Individual industry financial ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all individuals, classified by business status.

Table IN2: Individual industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all individuals, broken down by total business income groupings.

Table CO1: Company industry financial ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all companies, classified by business status.

Table CO2: Company industry financial ratios, by total income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all companies, broken down by total income groupings.

Table PA1: Partnership industry financial ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all partnerships, classified by business status.

Table PA2: Partnership industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all partnerships, broken down by total business income groupings.

Table TR1: Trust industry financial ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all trusts, classified by business status.

Table TR2: Trust industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all trusts, broken down by total business income groupings.

LIST OF ACTIVITY STATEMENT RATIO DETAILED TABLES

Table INAS1: Individual industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all individuals, classified by business status.

Table INAS2: Individual industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all individuals, broken down by total sales income groupings.

Table COAS1: Company industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all companies, classified by business status.

Table COAS2: Company industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all companies, broken down by total sales income groupings.

Table PAAS1: Partnership industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all partnerships, classified by business status.

Table PAAS2: Partnership industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all partnerships, broken down by total sales income groupings.

Table TRAS1: Trust industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all trusts, classified by business status.

Table TRAS2: Trust industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2010–11 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all trusts, broken down by total sales income groupings.



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.

OVERVIEW

In summary, the 2010–11 sample file:

- represents 1% of returns lodged by individuals (around 125,000 individual records), and
- contains 50 data items, including demographic information such as gender, marital status, year of birth (five-year range), occupation and geographic region – the remainder of the data items are income, deductions, losses, and some other indicators sourced from individual tax returns.

INTRODUCTION

The ATO has available many confidentialised 1% sample files containing individual tax return information for previous income years. The objective in releasing these files is to satisfy the requirements of more-advanced users, allowing access to tax data at a finer level.

The files are confidentialised in order to protect the identities of taxpayers. This year we are releasing the sample file for the 2010–11 income year based on data contained in *Taxation statistics 2010–11*. We now have sample files available for the 2003–04 to 2010–11 income years, based on data contained in *Taxation statistics* for those years.

ACCESSING THE FILES

To request access to the sample file(s), send an email to taxstats@ato.gov.au.

SOURCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE

The data used to compile the 2010–11 sample file has been sourced from the 2010–11 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2012.

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE DETAILED TABLES

The following individual sample file detailed table is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download the table in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1: Items included in the 2010–11 individual sample file

This table contains specifications for the items included in the 2010–11 individual sample file.

Individual tax return	144
Company tax return	158
Fund income tax return	168
Self-managed superannuation fund annual return	176
Partnership tax return	190
Trust tax return	202
Fringe benefits tax return	218
GST annual return	222
Capital gains tax schedule	224
Business activity statement	228
Instalment activity statement	230

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Individual tax return

2011

1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only.

Your tax file number (TFN)

See the **Privacy** note in the *Taxpayer's declaration* on page 13 of this tax return.

Are you an Australian resident? ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Have you included any attachments? ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Your name

Title – for example,
Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss

Your sex

Print **X** in the
relevant box.

Male

☐

Female

☐

Surname or family name

Given names

Has any part of your
name changed since
completing your last
tax return?

☐ Print **Y** for yes
or **N** for no.

If you answered yes, print
previous surname.

Your postal address

Has your postal address
changed since completing
your last tax return?

☐ Print **Y** for yes
or **N** for no.

Suburb or town			State	Postcode
Country – if not Australia				

Your home address

If the same as your current
postal address, print **AS**
ABOVE.

Suburb or town			State	Postcode
Country – if not Australia				

Your date of birth

If you were under 18 years of age
on 30 June 2011 you must
complete item **A1** on page 5 of
this tax return.

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Final tax return

If you know this is your
final tax return, print **FINAL**.

Your daytime phone number

Area
code

Phone
number

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

Provide your financial institution details to have
your refund paid directly to your account.
It's faster and simpler to have your refund paid
in this way. Write the BSB number, account
number and account name below. (For more
information see Completing individual
information on your tax return in *TaxPack 2011*.)

BSB number
(must be six digits)

Account
number

Account name (for example, JQ Citizen. Do not show the account type, such as cheque, savings, mortgage offset)

F

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

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

5% of amount B in
lump sum payments box

4 Employment termination payments (ETP)

Date of payment

Taxable component

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

Date of payment

Taxable component

Taxed element

Payer's
ABN

Untaxed element

9 Attributed personal services income

Total tax withheld

Add up the



INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

✓ Attach all requested attachments here.

10 Gross interest

Tax file number amounts
withheld from gross interest

M

Gross interest **L** .00

11 Dividends

Unfranked amount **S** .00

Franked amount **T** .00

Tax file number amounts
withheld from dividends

V

Franking credit **U** .00

12 Employee share schemes

Discount from taxed upfront schemes
– eligible for reduction

D .00

Discount from taxed upfront schemes
– not eligible for reduction

E .00

Discount from deferral schemes

F .00

Discount on ESS Interests acquired pre 1 July 2009
and 'cessation time' occurred during financial year

G .00

Total Assessable discount amount **B** .00

TFN amounts withheld from discounts

C .

Foreign source discounts

A .00

I Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENT INCOME OR LOSS** on page 8 and write it here.

.00 ☐ LOSS

TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS

Add up the income amounts and deduct any loss amount in the ☐ 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 Self-education expenses

D .00 ☐ CLAIM
TYPE

D5 Other work related expenses

E .00

D6 Low value pool deduction

K .00

D7 Interest deductions

I .00

D8 Dividend deductions

H .00

D9 Gifts or donations

J .00

D10 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 9 and write it here.

.00

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

Items **D1** to **D** – add up the ☐ 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 (CONT)

Tax offsets

T1 Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper

To claim the spouse tax offset you must also complete applicable Income tests on page 5 and Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

P	<input type="text" value=""/>	-00	CLAIM
			TYPE

Child-housekeeper's
adjusted taxable income **V** **-00**

T2 Senior Australians (includes age pensioners, service pensioners and self-funded retirees) If you had a spouse during 2010–11 you must also complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

N	TAX	Y	VETERAN
	OFFSET		
	CODE		CODE

If you completed item **T2 Senior Australians** above DO NOT complete this item.

T3 Pensioner

If you had a spouse during 2010–11 you must also complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

O	TAX	T	VETERAN
	OFFSET		
	CODE		CODE

T4 Australian superannuation income stream

S	<input type="text" value=""/>	-00
----------	-------------------------------	------------

T5 Private health insurance

You must also complete Private health insurance policy details below.

Amount of refundable tax offset not
previously claimed by way of reduced
private health insurance premiums

G	<input type="text" value=""/>	-00
----------	-------------------------------	------------

T6 Education tax refund

L	<input type="text" value=""/>	-00
----------	-------------------------------	------------

Number of primary school students **W**

Number of secondary school students **X**

T Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENT TAX OFFSETS** on page 9 and write it here.

<input type="text" value=""/>	-00
-------------------------------	------------

TOTAL TAX OFFSETS

Items **T1**, **T4**, **T5**, **T6** and **T** – add up the boxes.

U	<input type="text" value=""/>	-00
----------	-------------------------------	------------

F

Private health insurance policy details

You must provide the details for each policy if item **T5** or item **M2** asked you to complete this section.

Health insurer ID	Membership number	TYPE
B <input type="text" value=""/>	C <input type="text" value=""/>	F
B <input type="text" value=""/>	C <input type="text" value=""/>	F
B <input type="text" value=""/>	C <input type="text" value=""/>	F

Medicare levy related items

M1 Medicare levy reduction or exemption

If you complete this item and you had a spouse during 2010–11 you must also complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

Reduction based on family income

Number of dependent children and students

Y	<input type="text" value=""/>
----------	-------------------------------

Exemption categories

Full 1.5% levy exemption – number of days

V	<input type="text" value=""/>	CLAIM
		TYPE

Half 1.5% levy exemption – number of days

W	<input type="text" value=""/>
----------	-------------------------------

M2 Medicare levy surcharge (MLS)

THIS ITEM IS COMPULSORY.

If you do not complete this item you may be charged the full Medicare levy surcharge.

For the whole period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, were you and all your dependants (including your spouse) – if you had any – covered by private patient HOSPITAL cover?

E	<input type="text" value=""/>	Print Y for yes or N for no.
----------	-------------------------------	---

If you printed **Y**, you must complete Private health insurance policy details above.
If you printed **N**, read below.

If you are liable for the surcharge for the whole period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 you must write **0** at **A**.

If you are liable for the surcharge for part of the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 you must write the number of days you were NOT liable at **A**.

Number of days NOT
liable for surcharge **A**

If you are NOT liable for the surcharge for the whole period

1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 you must write **365** at **A**.

Number of
dependent children **D**

If you had a spouse during 2010–11 (and you printed **N** at **E**), complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6. If you were covered by private patient hospital cover at any time during 2010–11 you must complete Private health insurance policy details above.

A1 Under 18

TYPE	
J	.00

Read the information on **A2** in *TaxPack 2011* before completing this item.

Date	Day	Month	Year

Months eligible
for threshold

N	
---	--

F

Read the information on **A3** in *TaxPack 2011* before completing this item.

Income from investment, partnership and other sources

F		CODE
	.00	

Income from employment and business

G		.00	LOSS
---	--	-----	------

Deductions from business income

H		.00
---	--	-----

You must complete this section if any of the following apply to you.

- You have a payment summary showing total reportable fringe benefits amount or reportable employer superannuation contributions.
- You received family payments, childcare benefits or a tax-free pension from Centrelink or the Department of Veterans' Affairs.
- Your child received student payments from Centrelink based on parental income.
- You hold a Commonwealth seniors health card.
- You were 55 years old or older on 30 June 2011 and you are entitled to the mature age worker tax offset (see page s59 in *TaxPack 2011 supplement*).
- You paid child support.
- You have a HELP or SFSS debt.
- You completed any of the following items:
 - **12** Employee share schemes; where you wrote an amount at **D**
 - **T1** Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper tax offset
 - **T2** Senior Australians tax offset
 - **T3** Pensioner tax offset
 - **M2** Medicare levy surcharge; where you printed **N** in the **NO** box at **E**
 - **T7** Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse tax offset; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2011*
 - **T10** Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative tax offset; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2011*
 - **T12** Net income from working – supplementary section; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2011*
 - **T13** Entrepreneurs tax offset; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2011*
 - **P9** Business loss activity details; on the *Business and professional items schedule for individuals 2011*.

We need the information requested in this section to accurately assess your tax offset entitlement, Medicare levy surcharge, and HELP or SFSS repayment amount. We may also pass this information to other government agencies such as Centrelink which will use the information to ensure you are receiving your full entitlement to government benefits.

If you had a spouse during 2010–11 you must also complete **Spouse details – married or de facto** on page 6.

IT1 Total reportable fringe benefits amount

W 100

IT2 Reportable employer superannuation contributions

T		.00
---	--	-----

IT3 Tax-free government pensions

U .00

IT4 Target foreign income

V .00

IT5 Net financial investment loss

X .00

IT6 Net rental property loss

Y		.00
---	--	-----

IT7 Child support you paid

Z .00

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

Spouse details – married or de facto

If you had a spouse during 2010–11, did you complete any of the following items or do you consent to use part or all of your 2011 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**
T7 Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse
T10 Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative
T13 Entrepreneurs tax offset

NO ☐ You do not need to complete this section. Go to page 7.

YES ☐ You must complete this section. Complete the information required below then go to page 7.

Spouse's surname or family name	<input type="text"/>		
Spouse's given names	<input type="text"/>		
Spouse's date of birth	K	Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Spouse's sex Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
Print X in the relevant box.			

Did you have a spouse for the full year 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011? **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 2010 and 30 June 2011.

From	M	Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	to	N	Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
------	----------	--	----	----------	--

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 **O, S, Q, A, B, C, D** and **E**
- item **T2** or **T3**, complete **O, T, S, P, Q, A** and **D**
- item **M1** (**V** or **W**), complete **O**
- item **M1** (**Y** only), complete **O** and **F** if you had a spouse on 30 June 2011
- item **M2** and if you printed **N** for no at **E**, complete **O, T, U, S, A, D** and **F** if you had a spouse for all of 2010–11 or your spouse died during the year
- item **T7**, complete **O, S** and **A**
- item **T10**, complete **O, S, Q, A, B, C, D** and **E**
- item **T13**, complete **O, S, A** and **D** if you had a spouse on 30 June 2011.

	If the amount is zero, write 0 .
Your spouse's 2010–11 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 your spouse's taxable income	T <input type="text"/> -00
Distributions to your spouse on which family trust distribution tax has been paid and 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 Australian Government pensions and allowances (see page 12 in <i>TaxPack 2011</i>) that your spouse received in 2010–11 (exclude exempt pension income)	P <input type="text"/> -00
Amount of exempt pension income (see pages 111–13 in <i>TaxPack 2011</i>) that your spouse received in 2010–11 (show your spouse's exempt pension income)	Q <input type="text"/> -00
Amount of your spouse's reportable superannuation contributions (which is the total of reportable employer superannuation contributions and deductible personal superannuation contributions)	A <input type="text"/> -00
Your spouse's amount of any tax-free government pensions paid under the <i>Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004</i> that have not been included at Q above	B <input type="text"/> -00
Your spouse's target foreign income	C <input type="text"/> -00
Your spouse's total net investment loss (total of net financial investment loss and net rental property loss)	D <input type="text"/> -00
Child support your spouse paid	E <input type="text"/> -00
Your spouse's taxed element of a superannuation lump sum for which the tax rate is zero (see pages 89–94 in <i>TaxPack 2011</i>)	F <input type="text"/> -00

F

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

Supplementary section Income

Refer to *TaxPack 2011 supplement* before you complete item 13. If you are required to complete item 13 include deferred non-commercial business losses from a prior year at either **X** or **Y** as appropriate. Refer to *TaxPack 2011 supplement* for the relevant code.

13 Partnerships and trusts

Primary production

Distribution from partnerships **N** -00 /

Distribution from trusts **L** -00 /

Landcare operations and deduction for decline in value of water facility **I** -00 /

Other deductions relating to distribution **X** -00 / TYPE

Note: If you have a net loss from a partnership business activity, complete items **P3** and **P9** in the **Business and professional items** section of this tax return in addition to item 13.

Net primary production distribution -00 / LOSS

Non-primary production

Distribution from partnerships less foreign income **O** -00 /

Distribution from trusts less net capital gains and foreign income **U** -00 /

Landcare operations expenses **J** -00 /

Other deductions relating to distribution at **O** and **U** **Y** -00 / TYPE

Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains) must be included at item 18 on page 8. Distributions of foreign income must be included at item 19 or 20 on page 8.

Net non-primary production distribution -00 / LOSS

Share of credits from income and tax offsets

Share of credit for tax withheld where Australian business number not quoted **P**

Share of franking credit from franked dividends **Q**

Share of credit for tax file number amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions **R**

Credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts **M**

Share of credit for tax paid by trustee **S**

Share of credit for amounts withheld from foreign resident withholding **A**

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **B**

F

14 Personal services income (PSI)

Tax withheld – voluntary agreement **G** -00

Tax withheld where Australian business number not quoted **H**

Tax withheld – labour hire or other specified payments **J** -00

Net PSI – transferred from **A** item **P1** on page 10 **A** -00 / LOSS

15 Net income or loss from business

Primary production – transferred from **Y** item **P8** on page 11 **B** -00 / LOSS

Non-primary production – transferred from **Z** item **P8** on page 11 **C** -00 / LOSS

If you show a loss at **B** or **C** you must complete item **P9** on page 12.

Tax withheld – voluntary agreement **D** -00

Tax withheld where Australian business number not quoted **W**

Tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **E**

Tax withheld – labour hire or other specified payments **F** -00

F

16 Deferred non-commercial business losses

Item **P9** on page 12 must be completed before you complete this item.

Your share of deferred losses from partnership activities **F** -00

Deferred losses from sole trader activities **G** -00

Primary production deferred losses **I** -00

Non-primary production deferred losses **J** -00

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

17 Net farm management deposits or withdrawals

E / 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** / Total current year capital gains **H** / Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** /

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** / 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** /

20 Foreign source income and foreign assets or property

Assessable foreign source income **E** / Other net foreign employment income **T** / LOSS ☐Net foreign pension or annuity income WITHOUT an undeducted purchase price **L** / LOSS ☐Net foreign pension or annuity income WITH an undeducted purchase price **D** / LOSS ☐Net foreign rent **R** / LOSS ☐Other net foreign source income **M** / 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** / Net foreign employment income – payment summary **U** / LOSS ☐Exempt foreign employment income **N** / Foreign income tax offset **O** / 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** / Interest deductions **Q** / Capital works deductions **F** / Other rental deductions **U** / Net rent **P** less (**Q** + **F** + **U**) / LOSS ☐

22 Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies

W /

23 Forestry managed investment scheme income

A /

24 Other income

Type of income
 Category 1 **Y** /
 Category 2 **V** / Tax withheld – lump sum payments in arrears **E** / Taxable professional income **Z** /

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. LOSS ☐Transfer this amount to **1** on page 3.

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

Deductions

D11 Deductible amount of undeducted purchase price of a foreign pension or annuity **Y** .00

D12 Personal superannuation contributions

Full name of fund

Account number

H .00

Fund Australian business number

Fund tax file number

D13 Deduction for project pool **D** .00

D14 Forestry managed investment scheme deduction **F** .00

Product or private ruling information

Code

Year

Number

U **V** **W**

D15 Other deductions – not claimable at items D1 to D14 Election expenses **E** .00

Description of claim

Other deductions **J** .00

TOTAL SUPPLEMENT DEDUCTIONS Items **D11** to **D15** – add up the **I** boxes and transfer this amount to **D** on page 3. .00

Tax offsets

T7 Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse Contributions paid .00 **A** .00
You must also complete **Spouse details – married or de facto** on page 6.

T8 Zone or overseas forces **R** .00

T9 20% tax offset on net medical expenses over the threshold amount **X** .00

T10 Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative **B** .00

T11 Landcare and water facility Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from earlier income years **T** .00

T12 Net income from working – supplementary section **M** .00 ☐ **LOSS** Read the information on **T12** in *TaxPack 2011 supplement* before completing this item.

T13 Entrepreneurs tax offset Small business entity aggregated turnover **K** .00 Net small business entity income **N** .00 ☐ **CODE** Read the information on **T13** in *TaxPack 2011 supplement* before completing this item. **O** ☐ **MARITAL STATUS**

T14 Other tax offsets If you are entitled to a low-income tax offset, do not write it anywhere on your tax return. The Tax Office will calculate it for you. **C** .00 ☐ **F** **CLAIM TYPE**

TOTAL SUPPLEMENT TAX OFFSETS Items **T7**, **T8**, **T9**, **T10**, **T11** and **T14** – add up the **L** boxes. .00

Transfer this amount to **T** on page 4. ←

Adjustment

A4 Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid **X** .00
Read the information on **A4** in *TaxPack 2011 supplement* before completing this item.

Credit for interest on tax paid

C1 Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest **L** **F**

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

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.

NOGo to item **P2**.**Part A**

Did you satisfy the results test?

☒**P NO**

Read on.

YESGo 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.

YESGo 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 2011* before you complete this item.

Unrelated clients test

☒

Employment test

☒

Business premises test

☒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

☒

.00

PSI – where Australian business number not quoted

☒

.00

PSI – labour hire or other specified payments

☒

.00

PSI – other

☒

.00

Deductions for payments to associates for principal work

☒

.00

Total amount of other deductions against PSI

☒

.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 7.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

☒**P3 Number of business activities**☒**P4 Status of your business** – print **X** in one box only.

Ceased business

☒

Commenced business

☒**P5 Business name of main business and Australian business number (ABN)**

ABN

P6 Business address of main business

Suburb or town

State

Postcode

P7 Did you sell any goods or services using the internet?☒Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**F**

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

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"/>
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	A	<input type="text" value="00"/>	B	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments – voluntary agreement	E	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F	<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"/>
Assessable government industry payments	G	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Other business income	I	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	J	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Total business income		<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Expenses				
Opening stock		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	K
Purchases and other costs		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	L
Closing stock		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	M
Cost of sales (K + L – M)		<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Foreign resident withholding expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	U
Contractor, subcontractor and commission expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F
Superannuation expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	G
Bad debts		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	I
Lease expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	J
Rent expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	K
Interest expenses within Australia		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	Q
Interest expenses overseas		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	R
Depreciation expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	M
Motor vehicle expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	N
Repairs and maintenance		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	O
All other expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	P
Total expenses Add up the <input type="text"/> boxes for each column.	S	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	T	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Reconciliation items				
Deduction for environmental protection expenses		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	V
Section 40-880 deduction		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	A
Business deduction for project pool		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	L
Small business and general business tax break		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F
Landcare operations and business deduction for decline in value of water facility		<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	W
Income reconciliation adjustments		<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	X
Expense reconciliation adjustments		<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	H
Net income or loss from business this year	B	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	C	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Deferred non-commercial business losses from a prior year	D	<input type="text" value="00"/>	E	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Net income or loss from business	Y	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	Z	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Transfer the amounts at Y and Z to item 15 on page 7.				

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

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 7.

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** **Y** / **A**

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** **Y** / **A**

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** **Y** / **A**

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 2011*.

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

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 2011

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

Family Assistance Office consent

Complete this section only if you consent to use part or all of your 2011 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 2011 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 2011 and
- you expect to receive a tax refund for 2011 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 6.

I consent to the Tax Office using part or all of my 2011 tax refund to repay any FAO debt of my spouse, whose details I have provided on page 6. 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

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN (CONT)

[Redacted content]



Or specify period if part year or approved substitute period.

■ Print χ in ALL applicable boxes.

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Is a refund due?

[illegible][illegible]

ACN or ARBN

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Page 1



Electronic funds transfer (EFT)
Provide your financial institution details to have your refund paid directly to you.
It's faster and simpler to have your refund paid in this way. Write the BSB number, account number and account name below.
See instructions.

[illegible][illegible]

ABN OR Country code

[illegible]

ABN

[illegible]

Industry code **B** Percentage of foreign shareholding **A** %

Cooperative	D1	Limited partnership	D6	Public	D10				
Resident	C1	Non-profit	D3	Corporate unit trust	D7	FHSA Trust	D11	Multiple business	E1
Non-resident	C2	Strata title	D4	Public trading trust	D8	Consolidated head company	Z1	Ceased business	E2
Non-resident permanent estab.	C3	Pooled development fund	D5	Private	D9	Consolidated subsidiary member	Z2	Commenced business	E3

If the company has an existing election, write the earliest income year specified.
If the company is making one or more elections this year, write the earliest income year being specified and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2011* for each election.

If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R** and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2011*.

L

7

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules? **M** Yes ☐ No ☐

COMPANY TAX RETURN (CONT)

Company ABN **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"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Other sales of goods and services	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Gross distribution from partnerships	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	× / <input type="text"/>
Gross distribution from trusts	E	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	× / <input type="text"/>
Forestry managed investment scheme income	X	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Gross interest	F	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	G	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Total dividends	H	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Fringe benefit employee contributions	I	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Assessable government industry payments	Q	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	× / <input type="text"/>
Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value	J	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Income from financial arrangements (TOFA)	K	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	×
Other gross income	R	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	× / <input type="text"/>
Total income	S	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	× / <input type="text"/>

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COMPANY TAX RETURN (CONT)



6 Calculation of total profit or loss – continued

Expenses

Foreign resident withholding expenses	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Cost of sales	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Superannuation expenses	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Bad debts	E	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Lease expenses within Australia	F	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Lease expenses overseas	I	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Rent expenses	H	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Interest expenses within Australia	V	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Interest expenses overseas	J	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Royalty expenses within Australia	W	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Royalty expenses overseas	U	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Depreciation expenses	X	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Motor vehicle expenses	Y	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Repairs and maintenance	Z	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Unrealised losses on revaluation of assets to fair value	G	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Expenses from financial arrangements (TOFA)	L	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
All other expenses	S	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	×	
Total expenses		Q	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>

Total profit or loss

Subtract Total expenses Q	T	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	F				
from Total income S																		



06560811

COMPANY TAX RETURN (CONT)



Less: – continued

Exempt income **V** \$, , , . Other income not included in assessable income **Q** \$, , , . TOFA deductions from financial arrangements
not included in item 6 **W** \$, , , . Do you need to
complete a Losses
schedule 2011?Other deductible expenses **X** \$, , , . Tax losses deducted **R** \$, , , . Tax losses transferred in (from or to a foreign bank
branch or a PE of a foreign financial entity) **S** \$, , , . Subtraction items subtotal **I** \$, , , . /

Add:

R&D tax offset, if chosen **Y** \$, , , . Taxable income or loss **T** \$, , , . / **F**

8 Financial and other information

Functional currency translation rate **N** . Functional currency chosen **O** Opening stock **A** \$, , , . Purchases and other costs **S** \$, , , . Closing stock **B** \$, , , . / **CODE**Trading stock election ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐Trade debtors **C** \$, , , . All current assets **D** \$, , , . Total assets **E** \$, , , . Trade creditors **F** \$, , , . All current liabilities **G** \$, , , . Total liabilities **H** \$, , , . Total debt **J** \$, , , . Commercial debt forgiveness **K** \$, , , . Shareholders' funds **R** \$, , , . / **F**Franked dividends paid **J** \$, , , . Unfranked dividends paid **K** \$, , , . Franking account balance **M** \$, , , . Balance of conduit foreign income **F** \$, , , . / Conduit foreign income distributed
during income year **G** \$, , , . 

Financial and other information – continued												
Excess franking offsets	H	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Balance of unfranked non-portfolio dividend account at year end	L	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	CODE / <input type="text"/>	
Loans to shareholders and their associates	N	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	CODE / <input type="text"/>	
Intangible depreciating assets first deducted	Z	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Other depreciating assets first deducted	A	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Termination value of intangible depreciating assets	P	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Termination value of other depreciating assets	E	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Total salary and wage expenses	D	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	CODE / <input type="text"/>	
Payments to associated persons	Q	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2011?												
Net foreign income	R	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	/ <input type="text"/>	
Tax spared foreign income tax offset	S	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Attributed foreign income	Listed country	B	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	
	Section 404 country	C	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	
	Unlisted country	U	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	
	Transferor trust	V	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	
Do you need to complete a Losses schedule 2011?												
Section 128F/128FA exempt interest paid	O	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Interest to financial institution exempt from withholding under a DTA	I	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
DTA country	Y		□□□								F	
Total TOFA gains	T	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
Total TOFA losses	U	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		
TOFA transitional balancing adjustment	R	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X	/ <input type="text"/>	
TOFA gains from unrealised movements in the value of financial arrangements	S	\$	□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	,	□□□	· X		

G **H** / **I**

Deduction for low cost assets (less than \$1,000)	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years)	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more)	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Small business entity aggregated turnover **D** \$, , . CODE

Net small business entity income **E** \$, , . /

Entrepreneurs tax offset **F** \$, , .

COMPANY TAX RETURN (CONT)

**12 National rental affordability scheme**

National rental affordability scheme tax offset entitlement

J \$, , . **13 Losses information**

Complete and attach a *Consolidated groups losses schedule 2011* or a *Losses schedule 2011*, 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.

Tax losses carried forward to later income years

U \$, , .

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years

V \$, , . **14 Personal services income**

Does your income include an individual's personal services income?

N Yes ☐ No ☐**F**If you answered **Yes** at **N**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2011*.**15 Licensed clubs only**

Percentage of non-member income

A %**16 Life insurance companies and friendly societies only**

Complying superannuation/FHSA class

B \$, , .

Net capital gain – complying superannuation/FHSA class

C \$, , .

Net capital gain – ordinary class

D \$, , .

Assessable contributions

E \$, , .

Fees and charges

F \$, , . **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**

Gross income of RSAs

R \$, , .

Assessable contributions of RSAs

W \$, , .

No-TFN contributions income

U \$, , .

Total deductions from RSAs

T \$, , .

Exempt income from RSAs

S \$, , .

Income tax payable on no-TFN contributions income

X \$, , .

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 Yes ☐ No ☐

COMPANY TAX RETURN (CONT)



Overseas transactions or interests/thin capitalisation/ foreign source income – the following questions must be answered.

If you answer **Yes** at item **23** or **24**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2011* or the *International dealings schedule – financial services 2011*.

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** Yes ☐ 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** Yes ☐ 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 or transferor trust?

Z Yes ☐ 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 2011* or the *International dealings schedule – financial services 2011*.

O Yes ☐ 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 Yes ☐ 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 Yes ☐ No ☐ **F**

Calculation statement

<p>Foreign income tax offset D \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Franking deficit tax offset E \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>PAYG instalments raised T \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest V \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding I \$ <input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted W \$ <input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Tax withheld from interest/investments Y \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts O \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>R&D tax offset U \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Other refundable credits Z \$ <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Taxable or net income A \$ <input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Gross tax B \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Less: Rebates/tax offsets C \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Tax assessed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Less: Total of D and E G \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Tax payable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Add: Section 102AAM interest H \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Less: Total of T, V, I, W, Y, O, U and Z R \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Total amount of tax payable (+) or refundable (-) S \$ <input type="text"/> F</p>
--	---

COMPANY TAX RETURN (CONT)



Declarations

Tax agent's declaration:

I,
declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information provided 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 this tax return.

Agent's signature

Client's reference

Date / /

Contact name

Agent's phone number (include area code)

Agent's reference number

PUBLIC OFFICER'S DECLARATION

Important

Before making this declaration check to ensure that all income has been disclosed and the tax return, all attached schedules and any additional documents are true and correct in every detail. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the tax return, place all the facts before the ATO. The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for false or misleading statements in tax returns.

This declaration must be signed by the 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 instructions.

DECLARATION:

I declare that the information on this tax return, all attached schedules and any additional documents is true and correct.

Public officer's signature

Date / /

Public officer's name

Daytime contact number (include area code)

F

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return J

F





2011

Day / Month / Year to Day / Month / Year

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]Date of establishment **M** [] [] / [] [] / [] [] [] []

FUND INCOME TAX RETURN (CONT)

9 Was the fund wound up during the income year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, provide the 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 2011*.

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 2011*.

Net capital gain **A** \$, , , .

Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income **B** \$, , , .

Gross interest **C** \$, , , .

Forestry managed investment scheme income **X** \$, , , .

Gross foreign income
D1 \$, , , , .

Net foreign income **D** \$, , , , .

Loss

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **E** \$, , , .

Transfers from foreign funds **F** \$, , , .

Number

Gross payments where ABN not quoted **H** \$, , , .

Gross distribution from partnerships **I** \$, , , .

Loss

*Unfranked dividend amount **J** \$, , , .

*Franked dividend amount **K** \$, , , .

*Dividend franking credit **L** \$, , , .

*Trust distributions unfranked amount **N** \$, , , .

*Trust distributions franked amount **O** \$, , , .

*Trust distributions franking credit **P** \$, , , .

*Trust distributions other amounts **Q** \$, , , .

Calculation of assessable contributions

Assessable employer contributions
R1 \$, , , .

plus Assessable personal contributions
R2 \$, , , .

plus *No-TFN quoted contributions
R3 \$, , , .

less Contributions excluded by trustee
R4 \$, , , .

less Pre 1 July 1988 funding credits
R5 \$, , , .

less Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST
R6 \$, , , .

Assessable contributions
R \$, , , .
(**R1** plus **R2** plus **R3** less **R4** less **R5** less **R6**)

Other income **S** \$, , , .

Code

*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 \$, , , .

Loss

*If an amount is entered at this label, check the instructions to ensure the correct tax treatment has been applied.

└

[illegible]

11 Deductions

Exempt current pension income **K** \$

Interest expenses within Australia **A** \$, , .~~00~~

Interest expenses overseas **B** \$, , .~~00~~

Salary and wages **C** \$, , .

Capital works deductions **D** \$, , .

Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets E \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . X

Small business and general business tax break P \$. . . ☒

Death or disability premiums **F** \$. . . ☒

Death benefit increase **G** \$. . ☒

Investment expenses | \$. .

Management and administration expenses J \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . ☒

Forestry managed investment scheme deduction U \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . ¤

[illegible]

Tax losses deducted M \$. . .

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS N \$,,,.✕

TAXABLE INCOME OR LOSS 0 \$,,,. **Loss**

(TOTAL ASSESSABLE INCOME *less* TOTAL DEDUCTIONS)



7128/0/17

Code

7

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Page 3

FUND INCOME TAX RETURN (CONT)

Section D: **Income tax calculation statement**
12 Income tax calculation statement Taxable income **A** \$, , , .

 No-TFN quoted contributions tax **J** \$, , , .

 Gross tax **B** \$, , , .

 Credit: foreign income tax offset
C1 \$, , , .

 plus Credit: rebates and tax offsets
C2 \$, , , .

 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 \$, , , .

 plus Credit: TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts
F8 \$, , , .

 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 plus F8)

 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 2011.

 Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U** \$, , , .

 Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** \$, , , .


14 Foreign income and net assets

Attributed foreign income

Listed country **A** \$. .

Section 404 country **B** \$. . .

Unlisted country **C** \$. . ☒

Net assets available to pay benefits **F** \$

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.

A No ☐ Yes ☐

Name

[illegible]

ABN

Amount **B** \$ - .

[illegible]

Name _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

ABN [] [] [] [] [] []

Amount D \$.

Market value E \$. . .~~00~~

Total market value of these investments F \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] .

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐

G No ☐ Yes ☐

Total TOFA gains H \$...

Total TOFA losses | \$...

TOFA transitional balancing adjustment J \$..

Loss

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Page 5

International related party dealings and transfer pricing

A No ☐ Yes ☐

B No ☐ Yes ☐ Complete and attach a Schedule 25A 2011.

C No ☐ Yes ☐ Complete and attach a Schedule 25A 2011.

D No ☐ Yes ☐

E No ☐ Yes ☐

A No ☐ Yes ☐

B No ☐ Yes ☐

C No ☐ Yes ☐

D No ☐ Yes ☐

Product or private ruling information	Code	Year	Number
G			
H			
I			

⊖ Penalties may be imposed for false or misleading information in addition to penalties relating to any tax shortfalls.

Date / /

Time taken to prepare and complete this tax return Hrs

Date / /

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**

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FUND INCOME TAX RETURN (CONT)

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9 781422 260711

Page 3

SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND ANNUAL RETURN (CONT)

Section D: **Income tax calculation statement**
12 Income tax calculation statement Taxable income **A** \$, , , . ~~×~~

 No-TFN quoted contributions tax **J** \$, , , .

 Gross tax **B** \$, , , .

 Credit: foreign income tax offset
C1 \$, , , .

 plus Credit: rebates and tax offsets
C2 \$, , , .

 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 \$, , , .

 plus Credit: TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts
F8 \$, , , .

 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 plus F8)

 PAYG instalments raised **G** \$, , , .

 Supervisory levy **H** \$, , , . 1 8 0 . 0 0

 TOTAL AMOUNT DUE OR REFUNDABLE **I** \$, , , .
 (D plus E less F less G plus H)
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 2011*.

 Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U** \$, , , . ~~×~~

 Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** \$, , , . ~~×~~


Section F: **Member information**

MEMBER 1

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Member's TFN Date of birth / /

Contributions

Employer contributions A \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

[illegible]

Personal contributions B \$ 0 - 0 - 0 . 0 0

CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$ 1,000,000

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount D \$

[illegible][illegible]

Other family and friend contributions	G \$.	.					.
---------------------------------------	------	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

Directed termination (taxable component) payments H \$ [] . [] . [] . [] . [] . []

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount I \$ 0.00

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **J \$**

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount K \$ 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount L \$

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] []

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$ 100,000,000

Other transactions

Allocated earnings or losses O \$

Inward rollover amounts P \$

Outward rollover amounts Q \$ [] [] , [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Benefit payments and code R \$

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ \$ [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] []

Loss

Code

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Page 5



1

1 Report current members at 30 June 2011 and former members who were paid a benefit (lump sum or income stream, but not a rollover) during the financial year. Include members for whom no contributions were received. Report deceased members in Section G.

MEMBER 3

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

[illegible]

First given name

Other given names

[illegible]

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

Contributions

! Include contributions reported to you on a *Rollover benefits statement (RBS)* (NAT 70944).

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ [] [] - [] [] [] [] - [] [] [] . [] []

Employer contributions **A \$**

[illegible]

Personal contributions B \$ 0 - 0 - 0 . 0 0

CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$ 125,000

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount D \$

Personal injury election E \$

F Spouse and child contributions \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] []

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 \$ 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount L \$

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Other transactions

! Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses O \$ [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Loss

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$. . .

Outward rollover amounts Q \$

Benefit payments and code

Code

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ \$ [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] []

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

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□

MEMBER 4

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Member's TFN Date of birth / /

Contributions

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$

Employer contributions

ABN of principal employer **A1**

Personal contributions **B** \$ 100,000 - 100,000 - 0.00CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$ 1,000,000

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 \$ 0

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount | \$, , . [illegible]

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount K \$ 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount L \$

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] []

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$ 10,000,000.00

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 \$ \$ [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] [] [] []

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IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

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SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND ANNUAL RETURN (CONT)

Section G: **Supplementary member information**

Use this section for:

- deceased members
- any other members who cannot be included at pages 5 to 8.

MEMBER 5Title: 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**Include contributions reported to you on a *Rollover benefits statement (RBS) (NAT 70944)*.OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ 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**Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$ Inward rollover amounts **P** \$ Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$ Benefit payments and code **R** \$

Loss

Code

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE S \$ **IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed**

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SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND ANNUAL RETURN (CONT)

Section H: **Assets and liabilities****14 ASSETS****14a Australian managed investments**Listed trusts **A** \$, , ☐ ☐Unlisted trusts **B** \$, , ☐ ☐Insurance policy **C** \$, , ☐ ☐Other managed investments **D** \$, , ☐ ☐**14b Australian direct investments**Cash and term deposits **E** \$, , ☐ ☐Debt securities **F** \$, , ☐ ☐Loans **G** \$, , ☐ ☐Listed shares **H** \$, , ☐ ☐Unlisted shares **I** \$, , ☐ ☐Derivatives and instalment warrants **J** \$, , ☐ ☐Non-residential real property **K** \$, , ☐ ☐Residential real property **L** \$, , ☐ ☐Artwork, collectibles, metal or jewels **M** \$, , ☐ ☐Other assets **O** \$, , ☐ ☐**14c Overseas direct investments**Overseas shares **P** \$, , ☐ ☐Overseas non-residential real property **Q** \$, , ☐ ☐Overseas residential real property **R** \$, , ☐ ☐Overseas managed investments **S** \$, , ☐ ☐Other overseas assets **T** \$, , ☐ ☐**TOTAL AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS ASSETS U** \$, , ☐ ☐**15 LIABILITIES**Borrowings **V** \$, , ☐ ☐Total member closing account balances
(total of all **CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCES** from Sections F and G) **W** \$, , ☐ ☐Reserve accounts **X** \$, , ☐ ☐Other liabilities **Y** \$, , ☐ ☐**TOTAL LIABILITIES Z** \$, , ☐ ☐Section I: **Taxation of financial arrangements****16 Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)**Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment
from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐Total TOFA gains **H** \$, , ☐ ☐Total TOFA losses **I** \$, , ☐ ☐TOFA transitional balancing adjustment **J** \$, , ☐ ☐**IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed**

Loss

Page 11

— 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.

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 ☐ \$, , .~~xx~~

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? ☒ No ☐ Yes

Product or private ruling information	Code	Year	Number
	G <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/>	I <input type="text"/>

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 2010–11 income year, write **2011**). **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 2011*. **B** ☐

If the trust or fund has an existing election, write the earliest income year specified. If the trust or fund is making one or more elections this year, write the earliest income year being specified and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2011* for each election.

If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R**, and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2011*. **D** ☐

└

⚠ Penalties may be imposed for false or misleading information in addition to penalties relating to any tax shortfalls.

Before making this declaration check to ensure that all income has been disclosed and the annual return, all attached schedules and any additional documents are true and correct in every detail. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the annual return, place all the facts before the ATO.

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 declare that the information on this annual return, including any attached schedules and additional documentation is true and correct. I also authorise the ATO to make any tax refunds to the nominated bank account (if applicable).

Authorised trustee's, director's or public officer's signature

Date / /

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

[illegible]

Phone number

Email address

Non-individual trustee name (if applicable)	

ABN of non-individual trustee

Time taken to prepare and complete this annual 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 annual return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information, refer to the instructions.

I declare that the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2011* 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 / /

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

First given name	Other given names
<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 25px;"></div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 25px;"></div>

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**

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

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SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND ANNUAL RETURN (CONT)



06590611

TAXATION STATISTICS 2010-11

Partnership TFN



5 Business income and expenses

WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY

Income		Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	C		D	
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	A		B	
Assessable government industry payments	E	CODE	F	CODE
Other business income	G		H	
Total business income				
Expenses				
Foreign resident withholding expenses			P	
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses			C	
Superannuation expenses			D	
Cost of sales			E	
Bad debts			F	
Lease expenses			G	
Rent expenses			H	
Total interest expenses			I	
Total royalty expenses			J	
Depreciation expenses			K	
Motor vehicle expenses			L	CODE
Repairs and maintenance			M	
All other expenses			N	
Total expenses – labels P to N			O	
Reconciliation items				
Add: Income reconciliation adjustments			A	
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments			B	
Net income or loss from business		Q	R	S

Tax withheld where ABN not quoted T [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] - ¤

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **U** , , .

F

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN (CONT)

8 Partnerships and trusts**Primary production**Distribution from partnerships **A** , , , .XX / Distribution from trusts **Z** , , , .XX / Deductions relating to distribution in labels **A** and **Z** **S** , , , .XXNet primary production distribution , , , .XX / **Non-primary production**Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income **B** , , , .XX / Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income **R** , , , .XX / Deductions relating to distribution in labels **B** and **R** **T** , , , .XXNet non-primary production distribution , , , .XX /

Distributions of foreign income must be included at item 22 or 23.

Share of credits from incomeShare of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted **C** , , , .XXShare of franking credit from franked dividends **D** , , , .XXShare of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions **E** , , , .XXCredit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts **O** , , , .XXShare of credit for tax withheld from foreign resident withholding **U** , , , .XX**9 Rent**Gross rent **F** , , , .XXInterest deductions **G** , , , .XXCapital works deductions **X** , , , .XXOther rental deductions **H** , , , .XXNet rent , , , .XX / **10 Forestry managed investment scheme income****Q** , , , .XX**11 Gross interest** – including Australian Government loan interest**J** , , , .XXTFN amounts withheld from gross interest **I** , , , .XX**12 Dividends**Unfranked amount **K** , , , .XXFranked amount **L** , , , .XXFranking credit **M** , , , .XXTFN amounts withheld from dividends **N** , , , .XX**14 Other Australian income** – give details

Type of income

 O , , , .XX / **15 Total of items 5 to 14**Add up the boxes. , , , .XX /

06590811

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN (CONT)



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 Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answered **Yes** at label **W**, complete and attach either a *Schedule 25A 2011* or the *International dealings schedule – financial services 2011*.

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 Yes ☐ No ☐

There is no schedule to be completed for 'Transactions with specified countries'.

30 Personal services income

If you answered **Yes** at label **N**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2011*.

Does your income include an individual's personal services income?

N Yes ☐ No ☐

F

Taxation of financial arrangements

31 Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules?

L Yes ☐ No ☐

Total TOFA gains **M** , , , , . ~~XX~~

Total TOFA losses **N** , , , , . ~~XX~~

TOFA transitional balancing adjustment **O** , , , , . ~~XX~~ /

TOFA gains from unrealised movements in the value of financial arrangements **P** , , , , . ~~XX~~

Key financial information

32 All current assets **F** , , , . ~~XX~~

33 Total assets **G** , , , . ~~XX~~

34 All current liabilities **I** , , , . ~~XX~~

35 Total liabilities **J** , , , . ~~XX~~

36 Proprietors' funds **K** , , , . ~~XX~~ /



The following items must be filled in for all partnerships carrying on a business.

37 Business name of main business

[illegible]

38 Business address of main business

[illegible]

Suburb/town

State/territory

Postcode

[illegible]

39	Opening stock	C	-
-----------	----------------------	----------	---

40 Purchases and other costs **B**

41 Closing stock **D**

42 Trade debtors E

43 Trade creditors H

44 Total salary and wage expenses L .☒ /

45 Payments to associated persons M

46 Intangible
depreciating assets N .

47 Other depreciating assets first deducted U .

48 Termination value of intangible depreciating assets

49 Termination value of other depreciating assets W .

50 Deduction for project pool **P**

51 Section 40-880 deduction **X**

52 Small business and general business tax break **F** ☐

53 Fringe benefit employee contributions **T**

54 Interest expenses overseas Q .

55 Royalty expenses overseas R .

57 Deduction for environmental protection expenses **V**

59 Trading stock election ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ F

60 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 2011*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000) **A** , , .

Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years) **B** ,,. 

Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more) **C** , , . ☒

61 Entrepreneurs tax offset Small business entity aggregated turnover **D** [][] . [][] . [][][][] . ~~X~~

E

Net small business entity income	E			.				.							-X	F
----------------------------------	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----------

62 National rental affordability scheme

National rental affordability scheme tax offset entitlement F , , .

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN (CONT)

**64 Income tests**Net financial investment income or loss **G** ,,-/Net rental property income or loss **H** ,,-/**Statement of distribution****65 Statement of distribution**

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 on 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.

PARTNER 1

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.

INDIVIDUAL NAMETitle: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other Surname or family name First given name Other given names **OR****NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)**
Postal addressSuburb/town State/territory Postcode Country if outside Australia (Australia only) (Australia only)Tax file number (TFN) Share of income

Primary production	A	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Non-primary production	B	<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted **C** ,,-Franking credit **D** ,,-TFN amounts withheld **E** ,,-Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts **O** ,,-Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **F** ,,-Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **G** ,,-Share of net small business entity income **H** ,,-Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **I** ,,-Share of net financial investment income or loss **J** ,,-/Share of net rental property income or loss **K** ,,-/

PARTNER 2

INDIVIDUAL NAME

Surname or family name

First given name

Other given names

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

Postal address

Suburb/town

State/territory

Postcode

(Australia only)

(Australia only)

Country if outside Australia

[illegible][illegible]Share of net rental property income or loss **K** , , . /

PARTNER 3

INDIVIDUAL NAME

Surname or family name

First given name

Other given names

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

Postal address

Suburb/town

State/territory

Postcode

--	--	--

Page 10 of 10

Country if outside Australia

[illegible][illegible]

PARTNERSHIP TAX RETURN (CONT)



65 Statement of distribution – continued

PARTNER 4

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.

INDIVIDUAL NAME

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other ☐

Surname or family name

First given name

Other given names

OR

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

Postal address

Suburb/town

State/territory

(Australia only)

Postcode

(Australia only)

Country if outside Australia

Tax file number (TFN)

Share of income Primary production **A**
Non-primary production **B**

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted **C**

Franking credit **D**

TFN amounts withheld **E**

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts **O**

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **F**

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **G**

Share of net small business entity income **H**

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **I** +

Share of net financial investment income or loss **J**

Share of net rental property income or loss **K**



TRUST TAX RETURN



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Trust tax return

2011

Day / Month / Year to Day / Month / Year
or specify period if part year or approved substitute period.



Notes to help you prepare this tax return are provided in the *Trust tax return instructions 2011* (the instructions), available on our website www.ato.gov.au

- WHEN COMPLETING THIS RETURN
- Print clearly, using a black or blue pen.
 - Use BLOCK LETTERS and print one character per box.
- S M / T H S T
- Print X in ALL applicable boxes.

Trust information

Tax file number (TFN) Have you attached any 'other attachments'? Yes No

Name of trust

Australian business number (ABN)

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.

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.

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.

TRUST TAX RETURN (CONT)

**Full name of the trustee to whom notices should be sent**

If the trustee is an individual, print details here.

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other ☐

Surname or family name

First given name

Other given names

If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.

Name

ABN

Daytime contact
phone number

Phone number (include area code)

Family trust election statusIf 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 2010–11 income year write 2011).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 2011*.**Interposed entity election status**If the trustee has an existing election, write the earliest income year specified. If the trustee is making one or more elections this year, write the earliest income year being specified and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2011* for each election.If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R** and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2011*.**Type of trust**Print the code representing the **type** of trust. Print **X** if also an item 1.5 charitable trust in section 50–5 of ITAA 1997. If code **D**, write the date of death. Day / Month / Year**Managed investment trusts**

If the trust is a managed investment trust, has the trustee made an election into capital account treatment?

Yes ☐ No ☐**Is any tax payable by the trustee?**Yes ☐ No ☐**Final tax return** Yes ☐ No ☐**Electronic funds transfer (EFT)**

Provide your financial institution details to have your refund paid directly to your account.

It's faster and simpler to have your refund paid in this way. Write the BSB number, account number and account name below. (For more information see *Trust tax return instructions 2011* available on our website at www.ato.gov.au).

BSB number (must be six digits)

Account number

Account name (for example, JQ Citizen. Do not show the account type, such as cheque, savings, mortgage offset)

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** Yes ☐ No ☐**F**

TRUST TAX RETURN (CONT)

Trust TFN **Income** excluding foreign income**5 Business income and expenses**

WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY

Income	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted C	<input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding A	<input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Assessable government industry payments E	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <small>CODE</small>	F <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <small>CODE</small>	<input type="text"/>
Other business income G	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> F
Total business income	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Expenses			
Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	P <input type="text"/>
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	C <input type="text"/>
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>
Cost of sales	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	E <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F <input type="text"/>
Lease expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	G <input type="text"/>
Rent expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/>
Total interest expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	I <input type="text"/>
Total royalty expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	J <input type="text"/>
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	K <input type="text"/>
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	L <input type="text"/>
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	M <input type="text"/>
All other expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	N <input type="text"/>
Total expenses – labels P to N	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	O <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Reconciliation items			
Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	A <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Net income or loss from business Q	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	R <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	S <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>

6 Tax withheldTax withheld where ABN not quoted **T** ,, ☒Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **U** ,, ☒**7 Credit for interest on early payments**

– amount of interest

W ,, **F**

TRUST TAX RETURN (CONT)

**8 Partnerships and trusts****Primary production**Distribution from partnerships **A** , , , .XX / Distribution from trusts **Z** , , , .XX / Deductions relating to distribution in labels **A** and **Z** **S** , , , .XXNet primary production distribution , , , .XX / **Non-primary production**Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income **B** , , , .XX / Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income **R** , , , .XX / Deductions relating to distribution in labels **B** and **R** **T** , , , .XXNet non-primary production distribution , , , .XX / 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** , , , .XXShare of franking credit from franked dividends **D** , , , .XXShare of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions **E** , , , .XXCredit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts **O** , , , .XXShare of credit for tax withheld from foreign resident withholding **U** , , , .XX**9 Rent**Gross rent **F** , , , .XXInterest deductions **G** , , , .XXCapital works deductions **X** , , , .XXOther rental deductions **H** , , , .XXNet rent , , , .XX / **10 Forestry managed investment scheme income****Q** , , , .XX**11 Gross interest** – including Australian Government loan interest**J** , , , .XXTFN amounts withheld from gross interest **I** , , , .XX**12 Dividends**Unfranked amount **K** , , , .XXFranked amount **L** , , , .XXFranking credit **M** , , , .XXTFN amounts withheld from dividends **N** , , , .XX**13 Superannuation lump sums and employment termination payments**

Death benefit superannuation lump sum where the beneficiary is a non-dependant

Taxed element **V** , , , .XXUntaxed element **W** , , , .XX

Death benefit employment termination payment where the beneficiary is a dependant

Taxable component **X** , , , .XX

Death benefit employment termination payment where the beneficiary is a non-dependant

Taxable component **Y** , , , .XX

Page 5

TRUST TAX RETURN (CONT)



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 Yes ☐ No ☐

Listed country **M** , , .XX

Section 404 country **U** , , .XX

Unlisted country **X** , , .XX

If you answered **Yes** at label **S**, complete and attach either a *Schedule 25A 2011* or the *International dealings schedule – financial services 2011*. Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2011*?

23 Other assessable foreign source income – other than income shown at item 22

Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2011*?

Gross **B** , , , .XX Net **V** , , , .XX /

Foreign income tax offset **Z** , , .XX

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** , , .XX

24 Total of items 20 to 23

Add the boxes , , , .XX /

25 Tax losses deducted

C , , .XX

26 Total net income or loss

Subtract item 25 from item 24. , , , .XX / **F**

27 Losses information

A *Losses schedule 2011* 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** , , , .XX

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** , , , .XX

28 Landcare and water facility tax offset

Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years **G** , , .XX



The following information must be filled in for all trusts carrying on a business

[illegible][illegible]

Postcode

A

- F

TAXATION STATISTICS 2010-11

BENEFICIARY 1 Tax file number (TFN) Entity code **U**

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Surname or family name

First given name Other given names

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

[illegible][illegible]

Suburb/town _____ State/territory _____ Postcode _____


 Country (if outside Australia) _____ (Australia only) _____ (Australia only)

Country if outside Australia

Date of birth / /

Assessment calculation code **V**

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding	L	
--	---	--

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **N** 

Share of income	Primary production A	<input type="text"/>	-X
	Non-primary production B	<input type="text"/>	-X

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	
--	----------	--

Franking credit **D**

TFN amounts withheld **E**

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts

Net capital gain **F** -X

Attributed foreign income	G	
---------------------------	---	--

Other assessable foreign source income H .~~00~~ /

Foreign income tax offset

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **R**

Share of net small business entity income **M** - 00

s98(3) assessable amount **J**

s98(4) assessable amount **K** .X

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

TB statement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Tax preferred amounts **P** .00

Untaxed part of share of net income	Q	
-------------------------------------	---	--

Distribution from ordinary or statutory income during income year **S**

Total TFN amounts withheld from payments	T		.00
--	---	--	-----

BENEFICIARY 2 Tax file number (TFN) Entity code **U**

[illegible]

Surname or family name

First given name

Other given names

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

Residential address for individuals or business address for non individuals

Suburb/town

State/territory

Postcode

Country if outside Australia

(Australia only)

(Australia only)

Date of birth / /

Assessment calculation code **V**

TFN amounts withheld

E ■

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **L**

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts

O

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **N** ☐

Net capital gain **F** ~~·00~~

Share of Primary production **A** ✖

Attributed foreign income **G**

Non-primary production **B**

Other assessable foreign source income **H**

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	
--	----------	--

Foreign income tax offset 0

Franking credit	D	
-----------------	----------	--

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset

R	
----------	--

Entrepreneurs tax offset information

Share of net small business entity income **M**

Non-resident beneficiary additional information

s98(3) assessable amount **J** 

s98(4) assessable amount **K**

TB statement information

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

TB statement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Tax preferred amounts **P** .X

Untaxed part of share of net income	Q		-X
--	---	--	----

Annual Trustee Payment report information

Distribution from ordinary or statutory income during income year **S**

Total TFN amounts withheld from payments **T**

BENEFICIARY 3 Tax file number (TFN) Entity code **U**

[illegible]

Surname or family name

[illegible]

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

[illegible][illegible]

Suburb/town _____ State/territory _____ Postcode _____

 Country (if outside Australia) _____ (Australia only) _____ (Australia only)

Country if outside Australia

Date of birth / /

Assessment calculation code **V**

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **L** 

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **N**

Share of income	Primary production A	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>
	Non-primary production B	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	
--	----------	--

Franking credit **D**

TFN amounts withheld **E** 

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts

Net capital gain	F	0
------------------	----------	----------

Attributed foreign income	G	
---------------------------	---	--

Other assessable foreign source income H .~~00~~ /

Foreign income tax offset	100
---------------------------	-----

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **R**

Share of net small business entity income **M** -X

s98(3) assessable amount **J** -X

s98(4) assessable amount **K** .00

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

TB statement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Tax preferred amounts **P** -X

Untaxed part of share of net income	Q	
-------------------------------------	---	--

Distribution from ordinary or statutory income during income year **S**

Total TFN amounts withheld from payments	T		-X
--	---	--	----

BENEFICIARY 4 Tax file number (TFN) Entity code **U**

[illegible]

Surname or family name

First given name _____ Other given names _____

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

[illegible][illegible]

Suburb/town	State/territory	Postcode
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Country if outside Australia	(Australia only)	(Australia only)

Country if outside Australia

Date of birth Day / Month / Year

Assessment calculation code **V**

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **L**

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **N** ☐

Share of income	Primary production	A	<input type="text"/>	-X
	Non-primary production	B	<input type="text"/>	-X

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: -8px; right: -8px; background-color: white; padding: 2px;">✖</div> </div>
--	----------	---

Franking credit **D**

TFN amounts withheld	E

Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts **0**

Net capital gain **F** ~~·00~~

Attributed foreign income **G**

Other assessable foreign source income **H** ☒ /

Foreign income tax offset \$ 0

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **R**

Share of net small business entity income **M** .00

s98(3) assessable amount **J**

s98(4) assessable amount **K** 

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

TB statement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Tax preferred amounts **P**

Untaxed part of share of net income	Q		-X
--	---	--	----

Distribution from ordinary or statutory income during income year **S**

Total TFN amounts withheld from payments	T		.00
--	---	--	-----

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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.

Assessment calculation code	V	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>						
Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding	L	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>	TFN amounts withheld	E	<div><div></div><div>.</div></div>			
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	N	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>	Share of credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts	O	<div><div></div><div>.</div></div>			
Share of income	Primary production	A	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>	Loss	<div><div></div></div>	Net capital gain	F	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>
	Non-primary production	B	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>	Loss	<div><div></div></div>	Attributed foreign income	G	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>	Other assessable foreign source income	H	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>	Loss	<div><div></div></div>	
Franking credit	D	<div><div></div><div>.</div></div>	Foreign income tax offset	I	<div><div></div><div>.</div></div>			
Entrepreneurs tax offset information			Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset	R	<div><div></div><div>.</div></div>			
Share of net small business entity income	M	<div><div></div><div>•✕</div></div>					F	

66 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 2011, also presently entitled to a share of the income of another trust? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **F**

If yes, or the answer is not known, furnish the information requested in the instructions.

Is the trust a non-resident trust? Yes ☐ No ☒ derived outside Australia to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. \$,,,.☒ F
Print NIL if applicable.

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IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY.

TAXATION STATISTICS 2010-11

➤ If the employer name and/or postal address has changed, print it exactly as shown on the last FBT return lodged.

❗ A change of name must be supported by a certified copy of the documentary evidence.

First given name	Other given name/s

[illegible]

Country if Outside Australia

[illegible]

Country (if outside Australia)

First given name	Other given name/s
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[illegible]

➤ Provide details below (if applicable) of the person we can contact, if needed, regarding the information in this return.

[illegible]

,

hours

Yes ☐

Account name

$(A + B)$ or C \$. . .

\$. . =

\$, , .

\$. . .

\$, , .

\$. . .

\$. . .

\$. . .

TAXATION STATISTICS 2010-11

FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURN (CONT)

**23 Details of fringe benefits provided**

Type of benefits provided (1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012)	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.

24 Tax agent's declaration

I declare that this return has been prepared in accordance with information provided 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 this return.

Name of tax agent

Tax agent registration number

Signature of tax agent*

Date

 / /

* If the tax agent is a partnership or a company, this declaration must be signed by a person authorised by that partnership or company to sign on its behalf.

25 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

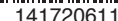
 / /

* 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.



Z



Annual GST return

ARN

Contact phone number

- print clearly using a black pen
- round down to whole dollars (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 report negative figures or use symbols such as +, -, /, \$.

You have chosen to pay GST **annually**. Please complete this form to calculate and pay any amount you owe the ATO, or to calculate any amount the ATO owes you.

You must return this form (even if nil activity) and make any payment by

- 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.

[illegible]

➤ Report GST and any wine equalisation tax and luxury car tax amounts for the period in the Summary section over the page

[JS 20320]



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.

Credit card: payments can be made online or by phone, a card payment fee applies. Go to www.ato.gov.au/howtopay or phone 1300 898 089.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the ATO'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** to organise a direct debit or to get further information.

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 in person at any ATO site or shopfront.**

- 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

Amounts you owe the ATO

Fuel tax credit over claim
(Do not claim in litres) 7C \$ [] [] [] , [] [] [] . [] [] []

$1A + 1C + 1E + 7C$ **8A** \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

[illegible]

$1B + 1D + 1F + 7D$ **8B** \$. .

Is 8A more than 8B?

☐ Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. **This amount is payable to the ATO.**

☐ 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 ATO 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





Australian Government

Australian Taxation Office

Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule

2011

Use in conjunction with company, trust, fund income tax return or the self managed superannuation fund annual return. Refer to *Guide to capital gains tax 2011* available on our website www.ato.gov.au for instructions on how to complete this schedule.

Print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only. Do not use correction fluid or tape. Print one letter or number in each box.

Tax file number (TFN)

Taxpayer's name

Australian business number (ABN)

Part A Capital gains from CGT assets and CGT events

Non-active assets		Capital gains – indexation method		Capital gains – discount method		Other capital gains	
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A			B		C	
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	Y			Z		A	
Real estate	D			E		F	
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	G			H		I	
Collectables	J			K		L	
Hedging financial arrangements				F		H	
Active assets				N		O	
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	M			C		D	
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	B			Q		R	
Real estate	P			T		U	
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	S						
Add amounts at A to S above and write the total at V below.		V		Add amounts at B to T above and write the total at W below.		Add amounts at C to U above and write the total at X below.	
Total current year capital gains (CYCG)	V			W		X	

Part B Current year capital losses (CYCL) from CGT assets and CGT events – other than capital losses from collectables

[illegible]

Part D Applying capital losses against current year capital gains

[illegible]

Part E Current year capital gains (CYCG) after applying capital losses

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Other capital gains
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"/> <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"/>
Non-active assets	.00	.00	.00
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"/> <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"/>
Active assets	.00	.00	.00
Add amounts at A and D above and write the total at G below.			
G	<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"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Totals – CYCG after applying capital losses	.00	.00	.00

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE (CONT)

Part F Applying the CGT discount on capital gains

Capital gains – discount method

From non-active assets

J

From active assets

K

Part G Applying the CGT concessions for small business

Capital gains – indexation method

Small business active asset reduction

L

Small business retirement exemption

O

Small business rollover

R

Capital gains – discount method

M

P

S

Other capital gains

N

Q

T

F

Part H Calculating net capital gain

Add amounts at L to R above and write the total at A below.

A

Deduct the amount at A above from the amount at G in part E on page 2 and write the result at D below.

D

Add amounts at J to S above and write the total at B below.

B

Deduct the amount at B above from the amount at H in part E on page 2 and write the result at E below.

E

Add amounts at N to T above and write the total at C below.

C

Deduct the amount at C above from the amount at I in part E on page 2 and write the result at F below.

F

Net capital gain (D + E + F) G Transfer the amount at G to A on your tax return.

Part I Unapplied net capital losses (UNCL) carried forward to later income years

UNCL from collectables

H

UNCL from all other CGT assets and CGT events

I

Add amounts at H and I and write the total at V on your tax return.

V

Part J Small business 15-year exemption

Exempt capital gains

J

CGT asset or CGT event code

K

F

Part K Scrip-for-scrip rollover for exchanging taxpayer

Rollover chosen?

A

Yes

No

Print X in the appropriate box.

Original interests cost base

B

Replacement interests market value

C

Cash and other considerations

D

Part L Scrip-for-scrip rollover for acquiring entity – to be completed by companies and trusts only

L

[illegible]

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**

Taxpayer's declaration

If the schedule is not lodged with the income tax return you are required to sign and date the schedule.

Before making this declaration check to ensure that all required information has been disclosed and is true and correct in every detail.

The income tax law imposes heavy penalties for false or misleading statements in tax returns. For further information refer to the instruction guide.

DECLARATION

I declare that the information in this schedule and additional documentation is true and correct.

Signature

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on November 10, 2015

Date / /

Day / /

Month / /

Year

Contact person

[illegible]

PAGE 4

IN CONFIDENCE – when completed



www.ato.gov.au

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT (CONT)

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 \$.00

Varied amount payable for the quarter T9 \$.00

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 \$.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

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 \$.00

Varied amount payable for the quarter F3 \$.00

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 ATO 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 ATO

GST on sales or GST instalment 1A \$.00

Wine equalisation tax 1C \$.00

Luxury car tax 1E \$.00

PAYG tax withheld 4 \$.00

PAYG income tax instalment 5A \$.00

FBT instalment 6A \$.00

Deferred company/fund instalment 7 \$.00

1A + 1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7 8A \$.00

Amounts the ATO owes you

GST on purchases 1B \$.00

Wine equalisation tax refundable 1D \$.00

Luxury car tax refundable 1F \$.00

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation 5B \$.00

Credit from FBT instalment variation 6B \$.00

1B + 1D + 1F + 5B + 6B 8B \$.00

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 ATO.

☐ 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 +, -, /, \$

Return this completed form to

HRS MINS

Estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.

Variation codes (T4)	
Reason for varying	T4 code
Change in investments	21
Current business structure not continuing	22
Significant change in trading conditions	23
Internal business restructure	24
Change in legislation or product mix	25
Financial market changes	26
Use of income tax losses	27

F1	\$	
----	----	--

Estimated FBT for the year

F2 \$, , .~~00~~

Varied amount payable for the quarter **F3** \$,.

Reason code for variation **F4**

Amounts the ATO owes you

[illegible]

PAYG income tax instalment **5A** \$ [] [] [] , [] [] [] [] .00

FBT instalment	6A	\$.00
----------------	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

Deferred company/fund instalment 7 \$ [][][][][][][][] .00

$4 + 5A + 6A + 7$ **\$A** \$ [][][][][][][][] .00

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation **5B** \$ [] [] [], [] [] []. [] [] [].00

Credit from FBT instalment variation **6B** \$ [][] , [][] .~~[][]~~

[illegible]

☐ Yes, then write the result of **8A minus 8B** at 9. **This amount is payable to the ATO.**

☐ 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).

[illegible]

! Do not use symbols such as +, −, /, \$

Signature

Date / /

Return this completed form to

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MINS

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! Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning **13 28 66**. The ATO 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

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