

Self-managed superannuation fund annual return instructions 2014

To help you complete the self-managed superannuation fund
annual return for 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014



For more information
go to ato.gov.au



PRIVACY

The ATO is authorised to ask for information on the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*, the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*, the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. We use this information to help us administer the superannuation and taxation laws and for statistical purposes. If you do not provide this information, there may be a delay in processing this annual return.

Where authorised by law to do so, we may give the information in this annual return to other government agencies, including assistance agencies such as the Department of Human Services, regulatory bodies such as the Australian Securities and Investment Commission and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, law enforcement agencies and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

We are authorised by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to request tax file numbers (TFNs). We use TFNs to identify funds and members in our records. It is not an offence not to provide a TFN. However, if you do not provide a TFN, there may be a delay in processing your annual return.

If you have an Australian business number (ABN), some information on this form is collected for the purpose of the *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999*. We use the information to update your details on the Australian Business Register (ABR). Where authorised by law, we may make selected information publicly available and may pass on certain information to other Commonwealth, state and local government agencies. You can find details of the agencies regularly receiving information from the ABR at abr.gov.au. You can also phone us on **13 28 66** between 8:00am and 6:00pm, Monday to Friday to request a list of the agencies.

If you are the person authorised to sign this annual return, we ask you for some personal information such as your name and contact details. That information allows us to contact you if we require more information on what you have provided on this annual return.

We also provide taxpayer information to treaty partners overseas under international tax agreements with many other countries. There is more information about these treaties at ato.gov.au

Our privacy policy is at ato.gov.au. The policy contains important information about your privacy, including information about how you can access and seek correction of information we hold about you, how you may complain about a breach of the Australian Privacy Principles and how we will deal with any privacy complaint. You can contact us, if you have any questions, at ato.gov.au or **13 28 61** or **GPO Box 9990** in the capital city of your state or territory.

PUBLICATIONS AND SERVICES

To find out how to get a publication referred to in these instructions and for information about our other services, see **Publications, taxation determinations and rulings** on page 79.

RECORD KEEPING

SMSFs must keep records, in English, in writing or electronically. The records must be in a form that we can access and understand. Generally, SMSFs must keep all relevant records for at least five years but this period may be longer in certain circumstances.

See **Record-keeping requirements** on page 69 for further details and references.

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

We are committed to providing you with accurate, consistent and clear information to help you understand your rights and entitlements and meet your obligations.

If you follow our information in this publication and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we must still apply the law correctly. If that means you owe us money, we must ask you to pay it but we will not charge you a penalty. Also, if you acted reasonably and in good faith we will not charge you interest.

If you make an honest mistake in trying to follow our information in this publication and you owe us money as a result, we will not charge you a penalty. However, we will ask you to pay the money, and we may also charge you interest. If correcting the mistake means we owe you money, we will pay it to you. We will also pay you any interest you are entitled to.

If you feel that this publication does not fully cover your circumstances, or you are unsure how it applies to you, you can seek further assistance from us.

We regularly revise our publications to take account of any changes to the law, so make sure that you have the latest information. If you are unsure, you can check for more recent information on our website at ato.gov.au or contact us.

This publication was current at **June 2014**.

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INTRODUCTION

Self-managed superannuation funds (SMSFs), and only SMSFs, must use the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014*.

An entity needs to lodge a *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* if it was a self-managed superannuation fund at the end of 2013–14 or was wound up during 2013–14. For a definition of a 'Self-managed superannuation funds' see page 4.

SMSFs must lodge a *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* even if they were:

- a non-complying SMSF in 2013–14
- established during 2013–14
- wound up during 2013–14.

Superannuation funds that are not SMSFs at the end of 2013–14 must use the *Fund income tax return 2014* (NAT 71287) and, where required, a separate *Super member contributions statement* (NAT 71334).

These instructions will help you complete the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* (NAT 71226). This publication is not a guide to income tax or superannuation law. Seek help from us or a recognised tax adviser if this publication does not fully cover your circumstances.

The SMSF annual return is more than an income tax return. It also requires you to provide important regulatory information and contributions information about each member. All SMSFs need to lodge an SMSF annual return with us each year to:

- report income tax
- report superannuation regulatory information
- report member contributions
- pay the SMSF supervisory levy.

WHAT'S NEW?

The following changes have been made in the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014*.

Changes to the SMSF supervisory levy

On 1 July 2013 the arrangements for paying the SMSF supervisory levy changed. Before 1 July 2013 the supervisory levy was paid in arrears (for the previous income year). The supervisory levy is now paid in advance.

As a transitional arrangement, the SMSF supervisory levy for the 2013–14 financial year is being paid over two years: \$130 with the 2013 SMSF annual return and \$129 with the 2014 SMSF annual return. This is in addition to the supervisory levy amount that would ordinarily be payable with the annual return. **Table 1** describes the supervisory levy amounts to be paid between 2013 and 2015.

TABLE 1: SMSF supervisory levy payments from 2012–13 to 2014–15 for existing funds

SMSF annual return year	Supervisory levy amounts to be paid	Total payable
2013	\$191 for 2012–13 (in arrears)	\$321
	\$130 for 2013–14 (in advance)	
2014	\$129 for 2013–14 (in arrears)	\$388
	\$259 for 2014–15 (in advance)	
2015	\$259 for 2015–16 (in advance)	\$259

For information about the SMSF supervisory levy amounts payable by SMSFs that were established or wound up in 2013–14, see *SMSF supervisory levy* at ato.gov.au

The following changes have been made to the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* to assist with the calculation of the supervisory levy:

- Item **5** in **section A** now has two parts: **A Is this an amendment to the SMSF's 2014 return?** and **B Is this the first required return for a newly registered SMSF?**
- The following label has been added to item **13** section **D**: **N Supervisory levy adjustment for new funds.**

Changes to contribution reporting following a rollover

In **Sections F and G** 'Member information', the SMSF must report all contributions that it received for members and former members during the 2013–14 financial year, even if some or all of those contributions are rolled over to another fund before the end of the 2013–14 financial year.

To reflect this change to contribution reporting when a rollover occurs, **P** and **Q** in the 'member information' sections have been renamed to remove references to 'rolled in' and 'rolled out' contributions in **A to M**:

- **P** has been renamed 'Inward rollovers and transfers'
- **Q** has been renamed 'Outward rollovers and transfers'.

Instructions for each of those contribution labels (**A to M**) have also been revised to remove references to reporting contributions forming part of a rollover to the SMSF and not reporting contributions forming part of a rollover from the SMSF to another fund. For more information, see instructions for **P** and **Q** in **Section F** on pages 54–6.

Other changes to the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014*

- As a result of the introduction of the SMSF auditor number at item **6 SMSF auditor** in **Section A**, the **Professional body code** and **Membership number** labels are no longer required and have been removed from item **6**.
- In 2014 you do not need to complete a *Losses schedule 2014* because the SMSF has a foreign tax loss. However you still need to complete a losses schedule if the SMSF has a total loss of more than \$100,000.

- The following labels are now mandatory:
 - **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions** item 11
 - **O Taxable income or loss** item 12
 - **A Taxable income** item 13
 - **T1 Tax on taxable income** item 13
 - **J Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions** item 13
 - **T5 Tax payable** item 13
 - **I Tax offset refunds** item 13.

You must include an amount at these labels even if it is zero.

Penalties for SMSFs

From 1 July 2014, administrative penalties are imposed for contraventions by SMSF trustees of specified provisions of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SISA). Notes have been added to each of the relevant provisions to explain that the SISA imposes an administrative penalty for contravention of the provision in relation to an SMSF (see subsections 34(1) and 35B(6), section 35B, subsections 65(1), 67(1) and 84(1), section 103, subsections 104(1), 104A(2), 105(1), 106(1), 106A(1), 124(1), 254(1) and 347A(5) and Part 20 of the SISA). We can also direct an SMSF trustee, or director of a body corporate SMSF trustee, to take action to correct the contravention or participate in education.

The penalty and education costs must be paid personally by the trustee. The penalty or education costs cannot be paid using the assets of the SMSF and the trustee, or director of a corporate trustee, cannot seek reimbursement for the penalty from the SMSF.

Insurance

From 1 July 2014 a trustee is prohibited from providing insured benefits that are not consistent with the conditions of release in the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994* (SISR) for death, terminal medical condition, permanent incapacity and temporary incapacity. The prohibition does not apply to the continued provision of insured benefits to members who joined a fund before 1 July 2014 and were covered in respect of that insured benefit before 1 July 2014 or to the provision of benefits under an approval that has been granted. This may require certain amendments to be made to the fund rules or the rules may be taken to be amended. For more information see regulation 4.07D of the SISR.

From 1 July 2013, a regulated superannuation fund such as an SMSF that did not self-insure on 1 July 2013 is no longer able to self-insure. If on 1 July 2013 the fund does self-insure in relation to a particular risk the fund may no longer self-insure in relation to that risk on and after 1 July 2016. This provides a three year transitional period for funds to move from self-insurance to external insurance arrangements. This may require certain amendments to be made to the fund rules or the rules may be taken to be amended. For more information see regulation 4.07E of the SISR.

Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)

Changes have been made to clarify the operation of the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA) rules. For more information about these rules see the *Guide to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA) rules* at ato.gov.au/tofa

Scrip for scrip rollover

The small business connected entity test in Subdivision 328-C of the ITAA 1997 and the scrip for scrip stakeholder tests in section 124-783 of the ITAA 1997 now apply having regard only to the legal ownership of the relevant interest, rather than to who benefits from the interest. As a result, the tests apply to interests held by superannuation funds in the same way that they apply to other types of entities.

Preventing dividend washing

In the 2013 Budget, the Government announced its intention to prevent dividend washing. This is to be achieved by inserting a specific integrity rule into the tax law that would apply from 1 July 2013. Dividend washing is a practice through which you seek to claim two sets of franking credits by selling and then effectively repurchasing the same parcel of shares using a special Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) market.

At the time of publication these changes had not become law. For more information about the measure and the progress of this legislation, go to ato.gov.au/preventingdividendwashing

Low income super contributions

The Minerals Resource Rent Tax Repeal and Other Measures Bill 2013, which is currently before Parliament, seeks to repeal the low income superannuation contribution for financial years starting on or after 1 July 2013. At the time of publication these changes had not become law.

Conservation tillage tax offset

The Clean Energy Legislation (Carbon Tax Repeal) Bill 2013, which is currently before Parliament, seeks to repeal the refundable tax offset for conservation tillage with the effect that taxpayers who first use or install an eligible no-till seeder from 1 July 2014 will not be entitled to claim the conservation tillage offset. At the time of publication these changes had not become law.

COMPLETING AND LODGING THE ANNUAL RETURN

You must answer all questions which:

- apply to you
- are mandatory, or
- require a **yes** or **no** answer.

Where a question is not mandatory and does not apply to you, leave the answer box blank.

Where a question requires a **yes** or **no** answer, print **X** in the relevant box.

Print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS, using a black pen.

Print one character per box and do not write outside the boxes provided.

Do not use correction fluid or tape: if you make an error on the annual return you will need to get a new annual return and start again.

You may photocopy the annual return for the SMSF's records but you must send us the original.

SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

Generally a superannuation fund with more than one member is an SMSF if:

- the fund has two to four members
- no member of the fund is an employee of another member of the fund unless they are related
- each member of the fund is a trustee and each trustee is a member of the fund, and
- no trustee of the fund receives any remuneration for their services as a trustee of the fund.

Alternatively, an SMSF with more than one member can have a company as a trustee (known as a corporate trustee) if:

- the fund has two to four members
- each member of the fund is a director of the company and each director of the company is a member of the fund
- no member of the fund is an employee of another member of the fund unless they are related
- the company does not receive any remuneration for its services as a trustee, and
- no director of the company receives any remuneration for their services as a director of that company.

A superannuation fund with only one member is an SMSF if:

- the member of the fund is a trustee and there is a second trustee who is either a relative of the member or is not the member's employer, or
- a company is the trustee of the fund and the member is the sole director of the company or there is a second director of the company and that other director is a relative of the member or is not the member's employer, and
- no remuneration is received by a trustee or director for their services to the fund.

The purpose of an SMSF

The 'sole purpose' of an SMSF is to provide benefits for:

- fund members on or after their retirement
- fund members on or after reaching their preservation age, or
- dependants of fund members or the member's legal personal representative in the case of the member's death before retirement or reaching their preservation age.

An SMSF cannot report 'zero' assets unless the fund has wound up. An SMSF is a trust and must have assets to legally exist. Trustees of SMSFs that cease to hold any assets must wind up the fund and then notify us that the fund has been wound up.

SMSF supervisory levy

SMSFs pay an annual supervisory levy. The supervisory levy to be paid with the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* is \$388. This includes half of the supervisory levy (\$129) for 2013–14 and the full supervisory levy (\$259) for 2014–15. For more information about this payment arrangement, see 'Changes to the SMSF supervisory levy' on page 2.

SMSF Regulation

We regulate SMSFs that have elected to be regulated superannuation funds under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SISA). For more information see *How your self managed super fund is regulated at ato.gov.au*

Complying SMSFs

The compliance status of an SMSF affects how you report income and the tax rates that apply. An SMSF that is an Australian superannuation fund (see page 7) is a complying superannuation fund unless we issue it with a **Notice of non-compliance**. If the SMSF is regulated and it has not received a notice of non-compliance, then the SMSF is a complying superannuation fund.

A tax rate of 45% applies to the taxable income of non-complying SMSFs (see **Appendix 3: Tax rates** on page 78). Further, in the year that an SMSF becomes a non-complying SMSF, the SMSF will typically pay additional tax as a result of that change in its status. For more information see **T Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund** item 11 on page 24.

For more detailed information about SMSFs and your obligations as the trustee of an SMSF go to ato.gov.au/smsf or see:

- *Running a self-managed super fund* (NAT 11032)
- *Paying benefits from a self-managed super fund* (NAT 74124)
- *Winding up a self-managed super fund* (NAT 8107)
- *How your self-managed super fund is regulated* (NAT 71454)

LODGING THE ANNUAL RETURN, SCHEDULES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

You can lodge the SMSF annual return either:

- electronically
- on the paper form *Self-managed super fund annual return 2014* (NAT 71226).

Lodging electronically

Trustees or their tax agents can lodge via standard business reporting (SBR). Tax agents can also lodge the annual return using the electronic lodgment service (ELS).

To lodge using SBR you need:

- commercial accounting software that supports SBR-lodgment of the SMSF annual return
- an AUSKey.

To find out more about SBR, see sbr.gov.au

Lodging using the paper form

The only postal address for lodgment of this annual return is:

Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 9845
IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY

The address must appear as shown above.

Only the following schedules are to be attached to the annual return, if required:

- *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2014* (NAT 3423)
- *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* (NAT 2787)
- *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* (NAT 2788)
- *Losses schedule 2014* (NAT 3425)
- *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* (NAT 3422)
- any elections required by *Taxation Ruling IT 2624 – Income tax: company self assessment; elections and other notifications; additional (penalty) tax; false or misleading statement*.

However you may have to complete other schedules or documents:

- keep these schedules or documents with the SMSF's tax records
- do **not** send these schedules or documents with the annual return
- sign and date the schedule or document as required.

These schedules or documents are described further on pages 67–8.

LODGMET DUE DATE

The requirement to lodge an annual return, the due date, and the acceptable method for lodging the return, statements and schedules are set out in the legislative instrument for the lodgment of returns, which is registered on the *Federal Register of Legislative Instruments* at comlaw.gov.au

For SMSFs, the statutory due date for lodgment is 31 October 2014, however some SMSFs may be allowed a later lodgment date. Most SMSFs will have a different due date if the return is lodged by a tax agent as part of their lodgment program. For more information on lodgment due dates, see *SMSF annual returns* at ato.gov.au

If you do not lodge the SMSF's annual return, along with all the required information and schedules, by the due date, a penalty for failing to lodge on time may apply. See **Penalties and interest** charges below.

You must also keep records so that the information reported on the annual return can be verified at a later date, if required. See **Record-keeping requirements** on page 69.

Do not attach any payments to the annual return. Payment options are on pages 82–3.

PENALTIES AND INTEREST CHARGES

The law imposes penalties on the trustees of SMSFs for:

- failing to lodge the annual return on time and in the approved form
- making a false or misleading statement in a material particular, even if there is no shortfall amount
- having a shortfall amount for underreporting a liability or over-claiming a credit that is caused by taking a position that is not reasonably arguable
- failing to provide an annual return from which the Commissioner can determine a liability
- obtaining a scheme benefit
- failing to produce and keep proper minutes and records
- preventing access to premises and documents, and
- failing to retain or produce declarations.

A penalty for a false or misleading statement can apply whether or not the statement gives rise to a shortfall amount. Knowingly answering a question incorrectly will be treated as a more serious offence than answering carelessly. SMSF trustees have ultimate responsibility for the fund, regardless of whether or not the trustees use professional services such as administration providers, tax agents or other financial advisers.

Penalties will not apply, if:

- the trustee of the SMSF and their agent (if applicable) made a mistake and they took reasonable care in connection with making the statement; or
- the trustee of the SMSF gave their registered tax agent all relevant taxation information and the agent makes a false or misleading statement due to a lack of reasonable care by the agent.

The trustee of an SMSF is liable for general interest charge (GIC) if:

- tax, penalties or shortfall interest charges (SIC) remain unpaid after the due date for payment, or
- a variation of a pay as you go (PAYG) instalment rate or amount is less than 85% of the rate or amount which would have covered the SMSF's actual liability for the year.

The trustee of an SMSF is liable for the SIC if the SMSF's income tax assessment is amended and its liability increased. Generally, the SIC accrues on the extra tax payable from the due date of the original assessment until the day before the assessment is amended.

SECTION A: FUND INFORMATION

In this section you will provide general information about the SMSF and its current status.

1 TAX FILE NUMBER (TFN)

Print the TFN of the SMSF in the boxes provided on page 1 of the annual return. You also need to print the TFN of the SMSF in the boxes at the top of pages 3, 5 and 7.

The ATO is authorised by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to request your TFN. We will use your TFN to identify you in our records. It is not an offence not to provide your TFN. However, if you do not provide your TFN, there may be a delay in processing your annual return. For more information about privacy and your TFN, see 'Privacy' on inside of front cover.

2 NAME OF SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND (SMSF)

Print the current name of the SMSF exactly as it appears on the SMSF's trust deed or other constituent document.

For subsequent annual returns, the name of the SMSF should be consistent from year to year unless the name changes.

If the name of the SMSF is legally changed, you must advise us of the change by updating it at abr.gov.au or completing a *Change of details for superannuation entities* (NAT 3036) at the time the change is made.

3 AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBER (ABN)

Print the ABN of the SMSF in the boxes provided. If the SMSF does not have an ABN, leave this blank.

We strongly encourage SMSFs without ABNs to apply for one at abr.gov.au or by lodging an *Application for ABN registration for superannuation entities* (NAT 2944) with us.

The ABN is a unique business identifier which will ultimately be used for all dealings with the Australian Government. It is also available to state, territory and local government regulatory bodies. Identification for tax law purposes is only one of the purposes of the ABN. For more information about privacy and your ABN, see 'Privacy' inside of front cover.

4 CURRENT POSTAL ADDRESS


We will use this address to send you correspondence. Abbreviate 'care of' to 'C/-' only.

5 ANNUAL RETURN STATUS

Print **X** in the appropriate boxes at **A** and **B**.

By answering **Yes at A** you are indicating that this return is an amendment. If you need to amend a previously lodged SMSF annual return, you should lodge a fully completed annual return. We will contact you if you answer **Yes** and we do not have an original annual return for the 2013–14 income year.

By answering **Yes at B** you are indicating that this is the first required return for a newly registered SMSF.

 If you are lodging or amending a newly registered SMSF's first required return you must complete **N Supervisory levy adjustment for new funds in Section D: Income tax calculation statement.**

6 SMSF AUDITOR

SMSFs are required to be audited every income year that they operate, even if no contributions or payments were made in that income year. If the audit has not been completed, we will not accept the annual return. You will be contacted and requested to have the audit completed prior to re-lodging the annual return. If the requirement to re-lodge causes the annual return to be lodged late, we may penalise the SMSF for failing to lodge on time.

You must ensure you engage an auditor who is registered as an SMSF auditor with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). You should use the public register maintained by ASIC at asic.gov.au to ensure your auditor is registered.

Your appointed auditor must provide you with a completed and signed *Self-managed superannuation fund independent auditor's report* (NAT 11466) for the relevant reporting year before you can lodge this annual return. Necessary details to complete item **6** should be available from this report.

Auditor's name


Title: Print **X** in the appropriate box to indicate the title of the auditor who has completed the audit report, or print a different title in the **Other** box.

Name: Print the full name of the auditor, that is, family name and given names in the separate rows of boxes.

SMSF Auditor Number: Registered auditors are issued with an SMSF Auditor Number (SAN). You must print the auditor's SAN in the boxes provided.

Auditor's phone number: Print the 10 digit phone number, including the area code, of the SMSF auditor.

Postal address: Print the complete postal address of the SMSF auditor.

 Not providing the SMSF's auditor details, or providing invalid details, could indicate that the compulsory SMSF audit has not taken place. Consequently we might consider that you have not lodged a valid annual return. We may contact the SMSF auditor.

A Date audit was completed

Write at **A** the date the audit was completed.

B Was Part B of the audit report qualified?

If the auditor has qualified the **Part B: Compliance report** section of the audit report, print **X** in the **Yes** box at **B**. Otherwise, print **X** in the **No** box.

If you answer **No** to this question and the audit report has been qualified at the time of lodgment of the annual return, penalties may be imposed on the SMSF trustees for making a false or misleading statement.

Do not answer **Yes** if the only reason the auditor qualified the report is because they were unable to ascertain or confirm the information provided to them that is historical (for example, opening account balances).

C If the audit report was qualified, have the reported compliance issues been rectified?

If, at the time of lodging this annual return, the trustee has rectified the reported compliance issue(s), print **X** in the **Yes** box at **C**. Otherwise, print **X** in the **No** box. This question is mandatory.

7 ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER

Direct refund

We need the SMSF's financial institution details to pay any refund owing to the SMSF, even if you have provided the SMSF's financial institution details to us before. We do not issue refunds to a trustee's personal account.

Complete the following:

- SMSF's bank state branch (BSB) number; this six-digit number identifies the financial institution (do not include spaces or hyphens)
- SMSF account number; this should not have more than nine characters (do not include spaces)
- SMSF account name; in most cases, the account name of the SMSF should be shown on the bank account records. It should include spaces between each word and between initials. If the SMSF account name exceeds 32 characters, provide the first 32 characters only.

8 STATUS OF SMSF

A Australian superannuation fund

For an SMSF to be a complying superannuation fund it must be an 'Australian superannuation fund'.

An SMSF is an Australian superannuation fund if it satisfies all three of these tests:

- the SMSF was established in Australia, or at least one of the SMSF's assets is located in Australia, and
- the central management and control of the SMSF is ordinarily in Australia, and
- either
 - the SMSF has no active members, or
 - it has active members who are Australian residents and who hold at least 50% of:
 - the total market value of the SMSF's assets attributable to superannuation interests held by active members, or
 - the sum of the amounts that would be payable to or in respect of active members if they voluntarily ceased to be members.

Provided the SMSF satisfies all these tests at the same time at any point in the income year then, for income tax purposes, it is an Australian superannuation fund for the entire income year. However, to be a complying superannuation fund in an income year these three tests must be met throughout the income year.

A member is considered to be an **active member** of an SMSF if:

- they are a contributor to the SMSF, or
- contributions to the SMSF have been made on their behalf and they are not covered by the next paragraph (specifying who is not an active member).

A member on whose behalf contributions have been made to the SMSF is **not an active member** if:

- they are not a resident of Australia, and
- they have ceased to be a contributor, and
- the only contributions that were made on their behalf after they ceased to be an Australian resident were for a time when they were an Australian resident.

The **central management and control** of an SMSF is ordinarily in Australia if the SMSF's strategic and high level decisions are regularly made in Australia. These decisions are generally made by the trustees of the SMSF.

The SMSF will continue to meet the central management and control requirement in cases where the SMSF's central management and control is **temporarily** (for a period of 2 years or less) outside Australia. However, if the central management and control of the SMSF is **permanently** outside Australia, it will not meet this requirement.

Print **X** in the **No** box at **A** if the SMSF does not meet the above definition of Australian superannuation fund at any time during the income year.

If the SMSF does not meet the above definition of Australian superannuation fund throughout the income year, the SMSF will lose its complying superannuation fund status, and a tax rate of 45% will apply to the SMSF's taxable income for the income year. Further, in the year that an SMSF becomes a non-complying SMSF, the SMSF will typically pay additional tax as a result of that change in its status. For more information see **T Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund** item **11** on page 24. For more information about 'complying superannuation funds', see 'Self-managed super funds' on page 4.

If you are the trustee of an SMSF and you are planning on going overseas, we suggest that you seek professional advice regarding the residency of the SMSF.

For more information on the definition of an 'Australian superannuation fund', see *Taxation Ruling TR 2008/9 Income tax: meaning of 'Australian superannuation fund' in subsection 295-95(2) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

B Fund benefit structure

Print at **B** the appropriate code from **table 2** that best describes the 'benefit structure' of the SMSF.

TABLE 2: SMSF benefit structure

Code	Definition of SMSF benefit structure
A	An SMSF is an accumulation fund if the SMSF provides its members with a benefit which is the total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ specifically defined contributions to the SMSF plus ■ earnings on those contributions minus ■ any costs attributed to the member. <p>This SMSF is considered an accumulation fund even if the SMSF or any of its accounts is supporting a superannuation income stream benefit.</p>
D	An SMSF is a defined benefit fund if the SMSF provides its members with a benefit that is calculated from a formula based on a combination of factors, including the years of membership in the SMSF and average salary level over a specific time.
E	An SMSF is a hybrid fund if it has a combination of both accumulation and defined benefit members.

Most SMSFs will use code **A**. SMSFs cannot use code **D** unless they were paying a defined benefit pension to a member before 12 May 2004.

C Does the fund trust deed allow acceptance of the Government's Super Co-contribution and Low Income Super Contribution?

Print **X** in the appropriate box. If the SMSF trust deed allows the SMSF to accept super co-contributions and low income super contributions for all eligible members select **Yes**, otherwise select **No**.

9 WAS THE FUND WOUND UP DURING THE INCOME YEAR?

Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Date on which the fund was wound up

If you answered **Yes**, write the date the SMSF was wound up.

The date the SMSF was wound up must be between the first day of the income year and the last day of the income year of this lodgment. The date must not be a date in the future.

Have all tax lodgment and payment obligations been met?

If the SMSF was wound up during the income year, print **X** in the **Yes** box only if the trustees:

- paid all outstanding debts
- paid out or transferred all member benefits
- lodged all previous year annual returns.



If the fund was wound up during the income year, you must complete **M Supervisory levy adjustment for wound up funds** at **Section D: Income tax calculation statement**.

For more detailed information about your obligations when winding up an SMSF see *Winding up a self-managed super fund* at ato.gov.au/smsf

10 EXEMPT CURRENT PENSION INCOME

Ordinary income and statutory income that a complying SMSF earns from assets held to provide for superannuation income stream benefits is exempt from income tax, unless it is non-arm's length income or it is assessable contributions.

Income that is exempt is referred to as exempt current pension income (ECPI).

There are two methods for working out the amount of ECPI you can claim:

- segregated assets method
- unsegregated assets method.

For more information on ECPI, see:

- **Y Exempt current pension income** in **Section B: Income**, page 26
- *Self-managed super funds and tax exemptions on pension assets* at ato.gov.au

If the SMSF paid an income stream to one or more members during the year print **X** in the **Yes** box and print the total amount of exempt current pension income at **A**. Otherwise, print **X** in the **No** box. It is mandatory to complete these details.

Before you enter the amount of the SMSF's ECPI, see the instructions on calculating ECPI at **Y Exempt current pension income** in **Section B: Income** on page 26.

Method used to calculate ECPI

If you answered **Yes**, you must print **X** in the appropriate box (**B** or **C**) for the type of method used to calculate ECPI (**B** for segregated assets method or **C** for unsegregated assets method).

If the complying SMSF is in full pension phase (see **Section B: Income**) for the entire income year and has no non-arm's length income print **X** in the 'segregated assets method' box **B** as in this case we accept that an SMSF is not required to identify particular assets as being dedicated to funding superannuation income stream benefits (and therefore an actuarial certificate is not required).

If you selected **C Unsegregated assets method** print **X** in the **Yes** box at **D** if you obtained an actuarial certificate that certifies the proportion of income that is exempt. Otherwise, leave it blank.

Other income that is assessable

If the SMSF has income that is assessable, print **X** in the **Yes** box at **E** and proceed to **Section B: Income**. Otherwise print **X** in the **No** box and proceed to **Section C: Deductions and non-deductible expenses**.

SECTION B: INCOME

This section deals with all income the SMSF received, or was entitled to receive, during the 2013–14 income year.

Do not show cents for any amount you write at this section on your annual return.



Do not complete this section if the SMSF:

- was a complying SMSF
- was in **full pension phase for the entire income year**; and
- had no **assessable income**.

An SMSF that does not have to complete **Section B** may still be entitled to claim tax offsets see **Section D: Income tax calculation statement**.

An SMSF is in **full pension phase for the entire income year** if all of the SMSF members have been receiving an allocated pension, market-linked income stream or account-based income stream for the entire income year and the combined account balances supporting these income streams is **equal to** the market value of the SMSF's **total** assets.

However, even if an SMSF is in full pension phase for an entire income year it may still have assessable income. If this is the case, the SMSF must complete **Section B**.

Examples of when an SMSF has assessable income and must complete Section B:

- The SMSF received non-arm's length income during the income year (for more information see **U Net non-arm's length income** on page 24). Non-arm's length income is assessable income for an SMSF even if the SMSF was in full pension phase for an entire income year.
- All members of the SMSF are receiving income streams (pensions) but the SMSF has earned income from assets the market value of which exceeds the total of the account balances supporting the income streams. For example an SMSF may keep assets in a reserve account separate from the members' accounts to guard against certain contingencies.
- The SMSF received assessable contributions during the income year. An SMSF that is in full pension phase at some time during an income year may have such income if it was not in full pension phase for the entire income year.
- The SMSF is not in full pension phase and has earnings or income from its assets.

How goods and services tax (GST) affects the annual return

If the SMSF is registered or required to be registered for GST purposes, do not include GST amounts in the assessable income you show on the annual return. The deductions you show should not include any amounts that relate to input tax credit entitlements.

If the SMSF is not registered and not required to be registered for GST purposes, or if it is not entitled to an input tax credit, the deductions you show are the GST-inclusive amounts that the SMSF incurred. Special rules apply to GST adjustments. To register for GST apply at abr.gov.au

11 INCOME

The taxable income of complying superannuation funds is split into a non-arm's length component and a low tax component.

The **non-arm's length component** (previously referred to as special income) for an income year is the SMSF's non-arm's length income for that year less any deductions to the extent that they are attributable to that income. See the instructions for **U Net non-arm's length income** on page 24.

If any assessable income is non-arm's length income of a complying SMSF that amount should be included at **U Net non-arm's length income** and not at any other label.

The **low tax component** (previously referred to as standard component) is any remaining part of the SMSF's taxable income for the income year.

Ensure that you show the correct income components against the corresponding income labels as different rates of tax apply to different income components. A concessional rate applies to the low tax component, while the non-arm's length component is taxed at the highest marginal tax rate. The rates are set out in **Appendix 3: Tax rates**.

G Did you have a capital gains tax (CGT) event during the year?

An SMSF makes a capital gain or capital loss if certain events or transactions happen. These are called CGT events. CGT events usually happen to an SMSF's CGT assets, such as, upon the disposal of a CGT asset by the SMSF. However, some CGT events relate directly to capital receipts.

If the SMSF ceases to hold or to use a depreciating asset that was used for both taxable and non-taxable purposes, a CGT event may happen to the asset. A capital gain or capital loss may arise to the extent that the asset was used for a non-taxable purpose. For more information, see the *Guide to depreciating assets 2014* (NAT 1996).

A capital gain or capital loss is disregarded in certain circumstances. For example, capital gains and capital losses arising from a CGT event happening to segregated current pension assets of a complying SMSF are disregarded.

For more information about CGT events, see *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* (NAT 4151) at ato.gov.au/cgt

The guide includes:

- a capital gain and capital loss worksheet for calculating a capital gain or capital loss for each CGT event
- a CGT summary worksheet for calculating the SMSF's net capital gain or capital loss
- a Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2014.

The *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* also explains special CGT rules that apply to foreign residents and trustees of foreign trusts.

The worksheets will help you calculate the net capital gain or capital loss for the income year and complete the CGT questions on the annual return. You do not have to complete the worksheets, but if you do, do not attach them to the annual return; keep them with the SMSF's tax records.

Print **X** in the **Yes** box at **G** if:

- the SMSF had a CGT event happen during the 2013–14 income year; or
- the SMSF received a share of net income from a trust that includes a capital gain; or
- the SMSF is a subsequent participant in a forestry managed investment scheme and had a CGT event as a result of a harvest or sale of its interest in the scheme (see CGT information included at **X Forestry managed investment scheme income** item **11**).

Otherwise print **X** in the **No** box.

If you answered **Yes** you must complete a **Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2014** and attach it to the SMSF's annual return if:

- total current year capital gains are greater than \$10,000, or
- total current year capital losses are greater than \$10,000.

M Have you applied a CGT exemption or rollover?

If you have capital gains disregarded or deferred as a result of an application of a CGT exemption or rollover, print **X** in the **Yes** box at **M**. Otherwise print **X** in the **No** box. If you answered **Yes**, you may need to provide details of certain CGT exemptions and rollovers if you are required to lodge a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2014*.

Print in the code box at **M** the appropriate CGT exemptions or roll-over code from the list below. Choose the most specific rollover or exemption code that applies. For example, choose the 'Scrip for scrip rollover (Subdivision 124-M)' code before the more general rollover 'Replacement asset rollovers (Division 124)' code.

If you have applied more than one CGT exemption or rollover, and you are using software that allows it, select all of the codes that apply. If you are lodging on a paper return, print the code that corresponds to the CGT exemption or rollover that resulted in the largest amount of capital gain disregarded or deferred.

CGT exemptions or roll-over code:

- A** Small business active asset reduction (subdivision 152-C)
- B** Small business retirement exemption (Subdivision 152-D)
- C** Small business roll-over (Subdivision 152-E)
- D** Small business 15 year exemption (Subdivision 152-B)
- E** Foreign resident CGT exemption (Division 855)
- F** Scrip for scrip roll-over (Subdivision 124-M)
- L** Replacement asset roll-overs (Division 124)
- M** Exchange of shares or units (Subdivision 124-E)
- N** Exchange of rights or options (Subdivision 124-F)
- O** Exchange of shares in one company for shares in another company (Subdivision 124-G)
- P** Exchange of units in a unit trust for shares in a company (Subdivision 124-H)
- Q** Disposal of assets by a trust to a company (Subdivision 124-N)
- S** Same asset roll-overs (Division 126):
- X** Other exemptions and rollovers

For more information about CGT exemptions and roll-overs, see *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*.

A Net capital gain

The SMSF's net capital gain is the total current year capital gains less the current year capital losses, prior year net capital losses and any other relevant concession.

Show at **A** the amount of net capital gain calculated or transferred from:

- **6A** at **part 6** of the CGT summary worksheet, or
- **A** at **part 6** of the CGT schedule, if one is required.

Net capital gains includes:

- net foreign source capital gains
- the capital gains component of the SMSF's share of net income received from a trust
- any capital gains made by the SMSF from a forestry managed investment scheme (see **X Forestry managed investment scheme income** item **11** for information about the treatment of income from a Forestry Managed Investment Scheme).

Do not show at **A Net capital gain** any net capital gain to the extent that it reflects any non-arm's length capital gains.

If an SMSF, as a beneficiary of a trust in which it does not hold a fixed entitlement to income, has received a share of net income from the trust that includes a capital gain, the amount of the net capital gain attributable to that share of net income should be shown at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions**.

If parties are not dealing at arm's length and a capital gain is made from the disposal of an asset for more than the asset's market value, or the asset was acquired by the SMSF for less than the asset's market value, show the amount of the net capital gain attributable to such transactions at **U3 Net other non-arm's length income**.

For more information on how to calculate the SMSF's net capital gain, or for special CGT rules that apply to foreign residents and trustees of foreign trusts or subsequent participants in a Forestry Managed Investment Scheme, see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*.

For more information on the ending of an interest in a collapsed agribusiness managed investment scheme, see *Collapse of agribusiness managed investment schemes: participant information* at ato.gov.au

If an SMSF has capital losses it may need to complete a *Losses schedule 2014*. For more information, see **Schedules** on pages 67–8 and the *Losses schedule instructions 2014* (NAT 4088).

B Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income

Show at **B** rental income from land and buildings and income from leasing and hiring, unless specifically included at a different label. This amount cannot be a loss.

Do not show at **B Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income**:

- any rental, leasing or hiring income derived from foreign sources; this should be shown at **D Net foreign income** and **D1 Gross foreign income**
- any rental income included in a share of net income from a trust; this should be shown at **M Gross trust distributions**
- any rental, leasing or hiring income to the extent it is non-arm's length income; this should be included at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** or **U3 Net other non-arm's length income** as appropriate.

C Gross interest

Show at **C** the SMSF's interest income, unless specifically included at a different label. This amount cannot be a loss.

If the Taxation of Financial Arrangements (TOFA) rules apply to the SMSF, include interest from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **C**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **C** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules. For more information about the TOFA rules see **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** on page 63.

Do not show at **C Gross interest**:

- any interest income derived from foreign sources; this should be shown at **D Net foreign income** and **D1 Gross foreign income**
- non-share dividends received from holding a non-share equity interest. If the SMSF holds such an interest, the issuer is obliged to forward a dividend statement with details of the dividends, which should be shown at **J, K** and **L** as applicable. For more information on non-share dividends and non-share equity interests, see *Debt and equity tests: guide to the debt and equity tests* (NAT 4643) at ato.gov.au
- any interest income included in a share of net income from a trust; this should be shown at **M Gross trust distributions**
- any interest income to the extent it is non-arm's length income; this should be shown at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** or **U3 Net other non-arm's length income** as appropriate.

Record keeping

Keep a record of the following:

- name and address of the borrowers
- amounts received or credited.

X Forestry managed investment scheme income

Show at **X** the **total** income from all Forestry managed investment schemes (FMISs) in which the SMSF holds a forestry interest. Information on calculating FMIS income can be found below.

For more information, see *Forestry managed investment schemes* at ato.gov.au

Do not include capital gains from an FMIS (show these at **A Net capital gain**). For more information on the CGT treatment of the SMSF's forestry interests, see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*.

If the SMSF is a member of a collapsed agribusiness managed investment scheme, see *Collapse of agribusiness managed investment schemes: participant information* at ato.gov.au for information on calculating your income and deductions.

DEFINITIONS

The SMSF is an **initial participant** in an FMIS if:

- the SMSF obtained its forestry interest in the FMIS from the **forestry manager** of the scheme, and
- the SMSF's payment to obtain the **forestry interest** in the FMIS results in the establishment of trees.

The SMSF is a **subsequent participant** in an FMIS if it acquired its interest through secondary market trading. This means it acquired its interest other than as an initial participant, usually by purchasing that interest from an initial participant in the scheme.

The **forestry manager** of an FMIS is the entity that manages, arranges or promotes the FMIS.

A **forestry interest** in an FMIS is a right to the benefits produced by the FMIS (whether the right is actual, prospective or contingent and whether it is enforceable or not).

The amount of the SMSF's **total forestry scheme deductions** is the total of all the amounts that it can deduct or has deducted for each income year that it held its forestry interest. See **U1** and **U2 Forestry managed investment scheme expense** at item **12** for more information on amounts that you can deduct.

The amount of the SMSF's **incidental forestry scheme receipts** is the total of all the amounts that it has received from the FMIS in each income year that it held its forestry interest, other than amounts received because of a CGT event, that is, a sale or a harvest.

Initial participants in an FMIS

Thinning receipts

If the SMSF received thinning proceeds from its forestry interest, include at **X** the actual amount received.

Sale and harvest receipts: forestry interest no longer held
If:

- the SMSF ceased holding its forestry interest as a result of a CGT event (for example, it sold its interest or it received harvest proceeds), and
- the SMSF can deduct or has deducted amounts paid under the FMIS for an income year, or would be entitled to deduct such amounts but for a CGT event happening within 4 years after the end of the income year in which the SMSF first pays an amount under the FMIS

then include at **X** the market value of the forestry interest at the time of the CGT event.

Sale and harvest receipts: forestry interest still held

If:

- a CGT event happened and the SMSF still holds its forestry interest (for example, it sold part of its interest or it received partial harvest proceeds), and
- the SMSF can deduct or has deducted amounts paid under the FMIS for an income year, or would be entitled to deduct such amounts but for a CGT event happening within 4 years after the end of the income year in which the SMSF first pays an amount under the FMIS

then include at **X** the amount by which the market value of the forestry interest was reduced as a result of the CGT event.

Subsequent participants in an FMIS

Thinning receipts

If the SMSF received thinning proceeds from its forestry interest, include at **X** the actual amount received.

Sale and harvest receipts: forestry interest no longer held
If:

- the SMSF ceased holding its forestry interest as a result of a CGT event (for example, it sold its interest or it received harvest proceeds), and
 - the SMSF can deduct or has deducted amounts paid under the FMIS for an income year, or could deduct such amounts for an income year if the SMSF had paid the amount under the FMIS in that income year
- then include at **X** the lesser of the following two amounts:

- the market value of the forestry interest at the time of the CGT event, or
- the amount (if any) by which the total forestry scheme deductions exceed the incidental forestry scheme receipts ('net deductions').

Example 1 shows how to calculate the amount to include at **X** where the SMSF sold its forestry interest. It also shows the capital gains tax consequences.

Sale and harvest receipts: forestry interest still held

If:

- a CGT event happened and the SMSF still held its forestry interest (for example, it sold part of its interest or it received partial harvest proceeds), and
- the SMSF can deduct or has deducted amounts paid under the FMIS for an income year or could deduct such amounts for an income year if the SMSF had paid the amount under the FMIS in that income year

then work out the lesser of the following two amounts:

- the market value of the forestry interest at the time of the CGT event, and
- the amount (if any) by which the total forestry scheme deductions exceed the incidental forestry scheme receipts ('net deductions').

Use the lesser of the two amounts in the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Lesser of the} \\ \text{two amounts} \\ \text{worked out} \\ \text{above} \end{array} \times \frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{the decrease (if any) in the market} \\ \text{value of the forestry interest (as a} \\ \text{result of the CGT event)} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{l} \text{the market value of the forestry} \\ \text{interest just before the CGT event} \end{array}}$$

The result of this formula is included in the SMSF's assessable income at **X** for the income year. The remainder of the net deductions will be reported in a future income year (a year in which the SMSF receives further proceeds from a harvest or the sale of its forestry interest).

Example 2 shows how to calculate the amount to include at **X** where there is a harvest payment made and the SMSF still holds the forestry interest. It also shows the capital gains tax consequences.

To complete this item

Add up all the amounts worked out for each FMIS in which the SMSF holds a forestry interest and write the total at **X**.

See **examples 1** and **2** for how to calculate the amount you show at **X** where the SMSF is a subsequent participant that holds the forestry interest on capital account.

EXAMPLE 1: Sale receipts: forestry interest no longer held

Cedar Superannuation Fund is an SMSF and a subsequent participant in an FMIS. Cedar Superannuation Fund sold its forestry interest (held on capital account) for \$20,000 (market value). The sale of the forestry interest is a CGT event. The original cost base for the forestry interest is \$14,000.

During the time that Cedar Superannuation Fund held the forestry interest, it claimed \$4,000 in deductions (its total forestry scheme deductions) for lease fees, annual management fees and the cost of felling that it paid to the forestry manager.

During the same period, Cedar Superannuation Fund received \$1,500 from thinning proceeds (its incidental forestry scheme receipts).

Cedar Superannuation Fund will need to include **\$2,500** (that is, \$4,000 minus \$1,500) at **X**, because this amount is less than the market value of its forestry interest at the time of the CGT event.

CGT Notes:

- Cedar Superannuation Fund will take the amount that it included at **X** into account when working out the amount to include at **A Net capital gain**. See the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*.
- The capital gain would be \$3,500 (capital proceeds of \$20,000 **less** cost base of \$16,500 (made up of \$14,000 *plus* \$2,500 which is included in assessable income)).

EXAMPLE 2: Harvest receipts: forestry interest still held

Oakey Superannuation Fund is an SMSF and a subsequent participant in an FMIS. Oakey Superannuation Fund holds the forestry interest on capital account and received a harvest proceeds payment of \$5,000 in the 2013–14 income year. Oakey Superannuation Fund's interest has been reduced by 25%.

The market value of Oakey Superannuation Fund's forestry interest just before it received payment for the harvest (a CGT event) is \$20,000. After Oakey Superannuation Fund received this harvest payment, the market value of its forestry interest was reduced to \$15,000. The original cost base for the forestry interest is \$14,000.

During the time Oakey Superannuation Fund has held the forestry interest, it claimed \$4,000 in deductions (its total forestry scheme deductions) for lease fees, annual management fees and the cost of felling that it paid to the forestry manager.

During the same period, Oakey Superannuation Fund received \$1,500 from thinning proceeds (its incidental forestry scheme receipts).

STEP 1 Work out the lesser of the market value and net deductions

The market value of the forestry interest (at the time of the CGT event) is \$20,000.

The amount by which the total forestry scheme deductions exceeds the incidental forestry scheme receipts is \$2,500 (that is, \$4,000 minus \$1,500).

The amount used in step 2 is \$2,500 (net deductions).

STEP 2 Using the formula:

$$\$2500 \times \frac{\$5000}{\$20,000} = \$625$$

STEP 3 Oakey Superannuation Fund will need to include **\$625** at **X** in its 2013–14 annual return.

The remainder of each of total forestry scheme deductions and incidental forestry scheme receipts (\$2,500 minus \$625 = \$1,875) that is not included at **X** in the 2013–14 income year will be reported in a future income year (the year in which the SMSF receives further proceeds from the harvest or sale of its forestry interest). For example, if in the 2014–15 income year Oakey Superannuation Fund received the balance of harvest proceeds of \$15,000 (at the time of the CGT event the market value of its forestry interest is \$15,000) and it had no further forestry scheme deductions or incidental forestry scheme receipts, it would include the balance of \$1,875 as assessable income in the 2014–15 income year.

CGT Notes:

- Oakey Superannuation Fund has disposed of 25% of its forestry interest. The SMSF will take the amount that it included at **X** into account when working out the amount to include at **A Net capital gain**. See the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* at ato.gov.au.
- For the 2013–14 income year, the capital gain would be \$875 (capital proceeds of \$5,000 less apportioned original cost base of \$4,125 (made up of \$3,500 (25% of \$14,000 plus \$625 which is included in assessable income)).

D1 Gross foreign income

Show at **D1** the gross assessable income derived by the SMSF from foreign sources, including New Zealand franking company dividends and supplementary dividends, and other dividends, interest and attributable income through the controlled foreign company (CFC) regime. Add the foreign tax paid on that assessable income to give the 'gross' or pre-tax value.

Show at **D1** any foreign source income included in the SMSF's share of net income from a trust or any foreign source income received from a partnership. Do not include this amount at:

- **I Gross distributions from partnerships**
- **M Gross trust distributions.**

Any foreign source income included in the SMSF's share of net income from a trust that the SMSF is unable to report on a gross basis can be included at **D1** on a net basis.

Do not reduce gross foreign income by exempt current pension income. Exempt current pension income is shown at **Y Exempt current pension income**.

Do not show at **D1 Gross foreign income**:

- any Australian franking credits attached to New Zealand dividends; these should be shown at **E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company**

- foreign exchange gains and losses; such gains and losses (from both foreign and domestic sources) should be shown at **S Other income** or at **L1** or **L2 Other amounts** item **12** as appropriate
- foreign source capital gains and losses; net foreign source capital gains should be included at **A Net capital gain**. (An Australian superannuation fund makes a capital gain or capital loss if a CGT event happens to any of its worldwide CGT assets. An SMSF that is not an 'Australian superannuation fund' makes a capital gain or loss, generally speaking, if the CGT asset is taxable Australian property just before the CGT event happens. For more information, see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*. A definition of 'Australian superannuation fund' is on page 7.)
- foreign income to the extent it is non-arm's length income; this should be shown at **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends**, **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** or **U3 Net other non-arm's length income** as appropriate.

The SMSF may also need to complete a *Losses schedule 2014*.

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, include gross foreign income from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **D1**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **D1** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

D Net foreign income

Show at **D** assessable income that the SMSF derived from foreign sources, including New Zealand dividends and, supplementary dividends, and other dividends, interest, and attributable income through the controlled foreign company (CFC) regime, and

- add the foreign tax paid on that assessable income to give the 'gross' or pre-tax value
- subtract foreign source losses incurred in the current year (not CGT losses), and
- subtract expenses to the extent to which they relate to foreign income.

If the total amount at **D** is **negative**, print **L** in the Loss box.

If the SMSF received franked dividends directly or indirectly from a New Zealand franking company, see **Trans-Tasman imputation** on page 71.

Do not subtract debt deductions in calculating net foreign income at **D**, except where they are attributable to an overseas permanent establishment of the SMSF. Show the debt deductions, which are not attributable to an overseas permanent establishment of the SMSF, at item **12**, as relevant, at:

- **A1** or **A2 Interest expenses within Australia**
- **B1** or **B2 Interest expenses overseas**
- **I1** or **I2 Investment expenses**
- **J1** or **J2 Management and administration expenses**
- **L1** or **L2 Other amounts.**

Do not reduce net foreign income by exempt current pension income. Exempt current pension income is shown at **Y Exempt current pension income**.

Do not show at **D Net foreign income**:

- foreign exchange gains and losses; such gains and losses (from both foreign and domestic sources) should be shown at **S Other income**, or at **L1** or **L2 Other amounts** item **12**, as appropriate
- net foreign source capital gains; such gains should be shown at **A Net capital gain**
- foreign income to the extent it is non-arm's length income; this should be shown at **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends**, **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** or **U3 Net other non-arm's length income** as appropriate.

Complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2014* if the SMSF has:

- total tax losses and net capital losses carried forward to later income years greater than \$100,000
- an interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC) that has current year losses greater than \$100,000
- an interest in a CFC that has deducted or carried forward a loss to later income years greater than \$100,000.

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, include net foreign income from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **D**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **D** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company

Dividends paid by New Zealand resident companies that have chosen to join the Australian imputation system may also carry franking credits.

Did the SMSF receive assessable franked distributions from a New Zealand franking company directly or indirectly through a partnership or trust?

NO Go to **F Transfers from foreign funds**.

YES Show at **E** the amount of Australian franking credits attached to the distributions that are included in assessable income adjusted as follows.

To work out whether the distribution is assessable, see the *Foreign income return form guide* at ato.gov.au

You must reduce the Australian franking credits that the SMSF received directly or indirectly from a New Zealand company by:

- the amount of a supplementary dividend, or
- the SMSF's share of a supplementary dividend

if:

- the supplementary dividend is paid in connection with the franked dividend, and
- the SMSF is entitled to a foreign income tax offset because the franked dividend is included in the SMSF's assessable income.

Show the amount of Australian franking credits included in assessable income at:

- **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset** item **13** if the SMSF is a complying superannuation fund, or
- **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** item **13** if the SMSF is a non-complying superannuation fund.

A dividend from a New Zealand franking company may also carry New Zealand imputation credits. An Australian resident cannot claim any New Zealand imputation credits.

If the franking credit is attached to a dividend that is non-arm's length income of the SMSF, the franking credit (along with the dividend) should be shown at **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends**.

F Transfers from foreign funds

Show at **F** so much of the assessable part of amounts transferred to a complying SMSF from a foreign superannuation fund that the member (former member of the foreign fund) has specified in a written choice to have included in the SMSF's assessable income (see section 305-80 and subsection 295-200(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997)).

Also show at **F** all assessable amounts transferred to an Australian superannuation fund from a foreign superannuation fund that were in excess of what was 'vested' in the member at the time of transfer (subsection 295-200(1) of the ITAA 1997)

Print in the **Number box** the number of transfers received from foreign superannuation funds during the current income year.

For more information see *Tax treatment of transfers from foreign super funds* at ato.gov.au

H Gross payments where ABN not quoted

Show at **H** the gross value of all payments made to the SMSF that had amounts withheld because an ABN was not quoted. That is, include the 'gross payment' amount for any corresponding credit you show at **H3 Credit for tax withheld – where ABN or TFN not quoted (non-individual)** item **13**.

'Gross payments' include both the amounts paid to the SMSF and the amounts withheld from these payments.

Complete and attach a *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*. For instructions on completing this schedule, see 'Schedules' on pages 67–8.

Record keeping

Keep a record of the following:

- full name of the payer
- TFN of the payer if known
- amount of income.

I Gross distribution from partnerships

Show at **I** the gross distributions from all partnerships (unless it is non-arm's length income in which case it should be shown at **U3 Net other non-arm's length income**).

If the amount calculated is a loss, print **L** in the box at the right of the amount.

Foreign income: Do not include at **I** the portion of a distribution that is an amount of foreign income, including New Zealand franking company dividends and supplementary dividends. Show that portion of the distribution at **D1 Gross foreign income** and take it into account in calculating **D Net foreign income**.

Foreign resident withholding in Australia: Include any amounts subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia that were distributed to the SMSF from a partnership. Also include the SMSF's share of credit from foreign resident withholding. A credit can be claimed for the SMSF's share of credit from foreign resident withholding in the calculation statement at **H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding** item **13**.

Franked dividends: If a distribution includes franked dividends (including franked non-share dividends), determine the SMSF's entitlement to a franking credits tax offset.

The SMSF is not entitled to a franking credits tax offset if:

- the relevant interest is not held at risk as required under the holding period and related payment rules
- there is some other manipulation of the imputation system, or
- the gross distribution from the partnership is exempt income or non-assessable non-exempt income (other than a distribution exempted from income tax under the exempt current pension income (ECPI) rules; see **Y Exempt current pension income** on page 26).

If the SMSF is entitled to a franking credits tax offset, 'gross up' the franked dividend distribution to include the SMSF's share of any attached franking credits. Show all grossed up distributions at **I**.

Show the SMSF's share of the franking credits attached to such dividend distributions at:

- **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset** item **13** if the SMSF is a complying superannuation fund.
- **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** item **13** if the SMSF is a non-complying superannuation fund.

If the SMSF is not entitled to a franking credits tax offset, show only the amount of franked dividend at **I**. Do not show the franking credit attached to the dividend anywhere in the annual return.

Family Trust Distribution Tax (FTDT) and Trustee

Beneficiary Non-Disclosure Tax (TBNT): To the extent the SMSF's share of partnership income includes an amount:

- on which FTDT has been paid, do not include that amount in the SMSF's assessable income (section 271-105 of Schedule 2F to the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936));
- received indirectly from a closely held trust on which TBNT has been paid, do not include that amount in the SMSF's assessable income.

Any losses or outgoings that the SMSF incurred in deriving an amount that is excluded from assessable income because FTDT or TBNT has been paid are not deductible.

The SMSF cannot claim a franking credits tax offset for any franking credits attributable to the whole or a part of a dividend that is excluded from assessable income because FTDT or TBNT has been paid.

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, include gross distributions from partnerships from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **I**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **I** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

Record keeping

Keep a record of the following:

- full name of the partnership
- TFN of the partnership if known
- amount of income.

Notes for completing J Unfranked dividend amount, K Franked dividend amount, L Dividend franking credit and M Gross trust distributions

J, K and L refer to dividends derived from investments in resident entities (Australian payers) including listed investment companies.

Dividends or **non-share dividends** that the SMSF receives from Australian payers may carry **franking credits**. Such dividends are called **franked dividends**, and the franking credits they carry reflect the amount of tax paid by the payer.

Dividends and non-share dividends where no tax has been paid are called unfranked dividends.

Add all the franked and unfranked dividend amounts received and all the franking credits to determine the SMSF's assessable income from these dividends.

Non-share dividends are treated in the same way as dividends. Show the amount of the non-share dividends, whether franked or unfranked, and any amount of franking credit attached to those dividends, at the appropriate place on the annual return as if they were for shares.

Non-share dividends are returns paid on non-share equity interests. These interests are not shares in legal form but are treated in the same way as shares under the debt and equity rules. *Debt and equity tests: guide to the debt and equity tests* at ato.gov.au provides an overview of the debt and equity rules and explains what a non-share equity interest is.

To the extent that **FTDT** has been paid on a dividend (including a non-share dividend) paid or credited to the SMSF by a company that has made an interposed entity election, do not include that amount in the assessable income of the SMSF (section 271-105 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936).

Any losses or outgoings that the SMSF incurred in deriving an amount that is excluded from assessable income because FTDT has been paid are not deductible.

The SMSF cannot claim a franking credits tax offset for any franking credit attributable to the whole or a portion of a dividend that is excluded from assessable income because FTDT has been paid.

If the SMSF received a dividend from a private company, you must establish whether the dividend is **non-arm's length** income. For more information, see *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7 – Income tax: special income derived by a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust in relation to the year of income*. If the dividend is non-arm's length income, show the dividend amount (along with any attached franking credit for which the SMSF is entitled to a franking credits tax offset) at **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends**.

Dividends that form part of a share of net income from trusts must be shown at **M** and not at **J**, **K** or **L** (unless the income is non-arm's length income in which case it is included at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions**).

Dividends that form part of a partnership distribution must be shown at **I** and not at **J**, **K** or **L** (unless the income is non-arm's length income in which case it is included at **U3 Net other non-arm's length income**).

J Unfranked dividend amount

Show at **J** the total amount of unfranked dividends and unfranked non-share dividends that the SMSF received. Do not show at **J**:

- unfranked distributions from a New Zealand franking company, show them at **D1 Gross foreign income and D Net foreign income**
- the unfranked part of a distribution from a pooled development fund (PDF). The unfranked part of the distribution is exempt from income tax and is not included in the SMSF's assessable income. However, this amount of exempt income must be taken into account when working out the amount of your tax loss at **M1 Tax losses deducted** item 12.

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, include unfranked dividends from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **J**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **J** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

K Franked dividend amount

Show at **K** the total amount of franked dividends and franked non-share dividends that the SMSF received. Do not show at **K** franking credits attached to those dividends.

Do not show at **K** franked dividends that the SMSF received from a New Zealand franking company; these should be shown at **D1 Gross foreign income** and **D Net foreign income**.

The franked part of a distribution from a pooled development fund (PDF) is exempt from income tax unless you elect to include the amount in the SMSF's assessable income. In that case, the franked part of the distribution and the franking credit on the distribution worked out in accordance with Subdivision 207-A of the ITAA 1997 are included in the SMSF's assessable income. Show the franked part of the distribution at **K** and the attached franking credit at **L**. If you did not make such an election do not show the franked part of the distribution at **K** or the attached franking credit at **L**.

If the franked part of the distribution from the PDF is exempt from income tax, the amount of exempt income must be taken into account when working out the amount of your tax loss at **M1 Tax losses deducted** item 12.

L Dividend franking credit

Show at **L** the total amount of the franking credits attached to franked dividends and franked non-share dividends that the SMSF received and for which the SMSF is entitled to a franking credits tax offset.

The SMSF is not entitled to a franking credits tax offset if:

- the SMSF did not satisfy the holding period rule and the related payments rule for the dividend;
- there is some other manipulation of the imputation system;
- the franking credits are attached to dividends that are exempt income or non-assessable non-exempt income (other than dividends exempted from income tax under the exempt current pension income (ECPI) rules; see **Y Exempt current pension income** on page 26).

Franking credits reduce the amount of tax that the SMSF owes. Franking credits in excess of the tax payable will be refunded if the SMSF is a complying superannuation fund.

Show the amount of franking credits attached to franked dividends and franked non-share dividends that the SMSF received at:

- **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset** item 13 if the SMSF is a complying superannuation fund.
- **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** item 13 if the SMSF is a non-complying superannuation fund.

Do not show at **L** any franking credit attached to:

- a franked dividend that is non-arm's length income of the fund (show the franking credit, along with the dividend amount, at **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends**).
- assessable dividends received directly or indirectly from a New Zealand franking company (show these at **E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company**).

If you elect to include the franked part of a distribution from a PDF in your assessable income, you must also include the franking credit on the distribution (worked out in accordance with subdivision 207-A of the ITAA 1997) in your assessable income. Show the franking credit at **L** and the franked part of the distribution at **K**. If you did not make such an election do not show the franking credit at **L** or the franked part of the distribution at **K**.

M Gross trust distributions

Show at **M Gross trust distributions** the total of the SMSF's share of net income from other trusts. The share generally corresponds to the percentage share of the other trusts' distributable income that the SMSF received or was entitled to receive as a beneficiary. The amount shown may include unfranked dividends, franked dividends, franking credits (where entitled) attached to these dividends, and other assessable amounts.

The amount at **M** cannot be negative.

Entitlement to franking credits

The SMSF is not entitled to a franking credits tax offset if:

- the holding period rule and related payment rule were not satisfied in relation to the dividend, or
- the SMSF's share of net income from the trust includes dividends paid or credited by a company that has made an interposed entity election and FTDT has been paid. The dividend is excluded from assessable income under section 271-105 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936. A franking credit or tax offset cannot be claimed for any franking credit attached to that dividend, or
- there is some other manipulation of the imputation system, or
- the amount from the trust is exempt income or non-assessable non-exempt income (other than because the amount is exempt from income tax under the exempt current pension income (ECP) rules; see **Y Exempt current pension income** on page 26).

Grossing up to include franking credits

If the SMSF is entitled to a franking credits tax offset for franking credits attached to franked dividends, the amount you show at **M** is the 'grossed up' amount. That is, you include the SMSF's share of the franking credits attached to such franked dividends that are included in the fund's share of net income.

You also show the SMSF's share of franking credits attached to such dividends at:

- **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset** item 13 if the fund is a complying fund.
- **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** item 13 if the fund is a non-complying fund.

If the SMSF is not entitled to a franking credits tax offset, only show at **M** the amount of the franked dividends included in the SMSF's share of net income from trusts. Do not show the franking credit attached to the dividend anywhere in the annual return.

Other components of net income from trusts

If the SMSF's share of net income from trusts includes an amount of foreign income, including New Zealand franking company dividends and supplementary dividends, show that foreign income amount at **D1 Gross foreign income** and take it into account in calculating **D Net foreign income**. Do not include such income at **M**.

If the SMSF's share of net income from trusts includes amounts subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia show those amounts at **M**. Also show at **M** the SMSF's share of credit from foreign resident withholding. A credit can be claimed for the SMSF's share of credit from foreign resident withholding in the calculation statement at **H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding** item 13.

If the SMSF's share of net income from trusts includes income from closely held trusts (other than capital gains, foreign income or non-arm's length income) show that income at **M**. Also show at **M** the SMSF's share of credits if any amounts were withheld because a TFN was not provided. If amounts have been withheld from these payments because a TFN was not provided, then the SMSF's share of credits for the withheld amounts should be shown at **H5 Credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts** item 13.

If the SMSF's share of net income from trusts includes income from stapled securities (other than non-arm's length income) show those amounts at **M**.

Do not show the SMSF's share of net income from pooled superannuation trusts (PSTs) at **M**.

Non-arm's length income

Determine whether any share of net income from a trust is:

- from a trust in which the SMSF does not have a fixed entitlement to income; or
- from a trust in which the SMSF does have a fixed entitlement to income and the entitlement or income is part of a non-arm's length arrangement and the share of net income from the trust is greater than what might otherwise have been expected had the parties been dealing with each other at arm's length. See Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7 for more information.

If the share of net income from a trust is either from a trust in which the SMSF does not have a fixed entitlement to income or is not at arm's length, do not show the share of net income from this trust at **M**. Show the amount at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions**. See **Net non-arm's length trust distributions** on page 25.

Capital gains

Do not show capital gains included in the SMSF's share of net income from trusts at **M**. Show them at **A Net capital gain** or, if non-arm's length income, at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions**.

For information on how to include a capital gain received from a trust (for example, how to gross-up a trust capital gain) see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*.

Family trust distribution tax (FTDT) and trustee beneficiary non-disclosure tax (TBNT)

To the extent that FTDT has been paid on income or capital included in the SMSF's share of net income from a trust, do not show that income or capital in the SMSF's assessable income (section 271-105 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936).

To the extent the SMSF's share of net income from a trust includes an amount on which TBNT has been paid, do not show that amount in the SMSF's assessable income.

Any losses or outgoings that the SMSF incurred in deriving an amount that is excluded from assessable income because FTDT or TBNT has been paid are not deductible.

The SMSF cannot claim a franking credit tax offset for any franking credits attributable to the whole or part of a dividend that is excluded from assessable income because FTDT or TBNT has been paid.

Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, show the SMSF's share of net income from trusts where financial arrangements are subject to the TOFA rules at **M**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **M** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

Codes

In the **Code** box print the letter from **table 3** below that best describes the type of trust that distributed the income shown at **M**. If this amount is from more than one type of trust, print the letter that represents the trust that distributed the greatest amount of income. **Table 4** defines the types of trusts listed in **table 3**.

If you cannot identify the type of trust that made the distribution, contact the trustee of that trust.

TABLE 3: Trust type codes

Code letter	Type of trust
D	Deceased estate
F	Fixed trust, other than the fixed unit trusts and public unit trusts described at codes U , P and Q
H	Hybrid trust
S	Discretionary trust, where the main source of income of the trust is from service and management activities
T	Discretionary trust, where the main source of income of the trust is from trading activities
I	Discretionary trust, where the main source of income of the trust is from investment activities
M	Cash management unit trust
U	Fixed unit trust, other than a public trust described in codes P or Q
P	Public unit trust (listed), other than a cash management unit trust
Q	Public unit trust (unlisted), other than a cash management unit trust

TABLE 4: Definition of trust types

Fixed trust

A trust in which persons have fixed entitlements to all of the income and capital of the trust at all times during the income year. The 'fixed entitlement' test in section 273 of the ITAA 1936 and section 295-550 of the ITAA 1997 operates in the manner described in Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7.

Hybrid trust

A trust which is not a fixed trust but in which persons have fixed entitlements to income or capital of the trust during the income year. The 'fixed entitlement' test in section 273 of the ITAA 1936 and section 295-550 of the ITAA 1997 operates in the manner described in Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7.

Discretionary trust

A trust which is neither a fixed trust nor a hybrid trust, and under which a person or persons benefit from income or capital of the trust upon the exercise of a discretion by a person or persons, usually the trustee.

Cash management unit trust

A unit trust which pools the funds of separate unit holders and primarily invests in a range of short term securities.

Fixed unit trust

A fixed trust in which interest in the income and capital of the trust are represented by units

Public unit trust

A fixed unit trust which is a widely held unit trust (as defined in section 272-105 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936) at all times during the income year.

Public unit trust, listed

A public unit trust in which any of its units were listed for quotation in the official list of a stock exchange in Australia or elsewhere during the income year.

Public unit trust, unlisted

A public unit trust in which none of its units were listed for quotation in the official list of a stock exchange in Australia or elsewhere during the income year.

Record keeping

Keep a record of the following:

- full name of the trust
- TFN of the trust, and
- amount paid by the trust to the SMSF.

R Assessable contributions

Show at **R** the total assessable contributions received by the SMSF for the year. The amount shown at **R** for assessable contributions is calculated by adding the amounts at:

- **R1 Assessable employer contributions**
- **R2 Assessable personal contributions**
- **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions**
and then deducting
- **R6 Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST.**

Do not include at **R**, **R1**, **R2**, **R3** or **R6** the following contributions because they do not form part of the SMSF's assessable income:

- super co-contributions and low income super contributions made under the *Superannuation (Government Co contribution for Low Income Earners) Act 2003*
- contributions for a person under 18 which are not made by, or on behalf of, the person's employer
- payments by a member of another superannuation fund to a regulated SMSF to be held for the benefit of their former spouse (sometimes referred to as 'member spouse contributions') where there is a splitting of a superannuation interest due to marriage or relationship breakdown
- eligible spouse contributions for which the contributor cannot claim a deduction
- a payment made directly from a First Home Saver Account (FHSA) where the holder of the FHSA is the member of the SMSF for whom the contribution was made, or a Government FHSA contribution
- a contribution made to a life insurance company or a PST by an entity that was a trustee of a complying superannuation fund, a complying ADF or a PST, or the trustee of an exempt life assurance fund, when the contribution was made.

A member's spouse includes another person (whether of the same sex or opposite sex) who:

- the member was in a relationship with, that was registered under a prescribed state or territory law,
- although not legally married to the member, lived with the member on a genuine domestic basis in a relationship as a couple.

Generally, the liability for tax on contributions lies with the trustee of an SMSF receiving the contributions. Australian superannuation funds are entitled to deduct the costs of collecting all contributions. The deductions for expenditure incurred by an Australian superannuation fund are not reduced because it received non-taxable contributions, for example, non-deductible employee contributions. However, foreign superannuation funds are only entitled to a deduction for the cost of collecting assessable contributions.

Show deductions allowable against assessable contributions at the appropriate entries in **Section C: Deductions and non-deductible expenses**.

The *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* does not include **R4 Contributions excluded by trustee** and **R5 Pre 1 July 1988 funding credits**. These are only in the *Fund income tax return 2014*.

For more information about 'superannuation contributions' see Taxation Ruling TR 2010/1 at law.ato.gov.au

R1 Assessable employer contributions

Show at **R1** the total of assessable contributions and payments received by the SMSF, from someone other than the member (such as their employer), in the income year.

Include:

- all contributions for a member paid by an employer (including amounts contributed under effective salary sacrifice arrangements) to a complying SMSF, or to a non-complying SMSF where that SMSF is an Australian superannuation fund (see the instructions for **8 Status of SMSF** on page 7 for more information about 'Australian superannuation fund').
- all contributions for a member paid by an employer (including amounts contributed under effective salary sacrifice arrangements) to an SMSF that is not an Australian superannuation fund that relate to a period when the member was an Australian resident, or was a foreign resident deriving salary and wage income assessable in Australia
- shortfall amounts paid by the ATO to a complying SMSF under the provisions of the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*
- amounts transferred by the ATO from the Superannuation Holding Account special account to a complying SMSF under the provisions of the *Small Superannuation Accounts Act 1995* other than amounts which represent super co-contributions or low income super contributions
- amounts contributed for a member by other third parties (the total of any amounts shown at **G** in **Sections F and G**). See the instructions for **G Other third party contributions** on page 52 for more information about these contributions.

Do not show at **R1** contributions received for a member who has not quoted their TFN. Show these contributions at **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions**.

R1 is used to determine **R Assessable contributions**.

R2 Assessable personal contributions

Show at **R2** the total of assessable personal contributions.

Personal contributions are assessable contributions only if the contributor has provided a valid notice stating their intent to claim a deduction for their contributions and the trustee has acknowledged receipt of the notice. For information about deductions for a personal super contribution, see *Notice of intent to claim a deduction for personal super contributions* at ato.gov.au

The contribution is included in the income year in which the notice is received if the notice is received by the time the SMSF lodges its annual return for that income year. Otherwise the contribution is included in the income year in which the notice is received.

If the SMSF receives a notice varying the amount of a previous valid *Notice of intent to claim a deduction for personal super contributions* before the SMSF lodges its annual return for that income year, show at **R2** the reduced amount of the personal contribution.

If the SMSF receives a notice varying the amount of a previous valid *Notice of intent to claim a deduction for personal super contributions* after it has lodged its annual return for the income year that included the contribution as assessable income it can either:

- amend the annual return for the income year in which it included the contribution as assessable income
- deduct an amount in the income year it received the notice varying the amount (see **L1 and L2 Other amounts** on page 33).

Also show at **R2** any untaxed element, up to the untaxed plan cap amount (\$1.315 million in 2013–14), of a rollover superannuation benefit.

R2 is used to determine **R Assessable contributions**.

Contributions caps

Caps apply to contributions made to a member's superannuation account. Amounts shown at **R1** and **R2** are taken into account in calculating whether the relevant caps have been exceeded. Members that contribute more than these caps may have to pay extra tax. For more information on the contributions caps, see *Super contributions – too much super can mean extra tax* (NAT 71433) at ato.gov.au

R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions

Show at **R3** all employer contributions received that were for a member who has not quoted a TFN, unless the member's account was opened before 1 July 2007 and the member's total assessable contributions for the income year are \$1,000 or less. If this exception applies, report employer contributions for the member at **R1** even though the member has not quoted their TFN to the SMSF.

R3 is used to determine **R Assessable contributions**.

R3 is mandatory. You must include an amount at **R3** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

The SMSF will be liable for additional tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions. For a complying SMSF the additional tax is 31.5% (i.e. in addition to 15% tax); for a non-complying SMSF the additional tax is 1.5% (i.e. in addition to 45% tax). The effect of the additional tax is that the no-TFN-quoted contribution is subject to an overall tax rate of 46.5%. This additional tax must be paid regardless of any tax offsets or amounts the SMSF may have transferred to a life insurance company or pooled superannuation trust (see **R6** and **Example 3**).

Show additional tax payable as a result of a member not quoting a TFN at **J Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions** item **13** in **Section D: Income tax calculation statement**.

If a member provides their TFN to the SMSF in the 2013–14 income year for the first time, and the SMSF paid additional tax (31.5% for complying SMSFs; 1.5% for non-complying SMSFs) on no-TFN-quoted contributions in 2010–11, 2011–12 or 2012–13, a tax offset can be claimed at **E2 No-TFN tax offset** item **13** for that additional tax.

R6 Transfer of liability to life insurance company or pooled superannuation trust (PST)

Show at **R6** the amount of income, that is otherwise assessable to the SMSF for the income year, that the trustee of the complying SMSF (the 'transferor') has agreed to transfer to a life insurance company or PST (the 'transferee') pursuant to an agreement with that transferee entity. The amount of the income transferred is included in the transferee's assessable income instead.

The SMSF (transferor) must hold sufficient investments in the transferee entity to cover the tax payable by the transferee entity as a result of the transfer.

The total amount transferred by the SMSF under all such agreements cannot exceed the amount that would otherwise have been included in the SMSF's assessable income under Subdivision 295-C of the ITAA 1997.

The agreement to transfer must be in writing, signed by both parties, must be made before the lodgment of the SMSF's annual return and cannot be revoked. The trustee can only make one agreement for an income year with a particular transferee.

R6 is used to determine **R Assessable contributions**.

R6 is subtracted from the aggregate of **R1**, **R2** and **R3** to determine **R Assessable contributions**.

Example 3 assists you in dealing with member contributions where a complying SMSF has transferred its tax liability to a life insurance company or PST, including where the SMSF has no-TFN-quoted contributions. The 31.5% additional tax for the no-TFN-quoted contributions must be paid by the SMSF and the liability for that tax cannot be transferred to the life insurance company or PST.

Record keeping

Keep all relevant documents as evidence of the transferee's consent to accept the transfer of assessable contributions and the associated tax liability.

EXAMPLE 3: SMSF transferring its liability

Example 3a: Complying SMSF where all members have quoted their TFNs

A complying SMSF can transfer its tax liability on assessable contributions to a life insurance company or PST in which it holds investments provided the requirements of section 295-260 of the ITAA 1997 are satisfied. The effect of the agreement is that the life insurance company or PST pays the tax on the SMSF's behalf.

The Natalie Superannuation Fund is a complying SMSF which is transferring its tax liability to a life insurance company (shown at **R6 Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST**). The SMSF has sufficient investments in the transferee life insurance company to cover the tax payable by the transferee as a result of the transfer (calculated under subsection 295-260(6) of the ITAA 1997). The SMSF has \$10,000 of assessable contributions (shown at **R1 Assessable employer contributions**).

The taxable income of the SMSF is calculated as follows:

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Income			
Employer contributions	\$10,000	15%	\$1,500
Total	\$10,000		\$1,500
<i>Less</i>			
Contributions excluded			
Transfer to life company	\$10,000	15%	\$1,500
Total	\$10,000		\$1,500
Taxable income and gross tax	Nil		Nil

Example 3b: Complying SMSF with no-TFN-quoted contributions

SMSFs cannot transfer the additional tax liability caused by no-TFN-quoted contributions to a life insurance company or a PST.

The James Superannuation Fund is a complying SMSF, however, it has income which is taxed at different rates.

The SMSF has \$10,000 of assessable contributions. Of the total employer contributions, \$2,000 was for members who had not quoted their TFN (shown at **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions**) while the remaining \$8,000 was for members who quoted their TFNs (shown at **R1 Assessable employer contributions**).

The SMSF has transferred all its assessable contributions to a life insurance company (shown at **R6 Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST**). However, it must still pay the additional tax on the no-TFN-quoted contributions income as the following table shows.

The total rate of tax that applies to the no-TFN-quoted contributions income is 46.5% (which is made up of 15% paid by the life insurance company and an additional 31.5% paid by the SMSF). Even though the SMSF has transferred 100% of the contributions it received and has nil taxable income, it is still liable for \$630 tax for the no-TFN-quoted contributions. The tax amount of \$630 is 31.5% of the \$2,000 no-TFN-quoted contributions, and is shown at **J Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions** item 13 and included at **B Gross tax** item 13.

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Income			
'TFN quoted' contributions	\$8,000	15%	\$1,200
<i>Plus</i>			
No-TFN quoted contributions	\$2,000	46.5%	\$930
Total	\$10,000		\$2,130
<i>Less</i>			
Contributions excluded			
Transfer to life company	\$10,000	15%	\$1,500
Total	\$10,000		\$1,500
Taxable income and gross tax	Nil		\$630

The gross tax of \$630 (plus any other amounts payable, including the supervisory levy) is payable even though the SMSF has transferred 100% of the contributions it received and has nil taxable income.

S Other income

Show at **S** the assessable amount of any income received that does not fall into any of the other categories shown at **A** to **U**. Other income may include, but is not limited to, the following categories.

Foreign exchange (forex) gain

Show at **S** any assessable forex gains that have not been shown at any other category of income.

TOFA amounts from financial arrangements

If the TOFA rules apply to calculate an assessable gain or deductible loss on the SMSF's financial arrangements, show at **S** any assessable TOFA gains and any assessable TOFA transitional balancing adjustment amounts relating to existing financial arrangements which were in existence at the time the TOFA provisions commenced to apply.

TOFA amounts that have been included elsewhere should **not** be included here, for example, amounts that have already been included at:

- **C Gross interest**
- **D1 Gross foreign income**
- **D Net foreign income**
- **J Unfranked dividend amount**
- **I Gross distributions from partnerships**
- **M Gross trust distributions.**

Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **S** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules. More information about TOFA can be found under **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** on page 63.

Listed investment company (LIC) capital gain amount

If a complying SMSF received a distribution from a partnership or a share of net income from a trust, and that partnership or trust claimed a deduction for a LIC capital gain amount, then the SMSF must add back one-third of its share of the deduction claimed by the partnership or trust and show the amount at **S**.

If a non-complying SMSF received a distribution from a partnership or a share of net income from a trust, and that partnership or trust claimed a deduction for a LIC capital gain amount, then the non-complying SMSF must add back its share of the deduction claimed by the partnership or trust and show the amount at **S**.

Assessable balancing adjustment amounts

If the SMSF ceases to hold or to use a depreciating asset, it will need to calculate a balancing adjustment amount to show at either **S** as assessable income or **L1 Other amounts**, item **12** as a deduction; for more information, see the *Guide to depreciating assets 2014*.

Rebate or refund of premium paid to provide death or disability benefits

Show at **S** rebates and refunds of insurance premiums received by a complying SMSF and attributable to amounts that the SMSF had previously deducted for insurance premiums to provide:

- superannuation death benefits
- benefits payable because of the existence of a terminal medical condition
- disability superannuation benefits
- benefits payable because of a person's temporary inability to engage in gainful employment.

Only the part of the rebate or refund attributable to the amount deducted is included in the SMSF's assessable income.

Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia

Show at **S** gross payments made to the SMSF that are subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia. Gross payments include amounts of tax withheld.

Only an SMSF that is a foreign fund should include an amount at **S** for a payment subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia. An Australian SMSF should not include an amount (such as foreign sourced income) at **S**.

Do not show at **S**:

- foreign income received by an Australian SMSF that was subject to foreign resident withholding in another country. Show these at **D1 Gross foreign income**.
- gross distributions of payments subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia that were distributed to the SMSF from partnerships and trusts. Instead, include the distributions from partnerships at **I Gross distribution from partnerships** and include the share of net income from trusts at **M Gross trust distributions**.
- payments where the amount of foreign resident withholding was varied to nil because the income was not taxable under a double tax agreement.

If you show a credit for tax withheld at **H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding** item **13**, you must show the corresponding gross payment at **S Other income** (unless it is already included at **I Gross distributions from partnerships** or **M Gross trust distributions**).

If you show gross payments at **S**, complete and attach a *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*. For instructions on completing this schedule, see **Schedules** on pages 67–8.

A gross distribution of payments prescribed for foreign resident withholding purposes from a partnership or trust do not have an associated payment summary.

Print in the **Code** box the code letter from **Table 5** that best describes the largest amount shown at **S Other income**.

TABLE 5: Other income codes

Code letter	Type of income
F	Forex gains
T	Assessable TOFA gains or assessable TOFA transitional balancing adjustment
C	LIC capital gain amount
B	Assessable balancing adjustment amount
R	Rebate or refund of premium paid to provide death or disability benefits
W	Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding
O	Other income received not listed above

T Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund

Show at **T** the amount that is to be included in the SMSF's assessable income as a result of a change in tax status of the SMSF.

An SMSF that changes from complying to non-complying, or an SMSF that changes from being a foreign fund to an Australian superannuation fund, must calculate the amount of ordinary income and statutory income from previous years using the appropriate formula below. The calculated amount is shown at **T** in the income year that the status of the SMSF changed.

A change in compliance or residency status for an SMSF may result in changes in tax rates which apply to the taxable income of the SMSF (see **Appendix 3: Tax rates** on page 78).

The SMSF became a non-complying SMSF during the year

If during the income year the SMSF changed from being a complying SMSF to a non-complying SMSF, the SMSF's assessable income for that income year includes its ordinary income and its statutory income from previous years, as calculated using **formula A**. In effect, the SMSF loses the benefit of tax concessions that it obtained as a complying SMSF.

Formula A

$$\text{asset value} - \text{non-concessional contributions} = \text{assessable amount}$$

where:

- **asset value** is the total of the market values of the SMSF's assets immediately before the start of the income year in which the fund became non-complying, and
- **non-concessional contributions** (formerly referred to as 'undeducted contributions') is the total of:
 - the part of the crystallised undeducted contributions that relate to the period after 30 June 1983, and
 - the contributions segment for current members at the time that have not been, and cannot be, deducted.

Show at **T** the amount calculated using **formula A**. That amount is taxed at the rate of 45%.

The SMSF was, but no longer is, a foreign fund

If the SMSF was a foreign superannuation fund and became an Australian superannuation fund during the income year, its assessable income for that income year includes the amount calculated using **formula B** below.

Formula B

$$\text{asset value} - \text{member contributions} = \text{assessable amount}$$

where:

- **asset value** is the total of the market values of the SMSF's assets immediately before the start of the income year in which the fund became an Australian superannuation fund, and
- **member contributions** is the total amount of current member contributions in the SMSF at the time.

Show at **T** the amount calculated using **formula B**.

When the SMSF changes status from a foreign superannuation fund to a:

- **complying** Australian superannuation fund, the amount is taxed at the rate of 15%
- **non-complying** Australian superannuation fund, the amount is taxed at a rate of 45%.

The SMSF is not entitled to a tax offset (at **C1 Foreign income tax offset**, item 13) for foreign income tax paid before the start of the income year with respect to income reported at **T** as a result of the change in the tax status of the SMSF.

U Net non-arm's length income

Show at **U** the net amount of ordinary income and statutory income a complying SMSF derives that is non-arm's length income. The amount at **U** is calculated by adding **U1**, **U2** and **U3**. **All income shown at U is taxed at 45%.**

If income is non-arm's length income, complying SMSFs must include that income at **U1**, **U2** or **U3** instead of at the label where it would be reported if it was arm's length income. For example, non-arm's length interest income is included at **U3** instead of at **C**.

For more information on determining if income is non-arm's length income of the SMSF see:

- *Non-arm's length income at ato.gov.au*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7: Income tax: special income derived by a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust in relation to the year of income.*

Each component of non-arm's length income is reduced by any deductions attributable, either in whole or in part, to that income.

If the net amount of non-arm's length income is a loss, do not show the loss at **U**. Quarantine the loss for future deduction against future non-arm's length income. Keep a record of the quarantined loss amount with the SMSF's tax records.

U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends

Show at **U1** non-arm's length private company dividends and amounts (for example, franking credits) reasonably attributable to such dividends.

A dividend paid by a private company, or ordinary income or statutory income reasonably attributable to such a dividend, is non-arm's length income unless the amount is consistent with an arm's length dealing.

In deciding whether the amount is consistent with an **arm's length dealing**, consideration must be given to any connection between the private company and the SMSF, as well as any other relevant circumstances. Other relevant circumstances include:

- the value of the shares held by the SMSF in the company
- the cost to the SMSF of the shares on which the dividends were paid
- the dividend rate on those shares
- whether dividends have been paid on other shares in the company and the dividend rate
- whether the company has issued shares in lieu of dividends to the SMSF and the circumstances of the issue.

For more guidance on determining when private company dividends are non-arm's length income see Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7 *Income tax: special income derived by a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust in relation to the year of income.*

If private company dividends (including non-share dividends) are non-arm's length income of the SMSF, gross up the amount of private company dividends (including non-share dividends) to include any attached franking credits and reduce this amount by any related deductions and show the result at **U1**.

If the SMSF is a complying SMSF include the amount of franking credits attached to such dividends at **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset** item **13**. If the SMSF is a non-complying SMSF include the amount of franking credits attached to such dividends at **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** item **13**.

If private company dividends (including non-share dividends) are consistent with an arm's length dealing, such that the amount should not be treated as non-arm's length income, the dividends received are taxed at 15%. Show these dividends at either **J Unfranked dividend amount**, or **K Franked dividend amount** and **L Dividend franking credit** or if applicable **D Net foreign income** and **D1 Gross foreign income** and **E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company**.

All income shown at **U1** is taxed at 45%.

U1 is used in calculating **U Net non-arm's length income**.

U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions

Show at **U2** any non-arm's length income from trust distributions.

A share of net income from a trust is non-arm's length income of a complying SMSF if:

- the SMSF does not have a fixed entitlement to income from the trust (generally discretionary trusts) (see subsection 295-550(4) of the ITAA 1997), or
- all of the following apply:
 - the SMSF has a fixed entitlement to income from the trust
 - the SMSF acquired the entitlement under an arrangement where the parties were not dealing with each other at arm's length and
 - the SMSF's share of the net income is more than it would have been had the parties been dealing with each other at arm's length (see subsection 295-550(5) of the ITAA 1997).

If the SMSF's share of net income includes franked dividends (or franked non-share dividends), gross up the SMSF's share of net income by including attached franking credits that the SMSF is entitled to and reduce this amount by any related deductions. Show the result at **U2**.

To claim a franking credit tax offset for franking credits attached to dividends included in a non-arm's length trust distribution, show the amount of the franking credits at:

- **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset** item **13** if the SMSF is a complying superannuation fund.
- **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** item **13** if the SMSF is a non-complying superannuation fund.

If a share of net income includes a capital gain, the SMSF should calculate the capital gain as per the instructions at **A Net capital gain**. To the extent the net capital gain reflects any non-arm's length capital gain it should be shown at **U2**.

For more guidance on non-arm's length trust distributions see Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7: *Income tax: special income derived by a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust in relation to the year of income.*

All income shown at **U2** is taxed at 45%.

U2 is used in calculating **U Net non-arm's length income**.

U3 Net other non-arm's length income

Show at **U3** any non-arm's length income (other than non-arm's length income shown at **U1** and **U2**).

Income is **non-arm's length income** if the parties to a scheme are not dealing with each other at arm's length and the income derived from the scheme is greater than might have been expected had the parties been dealing with each other at arm's length in relation to the scheme. Whether income is non-arm's length depends on all of the circumstances of the relationship including the return on the investment and the commercial risks undertaken by the SMSF.

Non-arm's length income shown at **U3** may include, for example, interest on loans, rent from property, profit on the sale of assets and net capital gains.

For more guidance see *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7: Income tax: special income derived by a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust in relation to the year of income*.

All income shown at **U3** is taxed at 45%.

U3 is used in calculating **U Net non-arm's length income**.

W Gross income

Show at **W** the total of all income from **A** to **U**.

Do not include any amount from the following because they would have already been included in the respective totals at **D**, **R** and **U**:

- **D1 Gross foreign income**
- **R1 Assessable employer contributions**
- **R2 Assessable personal contributions**
- **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions**
- **R6 Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST**
- **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends**
- **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions**
- **U3 Net other non-arm's length income.**

Where there is no income, print **0** at **W**. If the amount shown is a loss, print **L** in the box at the right of the amount.

Y Exempt current pension income

Show at **Y** the exempt current pension income of the complying SMSF.

The income of a complying SMSF that is derived from assets held to provide for 'current pension liabilities', and which would otherwise be assessable income, is exempt from income tax unless it is non-arm's length income or assessable contributions. This income has been included as part of the total shown at **W Gross income**. Therefore, to ensure the income derived from assets held for current pension liabilities is not taxed, it is necessary to deduct the exempt amount shown at **Y** from **W** to calculate **V Total assessable income**.

Do not reduce the exempt income shown at **Y** by the amount of expenses incurred in deriving that exempt income. Doing so will understate the amount of exempt current pension income and will result in some of that income being subject to tax.

Expenses incurred in gaining or producing exempt income are not deductible; those expenses should be shown under the 'Non-deductible expenses' column (**A2** to **L2**) at item **12 Deductions and non-deductible expenses**. For treatment of expenses incurred wholly or partly in producing assessable income, see **Section C: Deductions and non-deductible expenses**.

Current pension liabilities are the SMSF's currently existing liabilities to pay superannuation income stream benefits.

There are two methods by which the trustee of an SMSF can determine the exempt income shown at **Y**. Either one method or both methods may be used depending on the circumstances. Different conditions for claiming the exemption apply depending on the method used.

An SMSF is entitled to a franking credit tax offset even if the franked dividends are part of exempt current pension income.

First method: Income from segregated assets used to meet current pension liabilities

If a complying SMSF segregates certain assets to provide for current pension liabilities, the income from those assets is exempt from income tax (section 295-385 of the ITAA 1997).

Non-arm's length income and assessable contributions cannot be exempt from income tax under the ECPI rules.

The market value of the assets that the SMSF has segregated to provide for current pension liabilities cannot exceed the balance of the account(s) that pay the income stream(s).

Is an actuarial certificate required?

An actuarial certificate is not required if:

- assets that provide for current pension liabilities are segregated at all times during the income year, and
- the only superannuation income stream benefits being paid from the segregated assets are allocated pensions, market linked pensions and account based pension types (regulation 295-385.01 of the *Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997*).

An actuarial certificate is required if the SMSF paid any other type of superannuation income stream. If an actuarial certificate is required, it must be for all the superannuation income streams that the SMSF paid (even if some of the income streams are allocated pensions, market linked pensions or account based pensions).

If the trustee requires an actuarial certificate, this must be obtained before the date of lodgment of the SMSF's annual return.

Second method: Income from unsegregated assets used to meet current pension liabilities

If a complying SMSF's income is derived from assets that are not segregated, the SMSF must get an actuarial certificate for each year they claim exempt current pension income, regardless of the type of superannuation income stream benefit being paid. The actuarial certificate will show the proportion that the SMSF will apply to its income (other than excluded income) to determine its exempt income.

For the purpose of calculating exempt income using this method, non-arm's length income, assessable contributions, income derived from segregated non-current assets and income exempted under the first method are excluded from the SMSF's income.

An actuarial certificate is required if the SMSF has segregated non-current assets (subsection 295-395(1) of the ITAA 1997).

EXAMPLE 4

4a Calculating exempt current pension income for an SMSF in 'full pension phase'

The ABC SMSF earned \$100,000 in interest and paid \$1,000 in bank fees. 100% of the SMSF's assets were held to provide for current pension liabilities.

The SMSF:

- shows \$100,000 as exempt current pension income at **A Exempt current pension income amount item 10**
- does not complete **Section B: Income** as the fund is in 'full pension phase' and does not have any other assessable income.

The SMSF cannot claim the \$1,000 in bank fees as a deduction at **A1 Interest expenses within Australia item 12** because the fees were incurred in earning the exempt current pension income. The amount is shown as a non-deductible expense at **A2 Interest expenses within Australia item 12**.

4b: Calculating exempt current pension income by the 'unsegregated assets' method

The DEF SMSF earned \$60,000 in interest and paid \$500 in bank fees. Applying the second method for calculating exempt current pension income, the SMSF has obtained an actuarial certificate stating 80% of its income is exempt current pension income.

The SMSF shows:

Fund Information	Amount
A Exempt current pension income amount item 10	\$48,000
Assessable income	
C Gross interest item 11	\$60,000
W Gross income item 11	\$60,000
<i>less Y Exempt current pension amount item 11</i>	(\$48,000)
V Total assessable income item 11	\$12,000
<i>less</i>	
Deductions and non-deductible expenses	
A1 Deductible interest expense within Australia item 12	\$100
A2 Non-deductible interest expense within Australia item 12	\$400
O Taxable income item 12	
(V item 11 minus A1 item 12)	\$11,900

The SMSF can only claim a deduction for \$100 of the bank fees (20% of \$500=\$100) at **A1 Deductible interest expenses within Australia item 12**. The SMSF cannot claim the remaining bank fees of \$400 (80% of \$500) as a deduction because they were incurred in earning the exempt current pension income. The amount of \$400 is shown as a non-deductible expense at **A2 Non-deductible interest expenses within Australia item 12**.

4c: Applying tax losses for an SMSF with exempt current pension income

The GHY SMSF earned \$30,000 in interest and paid \$200 in bank fees. Applying the second method for calculating exempt current pension income, the SMSF has obtained an actuarial certificate stating that 30% of its income was exempt current pension income. The SMSF has \$10,000 in tax losses carried forward from the previous year.

The SMSF shows:

Fund Information	Amount
A Exempt current pension income amount item 10	\$9,000
Assessable income	
C Gross interest item 11	\$30,000
W Gross income item 11	\$30,000
less Y Exempt current pension amount item 11	(\$9,000)
V Total assessable income item 11	\$21,000
<i>less</i>	
Deductions and non-deductible expenses	
A1 Deductible interest expense within Australia item 12	\$140
A2 Non-deductible interest expense within Australia item 12	\$60
M1 Tax losses deducted item 12	\$1,060
O Taxable income item 12	\$19,800
(V item 11 minus A1 item 12)	

The SMSF can only claim a deduction for \$140 of bank fees (70% of \$200) at **A1 Deductible interest expenses within Australia** item 12. The SMSF cannot claim the remaining bank fees of \$60 (30% of \$200) as a deduction because they were incurred in earning the exempt current pension income. The amount of \$60 is shown as a non-deductible expense at **A2 Non deductible interest expenses within Australia** item 12.

The \$10,000 in tax losses carried forward must be reduced by the net exempt income of \$8,940 (that is, \$9,000 of exempt income less bank fees of \$60 incurred in earning exempt income). The remaining amount of \$1,060 (that is, \$10,000 less \$8,940) in tax losses is applied against the other income of the SMSF by being shown at **M1 Tax losses deducted** item 12. The SMSF has used all its tax losses from previous years so it will show tax losses carried forward to later years at **U Tax losses carried forward to later income years** item 14 as zero.

The losses used in this example refer to tax losses rather than capital losses. For more information see **Section E: Losses**.

V Total assessable income

Show at **V** the total assessable income or loss by subtracting **Y Exempt current pension income** from **W Gross income**.

Where there is no income, write **0** at **V**. If the amount shown is a loss, print **L** in the box at the right of the amount.

SECTION C: DEDUCTIONS AND NON-DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES

This section deals with all expenses (both deductible and non-deductible) for the 2013–14 income year. It is mandatory to provide details of all expenses incurred by the SMSF at the appropriate deductible or non-deductible labels. You do not show cents for any amount you write at this section on the annual return.

In the column headed **Deductions** at the appropriate labels (**A1** to **M1**), list all expenses and allowances the SMSF is entitled to claim a deduction for.

In the column headed '**Non-deductible expenses**', at the appropriate labels (**A2** to **L2**), list all other expenses or normally allowable deductions that the SMSF cannot claim as a deduction, including those related to exempt current pension income.

Do not show under the **Deductions** column any expense which the SMSF incurred in deriving exempt current pension income. Those expenses cannot be included as part of any deductions claimed at **A1** to **M1**. These expenses should be included under the **Non-deductible expenses** column at **A2** to **L2**.

Expenses of a capital, private or domestic nature, and expenses incurred in gaining or producing exempt income, are not allowable deductions. Expenses incurred in gaining or producing non-assessable non-exempt income are not deductible, apart from costs in relation to certain debt interests (see more at **L1 and L2 Other amounts** 'Deduction relating to foreign non-assessable non-exempt income on page 34). Generally, where an expense is incurred which relates to both assessable and exempt income, the expense must be apportioned so that only the proportion of the expense relating to the production of assessable income is claimed. *Taxation Ruling TR 93/17 – Income tax: income tax deductions available to superannuation funds* provides more advice regarding the method for apportioning the expense.

Certain specific deductions can be claimed **in full**, whether they relate to exempt or assessable income, for example, the deduction for death benefit increase and the deductible amount of insurance premiums paid to provide benefits upon the death, existence of a terminal medical condition or temporary or permanent disability of a member (that is, they do not need to be apportioned). However, if the SMSF is in full pension phase, it may not have any assessable income to offset the deduction claimable.

The SMSF cannot claim a deduction for:

- superannuation benefits paid (do not show this at any label in **Section C: Deductions and non-deductible expenses**)
- income tax paid (show this at **L2 Non-deductible other amounts**).

The SMSF cannot transfer or pass on deductions to other entities (for example, life insurance companies or PSTs).

If SMSF has incurred expenses in respect of a collapsed agribusiness managed investment scheme, see *Collapse of agribusiness managed investment schemes: participant information* at ato.gov.au for information on your eligibility to claim a deductions.

12 DEDUCTIONS AND NON-DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES

A1 and A2 Interest expenses within Australia

Show at **A1** the deductible interest incurred on money borrowed from Australian sources to:

- acquire income-producing assets
- finance operations, or
- meet current expenses.

Show at **A2** any interest incurred on money borrowed from Australian sources for which a deduction could not be claimed.

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, include interest expenses within Australia from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **A1** and **A2**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **A1** or **A2** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

B1 and B2 Interest expenses overseas

Show at **B1** the deductible interest incurred on money borrowed from overseas sources to:

- acquire income-producing assets
- finance operations, or
- meet current expenses.

Show at **B2** any interest incurred on money borrowed from overseas for which a deduction could not be claimed.

If the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF, include interest expenses overseas from financial arrangements subject to the TOFA rules at **B1** and **B2**. Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **B1** or **B2** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

The SMSF should generally withhold an amount of tax (withholding tax) from interest paid or payable to non-residents, and from interest paid to a resident which was derived by the resident through an overseas branch. The SMSF must remit these amounts to us.

Record keeping

If the SMSF paid interest to non-residents, it must keep a record of the following:

- name and address of recipients
- amount of interest paid or credited
- amount of tax withheld and the date it was remitted to us.

If the SMSF is required to withhold from interest paid or payable, the SMSF must register for PAYG withholding and lodge a *PAYG withholding from interest, dividend and royalty payments paid to non-residents – annual report* (NAT 7187).

D1 and D2 Capital works expenditure

Show at **D1** the deduction claimed for capital expenditure on certain buildings used to produce assessable income, including eligible capital expenditure on extensions, alterations or improvements to such buildings.

Do not include capital expenditure on property for which a deduction is allowable, or would be allowable if the property were to be used for the purpose of producing assessable income, under another specified provision of the ITAA 1936 or the ITAA 1997 (for example, do not include capital expenditure on mining infrastructure buildings and timber milling buildings).

Show at **D2** any amount of capital expenditure for which a deduction could not be claimed.

For more information on capital works deductions, see **Appendix 1**.

E1 and E2 Decline in value of depreciating assets

Show at **E1** the deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets for tax purposes. Show at **E2** any decline in value of depreciating assets for which a deduction could not be claimed.

The decline in value of a depreciating asset is generally worked out using either the prime cost or diminishing value method. Both methods are based on the effective life of an asset. For most depreciating assets, the SMSF can choose whether to self-assess the effective life or to adopt the Commissioner's determination (the most recent of which can be found in *Taxation Ruling TR 2013/4 Income tax: effective life of depreciating assets (applicable from 1 July 2013)*).

The SMSF can deduct an amount equal to the decline in value for an income year of a depreciating asset that it held for any time during that year. However, the deduction is reduced to the extent the SMSF uses it or has it installed ready for use for other than a taxable purpose.

The decline in value of a depreciating asset costing \$300 or less is its cost (but only to the extent the asset is used for a taxable purpose) if the asset satisfies all of the following requirements:

- it is used predominantly for the purpose of producing assessable income that is not income from carrying on a business
- it is not part of a set of assets acquired in the same income year that costs more than \$300, and
- it is not one of any number of substantially identical items acquired in the same income year that together cost more than \$300.

The decline in value of certain assets with a cost or opening adjustable value of less than \$1,000 can be calculated through a low-value pool. Assets eligible for the immediate deduction cannot be allocated to a low-value pool.

For an explanation of the concepts and terms mentioned above, and for more information on deductions for decline in value, see the *Guide to depreciating assets 2014*.

F1 and F2 Insurance premiums – members

Show at **F1** deductions for insurance premiums paid by a complying SMSF to provide superannuation benefits upon the death, existence of a terminal medical condition or temporary or permanent disability of the member (as described in section 295-460 of the ITAA 1997). Show at **F2** the part, or whole, of an insurance premium paid on behalf of a member for which a deduction cannot be claimed (for example, where the type of policy provides for benefits other than upon death, the existence of a terminal medical condition or temporary or permanent disability of the member).

An SMSF may use a variety of life insurance policies to provide these benefits.

There are regulatory changes concerning insurance provided by regulated superannuation funds. See the **What's new** section on page 2.

The SMSF can deduct the following:

- 30% of the premium for a whole of life policy if all the individuals whose lives are insured are members of the SMSF; for more information on what a 'whole-of-life policy' is for these purposes see Australian Taxation Office Interpretative Decision – ATOID 2009/100 – *Complying superannuation fund: deductibility of premiums on 'whole-of-life policy' – subsection 295-465(1) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- 10% of the premium for an endowment policy if all the individuals whose lives are insured are members of the SMSF
- for a policy that is not a whole of life or endowment policy
 - 30% of the part of an insurance policy premium that is specified in the policy as being for a distinct part of the policy that would have been a whole of life policy if it had been a separate policy
 - 10% of the part of an insurance policy premium that is specified in the policy as being for a distinct part of the policy that would have been an endowment policy if it had been a separate policy
- the part of a premium that is specified in an insurance policy as being wholly for the liability to provide certain death, terminal medical condition or disability benefits for SMSF members
- the proportion of the premium that is specified in **Table 6** as being attributable to the liability to provide death or disability superannuation benefits for SMSF members.

TABLE 6: Proportions of insurance premiums that are deductible under item 6 of the table in subsection 295-465(1) of the ITAA 1997

For an insurance policy that provides...	You can deduct...
TPD any occupation cover	100%
TPD any occupation cover with one or more of the following inclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ activities of daily living ■ cognitive loss ■ loss of limb ■ domestic (home) duties 	100%
TPD own occupation cover	67%
TPD own occupation cover with one of more of the following inclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ activities of daily living ■ cognitive loss ■ loss of limb ■ domestic (home) duties 	67%
TPD own occupation cover bundled with death (life) cover	80%
TPD own occupation cover bundled with death (life) cover with one or more of the following inclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ activities of daily living ■ cognitive loss ■ loss of limb ■ domestic (home) duties 	80%

TPD any occupation means insurance against the member suffering an illness or injury that is likely to result in the member's permanent inability to work in a job for which the member is reasonably qualified by education, training or experience.

TPD own occupation means insurance against the member suffering an illness or injury that is likely to result in the member's permanent inability to work in the member's own occupation (other than in a substantially reduced capacity).

An actuarial certificate is not required to deduct the premium, or a proportion of the premium, as specified in **Table 6**.

The SMSF may deduct a proportion other than that specified in the Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997, as contained in **Table 6**, for the premium, but must obtain an actuary's certificate to do so.

For any other insurance policy premium that is not deductible in accordance with the above circumstances an actuarial certificate is also required to deduct all or a proportion of a premium for a policy that is to provide superannuation benefits upon death, existence of a terminal medical condition or a disability of the member.

For more information, see Taxation Ruling TR 2012/6 *Income tax: deductibility under subsection 295-465(1) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 of premiums paid by a complying superannuation fund for an insurance policy providing Total and Permanent Disability cover in respect of its members*.

A complying SMSF may deduct premiums on insurance policies to replace income during periods of temporary disability. For more information, see *Taxation Determination TD 2007/3 Income tax: is a deduction allowable to complying superannuation funds, under section 279 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936, for insurance premiums attributable to the provision of benefits for members in the event of temporary disability longer than two years?*

If an SMSF has current or contingent liabilities to provide superannuation benefits upon the death, existence of a terminal medical condition or temporary or permanent disability of a member but does not have insurance coverage (that is, it self-insures), a deduction is allowable. The deduction is allowable for an amount equal to what the SMSF could expect to pay in an arm's length transaction to obtain an insurance policy to cover these liabilities. An actuarial certificate is required for the amount to be deductible. However there are regulatory changes to self insurance for regulated superannuation funds; see the **What's new** section on page 2.

If an actuary certifies the amount the SMSF could reasonably expect to pay in an arm's length transaction to obtain an insurance policy, and that policy covers liabilities of the SMSF that are broader than those covered in section 295-460 of the ITAA 1997 and the insurance policy is specified in the regulations (see **Table 6**) then the SMSF may deduct so much of that certified amount as is specified in **Table 6**.

Rather than claiming a deduction for insurance premiums paid or an amount under the self-insurance provisions, a complying SMSF may choose to deduct (under section 295-470 of the ITAA 1997) an amount based on a formula for payments for the income year for death, terminal medical condition or disability superannuation benefits. Deductions for this amount should be included at **F1**.

G1 Death benefit increase

Show at **G1** the amount the SMSF is entitled to deduct (under section 295-485 of the ITAA 1997) because the SMSF increased (or did not reduce) amounts paid as superannuation lump sum death benefits.

The SMSF can deduct the amount in the 2013–14 income year if the SMSF:

- has been complying since 1 July 1988 or, if established at a later date, since that later date; and
- paid a superannuation lump sum death benefit in the 2013–14 income year to the trustee of the deceased's estate or to the deceased's dependants (that is, an individual who was a spouse, former spouse or child of the deceased) at the time of death or payment, and
- increased (or did not reduce) the superannuation lump sum death benefit by an amount (the tax saving amount) so that the superannuation lump sum death benefit amount is the amount the SMSF could have paid if no tax were payable on contributions.

The amount of the deduction is calculated by dividing the tax saving amount by the low tax component rate (which is generally 15%). If the payment is made to the trustee of the deceased's estate, the deduction is only available to the extent that the spouse, former spouse or child of the deceased can reasonably be expected to benefit from the estate. For more information see ATO interpretive decision ATO ID 2012/10 *Income Tax: anti-detriment payments paid by a complying superannuation fund to a trustee of a deceased estate*.

The following definitions of 'spouse' and 'child' apply only for the purpose of determining the deduction for the increased amount of superannuation lump sum death benefits.

Spouse of the deceased is a person (whether of the same sex or opposite sex) who:

- the deceased was in a relationship with, that was registered under a prescribed state or territory law, or
- although not legally married to the deceased, lived with the deceased on a genuine domestic basis in a relationship as a couple.

Child of the deceased includes:

- an adopted child, a stepchild or an ex-nuptial child of the deceased
- a child of the deceased's spouse
- someone who is a child of the deceased within the meaning of the *Family Law Act 1975* (for example, a child who is considered to be a child of the person under a state or territory court order giving effect to a surrogacy arrangement).

H1 and H2 SMSF auditor fee

Show at **H1** the amount charged for the services of the SMSF auditor for which a deduction can be claimed. Show at **H2** the amount charged for the services of the SMSF auditor for which a deduction cannot be claimed. If there was no fee (for instance, for the first year of operation the fee is charged in the following income year) you must write **0** as you must show an amount at **H1** or **H2**.

I1 and I2 Investment expenses

Show at **I1** the amount of expenses of a revenue nature incurred in deriving investment income, unless the deduction is more appropriately shown at another label. Show at **I2** any amount of investment expenses for which a deduction cannot be claimed. Do not include any amount that is included in the amount shown at another deduction label (such as **J1** or **J2 Management and Administration expenses**).

Complying SMSFs may claim deductions for expenses incurred in relation to acquiring, holding or disposing of:

- units in a PST
- life insurance policies issued by life insurance companies, and
- interests in trusts whose assets consist wholly of such life insurance policies.

The SMSF can claim the expenditure as a deduction if the expenditure would qualify for deduction under the provisions of the ITAA 1936 or the ITAA 1997 if the income received from these investments was assessable.

Our view on the application of the relevant provision, section 295-100 of the ITAA 1997, is set out in *Taxation Determination TD 1999/6 – Income tax: what is the purpose of sections 279E and 289A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (ITAA 1936)?*

The SMSF cannot deduct amounts for investment charges that the PST or life insurance company deducts from the gross contributions transferred to it from the SMSF. In this case, the charges are of a capital nature as they reduce the amount of the investment, and are therefore not deductible.

The SMSF cannot deduct amounts for fees or charges incurred for complying superannuation/FHSA life insurance policies, exempt life insurance policies or units in a PST that are segregated current pension assets of the SMSF, other than amounts able to be claimed at **F1 Insurance premiums – members**.

J1 and J2 Management and administration expenses

Show at **J1** the amount of expenses of a revenue nature incurred in the management and administration of the SMSF for which a deduction can be claimed, unless the deduction is more appropriately shown at another label. Show at **J2** any amount of management and administration expenses for which a deduction cannot be claimed, unless the expense is more appropriately shown at another label.

Do not include investment management expenses. These expenses should be shown at **I1** or **I2 Investment expenses**.

U1 and U2 Forestry managed investment scheme expense

Show at **U1** the total amount of deductible payments made to an FMIS. Show at **U2** the total amount of non-deductible payments made to an FMIS.

The SMSF may be entitled to claim a deduction at **U1** for payments made to an FMIS if:

- the SMSF currently holds a forestry interest in an FMIS, or held a forestry interest in an FMIS during 2013–14
- the SMSF paid an amount to a forestry manager of an FMIS under a formal agreement
- the forestry manager has advised the SMSF that the FMIS satisfies the 70% direct forestry expenditure rule in Division 394 of the ITAA 1997
- the SMSF does not have day to day control over the operation of the scheme
- there is more than one participant in the scheme or, the forestry manager or an associate of the forestry manager manages, arranges or promotes similar schemes, and
- all the trees are established within 18 months of the end of the income year in which an amount is first paid under the FMIS by a participant in the scheme.

If the SMSF is an initial participant in an FMIS it can claim a deduction for initial and ongoing payments at this item. However, the SMSF (as an initial participant) cannot claim a deduction under Division 394 of the ITAA 1997 if it has disposed of the forestry interest within four years after the end of the income year in which the SMSF first pays an amount under the scheme, unless the disposal occurs because of circumstances outside of the SMSF's control (for example it is compulsorily acquired) and which the SMSF could not reasonably have foreseen happening when it acquired the interest.

If the SMSF is a subsequent participant, it cannot claim a deduction for the amount paid to acquire the interest. The SMSF can only claim a deduction for ongoing payments.

The deduction is claimed in the income year in which the payment is made.

Relevant terms are explained at **X Forestry managed investment scheme income**, item **11** on page 11.

Excluded payments

The SMSF cannot claim a deduction at **U1** for any of the following payments:

- payments for borrowing money
- interest and payments in the nature of interest (such as a premium on repayment or redemption of a security, or a discount of a bill or bond)
- payments of stamp duty
- payments of goods and services tax (GST)
- payments that relate to transportation and handling of felled trees after the earliest of the following
 - sale of the trees
 - arrival of the trees at the mill door
 - arrival of the trees at the port
 - arrival of the trees at the place of processing (other than where processing happens in-field)
- payments that relate to processing
- payments that relate to stockpiling (other than in-field stockpiling).

While the payments are not deductible under Division 394 of the ITAA 1997, the payments may be deductible under other provisions of the ITAA 1997 or ITAA 1936 and claimable at other labels.

L1 and L2 Other amounts

Show at **L1** the total amount of all other deductible expenses that do not fall into any of the other categories in **Section C: Deductions and non-deductible expense**. Show at **L2** those expenses for which a deduction could not be claimed and which do not fall into the other categories.

Deductions that are specifically allowable for the SMSF's superannuation activities include amounts in the following nine categories.

Exclusion of personal contributions

If the SMSF receives a notice (under section 290-180 of the ITAA 1997) varying (i.e. reducing) the amount of personal contributions a person is claiming as a deduction, show the amount of the variation (i.e. the reduction) at **L1** if:

- the variation notice was received by the SMSF after it had lodged its income tax return for the income year that included the contribution as assessable income, and
- the SMSF has not exercised its option (under subsection 295-195(3) or 295-197(4) of the ITAA 1997) to amend the return for the income year that included the contribution as assessable income.

If the notice is received after the SMSF has lodged its annual return for the income year in which the contributions were made and the SMSF is unable to utilise the deduction fully in the income year in which the notice is received, (for example, if that year's taxable income is less than the deduction), the SMSF may choose to amend the assessment of the earlier income year in which the contribution was made to exclude the amount from its assessable income (subsections 295-195(2) and (3) and 295-197(3) and (4) of the ITAA 1997).

Forex losses

Show at **L1** any deductible forex losses made by the SMSF that have not been shown at any other category. Show at **L2** any forex losses for which a deduction could not be claimed. See **Foreign exchange gains and losses** on page 70 for more information on forex.

TOFA amounts from financial arrangements

If the TOFA rules apply to calculate an assessable gain or deductible loss on the SMSF's financial arrangements, include at **L1** any deductible losses and any deductible TOFA transitional balancing adjustment relating to existing financial arrangements. Show at **L2** any TOFA losses for which a deduction could not be claimed.

TOFA amounts that have been included elsewhere should not be included here. For example, amounts that have already been included at:

- **A1 or A2 Interest expenses within Australia**
- **B1 or B2 Interest expenses overseas**
- **D Net foreign income** item **11**.

Complete **Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements** if what you show at **L1** or **L2** includes an amount determined under the TOFA rules.

Contribution that is a fringe benefit

Show at **L1** the amount included in the SMSF's assessable income that is a fringe benefit because it will be taxed as a fringe benefit in the hands of the contributor. A contribution made for an employee to a complying SMSF is not a fringe benefit.

The amount can be deducted by the SMSF in the income year in which the contribution is included in the SMSF's assessable income.

Return of contributions by non-complying SMSF

Show at **L1** the amount the SMSF returns to a contributing entity where:

- the SMSF has been non-complying since 1 July 1988, or since it was established if this is later, and
- the contributing entity includes the returned amount in its assessable income under section 290-100 of the ITAA 1997.

The amount can be deducted in the income year in which it is included in the contributing entity's assessable income.

Deductible balancing adjustment amounts

Show at **L1** any balancing adjustment amount the SMSF is to claim as a deduction.

If the SMSF ceases to hold or to use a depreciating asset, it will need to calculate a balancing adjustment amount to include in its assessable income or to claim as a deduction. See the *Guide to depreciating assets 2014* for more information.

Environmental protection activities (EPA) expenditure

Show at **L1** certain capital expenditure that is deductible under section 40-755 of the ITAA 1997 and incurred for the sole or dominant purpose of:

- preventing, fighting or remedying pollution of the environment resulting from an earning activity, or the site of an earning activity, or
- treating, cleaning up, removing or storing waste resulting from an earning activity, or the site of an earning activity.

Expenditure that forms part of the cost of a depreciating asset is not deductible as expenditure on EPA if a deduction is available for the decline in value of the asset.

See the *Guide to depreciating assets 2014* for more information.

Deduction relating to listed investment company (LIC) capital gain amount

Show at **L1** a deduction for a LIC capital gain amount.

A LIC can pay a dividend to an SMSF that includes a LIC capital gain amount which is shown in the LIC's dividend statement.

A complying SMSF can claim a deduction of one-third of that LIC capital gain amount.

An Australian resident non-complying SMSF that is a trust can claim a deduction of one-half of that LIC capital gain amount.

Deduction relating to foreign non-assessable non-exempt income

Show at **L1** a deduction for expenses relating to foreign non assessable non-exempt income.

Certain expenses relating to foreign non-assessable non exempt income (that is, tax-free income) are allowable deductions against the SMSF's assessable income if the expenses incurred are a cost in relation to certain debt interests (see section 25-90 of the ITAA 1997, or subsection 230-15(3) of the ITAA 1997 for a debt interest that is a financial arrangement covered by the TOFA rules).

For SMSFs, the relevant non-assessable non-exempt income is foreign income covered by sections 23A1 or 23AK of the ITAA 1936.

These deductions should not be applied against **D1 Gross foreign income** item **11** for the purpose of calculating **D Net foreign income** item **11** or a foreign loss.

Other amounts not listed above

An expense should only be shown at **L1** or **L2** if there is no other label where it is more appropriately shown.

Show income tax paid by the SMSF at **L2 Non-deductible other amounts**. Do not include superannuation benefits paid at any label in **Section C: Deductions and non-deductible expenses**.

Code box at L1 and Code box at L2

Print in the **Code** box at **L1** and the **Code** box at **L2** the letter from **Table 7** that best describes the greatest amount shown at **L1 and L2 Other amounts**.

TABLE 7: Other amounts codes

Code letter	Deductions in respect of:
C	Exclusion of personal contributions
F	Forex losses
T	Deductible TOFA losses or deductible TOFA transitional balancing adjustment
B	Contribution that is a fringe benefit
R	Return of contributions by non-complying SMSF
A	Deductible balancing adjustment amounts
E	Environmental protection activities (EPA) expenditure
I	Deduction relating to LIC capital gain amount
N	Deduction relating to foreign non-assessable non exempt income
O	Other amounts not listed above

M1 Tax losses deducted

Show at **M1** the tax losses (from an earlier income year) that the SMSF is claiming. The SMSF can claim tax losses only to the extent that its total assessable income exceeds total deductions (other than tax losses).

The SMSF's tax losses brought forward must first be deducted from the amount of the SMSF's **net exempt income** (section 36-15 of the ITAA 1997). The SMSF's net exempt income is the SMSF's gross exempt income less the expenses incurred in deriving that income (including foreign tax paid on that income). **Example 4c** on page 28 illustrates the effect of exempt current pension income on tax losses.

Tax losses are not the same as 'capital losses' which may result from a capital gains tax event. Do not show net capital losses at **M1**. See **V Net capital losses carried forward to later income years** item 14.

The trust loss legislation in Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936 affects the deductibility of prior year losses by all trusts that are not excepted trusts as defined in section 272-100 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936, such as non-complying superannuation funds.

The SMSF may need to complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2014* to the annual return. For more information, see **Schedules** on pages 67–8 and the *Losses schedule instructions 2014*.

N Total deductions

Show at **N** the total of all deductions from **A1** to **M1**. This amount takes into account concessions and adjustments allowable for income tax purposes.

Y Total non-deductible expenses

Show at **Y** the total of all non-deductible expenses from **A2** to **L2**. This information is mandatory.

O Taxable income or loss

Show at **O** the taxable income or loss by subtracting **N Total deductions** from **V Total assessable income** item 11. If the amount calculated is an overall loss for the year, print **L** in the box at the right of the amount.

O is mandatory. You must include an amount at **O** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

Z Total SMSF expenses

Show at **Z** the total amount of SMSF expenses by adding **N Total deductions** and **Y Total non-deductible expenses**.

SECTION D: INCOME TAX CALCULATION STATEMENT

This statement works out the amount of tax and other charges payable by or refundable to the SMSF.

We use the information which you provide in this section to calculate the 2014–15 Commissioner's instalment rate under the PAYG income instalment system. You must complete all items as accurately as possible to ensure that the rate calculated results in a reliable estimate of tax payable for the 2014–15 income year.

To work through the **Calculation statement** on the annual return, begin with the right-hand column. Three of the labels in the right-hand column (**C Non-refundable non-carry-forward tax offsets**, **E Refundable tax offsets** and **H Eligible credits**) require certain labels in the left-hand column to be completed so that the total can be inserted at the appropriate label.

Labels **A**, **T1**, **J**, **T5** and **I** are mandatory labels.

Priority of use of tax offsets

SMSFs have access to two types of tax offsets:

- non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets, and
- refundable tax offsets.

The first category of tax offsets to be applied against gross tax is **C Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets**. As the name of this category suggests, if the tax offsets are greater than the gross tax, the excess of offsets is lost. If gross tax is greater than the offsets at **C** the remaining tax is shown at **T2 Subtotal**.

The second category of offsets is **E Refundable tax offsets**. If the SMSF is entitled to any refundable tax offsets, the offsets reduce any remaining tax at **T2**. If the remaining tax is reduced to zero and not all refundable tax offsets have been used up (that is, the **E Refundable tax offsets** amount exceeds the remaining tax at **T2**), show the excess of refundable tax offsets at **I Tax offset refunds** (Remainder of refundable tax offsets). If refundable tax offsets are less than the remaining tax at **T2**, the shortfall becomes your tax payable amount at **T5 Tax payable**.

Labels **I** and **T5** are mandatory. You must include an amount at **I** and at **T5** even if the amount is zero (if zero write **0**).

Any amount at **G Section 102AAM interest charge** is payable and will increase the **T5** amount.

K PAYG instalments raised, rather than just paid, on your activity statements and other credits included under **H Eligible credits** along with any amount at **I Tax offset refunds** (Remainder of refundable tax offsets) will be applied against your tax payable amount to determine the amount due by the SMSF or refundable to the SMSF.

Calculating your T5 Tax payable and S Amount due or refundable

The steps below are provided to give a basic overview of how the calculation statement is intended to work. See each specific item for a detailed explanation of its application within the calculation statement.

STEP 1 Write the following amounts.

- If the amount at **O Taxable income or loss** item **12** is positive, write the amount at **A Taxable income**. Write zero at **A** if **O** is a loss.
- **T1 Tax on taxable income** (dependent on the compliance status of the SMSF, see the next column for a detailed explanation on **T1**), is calculated as follows:
 - 15% of **A** if the SMSF is a regulated superannuation fund and you have not received a **Notice of non-compliance** from the ATO
 - 45% of **A** if the SMSF is a non-complying fund.
- Different tax rates apply to some types of income. You must ensure that you include at **T1** the tax calculated at the correct rate for amounts shown at:
 - **U Net non-arm's length income** item **11**
 - **T Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund** item **11**.
- **J Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions** (additional tax on these contributions), is calculated on the amount (other than zero) shown at **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions** item **11** as follows:
 - 31.5% for a complying SMSF
 - 1.5% for a non-complying SMSF.
- Write the amounts from your records for:
 - **C1 Foreign income tax offset**
 - **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset**
 - **E2 No-TFN tax offset**
 - **E3 National rental affordability scheme tax offset**
 - **G Section 102AAM interest charge**
 - **H1 Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest**
 - **H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding**
 - **H3 Credit for tax withheld – where ABN or TFN not quoted (non-individual)**
 - **H5 Credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts**
 - **H6 Credit for interest on no-TFN tax offset**
 - **K PAYG instalments raised.**
- Follow the SMSF instructions to calculate **C2 Rebates and tax offsets** amount (see the section for **C2**).

STEP 2 Work out the following amounts:

- add **T1** and **J** and write the result at **B**
- add **C1** and **C2** and write the result at **C**
- add **E1**, **E2**, **E3** and any other refundable tax offsets, and write the result at **E**.

STEP 3 Work out the amount at **T2 Subtotal** (see the section for **T2** for examples and more information) as follows:

- If the amount at **C** is less than the amount at **B Gross tax**:
 - take **C** away from **B**
 - write the result at **T2**
 - go to step 4.
- If the amount at **C** is more than or equal to the amount at **B**:
 - write zero at **T2** and **T5 Tax payable**
 - copy the amount at **E** to **I Tax offset refunds** (Remainder of refundable tax offsets)
 - go to step 5.

STEP 4 Work out the amount at **T5** (see the section for **T5** for examples and more information) as follows:

- If the amount at **E** is less than the amount at **T2**:
 - take **E** away from **T2**
 - write the result at **T5**
 - go to step 5.
- If the amount at **E** is more than or equal to the amount at **T2**:
 - take **T2** away from **E**
 - write the result at **I**
 - write zero at **T5**
 - go to step 5.

STEP 5 Work out the amount at **H** by adding from **H1** to **H6**.

STEP 6 For the amount at **S**, add **T5**, **G**, **L** and **N**, and then subtract **H**, **I**, **K** and **M**.

- If the amount at **S** is positive, that amount is payable by the SMSF.
- If the amount at **S** is negative, that amount is refundable to the SMSF.

13 INCOME TAX CALCULATION STATEMENT

A Taxable income

Show at **A** the SMSF's taxable income.

A is mandatory. You must include an amount at **A** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

The amount shown at **A** will be **0** if the SMSF has no taxable income or has a tax loss. For example, taxable income would be zero if the SMSF is in full pension phase for the entire income year and has no other income (such as non-arm's length income) that is assessable.

T1 Tax on taxable income

Show at **T1** the amount of tax payable before the allowance of any rebates, tax offsets, and credits. **T1** reflects the amount at **A** multiplied by the applicable tax rate or tax rates. The tax rates potentially applicable are listed in **Appendix 3: Tax rates**.

T1 is mandatory. You must include an amount at **T1** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

The compliance status of the SMSF affects the tax rates that apply. If the SMSF is a regulated SMSF and has not received a notice of non-compliance, the SMSF is a complying fund and the standard tax rate is 15%. If the SMSF is a non-complying fund the standard tax rate is 45%.

Different tax rates apply to the following types of income and you must ensure that you apply the correct tax rate to amounts shown at any of:

- **U Net non-arm's length income item 11** (the tax rate is 45% even for a complying SMSF)
- **T Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund item 11** (tax rate may be either 15% or 45% depending on the circumstances).

If you have shown an amount (other than zero) at **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions** include in the calculation of the amount at **T1** the tax calculated on the amount at **R3** at the standard rate of tax applicable to the SMSF (that is, 15% for a complying SMSF or 45% for a non-complying SMSF). Show at **J** the additional tax calculated (that is, at the rate of 31.5% for a complying SMSF or 1.5% for a non-complying SMSF) on the **R3** amount.

Use **Examples 5** and **6** to help you calculate the tax on taxable income amount.

J Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions

Show at **J** the amount of additional tax payable on no-TFN-quoted contributions shown at **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions item 11**. The additional tax payable is 31.5% for complying funds or 1.5% for non-complying funds of the **R3** amount. If the amount shown at **R3** is zero, then the amount you show at **J** is zero.

J is mandatory. You must include an amount at **J** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

You must include at **T1 Tax on taxable income** the tax calculated at the standard rate on no-TFN-quoted contributions included in taxable income. That is, 15% for a complying fund or 45% for a non-complying fund of the **R3** amount.

Use **Example 5** to help you calculate tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions.

See **Appendix 3: Tax rates** for more information on the applicable tax rates.

B Gross tax

Show at **B** the total of the amounts at **T1** and **J**.

Use **examples 5** and **6** to help you calculate the gross tax amount.

EXAMPLE 5: Income tax calculation: SMSF showing income at R3 No-TFN quoted contributions item 11

Example 5a: Complying SMSF

The Natalie Superannuation Fund is a complying SMSF, however it has income which must be taxed at more than 15%.

The SMSF received \$10,000 in assessable contributions (shown at **R** item **11**) all of which are employer contributions. Of that amount, \$8,000 is shown at **R1** item **11** for members who quoted their TFN, but \$2,000 is shown at **R3** item **11** for members who have not quoted their TFN and whose account was opened either:

- on or after 1 July 2007, or
- prior to 1 July 2007 but the assessable contributions made for the member in the year exceeded \$1,000.

The SMSF has also incurred \$1,000 in deductible administration expenses (shown at **J1** item **12**).

The SMSF's taxable income is \$9,000 (shown at **O** item **12**).

For the purposes of calculating the amount to be shown at **J Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions**, **T1 Tax on taxable income** and **B Gross tax**, the SMSF works out the amount of tax as follows:

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Assessable income			
No-TFN-quoted contributions (from R3 item 11 ; tax amount shown at J item 13)	\$2,000	31.5%	\$630
Assessable employer contributions (from R1 item 11)	\$8,000		
Assessable contributions (from R item 11)	\$10,000		
Total assessable income (from V item 11)	\$10,000		
<i>Less</i>			
Deductions			
Administration expenses (from J1 item 12)	\$1,000		
Taxable income (from A item 13), tax amount shown at T1 item 13	\$9,000	15%	\$1,350
Gross tax (shown at B item 13)			\$1,980 [#]

[#] The amount of gross tax (shown at **B** item **13**) is the sum of the no-TFN-quoted contributions tax (shown at **J** item **13**) and the tax (shown at **T1** item **13**) worked out on the taxable income shown at **A** item **13**.

See **Appendix 3: Tax rates** for more information on the applicable tax rates.

Example 5b: Non-complying SMSF

If the Natalie Superannuation Fund is a non-complying fund, most of its income is taxed at 45%, but a tax rate of 46.5% applies to no-TFN-quoted contributions.

You would work out **J** Tax on no-TFN-quoted contributions, **T1** Tax on taxable income and **B** Gross tax as follows:

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Assessable income			
No-TFN-quoted contributions (from R3 item 11; tax amount shown at J item 13)	\$2,000	1.5%	\$30
Assessable employer contributions (from R1 item 11)	\$8,000		
Assessable contributions (from R item 11)	\$10,000		
Total assessable income (from V item 11)	\$10,000		
<i>Less</i>			
Deductions			
Administration expenses (from J1 item 12)	\$1,000		
Taxable income (from A item 13), tax amount shown at T1 item 13	\$9,000	45%	\$4,050
Gross tax (shown at B item 13)			\$4,080 [#]

[#] The amount of gross tax (shown at B item 13) is the sum of the no-TFN-quoted contributions tax (shown at J item 13) and the tax (shown at T1 item 13) worked out on the taxable income shown at A item 13.

See **Appendix 3: Tax rates** for more information on the applicable tax rates.

Example 5c: Nil taxable income or loss

The Lee Superannuation Fund is a complying SMSF. However, it has income which must be taxed at more than 15%.

The SMSF received \$2,000 in assessable contributions, all of which are employer contributions for members who have not quoted their TFN and whose account was opened either:

- on or after 1 July 2007, or
- prior to 1 July 2007 and the assessable contributions made for the member in the income year exceeded \$1,000.

The \$2,000 is shown at R3 item 11 and also at R item 11.

The SMSF has also incurred \$3,000 in deductible administration expenses (shown at J1 item 12). The SMSF's taxable income is \$1,000 loss (shown at O item 12). The taxable income shown at A item 13 is \$0.

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Assessable income			
No-TFN-quoted contributions (from R3 item 11; tax amount shown at J item 13)	\$2,000	31.5%	\$630
Assessable contributions (from R item 11)	\$2,000		
Total assessable income (from V item 11)	\$2,000		
<i>Less</i>			
Deductions			
Administration expenses (from J1 item 12)	\$3,000		
Taxable income or loss (from O item 12)	\$1,000 (L)		
Taxable income (from A item 13, tax amount shown at T1 item 13)	\$0	15%	\$0
Gross tax (shown at B item 13)			\$630

Gross tax of \$630 (plus other amounts such as the supervisory levy) are payable even though the SMSF made a loss for the income year.

See **Appendix 3: Tax rates** for more information on the applicable tax rates.

EXAMPLE 6: SMSF showing income at U Net non-arm's length income item 11

Example 6a: Complying SMSF

The Elizabeth Superannuation Fund is a complying SMSF, however, it has income which must be taxed at more than 15%.

The SMSF received \$10,000 of assessable contributions (shown at **R** item **11**) and \$4,000 of private company dividends. All private company dividends are generally treated as non-arm's length income unless that income is consistent with **an arm's length dealing** (see **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends** on page 25). Of the \$4,000 private company dividends, \$2,000 is treated as non-arm's length income. The net non-arm's length income is taxed at 45%.

Non-arm's length income expenses are \$100. These expenses can be deducted only from the non-arm's length income. All non-arm's length income is shown on the annual return as a net amount of income.

Accordingly an amount of \$1,900 is shown at **U** item **11**.

The amount of taxable income remaining after taking into account the non-arm's length income is referred to as the **low tax component**.

The SMSF has also incurred \$2,500 in deductible administration expenses (shown at **J1** item **12**) that are not considered to be attributable to the earning of the non-arm's length income.

The SMSF's taxable income is \$11,400 (shown at **A** item **13**).

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Assessable income			
Assessable contributions (from R item 11)	\$10,000		
<i>plus</i>			
Private company dividends (arm's length income) (from J item 11)	\$2,000		
<i>plus</i>			
Net private company dividends (non-arm's length income) (from U item 11)	\$1,900		
Total assessable income (from V item 11)	\$13,900		
<i>less</i>			
Deductions			
Administration expenses (from J1 item 12)	\$2,500		
Taxable income (from A item 13)	\$11,400		
Components of taxable-income			
Non-arm's length component	\$1,900	45%	\$855
Low tax component (that is, other taxable income)	\$9,500	15%	\$1,425
Tax on taxable income (shown at T1 item 13)			\$2,280*

* The amount of \$2,280 is shown at **T1** item **13** and also at **B Gross tax** as in this example there are not any No-TFN-quoted contributions.

Example 6b: Non-complying SMSF

If the Elizabeth Superannuation Fund is a non-complying fund, its income is taxed at a rate of 45% (although a tax rate of 46.5% would apply to no-TFN-quoted contributions if it had any).

You calculate its gross tax as follows:

	Amount	Rate	Tax
Assessable income			
Assessable contributions (from R item 11)	\$10,000		
<i>plus</i>			
Net private company dividends (including those treated as non-arm's length income) (from J and U item 11)	\$3,900		
Total assessable income (from V item 11)	\$13,900		
<i>less</i>			
Deductions			
Administration expenses (from J1 item 12)	\$2,500		
Taxable income (from A item 13)	\$11,400	45%	\$5,130
Tax on taxable income (from T1 item 13)			\$5,130

C1 Foreign income tax offset

Show at **C1** the self-determined amount that is the SMSF's foreign income tax offset. The SMSF may be able to claim a foreign income tax offset where it has paid foreign income tax on an amount included in its assessable income. The SMSF's foreign income tax offset cannot exceed the lesser of:

- the foreign income tax paid (or taken to have been paid), and
- its foreign income tax offset limit (the greater of \$1,000 and the amount calculated under paragraph 770-75(2)(b) of the ITAA 1997).

To calculate the foreign income tax offset, see the *Guide to foreign income tax offset rules 2013–14* (NAT 72923) at ato.gov.au

If the SMSF received franked distributions directly or indirectly from a New Zealand franking company, see **Trans-Tasman imputation** on page 71.

C2 Rebates and tax offsets

Show at **C2** the total of rebates and tax offsets available.

Do not show the amounts giving rise to the tax rebate and tax offset. If the SMSF is complying, do not include franking credits that relate to either dividends (including non-share dividends) received or assessable dividends from a New Zealand franking company. Show these at **E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset**.

If the SMSF is claiming a no-TFN tax offset for tax paid on no-TFN-quoted contributions income in the three most recent income years, do not claim the tax offset here. Claim the tax offset at **E2 No-TFN tax offset**.

C Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets

Add the amounts at **C1** and **C2** and show the total at **C**.

The rebates and tax offsets shown at **C** are not refundable nor are they carried forward. They are only offset against gross tax to reduce it to zero. If these tax offsets are greater than the gross tax, the excess tax offsets cannot be used and are lost. See **Examples 7a** and **7b**.

T2 Subtotal

Show at **T2** the amount of tax payable after **C Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets** has been offset against **B Gross tax**.

T2 cannot be less than zero.

Work out the amount at **T2** as follows.

- If the amount at **C** is less than the amount at **B Gross tax** (see **Example 7a**):
 - take **C** away from **B**
 - write the result at **T2**.
- If the amount at **C** is more than or equal to the amount at **B** (see **Example 7b**):
 - write zero at **T2** and **T5 TAX PAYABLE**
 - copy the amount at **E** to **I Tax Offset refunds** (Remainder of refundable tax offsets). **I** is mandatory. You must include an amount at **I** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

EXAMPLE 7: Calculating T2 SUBTOTAL

Example 7a: Applying C Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets when B Gross tax is greater than offsets

Dark Blue Superannuation Fund has the following amounts entered into its SMSF annual return:

Taxable income	A	\$10,000
Gross tax	B	\$1,500
Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets	C	\$500
Subtotal	T2	\$1,000
Refundable tax offsets	E	\$0
Tax payable	T5	\$1,000
Tax offset refunds (Remainder of refundable tax offsets)	I	\$0
Supervisory levy	L	\$388
Amount due or refundable	S	\$1,388

Dark Blue Superannuation Fund has an entitlement of \$500 of non-refundable non-carry-forward tax offsets to offset against \$1,500 gross tax.

Tax payable has been reduced to \$1,000.

The supervisory levy is always included in the overall liability calculation. In this example, the SMSF has a tax liability of \$1,000 without the inclusion of the levy.

S will show an amount due of \$1,388 indicating that no other offsets or credits are available to be used and the levy has been included.

Example 7b: Applying C Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets when B Gross tax is less than offsets

Light Blue Superannuation Fund has the following amounts entered into its SMSF annual return:

Taxable income	A	\$20,000
Gross tax	B	\$3,000
Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets	C	\$4,000
Subtotal	T2	\$0
Refundable tax offsets	E	\$0
Tax payable	T5	\$0
Tax offset refunds (Remainder of refundable tax offsets)	I	\$0
Supervisory levy	L	\$388
Amount due or refundable	S	\$388

Light Blue Superannuation Fund has an entitlement of \$4,000 of non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets to be used to offset against \$3,000 gross tax.

Tax payable has been reduced to \$0.

Light Blue Superannuation Fund will have \$1,000 (of non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets) remaining that it will lose (as tax payable has been reduced to \$0).

The supervisory levy is always included in the overall liability calculation. In this example, the SMSF has no tax to pay but the levy is payable.

S will show an amount due of \$388, after the levy has been included.

E1 Complying fund's franking credits tax offset

Subject to the SMSF satisfying the holding period rule and related payment rule, a complying SMSF is entitled to claim a refundable franking credits tax offset in respect of franked dividends received (including franked non-share dividends and assessable franked dividends from a New Zealand franking company).

Show at **E1** the amount of the SMSF's share of franking credits attached to franked dividends received, including franked non-share dividends and assessable franked dividends from a New Zealand franking company. Make sure you have included the amount of the franking credits in the assessable income shown at **I Gross distribution from partnerships, L Dividend franking credit, M Gross trust distributions, E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company, U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends or U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** item 11.

If the SMSF is a non-complying fund, the SMSF is entitled to a non-refundable tax offset for its share of franking credits attached to franked dividends received (including franked non-share dividends and assessable franked dividends from a New Zealand franking company) against the income tax liability of the SMSF. Show the amount of the franking credits at **C2 Rebates and tax offsets**. Make sure you have included the amount of the franking credits in the assessable income shown at **I Gross distribution from partnerships, L Dividend franking credit, M Gross trust distributions, E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company, U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends or U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** item 11.

Do not show at **E1** credits that you included at **C1 Foreign income tax offset** or payments for the SMSF's 2013–14 tax liability. Show any amounts already paid for the SMSF's 2013–14 tax liability at **K PAYG instalments raised**.

A dividend from a New Zealand franking company might also carry New Zealand imputation credits. An Australian resident cannot claim New Zealand imputation credits.

E2 No-TFN tax offset

Show at **E2** the no-TFN tax offset claimed.

An SMSF is entitled to a refundable no-TFN tax offset for the current income year if:

- tax was payable by the SMSF on an amount of no-TFN-quoted contributions in one of the three most recent income years ending before the 2013–14 income year, and
- the no-TFN-quoted contributions were made to the SMSF to provide superannuation benefits for an individual who has quoted (for superannuation purposes) their TFN to the SMSF for the first time in 2013–14.

The no-TFN tax offset is the total amount of the additional tax paid or payable on no-TFN-quoted contributions where the above conditions have been met.

EXAMPLE 8: SMSF showing a credit at E2 No-TFN tax offset

The Margarita Super Fund is a complying SMSF. The SMSF reported \$10,000 of no-TFN-quoted contributions in its 2012–13 annual return and paid additional tax (at 31.5%) of \$3,150 on those no-TFN-quoted contributions.

The no-TFN-quoted contributions income included \$2,000 of assessable contributions made by Julie, as she had not provided her TFN to the SMSF by 30 June 2013. The SMSF paid additional tax of \$630 for the no-TFN-quoted contributions attributed to Julie. Julie provided her TFN to the SMSF on 30 September 2013.

In its 2013–14 annual return, the SMSF is entitled to claim a no-TFN tax offset for the additional tax of \$630 paid on the \$2,000 no-TFN-quoted contributions reported in the SMSF's 2012–13 annual return. The \$630 is included at **E2**.

E3 National rental affordability scheme tax offset

Show at **E3** the amount of national rental affordability scheme (NRAS) tax offset entitlement.

The NRAS is designed to encourage large-scale investment in affordable housing. The NRAS offers incentives to providers of new dwellings on the condition that they are rented to low and moderate income households at 20% below market rates.

The refundable tax offset is only available where the Housing Secretary from the Department of Social Services (formerly the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) has issued a certificate under the NRAS. In order to claim the offset in the 2013–14 income year, the NRAS certificate must relate to the NRAS year comprising the period 1 May 2013 to 30 April 2014.

For more information, see the *National rental affordability scheme – refundable tax offset and other taxation issues* (NAT 72829) at ato.gov.au

E Refundable tax offsets

Add the amounts at **E1**, **E2**, **E3**, plus any **other refundable tax offset amounts** and show the total at **E**.

The tax offsets shown at **E** are refundable, although they must first be offset against gross tax to reduce it to zero if there is any gross tax to be paid after **C** has been applied. Any excess of refundable tax offsets is shown at **I** and is applied in calculating the SMSF's amount due or refundable. See **Examples 9a** and **9b**.

Other refundable tax offset amounts

If the refundable tax offset for conservation tillage is applicable, it is to be added to the total for **E**.

Conservation tillage refundable tax offset

The SMSF may be a qualifying primary producer that is entitled to a refundable tax offset for the purchase of a new eligible no-till seeder ('eligible seeder'). The refundable tax offset is 15% of the cost of an eligible seeder and is only available for eligible seeders that are first used or installed ready for use in the 2012–13, 2013–14 or 2014–15 income year.

To be entitled to claim the refundable tax offset you need to hold a Research Participation Certificate for the relevant income year. These certificates are issued by the Department of Agriculture.

For more information, see the *Conservation tillage refundable tax offset* at ato.gov.au/tillageoffset

T5 Tax payable

Show at **T5** the amount of tax payable after the amount at **E** has been offset against the amount at **T2**.

T5 cannot be less than zero.

T5 is mandatory. You must include an amount at **T5** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

Work out the amount at **T5** as follows.

- If the amount at **E** is less than the amount at **T2** (see **Example 9a**):
 - take **E** away from **T2**
 - write the result at **T5**.
- If the amount at **E** is more than or equal to the amount at **T2** (see **Example 9b**):
 - take **T2** away from **E**
 - write the result at **I**
 - write zero at **T5**.

EXAMPLE 9: Calculating T5 Subtotal

Example 9a: Applying E Refundable tax offsets when B Gross tax is greater than tax offsets

Dark Red Superannuation Fund has the following amounts entered into its SMSF annual return:

Taxable income	A	\$40,000
Gross tax	B	\$6,000
Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets	C	\$2,000
Subtotal	T2	\$4,000
Refundable tax offsets	E	\$3,000
Tax payable	T5	\$1,000
Section 102AAM interest charge	G	\$200
Eligible credits	H	\$250
Tax offset refunds (remainder of refundable tax offsets)	I	\$0
PAYG instalments raised	\$0	\$750
Supervisory levy	L	\$388
Amount due or refundable	S	\$588

Dark Red Superannuation Fund has an entitlement of \$2,000 of non-refundable non-carry forward tax offset and \$3,000 of refundable tax offset to offset against \$6,000 gross tax.

Tax payable is therefore reduced to \$1,000.

The supervisory levy is always included in the overall liability calculation. In this example, the SMSF has a tax liability of \$200 without the inclusion of the levy.

S will show an amount due of \$588, after the levy has been included.

Example 9b: Applying E Refundable tax offsets when B Gross tax is less than offsets

Light Red Superannuation Fund has the following amounts entered into its SMSF annual return:

Taxable income	A	\$40,000
Gross tax	B	\$6,000
Non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets	C	\$2,000
Subtotal	T2	\$4,000
Refundable tax offsets	E	\$5,000
Tax payable	T5	\$0
Section 102AAM interest charge	G	\$300
Eligible credits	H	\$540
Tax offset refunds (remainder of refundable tax offsets)	I	\$1,000
PAYG instalments raised	J	\$850
Supervisory levy	L	\$388
Supervisory levy adjustment for wound up funds	M	\$0
Amount due or refundable	S	\$1,702

Light Red Superannuation Fund has an entitlement of \$2,000 of non-refundable non-carry forward tax offsets and \$5,000 of refundable tax offsets to offset against \$6,000 gross tax.

Tax payable is therefore reduced to \$0.

The \$1,000 of refundable tax offsets remaining, is transferred to **I Tax offset refunds** and becomes available as a refundable (credit) amount in the overall calculation.

S will show \$1,702 as a refundable amount after the levy has been included.

G Section 102AAM interest charge

Show at G the amount of interest calculated under section 102AAM of the ITAA 1936 for a distribution received from a non-resident trust. Section 102AAM of the ITAA 1936 imposes an interest charge on certain distributions from non-resident trusts. For more information, see the *Foreign income return form guide* at ato.gov.au

H1 Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest

Show at H1 the calculated interest amount of 50 cents or more for early payments. Do not show the amount of the early payment.

Interest may be payable where an actual payment is made on account of certain amounts more than 14 days before the due date of payment. Amounts that may attract early payment interest include payments of:

- income tax
- shortfall interest charge, and
- interest payable under section 102AAM of the ITAA 1936.

Amounts that you do not pay directly to us, but which are reduced by the crediting or applying of an amount, do not attract early payment interest. These amounts include:

- credit for instalments payable under the PAYG instalment regime
- credit for amounts withheld from withholding payments under the PAYG withholding regime
- an overpayment of other income tax liabilities
- a running balance account (RBA) surplus, and
- any other credit entitlement arising under a tax law.

Early payment interest is also not payable on any part of the payment that:

- exceeds the amount due, or
- attracts interest on overpayment.

Early payment interest is calculated from the date the early payment is made to the date the amount becomes due and payable. However, if you pay an amount early on account of a tax liability, and we refund it before the due date of the liability, interest will not accrue for the period after the date on which we refund the amount.

Date of payment is either:

- the date shown on the receipt
- the date the payment is mailed to us plus three business days, or
- the date shown on the taxpayer's bank statement if payment is made through direct debit, that is, electronic funds transfer (EFT).

TABLE 8: Interest on early payments

The rates of interest on early payments for 2013–14 are:

Quarter	Annual interest rate
Jul–Sep 2013	2.82%
Oct–Dec 2013	2.6%
Jan–Mar 2014	2.59%
Apr–Jun 2014	2.63%

If the early payment extends over two or more quarters, calculate the interest for the number of days in each quarter.

For 2013–14, interest is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Interest} = \frac{\text{number of days}}{365} \times \text{amount of payment for that quarter} \times \text{interest rate (for that quarter)}$$

Keep a record of the amount of early payment interest claimed. **This interest is assessable income** in the income year in which it is paid to the SMSF or credited against another SMSF liability and should be shown at **C Gross interest**.

H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding

Show at H2 the total amount of tax withheld from payments to the SMSF that were subject to foreign resident withholding in Australia. This includes the SMSF's share of foreign resident withholding credits for amounts subject to such withholding and distributed to the SMSF from a partnership or trust.

You complete H2 only if the amount was withheld in Australia and remitted to the ATO.

Where a credit is claimed at H2 for tax withheld under foreign resident withholding, the corresponding gross payment must be shown at **I Gross distribution from partnerships**, **M Gross trust distributions** or **S Other income** (see gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding) item 11.

H3 Credit for tax withheld – where ABN or TFN not quoted (non-individual)

Show at H3:

- the total tax withheld from payments to the SMSF that were subject to withholding as the SMSF's ABN or TFN was not quoted. (This amount equals the sum for the amounts shown in the tax withheld boxes on the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*, see 'Schedules' on pages 67–8), and
- any amounts withheld from investments because the SMSF's TFN has not been quoted to the financial institution.

If a credit is shown at **H3** for tax withheld because an ABN or TFN was not quoted, the corresponding gross payment must be included at **H Gross payments where ABN not quoted** item **11**.

Do not include at **H3** any **contributions** that have been received by the SMSF for a member who has not quoted their TFN; these are reported at **R3 No-TFN-quoted contributions** item **11**.

H5 Credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts

Show at **H5** the total amount withheld from payments where the SMSF has not provided its TFN to the trustee of a closely held trust that is subject to the TFN withholding rules.

If an SMSF does not provide its TFN to the trustee of a closely held trust, the trustee is required to:

- withhold 46.5% (top rate plus Medicare levy) from payments made to the SMSF, and
- provide the SMSF with an annual payment summary in the approved form.

The credit amount claimed at **H5** appears on the payment summary.

Do not include at **H5** amounts from any other withholding rules.

If a credit is reported at **H5** for tax withheld, the corresponding gross payment is included at **M Gross trust distributions** unless it is non-arm's length income of the SMSF in which case it is included at **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** item **11**.

For more information about the TFN withholding rules for closely held trusts, see *TFN withholding for closely held trusts* (NAT 73561) at ato.gov.au/trustsandtfnwithholding

H6 Credit for interest on no-TFN tax offset

Show at **H6** the total calculated interest amount of 50 cents or more for interest payable on the no-TFN tax offset claimed in the SMSF's annual return at **E2**. Do not show the amount of no-TFN tax offset at this label; this amount is shown at **E2 No-TFN tax offset**.

Interest on the no-TFN tax offset is **only** payable if **all** of the following conditions are met:

- the member of the SMSF provided their TFN to their employer before the end of an income year (the past year, for example, 2012–13)
- the employer was required by section 299C of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SISA) to inform the SMSF of the individual's TFN by the end of the past year, but did not provide the TFN to the SMSF
- as a result, the contributions made for that member were no-TFN-quoted contributions income of the SMSF in that past year

- an amount of additional tax (which is the interest-bearing tax) that was payable on that no-TFN-quoted contributions income counts towards the no-TFN tax offset under subdivision 295-J of the ITAA 1997 for an income year (the current year, for example, 2013–14) for the SMSF
- the no-TFN tax offset under that subdivision is applied when assessing the SMSF for the current year.

The interest is payable on each amount of interest-bearing tax.

Interest on tax that counts toward the no-TFN tax offset is calculated for the period between the later of:

- the day on which the amount of interest-bearing tax was paid, or
- the day by which the amount of interest-bearing tax was required to be paid

and

- the day on which the SMSF lodges its annual return for the current year (which is deemed to be the day on which the current year assessment is made).

The date of payment of the interest-bearing tax is either:

- the date shown on the receipt, or
- the date the payment is mailed to us plus three business days.

If the relevant interest period extends over two or more quarters, calculate the interest for the number of days in each quarter. **Example 10** provides more information on how to calculate the amount of interest in such circumstances.

The rate of interest payable on the interest-bearing tax is the base interest rate determined under section 8AAD of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (TAA 1953). **Table 8 at H1 Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest** provides the applicable interest rates up to 30 June 2014. For a calculator to help you work out the amount of interest, go to ato.gov.au and search for 'No-TFN tax offset – IOP calculator'.

Keep a record of the amount of interest claimed on tax that counts towards the no-TFN tax offset. This interest is **assessable income of the SMSF** in the income year in which it is claimed and should be shown at **C Gross Interest** item **11**.

EXAMPLE 10: SMSF showing a credit at H6 Credit for interest on no-TFN tax offset

The Caron Superannuation Fund, a complying SMSF, included \$10,000 no-TFN-quoted contributions as income in its 2012–13 annual return. An additional 31.5% tax amounting to \$3,150 was paid on these contributions. The SMSF's due date for lodgment of its 2012–13 annual return and payment of tax was 31 March 2014. The SMSF was slightly overdue lodging its return and paying its tax. It paid the full amount of tax owing, including the additional \$3,150 tax on the no-TFN-quoted contributions income, on 7 April 2014.

During 2013–14, Ian, a member of the SMSF, provided his TFN to the SMSF after he noticed that his account had been debited with \$1,000 which was the amount of the additional tax paid on his no-TFN-quoted contributions. Ian made a statement to the SMSF saying he gave his TFN to his employer Adrian Pty Ltd when he completed a TFN declaration on 10 September 2012.

The SMSF prepares its 2013–14 annual return in March 2015 and anticipates that the return will be lodged on 31 March 2015.

At **E2** on the SMSF's 2013–14 annual return, Caron Superannuation Fund claims as a no-TFN tax offset the \$1,000 additional tax that was attributed to Ian's no-TFN-quoted contributions. (The contributions attributed to Ian formed part of the \$10,000 reported in the SMSF's 2012–13 annual return and on which it paid the additional \$3,150 in tax).

Interest on the \$1,000 additional tax that was paid and is now claimed back as a no-TFN tax offset is calculated for the period from 7 April 2014 (the day on which the SMSF paid the tax) until 31 March 2015 (the day on which the SMSF lodges its 2013–14 annual return and the day on which the assessment is deemed to be made).

Quarter	Number of days and interest rate calculation			Total [^]
Apr–Jun 2014	\$1,000	x	$\frac{85}{365} \times \frac{2.63}{100}$	\$5.125
Jul–Sep 2014	\$1,000	x	$\frac{92}{365} \times \frac{*2.63}{100}$	\$6.629
Oct–Dec 2014	\$1,000	x	$\frac{92}{365} \times \frac{*2.63}{100}$	\$6.629
Jan–Mar 2015	\$1,000	x	$\frac{90}{365} \times \frac{*2.63}{100}$	\$6.485
Total interest, rounded to the nearest cent				\$25.87

[^] The total for each quarter is rounded to three decimal places.

* The base interest rate applied for this quarter was not available at the time of publication. Consequently, the rate for the period Apr–Jun 2014, 2.63%, is used for the purpose of this example.

The SMSF is entitled to claim \$25.87 interest at **H6**.

H Eligible credits

Show at **H** the total of the amounts at:

- **H1 Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest**
- **H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding**
- **H3 Credit for tax withheld – where ABN or TFN not quoted (non-individual)**
- **H5 Credit for TFN amounts withheld from payments from closely held trusts**
- **H6 Credit for interest on no-TFN tax offset**

I Tax offset refunds (Remainder of refundable tax offsets)

I is mandatory. You must include an amount at **I** even if it is zero (if zero write **0**).

If the amount at **E** is less than or equal to the amount at **T2** (that is, there is no refundable tax offset amount remaining) then you **must** write zero ('0') at **I**.

If the amount at **E** is greater than the amount at **T2** the SMSF has an excess amount of refundable tax offsets remaining from **E**, you must show this amount at **I**. See **Examples 9a** and **9b**.

K PAYG instalments raised

Show at **K** the total of the SMSF's PAYG instalments for 2013–14, whether or not the instalments have actually been paid.

Include the following amounts in the total instalment amount:

- If the SMSF did not vary but used the instalment amounts worked out by us, show the amounts pre-printed at **T7** on the SMSF's quarterly activity statements or at **T5** on the annual instalment activity statement.
- If the SMSF did not use the instalment amounts worked out by us, include the amounts which the SMSF reported at **5A** on the SMSF's activity statements, reduced by any credits the SMSF claimed at **5B**.

To ensure the SMSF receives the correct amount of credit for its PAYG instalments, make sure all of its activity statements are finalised before lodging the annual return. If the SMSF is required to lodge its activity statements, it should do so even if it can't pay on time, or had nothing to pay.

The SMSF is entitled to a credit for its PAYG instalments even if it has not actually paid a particular instalment. However, the SMSF will be liable for the general interest charge on any outstanding instalment for the period from the due date for the instalment until the date it is fully paid.

L Supervisory levy

L already shows an amount that is the SMSF's supervisory levy that must be paid to us. Do not change the amount printed on the annual return. This amount is **\$388** and comprises half of the supervisory levy for 2013–14 as well as the full supervisory levy for 2014–15.

This levy is included in the SMSF's tax assessment calculation, and is to be paid with its income tax liability (if any). The supervisory levy is payable even if the SMSF has no tax liability for the income year.

M Supervisory levy adjustment for wound up funds

Show **\$259.00** at **M** if the SMSF was wound up during the 2013–14 income year, otherwise leave **M** blank.

If the SMSF was wound up during the 2013–14 income year, it is not required to pay the SMSF supervisory levy of \$259 for the 2014–15 income year. Entering \$259 at **M** reduces the levy payable by \$259.

You must have answered **Yes** to **Was the fund wound up during the income year?** at item **9** to enter \$259.00 at **M**.

N Supervisory levy adjustment for new funds

Show **\$130.00** at **N** if the SMSF is newly registered and is lodging its first annual return, otherwise leave **N** blank.

Entering \$130 at **N** increases the levy payable by \$130. (It is the portion of the 2013–14 supervisory levy that was paid in advance by SMSFs that lodged the *Self-managed superannuation funds annual return 2013*).

If you answered **Yes** at **B Is this the first required return for a newly registered SMSF?** item **5** you must enter \$130.00 at **N**.

S Amount due or refundable

Show at **S** the balance of tax payable or refundable, as indicated on the annual return.

The amount at **S** does not take into account any interim or voluntary payments the SMSF has made against its income tax liability for the 2013–14 income year. If the SMSF has made such payments, take these into account in calculating the final payment but do not show the interim or voluntary payment amounts on this annual return.

For the amount at **S**, add **T5**, **G**, **L** and **N**, and then subtract **H**, **I**, **K** and **M**.

- If the amount at **S** is positive, that amount is payable by the SMSF.
- If the amount at **S** is negative, that amount is refundable to the SMSF.

To make a payment, see page 82 for your payment options. Do not attach any payments to the annual return if lodging by paper.

Record keeping

The SMSF must keep all documentation issued by financial institutions detailing payments of income and any TFN amounts deducted from those payments.

The SMSF must also maintain details of any TFN amounts deducted from an income payment made to the SMSF and subsequently refunded by the financial institution. The SMSF must keep a record of the following details for the refund:

- amount of refund received
- date of refund, and
- investment reference number, for example, the bank account number of the investment relating to the refund.

SECTION E: LOSSES

This section deals with all losses for the 2013–14 income year. Do not show cents for any amount you write at this section on your annual return.

Complete a *Losses schedule 2014* and attach it to the annual return if the SMSF has:

- total tax losses and net capital losses carried forward to 2014–15 income year greater than \$100,000
- an interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC) that has current year CFC losses greater than \$100,000
- an interest in a CFC that has deducted or carried forward a loss to later income years greater than \$100,000.

14 LOSSES

U Tax losses carried forward to later income years

Show at **U** the total tax losses incurred by the SMSF that are to be carried forward to later income years under section 36-15 of the ITAA 1997. The amount at **U** is the sum of:

- the SMSF's tax loss for 2013–14 (reduced by any net exempt income), and
- the SMSF's prior year tax losses.

Include prior year tax losses only to the extent that they have not previously been deducted or reduced by net exempt income in 2013–14.

Use the SMSF's 2013–14 net exempt income, if any, to reduce the amount of any 2013–14 tax loss first and then any prior year tax losses. If the SMSF's 2013–14 net exempt income is greater than its 2013–14 losses, you will reduce prior year losses, and the SMSF's 2013–14 year losses will be nil. See **Example 4c** on page 28.

Do not include any net capital losses to be carried forward to later income years at **U**, show these at **V Net capital losses carried forward to later income years** and in the CGT schedule, if a schedule is required.

If the SMSF must lodge a *Losses schedule 2014*, the amount shown at **U Tax losses carried forward to later income years** item **1** in part **A** of that schedule must be the same as the amount shown at **U** on the annual return.

Do not include an amount of quarantined losses that relate to non-arm's length income at **U**. You should keep a record of the quarantined loss amount with the SMSF's tax record.

V Net capital losses carried forward to later income years

Show at **V** the total of any unapplied net capital losses from collectables and unapplied net capital losses from all other assets and CGT events. If this item applies to the SMSF, you must refer to the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* to complete this item. It also explains the special CGT rules that apply to foreign residents and trustees of foreign trusts.

This information is calculated or transferred from:

- **3B** in **Table 5** and **3A** in **Table 9** of the CGT summary worksheet, or
- **A** and **B** in part 3 of the CGT schedule, if one is required.

If the SMSF must lodge a *Losses schedule 2014*, the amount shown at **V Net capital losses carried forward to later income years** item **2** in part **A** of that schedule must be the same as the amount shown at **V** on the annual return.

SECTIONS F AND G: MEMBER INFORMATION

You must report information for each member as a single information statement for the year ending on 30 June 2014 (the 2013–14 year).

Do not report members' multiple accounts separately. If a member has multiple accounts, combine them so that each member has only one statement in either **Section F** or **Section G**. Reporting multiple statements for one member will cause errors. For example, their co-contributions may be overpaid or their contributions may be counted twice so they appear to exceed the contributions caps.

Also how you report amounts rolled over to, or from, the SMSF has changed.

- If the SMSF receives a rollover of superannuation benefits from another fund, the contributions received during the 2013–14 year by the other fund are reported by that other fund and are not reported as contributions by the SMSF as was previously the case. This is so even if the person is no longer a member of the other fund following the rollover. The SMSF will, however, show the amount as an inward rollover or transfer for that member to arrive at the correct closing balance.
- If the SMSF rolls over superannuation benefits to another fund, the contributions received during the 2013–14 year by the SMSF are reported by the SMSF and are not reported as contributions by the other fund as was previously the case. This is so even if the person is no longer a member of the SMSF following the rollover. The SMSF will, however, show the amount as an outward rollover or transfer for that member to arrive at the correct closing balance.

From 1 July 2013 there are no current year contributions separately reported on a *Rollover benefit statement* when a rollover or transfer occurs.



If you make a false or misleading statement in **Sections F** or **G** you may be liable to penalties despite the fact that there will be no tax shortfall for the SMSF. A penalty will not apply if the statement was not material or if you took reasonable care. For more information see PS LA 2012/4 at ato.gov.au

WHO DO YOU REPORT MEMBER INFORMATION FOR AND IS THAT MEMBER REPORTED AT SECTION F OR SECTION G?

You must provide member information for all current members and former members, who held an interest in the SMSF at any time during the year, including:

- those for whom no contributions were made during the year, as well as
- those for whom you are reporting a nil closing account balance.

In **Section F** report information for all current members at 30 June 2014, regardless of their account balance. Include all members who have received a payment of an income stream benefit from the SMSF and who hold an interest in the fund at 30 June 2014.

Any members who cannot be included in **Section F** at pages 6–9 of the annual return are to be reported in **Section G**.

In **Section G** report information for:

- deceased members (a date of death is only available in this section)
- all former members who left the SMSF during the year, for example, by either rolling out all of their benefits or being paid all of their benefits as a superannuation lump sum, and
- any other members who cannot be included in **Section F** at pages 6–9 of the annual return.

For example, there are four members in an SMSF at 1 July 2013. One member leaves on 1 May 2014 by rolling over all their entitlements to another fund. Another member leaves on 27 May 2014 by being paid out all their entitlements as a superannuation lump sum. Two new members join the SMSF on 1 June 2014 and contributions are received for them in June 2014. The SMSF has an obligation to report all six members. The two former members are reported at **Section G**. The two remaining members and the two new members who are the current members at 30 June 2014 are reported at **Section F**.

You must provide information about members so that we can:

- determine and pay eligible members' their entitlements under the *Superannuation (Government Co-contribution for Low Income Earners) Act 2003*
- make a determination or assessment of excess contributions when a member exceeds the relevant contributions caps
- make an assessment of Division 293 tax if a member has taxable contributions. Broadly, if the member's income and concessional contributions exceed the \$300,000 threshold
- check for superannuation guarantee compliance.

AMOUNTS TO REPORT

Make sure you classify contributions correctly otherwise they won't be counted against the correct contributions cap, or eligibility for entitlements under the *Superannuation (Government Co-contribution for Low Income Earners) Act 2003*, such as co-contributions won't be determined correctly. For our view on the meaning of **contribution**, how a contribution can be made and when a contribution is made, see *Taxation Ruling TR 2010/1 Income tax: superannuation contributions*.

You must show at **A to M** in **Section F** and **G** gross contributions actually received by the trustee for the member in the year ended 30 June 2014. You must not take into account:

- amounts credited to accounts but not yet received
- amounts deducted from the gross contributions after they were received, such as allowances for tax, costs and fees.

You must show all gross contributions that the SMSF received for its members and former members during the 2013–14 year, even if some or all of those contributions are transferred or rolled over to another fund on or before 30 June 2014.

Amounts received after 30 June 2014 must be reported in the following year when the contribution is actually received by the SMSF.

A member benefit transferred to another fund during the terminal medical condition certification period is treated as a personal contribution rather than a rollover by the receiving fund for tax purposes. For more information see *Accessing your super if you have a terminal medical condition* (NAT 72437) at ato.gov.au

If a member stops contributing and receives their benefits part way through the 2013–14 year, you need to report the contributions received by the SMSF in that year.

If the SMSF was wound up during the 2013–14 year you must report any contributions received by the SMSF for the members during that year and before the date of winding up.

Use **O to R2** in **Sections F** and **G** to make sure all other transactions relating to the individual member during the 2013–14 year are accounted for so that each member's closing balance at 30 June 2014, as shown at **S**, is accurate. Each closing balance should reflect the member's actual interest in the SMSF so that you can reconcile this against assets and other liabilities of the SMSF in **Section H**.

EXAMPLE 11: Reporting for all members, including members who left the SMSF during the income year

This example assumes no investment earnings or administration fees for the SMSF.

On 1 July 2013 Peter and Karen were the trustees and only members of an SMSF, PK Super Fund. Karen retired, having reached her preservation age, and withdrew her entire super interest of \$170,000 as a lump sum benefit on 1 October 2013. On the same day Peter rolled over his entire super interest of \$240,000 to a large public offer superannuation fund. During the 2013–14 year, Peter had made regular personal contributions to the SMSF. By 1 October 2013 Peter had contributed a total of \$10,000 personal contributions to the SMSF for the period 1 July 2013 to 1 October 2013. There were no contributions made to the SMSF for Karen during the 2013–14 year.

As trustees Peter and Karen then wound up the SMSF (following the procedures in Winding up a self-managed superannuation fund) and lodged the annual return for the 2013–14 income year (the SMSF's final return).

Section F is not completed in these circumstances.

At **Section G** of the final annual return the SMSF reports:

- member information for Karen and \$170,000 as the opening account balance, \$170,000 at **R1 Lump Sum payment** and zero (write **0**) at **S Closing account balance**.
- member information for Peter and \$230,000 as the opening account balance, \$10,000 at **B Personal contributions**, \$10,000 at **N Total contributions**, \$240,000 at **Q Outward rollovers and transfers** and zero (write **0**) at **S Closing account balance**.

At **Section H** no assets are reported.

SECTION F: MEMBER INFORMATION

Title, family and given names

Print the name of the member as previously notified to us. You may need to see the member's most recent notice of assessment.

Member's TFN

Write the TFN of the member.

Be careful to insert the member's TFN, not the fund TFN or a tax agent number (TAN) which will also be a nine (9) digit number.

The ATO is authorised by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to request the member's Tax File Number (TFN).

We will use the TFN to identify the member in our records.

It is not an offence not to provide the TFN. However, if you do not provide the TFN, there may be a delay in processing your SMSF annual return. For more information about privacy law notices see 'Privacy' on the inside front cover of these instructions.

Date of birth

Write the member's date of birth. This information is mandatory.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Opening account balance

Show the member's opening account balance at 1 July 2013. The opening account balance should equal the previous year's closing account balance.

A Employer contributions

Show at **A** the following:

- employer contributions made to the SMSF on behalf of employees including contributions made to meet superannuation guarantee, awards, agreements or other obligations
- amounts contributed for the member under salary sacrifice arrangements they have entered into
- superannuation guarantee charge shortfall amounts
- an 'employer contribution' transferred by us to the SMSF for the member from the superannuation holding accounts special account (SHA special account).

Do not include at **A**:

- contributions made by the member, including contributions the member has claimed or may be able to claim as a tax deduction (show them at **B Personal contributions**)
- superannuation contributions that the member asked an employer to deduct from the member's after-tax income (these are personal contributions, show them at **B Personal contributions**)
- employment termination payments that the SMSF has received from an employer on or after 1 July 2013 (these are personal contributions, show them at **B Personal contributions**)

Personal contributions do not change character to become employer contributions if a member gives you a *Notice of intent to claim or vary a deduction for personal super contributions* (NAT 71121). All personal contributions, including those assessable to the SMSF (see **R2 Assessable personal contributions** item **11**), must be shown at **B Personal contributions**.

Requirements for members with a defined benefit interest

For each of your members with a defined benefit interest in the SMSF you must report at **A** their **notional taxed contributions**.

The notional taxed contributions for each member with a defined benefit interest in an SMSF, is generally the amount of the assessable contributions which the trustee has allocated to the member's defined benefit interest during the financial year. See Regulation 292-170.03 of the *Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997*.

If the member also has an accumulation interest in the SMSF, the amount shown at **A** is the sum of the notional taxed contributions and any employer contributions made to their accumulation account. See the definition of **accumulation fund** and **defined benefit fund** on page 8.

For more information see *Super contributions – for defined benefits funds and untaxed funds* at ato.gov.au

A1 ABN of principal employer

Write at **A1** the Australian Business Number (ABN) of the employer who made contributions to the member's account. If more than one employer contributed to the member's account, write the ABN of the employer who contributed most in the 2013–14 year.

B Personal contributions

Show here the total amount of contributions made by the member, other than contributions subject to elections to exclude them from the contributions caps (that is, the CGT exemption amounts or the personal injury election amounts which you must show at **C, D** and **E**).

Show all personal contributions including contributions the member has claimed or may be able to claim as a tax deduction.

Show at **B**:

- contributions made by an employer on behalf of the member from the member's after-tax income
- contributions made by the member themselves whether or not they have been claimed or can be claimed as a tax deduction
- any employment termination payments the SMSF has received from an employer on or after 1 July 2013; (as the transitional measure for directed termination payments ceased on 30 June 2012, the entire payment is a member contribution paid by the employer on the member's behalf and is shown here at **B**)

- personal contributions funded by personal injury payments that are not shown at **E Personal injury election**
- personal contributions funded by the proceeds of the sale of assets, other than amounts already shown at
 - **C CGT small business retirement exemption**
 - **D CGT small business 15-year exemption amount.**
 (If a member elected to exclude more than \$500,000 under the 'CGT small business retirement exemption amount', show only \$500,000 at **C CGT small business retirement exemption** since the maximum lifetime limit for an individual is \$500,000. Show any excess amount at **B**).

Do not include at **B**:

- amounts contributed from a first home savers account (FHSA) to a member's SMSF account by a FHSA provider; show these at **M Any other contributions** (including *Super co-contributions and Low income super contributions*)
- amounts contributed from a FHSA provider to the spouse or former spouse of a FHSA holder; show these at **F Spouse and child contributions**
- Government FHSA contributions paid by the ATO; show these at **M**
- amounts contributed for the member under salary sacrifice arrangements they have entered into (these are employer contributions, show them at **A** above)
- a rollover superannuation benefit reported at item **13** on a Rollover benefits statement which the SMSF received from another superannuation provider; show it at **P**
- a superannuation lump sum from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme; show it at **I, J or M**
- contributions made by the member's spouse or other third party contributions; show them at **F or G**
- capital amounts that are excluded from the contributions caps under the CGT small business retirement exemption; show the amounts at **C**
- capital amounts that are excluded from the contributions caps by the small business 15-year exemption; show the amounts at **D**
- amounts paid for personal injury that are excluded from the contributions caps because the member provided an election to the SMSF on or before the date of the contribution; show them at **E**.

C CGT small business retirement exemption

Show at **C** the amount of personal contributions the member has made that the member has elected to exclude from their non-concessional contributions because they are entitled to the CGT small business retirement exemption.

There is an individual lifetime limit of \$500,000 that applies to the small business retirement exemption. Therefore the maximum amount that can be excluded from the cap and shown at **C** is \$500,000 (although it may be a lesser amount if for example the member has previously relied on this exemption to exclude amounts from the cap). Members may not elect to include more than \$500,000 under the small business retirement exemption amount. Even if they do so, you must not report amounts in excess of \$500,000 at this label. Show at **B Personal contributions** amounts that the member chooses to contribute that are in excess of the \$500,000 limit.

There is also a lifetime CGT cap amount, which is indexed annually. It is the maximum amount of eligible personal contributions the member can elect to exclude from counting towards their non-concessional contributions cap. The CGT cap amount is reduced by all contributions that are excluded from being non-concessional contributions including all amounts reported at **C** and **D CGT small business 15-year exemption amount**. For the 2013–14 year the lifetime limit for the CGT cap is \$1,315,000.

To show an amount at **C** the SMSF must have received a valid *Capital gains tax cap election* (NAT 71161) from the member. The election is valid if it is given to you on or before the date the contribution is made and where you have not been advised or become aware that the cap election is no longer valid or applicable. You are required to report according to what you become aware of as trustee of the SMSF, such as advice from a member or the ATO that an error was made or that the election is not applicable. Where a CGT cap election is no longer valid or applicable you must lodge an amended annual return. If the member made the election after making the contribution, the CGT exemption will not apply. If the requirements for a valid CGT cap election have not been fulfilled, report the contribution at **B Personal contributions**.

D CGT small business 15-year exemption amount

Show at **D** the amount of personal contributions the member has made that they have elected to exclude from their non-concessional contributions because the amounts contributed:

- qualify for the small business 15-year exemption, or
- would qualify for the small business 15-year exemption but for the fact that:
 - the asset was a pre-CGT asset
 - there was no capital gain, or
 - the 15-year holding period was not met because of the permanent incapacity of the person (or a significant individual of a company or trust).

There is a lifetime CGT cap amount, which is indexed annually. It is the maximum amount of eligible personal contributions the member can elect to exclude from counting towards their non-concessional contributions cap. The CGT cap amount is reduced by all contributions that are excluded from being non-concessional contributions including all amounts reported at **D** and at **C CGT small business retirement exemption**. For the 2013-14 year the lifetime limit for the CGT cap is \$1,315,000.

To show an amount at **D** the SMSF must have received a valid *Capital gains tax cap election* (NAT 71161) from the member. The election is valid if it is given to you on or before the date the contribution is made and where you have not been advised or become aware that the cap election is no longer valid or applicable. You are required to report according to what you become aware of as trustee of the SMSF, such as advice from a member or the ATO that an error was made or that the election is not applicable. Where a CGT cap election is no longer valid or applicable you must lodge an amended annual return. If the member made the election after making the contribution, the CGT exemption will not apply. If the requirements for a valid CGT cap election have not been fulfilled, report the contribution at **B Personal contributions**.

E Personal injury election

Show at **E**, all personal contributions funded by personal injury payments where the member has elected that the contributions be excluded from their non-concessional contributions.

The amounts you include at **E** must arise from one of the following:

- a structured settlement payment
 - an order for a personal injury payment, or
 - a lump sum workers compensation payment
- and only apply to that part of these amounts that is compensation or damages for personal injury.

The member must have made the contribution within 90 days of the later of the following dates:

- the date the member received the personal injury payment
- the date the member entered into an agreement for settlement of a personal injury, or
- the date on which an order for a personal injury payment was made.

To show an amount at **E** the SMSF must have received a completed *Contributions for personal injury* (NAT 71162) form from the member before or when the member made the contribution. If the member made the election after making the contribution, the exclusion will not apply, and the amount contributed must be reported at **B Personal contributions**.

Show at **B Personal contributions** personal injury amounts which the member did not elect to exclude from their non-concessional contributions.

F Spouse and child contributions

Show at **F**:

- contributions made by a member's spouse
- contributions made by parents, relatives or others on behalf of a member who is a child under 18 years old (excluding those made by the member's employer)
- all contributions made by an FHSA provider when the payment is made because of a family law obligation. These are paid to the SMSF with the form *Super contributions from a first home saver account under a family law obligation* (NAT 72629).

Do not include at **F** contributions:

- made by a parent for a child who is 18 years old or older; show these at **G Other third party contributions**
- made by a former spouse when the couple has separated and are now living apart on a permanent basis (other than FHSA contributions from a former spouse); show these at **G Other third party contributions**
- made personally by a member who is under 18 years old; show these at **B Personal contributions**
- made by (or on behalf of) the member's employer; show these at **A Employer contributions**.

G Other third party contributions

Show at **G**:

- contributions made by the member's former spouse including a person to whom the member is married but is now living separately and apart from, on a permanent basis
- contributions made by a relative or friend of the member or other person seeking to benefit the member by making superannuation contributions (where the member is over 18 years old)
- contributions made by other third party contributors acting under an obligation to contribute, for example
 - an insurance company where the member's policy provides for payment of superannuation contributions in the event of sickness or incapacity
 - a government agency making a superannuation contribution under a scheme to compensate injured or incapacitated workers (such as WorkCover Victoria)
 - the ATO or other government agencies required to compensate the member in the form of superannuation contributions for errors in their administration of the law
 - a deceased estate where the entitlement is only to a superannuation contribution (the member cannot direct that their share in the estate be paid to them personally).

Do not include at **G**:

- contributions that are shown elsewhere (other than in the total at **N Total contributions**)
- contributions made under a family law obligation by an FHSA provider from the FHSA of the spouse or former spouse of the member (show these at **F Spouse and child contributions**)
- contributions made for a member under 18 years old (show these at **F Spouse and child contributions**).

I Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount

Show at **I** the amount transferred to the SMSF from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme that **exceeds** the amount that was vested in the member at the time of transfer and that is included in the assessable income of the SMSF.

Do not include at **I** that part of the amount transferred from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme that does not exceed the amount that was vested in the member at the time of transfer (include that amount at **J Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount**).

J Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount

Show at **J** the amount transferred to the SMSF from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme that was vested in the member at the time of transfer and which is not included in the assessable income of the SMSF.

Do not include at **J** that part of the amount transferred from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme to the SMSF that exceeds the amount that was vested in the member in the foreign superannuation fund or scheme at the time of the transfer and which is included in the assessable income of the SMSF (report this amount at **I Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount**).

A member may choose to have part of an amount received from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme included in the SMSF's assessable income instead of it being included in the member's own assessable income. In general terms, this amount reflects the investment earnings of the foreign fund or scheme that accrued while the member was an Australian resident. If the member chooses to have this amount included in the assessable income of the SMSF report this amount only at **M Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions and Low Income Super Contributions)**.

EXAMPLE 12: Transfer from a foreign superannuation fund (all amounts are in Australian dollars).

David had \$50,000 in an overseas superannuation fund when he became an Australian resident. Four years later, the earnings in the overseas superannuation fund were \$8,000, giving a total balance of \$58,000. David transfers \$60,000 to his SMSF, the David Superannuation Fund, that is, \$2,000 more than the amount vested in his account at the time of the transfer. The \$2,000 is an amount paid for David as a result of the exercise of a discretion by the trustee of the overseas superannuation fund.

David chooses to have the \$8,000 included in the assessable income of the SMSF. It is taxed at 15%. This amount is reported at **M Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions and Low Income Super Contributions)**.

The SMSF's assessable income also includes the \$2,000 that was not vested in David at the time of the transfer. This amount of \$2,000 is reported at **I Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount**.

The \$50,000 is reported at **J Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount**.

There is \$10,000 (\$8,000 plus \$2,000) reported at **F Transfers from foreign funds** item 11.

If David had not chosen to have the \$8,000 included in the assessable income of the SMSF, the \$8,000 would have been included in David's assessable income; it would not be included at **M Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions and Low Income Super Contributions)**; and \$58,000 would be reported at **J Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount**.

K Transfer from reserve: assessable amount

Show at **K** assessable amounts transferred from reserves.

The **assessable amount** is the amount that is taken to be a concessional contribution because the SMSF allocated an amount to the member's account from a reserve. The amount taken to be a concessional contribution may be greater than the amount actually allocated to the member's account.

Where the amount was allocated to the member's account from a reserve instead of an employer making an equivalent contribution to the SMSF, multiply the amount that was allocated by 1.176 to take into account the 15% tax that would have been payable on the employer's contribution.

Show at **K** the grossed-up amount rather than the actual amount that was allocated from reserve.

If an allocation from a reserve is not included at **K** do not assume that it will be included at **L Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount**. The instructions below may require you to report some of these amounts at **O Allocated earnings or losses**.

For more information about the assessable amount, see regulation 292-25.01 of the *Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997*.

EXAMPLE 13: Transfer from reserve: assessable amount

An employer has an obligation to make a \$1,000 contribution. Instead of the employer making the contribution to the SMSF, the trustee allocates \$850 to the member's account (taking into account the allowance for tax that would otherwise have been payable on the \$1,000 employer contribution). The trustee must show \$999.60 (that is, $\$850 \times 1.176$) at **K**.

L Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount

Show at **L** the non-assessable amounts transferred from reserves.

The **non-assessable amount** is the amount that is taken to be a non-concessional contribution because you allocated an amount to the member's account from a reserve and it is not included as assessable income of the SMSF.

Generally, all allocations from reserves are reported as either assessable or non-assessable amounts, but certain exceptions apply and these amounts are reported at **O Allocated earnings or losses**. For example, the following allocations from reserves are generally not reported as assessable or non-assessable amounts:

- amounts allocated to all members, or to a class of members to which the reserve relates, on a fair and reasonable basis and the amount allocated for the 2013–14 year is less than 5% of the value of the members interest
- amounts allocated for the sole purpose of discharging super income stream liabilities that are currently payable
- allocations following the commutation of a pension, where the amount in the reserve is allocated to an individual as a result of the death of the primary beneficiary of the pension and it is used to support another income stream for that individual.

For more information about the non-assessable amount, see regulation 292-90.01 of the *Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997*.

T Contributions from non-complying funds and previously non-complying funds

If the SMSF was non-complying and its status changed to complying at the beginning of the 2013–14 year, show at **T** the amount of all contributions made to the SMSF for the member where those contributions were made on or after 10 May 2006 to the SMSF when it was non-complying and that haven't previously been reported at this label. These contributions need to be excluded from the member's 'Opening account balance'. Do not include at **T** contributions made after the SMSF became complying. Show these amounts at **A** through to **M**.

M Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions and Low Income Super Contributions)

Show at **M** contributions received for the member which have not been shown at another label, such as:

- amounts contributed directly to the SMSF from an FHSA when the holder of the FHSA is the member of the SMSF for whom the contribution was made; these amounts are paid to the SMSF with the form *Super contributions from a first home saver account* (NAT 72537)
- government FHSA contributions paid by the ATO to the SMSF
- super co-contributions and low income super contributions paid to the SMSF for the benefit of the member by the ATO (including where they are transferred by us to the SMSF from the Superannuation Holding Account (SHA) special account
- so much of the amount transferred from a foreign superannuation fund or scheme that the member has chosen to have included in the SMSF's assessable income.

Do not include at **M**:

- an amount credited to the member's account from a contributions split for a spouse. For more information see *Contributions splitting* (NAT 15237) at ato.gov.au
- amounts contributed directly from an FHSA because of a family law obligation (as reported by the FHSA provider), as the holder of the FHSA is the spouse or former spouse of the member of the SMSF for whom the contribution was made (show these at **F Spouse and child contributions**).

N Total contributions

Show at **N** the total of all the amounts contributed to, received by, credited or otherwise attributed to the member's account for 2013–14 before any tax or expenses were debited to the member's account. This amount must be equal to the sum of the amounts at **A** to **M**.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

O Allocated earnings or losses

Show at **O** the net amount of all allocated earnings, expenses, taxes or losses for the SMSF's investments, that were attributed to the member for 2013–14. Include at **O** any expenses or taxes attributed to the member's investment in the SMSF. Allocated gains and losses from assets should also be included at **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses are generally determined after adding allocated investment earnings and subtracting expenses against the member's account.

Any transaction affecting the member's closing balance not accounted for as a contribution (shown at **A** to **M**), inward rollover and transfer (shown at **P**), outward rollover and transfer (shown at **Q**), lump sum benefit payment (shown at **R1**) or income stream benefit payment (shown at **R2**) should be reflected at **O**.

For example, include at **O** an amount received for the member under an insurance policy held by the SMSF for death or disability cover of the member. These proceeds are not contributions and are similar to investment earnings. While it is an inward amount, it arises from a source outside the superannuation system and so is not reported at **P**.

Also show at **O** any transfers from reserves you are not required to show at either **K Transfer from reserve: assessable amount** or **L Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount**. For more information see the instructions for labels **K** and **L**.

If the amount calculated is an overall loss for the year, print **L** in the **Loss** box.

P Inward rollovers or transfers

Show at **P** the total inward amounts received for the member in the form of transfers or rollovers within the superannuation system.

These rollovers and transfer amounts are shown on the *Rollover benefits statement* that you would have received from the transferring fund. From 1 July 2013 there are no current year contributions reported on a *Rollover benefits statement* with a rollover or transfer. Therefore you report at **P** the total amount of the rollover or transfer that you received from the transferring fund.

Examples of inward amounts you report at **P** include:

- Rollover payments received for the member from other funds where you receive a *Rollover benefits statement* from that fund.

- Contribution-splitting superannuation benefits, being amounts transferred from an account for the member's spouse to the SMSF member's own account. You should receive a *Rollover benefits statement* with the contributions-splitting superannuation benefit if it comes from another fund. There are no rolled-in current year contributions reported on a *Rollover benefits statement*. Any current year contributions forming part of the rollover amount must be reported as being made for the member's spouse, not as being made for the SMSF member. For more information see *Superannuation contributions splitting – superannuation funds* (NAT 14970).
- A transfer of benefits to the SMSF member because of a family law obligation, including the splitting of a superannuation interest from the member's spouse under a superannuation agreement or in accordance with a Family Law Court order resulting from a relationship breakdown. As explained for contributions-splitting superannuation benefits, there are no current year contributions reported on the *Rollover benefits statement* that accompanies these payments. Any current year contributions forming part of the rollover amount must be reported as being made for the member's former spouse, not as being made for the SMSF member.
- A transfer of benefits to the SMSF member's account from their spouse's account as a result of the spouse's death (a reversionary pension or entitlement). Again, as explained for contributions-splitting superannuation benefits, there are no current year contributions reported on the *Rollover benefits statement* that accompanies these payments. Any current year contributions forming part of the rollover amount must be reported as being made for the member's deceased spouse, not as being made for the SMSF member.

EXAMPLE 14: How to report inward rollovers

This example assumes there are no investment earnings or administration fees for the SMSF.

Ian had an account with a large public offer superannuation fund and had a balance at 1 July 2013 of \$100,000 consisting of employer contributions made over many years. By 1 January 2014 his employer had contributed an additional \$11,000. Ian then rolled his entire balance from that fund into his new SMSF. The public offer superannuation fund deducted \$1,650 from Ian's account, being fees and an allowance for tax. The public offer superannuation fund reported the \$11,000 employer contributions for Ian to the ATO in a 2014 Member contributions statement (MCS). The fund gave his SMSF \$109,350 with a *Rollover benefits statement* that reported:

item 13 Element taxed in the fund	\$ 109,350 (the net amount)
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Ian's employer then paid superannuation contributions into Ian's SMSF. By 30 June 2014 this totalled an additional \$10,000. Ian's SMSF made an allowance for tax on these contributions of \$1,500. Ian's SMSF annual return for 2013–14 reported at section F:

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE	nil
A Employer contributions	\$10,000
N TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$10,000
O Allocated earnings or losses	\$1,500 L
P Inward rollovers and transfers	\$109,350
Q Outward rollovers and transfers	nil
R1 Lump sum Benefit payments and code	nil
R2 Income stream payment and code	nil
S CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE	\$117,850 (that is, \$10,000 minus \$1,500 plus \$109,350).

You should receive the *Rollover benefits statement* within seven days of the member's previous fund (or funds) making a rollover payment.

Q Outward rollovers and transfers

Show at **Q** amounts paid out by the SMSF for the member in the form of transfers or rollovers within the superannuation system. You must report the transfers and rollovers on the *Rollover benefits statements* that you are required to give to the receiving fund when the transfer or rollover occurs.

Show at **Q** the outward rollover amount shown at item **13** on the *Rollover benefits statements*. You report at **Q** the total amount of the rollover or transfer that you paid to the receiving fund. From 1 July 2013 there are no current year contributions reported on a *Rollover benefits statements* with a rollover or transfer. You must report at **A** to **M** all contributions that you received for your member or former member during the 2013–14 year even where some or all of those contributions are transferred in a rollover to another fund before the end of the 2013–14 year.

Examples of the outward amounts you show at **Q** include:

- Rollover payments made for the member to another fund where you provided a *Rollover benefits statements* to the fund.
- Contributions-splitting superannuation benefits, being amounts transferred by the SMSF from the SMSF member's account to the superannuation account of the member's spouse. You should provide a *Rollover benefits statements* with the contributions-splitting superannuation benefit if it is paid to another fund. There are no rolled-out current year contributions reported on the *Rollover benefits statements*. Any current year contributions forming part of the transfer or rollover amount must be reported as being made for the SMSF member, and are not reported as being made for the member's spouse. For more information see *Superannuation contributions splitting – superannuation funds*.
- A transfer of benefits by the SMSF from the member's account because of a family law obligation, including the splitting of a superannuation interest of the SMSF member under a superannuation agreement or in accordance with a Family Law Court order resulting from a relationship breakdown. As explained for contributions-splitting superannuation benefits, there are no current year contributions reported on the *Rollover benefits statements* that accompanies these payments. Any current year contributions received by the SMSF that form part of the transfer or rollover amount must be reported by the SMSF for that member.
- A transfer of benefits by the SMSF from the member's account to their spouse's account as a result of the member's death (a reversionary pension or entitlement). Again, as explained for contributions-splitting superannuation benefits, there are no current year contributions reported on the *Rollover benefits statement* that accompanies these payments. Any current year contributions received by the SMSF that form part of the transfer or rollover amount must be reported by the SMSF for that deceased member.

EXAMPLE 15: How to report outward rollovers

This example assumes there are no investment earnings or administration fees for the SMSF.

James was a member and trustee of an SMSF. On 1 July 2013, James' account balance in the SMSF was \$300,000. His employer made regular employer contributions for him. By 1 January 2014 a total of \$12,000 had been contributed by his employer. James then rolled over his entire interest in the SMSF to a large public offer superannuation fund. The SMSF deducted \$1,800 from James' account, being an allowance for tax, so the net amount the SMSF rolled over to the public offer superannuation fund was \$310,200. The payment was accompanied by a *Rollover benefits statement* that reported:

item 13 Element taxed in the fund	\$310,200 (the net amount)
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In the annual return for 2013–14 the SMSF reported for James at section **G**:

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE	\$300,000
A Employer contributions	\$12,000
N Total contributions	\$12,000
O Allocated earnings or losses	\$1,800
P Inward rollovers and transfers	nil
Q Outward rollovers and transfers	\$310,200
R1 Lump sum Benefit payments and code	nil
R2 Income stream payment and code	nil
S CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE	nil

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

R1 Lump sum payment

Show at **R1** the total amount of superannuation lump sum benefits paid to the member during the 2013–14 year. It is mandatory to print the applicable code from **Table 9** in the **Code** box to identify the components of the lump sum paid. If two or more payment types apply, use the code relating to the largest payment type.

TABLE 9: Lump sum benefit type

Code	Benefit type
A	Life benefit for member 60 years old or older
B	Life benefit for member less than 60 years old
C	Death benefit (to a dependant)
D	Death benefit (to a non-dependant)
E	Terminal medical condition benefit
F	Other lump sum benefit type (for example, permanent incapacity, severe financial hardship, approved compassionate payment)
G	Release authority payment (for example where an amount is paid under a release authority given for excess non-concessional contributions tax)

R2 Income stream payment

Show at **R2** the total amount of superannuation income stream benefits paid to the member during the 2013–14 year. It is mandatory to print the applicable code from **Table 10** in the **Code** box to identify the type of income stream paid. If two or more payment types apply, use the code relating to the largest payment type.

TABLE 10: Income stream benefit type

Code	Benefit type
M	Life benefit for member 60 years old or older (other than transition to retirement)
N	Life benefit for member less than 60 years old (other than transition to retirement)
O	Transition to retirement
P	Death benefit (dependant) where the member died at 60 years old or older, or where the recipient is 60 years old or older
Q	Death benefit (dependant) where the member died before age 60 and recipient is under 60 years of age
R	Other income stream type (for example paid due to the member's temporary incapacity or permanent incapacity)

Background information for Tables 9 and 10

Life benefit for member is a lump sum benefit payment or income stream benefit payments made by the SMSF to a member during the 2013–14 year.

A **Death benefit** is a lump sum benefit payment or income stream benefit payments made by the SMSF to another person because of the death of a member of the SMSF.

A **dependant** for death benefit purposes is:

- a spouse or de facto spouse
- a former spouse or de facto
- a child of the deceased under 18 years of age
- any person who relied on the deceased for financial maintenance at the time of their death, or
- any person who, at the time of death, lived with the deceased in a close personal relationship where one or both of them provided the other with financial and domestic support and personal care.

A **non-dependant** for superannuation death benefit purposes is a person who does not fall into one of the categories of dependants listed above.

Terminal medical condition benefits are superannuation benefits paid to a member with a terminal medical condition where two registered medical practitioners have certified that the member suffers from an illness, or has incurred an injury, that is likely to result in the member's death within 12 months of the date of certification.

Permanent incapacity benefits are superannuation income stream or lump sum benefits paid to a member because at least two medical practitioners have certified that the member is unlikely, due to ill health (physical or mental) to ever engage in gainful employment of the type for which they are reasonably qualified by education, training or experience.

Temporary incapacity amounts are amounts paid under an income stream to a member because they temporarily ceased gainful employment due to physical or mental ill health, but were not permanently incapacitated.

A **severe financial hardship benefit** is a superannuation lump sum benefit paid to a member because they have received Commonwealth income support benefits continuously for 26 weeks and they were unable to meet reasonable and immediate family living expenses.

An **approved compassionate payment** is a lump sum payment paid to member on compassionate grounds (for example, for medical treatment, overdue loan repayments, funeral costs of a dependant, home/vehicle modifications due to disability etc). The Department of Human Services (DHS) assesses the criteria for a release of superannuation benefits under compassionate grounds.

A **transition to retirement** income stream is a superannuation income stream paid to a member who has reached their preservation age but is still working and has converted part or all of their accumulated benefits to an income stream.

A **release authority payment** is a lump sum payment to the member, or to the ATO on the member's behalf, in response to a release authority for excess contributions tax or Division 293 tax.

S Closing account balance

Show at **S** the member's account balance at 30 June 2014. To work out the member's balance at 30 June 2014:

- begin with last year's reported end of year balance for the member
- take into account all transactions reported for the member
 - include all contributions and inward rollovers and transfers (shown at **N** and **P**)
 - deduct payments and outward rollovers and transfers (shown at **R1**, **R2**, and **Q**)
 - apply allocated earnings and losses (shown at **O**).

An amount must be shown at **S** for the super co-contribution and low income super contributions to be paid to the SMSF.

EXAMPLE 16: Calculating the closing account balance for a single member SMSF

Closing account balance for previous income year

An SMSF calculated the member's closing account balance for previous income year to be \$50,000.

Transactions for this income year

Employer contributions	+	\$12,000
Bank interest	+	\$5,000
Partnership distribution	+	\$2,000
Auditor fees [#]	–	\$1,000
Income tax [#]	–	\$2,500
Supervisory levy [#]	–	\$321

[#] These were paid in the 2013–14 year.

Member closing account balance 30 June 2014

Opening balance	\$50,000.00 (previous year's closing account balance)
Employer contributions	\$12,000.00 (N TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS)
Earnings and losses	\$3,179.00 (O Allocated earnings or losses)

O Allocated earnings or losses is calculated by adding all of the transactions for the 2013–14 year except the employer contributions, which are already accounted for at **A Employer contributions**.

Closing balance	\$65,179.00 (S CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE)
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S Closing account balance is calculated by adding the previous year's closing account balance to:

- **N Total contributions**
 - **O Allocated earnings or losses**
 - **P Inward rollovers and transfers**
- and subtracting:
- **Q Outward rollovers and transfers**
 - **R1 Lump sum payment**
 - **R2 Income stream payment.**

SECTION G: SUPPLEMENTARY MEMBER INFORMATION

Use this section to report:

- deceased members
- all former members who left the SMSF during the 2013–14 year, and
- any other members who cannot be included in **Section F** at pages 6–9 of the annual return.

You must report information for deceased members and for all former members who held an interest in the SMSF at any time during the 2013–14 year, including those for whom:

- no contributions were made during the year
- you are reporting a nil closing account balance
- all of their benefits have been rolled over to another super fund, or
- all of their benefits were paid out as a lump sum.

Do not report current members at 30 June 2014 in **Section G**. These members should be reported in **Section F**.

The information required for the labels in section G is the same as for **Section F**. See the **Section F** instructions to complete each label from **A** to **S**.

The only additional labels in **Section G** are the account status code box and the date of death for deceased members. The account status code box needs to be completed for all members reported at **Section G**.

Account Status

The account status provides information regarding whether contributions and/or payments from the ATO can be accepted by the SMSF into an account maintained for the member or whether a former member's account has been closed. Print the appropriate code from **Table 11** in the code box.

TABLE 11: Account status

Code	Account Status
O	The member's account is open and the SMSF will accept payments from the ATO
C	The former member or member's account is closed and the SMSF will not accept payments from the ATO

Report code **O** in the **Account status Code box** for the member if the member holds an interest in the SMSF at 30 June 2014 including where the member's account is in pension phase or accumulation phase. Where you are reporting for a deceased member with an account balance greater than nil at 30 June 2014, ensure that the 'date of death' label is completed.

Report code **C** in the **Account status Code box** for all former or deceased members who no longer hold an interest in the SMSF at 30 June 2014, including where all of their benefits have been paid out as a lump sum or income stream benefit payments or all of their benefits have been rolled over to another super fund. Where you are reporting for a deceased member that no longer has an interest in the SMSF, ensure that the 'date of death' label is completed.

EXAMPLE 17: Reporting account status

On 1 July 2013 an SMSF has four members comprising Mark, his two daughters and a son-in-law. Mark is retired and is paid a pension from the SMSF. Mark dies in June 2014 and the SMSF ceases pension payments but has not paid his remaining interest in the SMSF as death benefits by 30 June 2014. In the SMSF annual return Mark's contribution information and account balance are reported at **Section G** with an account status code **O**. All other members' information is reported at **Section F**.

If deceased, date of death

If the member died during 2013–14, print the date of their death and complete the member's account details.

SECTION H: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

This section covers the assets and liabilities of the SMSF. The SMSF's total assets must equal its total liabilities (the amount shown at **U Total Australian and overseas assets** must equal the amount shown at **Z Total liabilities**).

Use the asset value shown in the SMSF's balance sheet (also known as the SMSF's statement of financial position) at **30 June 2014**. Do not show cents for any amount you write at this section on the annual return.

Asset values shown in the SMSF's balance sheet must be market value. For more information see *Valuation guidelines for self-managed superannuation funds* at ato.gov.au

15 ASSETS

15a Australian managed investments

This section covers the SMSF's investment in other entities that then make subsequent investments on behalf of the SMSF. If the entity in which the SMSF has invested is located or registered in Australia, then the SMSF's investment in that entity is recorded at one of the following: **A, B, C** or **D**.

Do not show Australian managed investments that are held under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **A, B, C** or **D**. Show the value of these Australian managed investments at **J6**.

A Listed trusts

Show at **A** the value of listed trust units owned by the SMSF.

A listed trust is a trust which has its units traded on an Australian stock exchange, and the unit values are reported as shares.

B Unlisted trusts

Show at **B** the value of unlisted trust interests held by the SMSF that were registered or located in Australia.

Unlisted trusts are trusts that are not traded or purchased through an Australian stock exchange.

If you receive non-arm's length distributions from a trust, you must also show the distributions in **Section B** at **U2 Non-arm's length trust distributions** item **11**. For more information about non-arm's length income from trusts see **U2 Net non-arm's length trust distributions** on page 25.

C Insurance policy

Show at **C** the value of life insurance policies owned by the SMSF that were issued by an organisation registered under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

D Other managed investments

Show at **D** the value of other investments the SMSF has in entities located or registered in Australia that invest on behalf of the SMSF and that are not reported at **A Listed trusts**, **B Unlisted trusts** or **C Insurance policy**.

This asset category includes investments with all external investment managers and pooled superannuation trusts (PSTs) located or registered in Australia.

An external investment manager is a person appointed by the trustee of the SMSF in accordance with section 124 of the SISA to make investments on behalf of the SMSF. Investments managed by an external investment manager are called managed funds. A managed fund that is registered in Australia is an Australian managed investment even if it invests in overseas assets.

A PST is a resident unit trust:

- whose trustee is a trading or financial corporation formed within the limits of the Commonwealth, and
- that is used only for investing assets
 - of a regulated superannuation fund, ADF or PST
 - solely for the tax-advantaged assets of life insurance companies, or
 - of an exempt entity (as defined in subsection 995-1(1) of the ITAA 1997).

15b Australian direct investments

This section covers investments located in Australia where the SMSF directly holds the assets, either in the name of the SMSF or in another legally recognised form.

E Cash and term deposits

Show at **E** the value in Australian currency of all cash accounts and term deposits held by the SMSF with any Australian financial institution (or other similar organisations).

F Debt securities

Show at **F** the value of debt securities or hybrid securities held by the SMSF that are traded or available in Australia.

Debt securities are typically financial securities which establish ownership and represent borrowings that must be repaid by the issuer. They include negotiable instruments such as bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes or share certificates which are traded in financial markets.

Some securities may consist of a combination of two or more financial instruments. These are called hybrid securities and can have a combination of bonds or notes, swaps, forward or futures contracts, and options.

Do not show debt securities that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **F**. Show the value of these securities at **J6**.

G Loans

Show at **G** the value of loans that the SMSF entered into or finalised in Australia.

H Listed shares

Show at **H** the value of the public shares and equities that are traded on Australian stock exchanges.

This category includes shares, equities and similar financial contracts that are traded on Australian stock exchanges but does not include debt securities.

Do not show at **H**:

- investments in listed trusts, show them at **A Listed trusts**
- listed shares that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement, show them at **J4**.

I Unlisted shares

Show at **I** the value of unlisted shares held by the SMSF; that is, the shares are not traded on Australian stock exchanges.

Unlisted shares refers to shares, equities and similar financial contracts that are not listed on Australian stock exchange (for example, shares in a private company). Do not show investments in unlisted trusts here, show them at **B Unlisted trusts**.

If the SMSF receives dividends from a private company and the amount is not consistent with an arm's length dealing the SMSF must show the dividend and any attached franking credits at **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends** item **11**. For more information about non-arm's length dealing see **U1 Net non-arm's length private company dividends** on page 25.

Do not show unlisted shares that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **I**. Show the value of these shares at **J4**.

J Limited recourse borrowing arrangements

Show at **J1** to **J6** the value of assets that are held on trust under limited recourse borrowing arrangements (this includes instalment warrants).

Show at **J** the total value of all assets held on trust under limited recourse borrowing arrangements that the SMSF entered into in Australia. The value at **J** must equal the sum of the values shown at **J1** to **J6**.

The amounts shown at **J1** to **J6** are the values of the assets held on trust under limited recourse borrowing arrangements and not the amounts borrowed or the amount of outstanding borrowings. The value of the outstanding borrowings under the limited recourse borrowing arrangements is shown at **V Borrowings** item **16**.

For example, if residential land worth \$300,000 is held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement and the amount borrowed to acquire the asset under the arrangement was \$250,000, the SMSF would report \$300,000 at **J1 Australian residential real property**. If \$100,000 of the amount borrowed remained outstanding, \$100,000 is shown at **V Borrowings**. If the residential land was the only asset held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement the amount shown at **J Limited recourse borrowing arrangements** is \$300,000. To the extent that the value of the asset (\$300,000) exceeds the outstanding borrowings (\$100,000) the excess (\$200,000) is reflected in the reserve or members' accounts.

Amounts recorded at labels **J1** to **J6** should not be reported again at any other asset label in **Section H**. For example, if overseas shares are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement, the amount would be recorded at **J5** and not at **P Overseas shares**.

Do not include derivatives at **J1** to **J6**. Show them at **O Other assets**.

Note that SMSFs are prohibited from borrowing to invest except in certain limited circumstances permitted under section 67 or 67A of the SISA. The trustee of a SMSF may enter into certain limited recourse borrowings, but the trustee must take care to satisfy the conditions in subsection 67A(1) and other provisions of the SISA as well as related superannuation rules. It is recommended that you seek independent professional advice if the SMSF is considering these arrangements. For more information see *Limited recourse borrowing arrangements by self-managed superannuation funds – questions and answers* at ato.gov.au

K Non-residential real property

Show at **K** the value of non-residential real property owned by the SMSF that is located in Australia.

Non-residential real property includes investments in land and buildings located in Australia that are used for commercial or business purposes. This includes premises that are used for both commercial purposes and as a place of residence.

Show non-residential real property located outside Australia in the overseas assets category **Q Overseas non-residential real property**.

Do not show non-residential real property that is held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **K**. Show the value of these properties at **J2**.

L Residential real property

Show at **L** the value of residential real property owned by the SMSF that is located in Australia.

Residential real property means a building which is lawfully occupied as a place of residence or is suitable for occupation as a place of residence. If the premises are suitable for occupation as a place of residence but are used for commercial purposes, show this property at **K Non-residential real property**.

Show investments in real property located outside Australia in the overseas assets category **R Overseas residential real property**.

Do not show residential real property that is held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **L**. Show the value of these properties at **J1**.

M Collectables and personal use assets

Show at **M** the total value of collectable and personal use asset investments held by the SMSF. Such assets include:

- artwork
- jewellery
- antiques
- artefacts
- coins or medallions or bank notes
- postage stamps or first day covers
- rare folios, manuscripts or books
- memorabilia
- wine or spirits
- motor vehicles
- recreational boats, or
- memberships of sporting or social clubs.

Artwork includes a painting, sculpture, drawing, engraving or photograph or a reproduction of one of these things and any property of a similar description or use.

Coins and bank notes are collectables if their value exceeds their face value.

Spirits can include (but is not limited to), whiskey, gin, vodka, tequila, brandy and rum where their purchase is considered an investment.

Do not show collectables and personal use assets that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **M**. Show the value of these assets at **J6**.

O Other assets

Show at **O** the value of other assets owned by the SMSF that do not fall within any of the categories listed above and that are located in Australia. Include derivatives at this label.

Do not show instalment warrants here, show them at the appropriate label **J1** to **J6**.

15c Overseas direct investments

This section covers investments that are located outside Australia. This section includes overseas direct investments where the entities invested in may make subsequent investments in Australian markets. If an investment is in an entity that is not an Australian-regulated entity the investment is recorded at **P**, **Q**, **R**, **S** or **T** below.

Do not show in section **15c** investments in Australian-regulated entities that make subsequent investments on behalf of the SMSF. Show these investments at **A Listed trusts**, **B Unlisted trusts**, **C Insurance policy** or **D Other managed investments**.

P Overseas shares

Show at **P** the value of public and private shares held by the SMSF that are traded on an overseas stock exchange.

Overseas public and private shares mean shares, equities and similar financial contracts that are traded on an overseas stock exchange, but exclude debt securities. Do not show investments in listed or unlisted trusts at **P**, show them at **S Overseas managed investments**.

Do not show overseas shares that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **P**. Show the value of these shares at **J5**.

Q Overseas non-residential real property

Show at **Q** the value of non-residential real property owned by the SMSF that is located outside Australia.

Non-residential real property includes investments in land and buildings located outside Australia that are used for commercial or business purposes. This includes premises used for both commercial purposes and as a place of residence.

Show investments in non-residential real property located in Australia at **K Non-residential real property**.

Do not show overseas non-residential real property that is held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **Q**. Show the value of these properties at **J3**.

R Overseas residential real property

Show at **R** the value of residential real property owned by the SMSF that is located outside Australia.

Residential property means land which has a building on it which is lawfully occupied as a place of residence or is suitable for occupation as a place of residence. If the premises are suitable for occupation as a place of residence but are used for commercial purposes, show this property at **Q Overseas non-residential real property**.

Show investments in residential real property located in Australia at **L Residential real property**.

Do not show overseas residential real property that is held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **R**. Show the value of these properties at **J3**.

S Overseas managed investments

Show at **S** the value of investments with overseas investment vehicles located outside Australia owned by the SMSF.

For an explanation of the types of investment vehicles, see the descriptions on page 59 of:

- **A Listed trusts**
- **B Unlisted trusts**
- **C Insurance policy**
- **D Other managed investments.**

This category includes placements with all external investment managers located overseas. An external investment manager is someone appointed by the trustee of the SMSF in accordance with section 124 of the SISA to make investments on behalf of the SMSF. Investments managed by an external investment manager are called managed funds.

Do not show at **S** managed fund investments registered or located in Australia where the managed fund invests in overseas assets, show them at **D Other managed investments**.

Do not show overseas managed investments that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **S**. Show the value of these assets at **J6**.

T Other overseas assets

Show at **T** the value of other assets owned by the SMSF that do not fall within any of the categories listed above and that are located outside Australia.

Do not show 'other overseas assets' that are held on trust under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement at **T**. Show the value of these assets at **J6**.

U Total Australian and overseas assets

Show at **U** the total of all the amounts shown at **A** to **T**.

15d In-house assets

If the SMSF held in-house assets at the end of the 2013–14 year, print **X** in the **Yes** box at **A**. Otherwise, print **X** in the **No** box. If you answer **Yes** to this question show at **A** the value of in-house assets held by the SMSF at the end of the 2013–14 year.

Amounts included at item **15d** should also be shown at the appropriate label **A** to **T**.

Generally, an **in-house asset** of an SMSF is an asset that is:

- a loan to, or an investment in, a related party of the SMSF
- an investment in a related trust of the SMSF, or
- subject to a lease or lease arrangement between the trustee of the SMSF and a related party of the SMSF.

Related parties of an SMSF are all members of the SMSF and their associates, and all standard employer-sponsors of the SMSF and their associates. Associates of a particular member of the SMSF would include every other member of the SMSF, their relatives, business partners and any companies or trusts that they control (either alone or with their other associates).

A **standard employer-sponsor** is an employer who contributes to a superannuation fund for the benefit of a member, under an arrangement between the employer and the trustee of the SMSF. Associates of standard employer-sponsors would include business partners and any companies or trusts that the employer controls (either alone or with their other associates) or companies and trusts that control the employer.

Some in-house asset exceptions do exist, such as a lease or lease agreement, between the SMSF and a related party of the SMSF involving business real property. There is also a limited exception for certain investments in related non-g geared unit trusts and companies.

Do not show at **A** any related party investments that are not in-house assets.

For more information on what is an in-house asset see:

- Part 8 of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*
- Self Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2009/4 *Self Managed Superannuation Funds: the meaning of 'asset', 'loan', 'investment in', 'lease' and 'lease arrangement' in the definition of an 'in-house asset' in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993.*

16 LIABILITIES

V Borrowings

Show at **V** the total amount of outstanding borrowings by the SMSF, including accrued interest, at 30 June 2014.

Include borrowings under a limited recourse borrowing arrangement.

SMSFs are prohibited from borrowing except in certain limited circumstances permitted under section 67 or 67A of the SISA.

W Total member closing account balances

Show at **W** the total of all member account balances. The amount shown at **W** must equal the total of **S Closing account balance** in **Sections F** and **G** for all members.

X Reserve accounts

Show at **X** the total amount of assets not allocated to members at 30 June 2014.

The use of reserve accounts is strictly limited for SMSFs. For more information see sections 52B and 115 of the SISA.

Y Other liabilities

Show at **Y** the total amount of liabilities that cannot be included in:

- **V Borrowings**
- **W Total member closing account balances**, or
- **X Reserve accounts**.

Z TOTAL LIABILITIES

Show at **Z** the sum of all the liabilities shown at **V** to **Y**.

Z TOTAL LIABILITIES must equal **U TOTAL AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS ASSETS**.

SECTION I: TAXATION OF FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

You should only fill out **Section I** if the TOFA rules apply to the SMSF.

The TOFA rules apply to an SMSF where the value of the SMSF's assets is \$100 million or more. For the purposes of this test, the value of the SMSF's assets is worked out at the end of the immediately preceding income year. If the SMSF came into existence during the current income year, the value of its assets is worked out at the end of this income year.

Once the TOFA rules apply to an SMSF, they will continue to apply to that SMSF even if the value of its assets later falls below \$100 million.

An SMSF that does not meet these requirements can elect to have the TOFA rules apply to it.

Effect of the TOFA rules

The key provisions of the TOFA rules are found in Division 230 of the ITAA 1997, which generally provides for:

- methods of taking into account gains and losses from financial arrangements, being accruals, realisation, fair value, foreign exchange retranslation, hedging, reliance on financial reports and balancing adjustment, and
- the time at which the gains and losses from financial arrangements will be brought to account.

For more information, see the *Guide to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA) rules* at ato.gov.au/tofa

G Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules?

Print **X** in the appropriate box at **G**.

Print **X** in the **Yes** box only if during the 2013–14 income year the SMSF:

- made an assessable gain or deductible loss under the TOFA rules (unless it was made only because the SMSF held a qualifying security), or
- had an assessable or deductible amount from a transitional balancing adjustment, as a result of making the transitional election for existing financial arrangements.

Print **X** in the **No** box only if during the 2013–14 income year the SMSF:

- satisfies both of the following
 - did not make an assessable gain or deductible loss under the TOFA rules, and
 - did not have an assessable or deductible amount from a transitional balancing adjustment, as a result of making the transitional election for existing financial arrangements, or
- had an assessable gain or deductible loss under the TOFA rules only because the SMSF held a qualifying security to which the TOFA rules apply.

H Total TOFA gains

Show at **H** the SMSF's total assessable TOFA gains from financial arrangements.

I Total TOFA Losses

Show at **I** the SMSF's total deductible TOFA losses from financial arrangements.

J TOFA transitional balancing adjustment

Show at **J** the SMSF's assessable or deductible transitional balancing adjustment amount for the income year as a result of making the transitional election for existing financial arrangements.

If the transitional balancing adjustment is a deductible amount, print **L** in the **Loss** box.

To work out the SMSF's total assessable TOFA gains, total deductible TOFA losses and TOFA transitional balancing adjustment, ensure you take into account at **H**, **I** and **J** any amount for a TOFA financial arrangement that you have shown at labels such as:

- **C Gross interest** item 11
- **D1 Gross foreign income** item 11
- **I Gross distributions from Partnerships** item 11
- **J Unfranked dividend amount** item 11
- **M Gross trust distributions** item 11
- **S Other income** item 11
- **A1 Interest expenses within Australia** item 12
- **B1 Interest expenses overseas** item 12
- **L1 Other amounts** item 12.

You should take into account an amount only once at one of **H**, **I** and **J**.

SECTION J: OTHER INFORMATION

Family trust election status

Item **A** must be completed if the trustees of the SMSF:

- are making a family trust election (FTE) specifying the 2004–05 or later income year (see section 272-80 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936), or
- have previously made an FTE specifying an income year from 1994–95 to 2012–13 and that election has not been revoked in an income year before 2013–14 (see section 272-80 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936 and, if applicable, item 22 or 22A of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Laws Amendment (Trust Loss and Other Deductions) Act 1998*)

If the trustees of the SMSF have made, or are making, an FTE write at **A** the income year from which that election takes effect. For example, if making an FTE to apply to and from the 2013–14 income year write '2014'.

Provided certain conditions are met a trustee can make an FTE to take effect from the 2013–14 income year or to take effect from a prior income year, although that prior income year cannot be earlier than the 2004–05 income year. Trustees may, however, have previously made an FTE that took effect prior to the 2004-05 income year.

If the trustees are making an FTE complete a *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014 form*. Instructions on how to complete the *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* are included with the form. The completed form can be attached to the annual return. However, do not attach an election form to the annual return specifying an income year before the 2004-05 income year.

If the trustees of the SMSF have not made or are not making an FTE, do not complete **A**.

An FTE can be made at any time *provided* certain conditions are met.

Revoking an FTE or varying the test individual of an FTE

Item **B** must be completed if the trustees of the SMSF:

- are revoking in the 2013–14 income year a previously made FTE (see subsections 272-80(6) to (8) of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936), or
- are varying the specified individual of a previously made FTE (see subsections 272-80(5A) to (5D) and (6B) to (8) of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936).

Print **R** at **B** if the FTE made by the trustee of the SMSF is being revoked in the 2013–14 income year.

Print **V** at **B** if the specified individual of an FTE is being varied from a time in the 2013–14 income year.

In certain limited circumstances an SMSF may revoke the FTE, or vary the FTE so that a different individual is specified as the individual whose family group is taken into account for the election.

A trustee cannot vary the specified individual or revoke an FTE unless the variation or revocation is for an income year that occurs during the period:

- starting at the beginning of the income year specified in the election and finishing at the end of the fourth income year after the income year specified in the election, or
- starting on 1 July 2007 and finishing on 30 June 2009.

The trustee may only vary the specified individual of an FTE once, except where doing so under subsection 272-80(5C) of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936 for a relevant family law order, agreement or award.

The variation or revocation of an election must be made with the annual return for the income year from which the variation or revocation is to take effect.

Accordingly when revoking an FTE or varying the specified individual of an FTE in the 2013–14 income year, a *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* form must be attached to the SMSF's annual return. Instructions on how to complete the *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* form are included with the form.

If the annual return is not lodged electronically using ELS and a *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* is being lodged with the annual return, send the annual return and the form to:

Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 9845
IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY

For more information on FTEs, see '*Family trust elections (FTEs) and interposed entity elections (IEEs) – Questions and Answers*' at ato.gov.au

Interposed entity election status

Item **C** must be completed if the trustees of the SMSF:

- are making one or more interposed entity elections (IEEs) specifying a day in the 2004–05 or a later income year (see section 272-85 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936), or
- have previously made one or more IEEs specifying a day in any income year from 1994–95 to 2012–13 **and** at least one election has not been revoked in an income year before the 2013–14 income year (see section 272-85 of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936 and, if applicable, item 23 or 23A of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Laws Amendment (Trust Loss and Other Deductions) Act 1998*)

If the trustees are making one or more IEEs specifying a day in the 2004–05 or later income year, write the earliest income year specified at **C**, and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* for each IEE. The completed form (or forms) can be attached to the annual return.

If the trustees are not making an IEE but have previously made one or more IEEs specifying a day in an income year before the 2013–14 income year, write the earliest income year specified at **C**.

Provided certain conditions are met trustees can make an IEE to take effect after a specified day in the 2013–14 income year or to take effect after a specified day in a prior income year, although that prior income year cannot be earlier than the 2004–05 income year. Do not attach an election form to the annual return specifying an income year before the 2004-05 income year. However, trustees may have previously made one or more IEEs that took effect after a specified day in an income year prior to the 2004-05 income year.

If the trustees of the SMSF have not made or are not making any IEEs, do not complete **C**.

An IEE can be made at any time provided certain conditions are met.

Revoking an IEE

Item **D** must be completed if the trustees of the SMSF are revoking from the 2013–14 income year, one or more previously made IEEs.

Print **R** at **D** if the IEE made by the trustee of the SMSF is being revoked in the 2013–14 income year.

An IEE is able to be revoked in certain limited circumstances (see subsections 272-85(5A) to (6) of Schedule 2F to the ITAA 1936).

A trustee cannot revoke an IEE unless the revocation is for an income year that occurs during the period:

- starting at the later of
 - the beginning of the income year specified in the election, or
 - the beginning of the income year in which the entity became a member of the family group, and
- finishing at the end of the fourth income year after the income year referred to in the above two points

or

- starting on 1 July 2007 and finishing on 30 June 2009.

The revocation must be made with the annual return for the income year from which the revocation is to take effect. Accordingly, when revoking an IEE in the 2013–14 income year an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* must be attached to the SMSF's annual return. Instructions on how to complete the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* are included with the form.

If the annual return is not lodged electronically using ELS and an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* form is being lodged with the annual return, send the annual return and the form to:

Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 9845
IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY

For more information on FTEs, see '*Family trust elections (FTEs) and interposed entity elections (IEEs) – Questions and Answers*' at ato.gov.au

EXAMPLE 18: New elections – specifying the current year

The trustee has not previously made an FTE or an IEE but wants to make an FTE specifying the 2013–14 income year and make an IEE specifying a day in the 2013–14 income year.

Write **2014** at **A**, and

Write **2014** at **C**.

A *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* form must be completed, specifying the 2013–14 income year, to provide details of the FTE the trustee of the SMSF is making.

An *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* form must be completed, specifying a day in the 2013–14 income year, to provide details of the IEE the trustee of the SMSF is making.

The completed forms can be attached to the annual return.

EXAMPLE 19: New elections – specifying an earlier year

The trustee has not previously made an FTE or an IEE. The trustee decides to make an FTE specifying the 2004–05 income year and an IEE specifying a day in the 2004–05 income year.

Write **2005** at **A**, and

Write **2005** at **C**.

A *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* form must be completed, specifying the 2004–05 income year, to provide details of the FTE the trustee of the SMSF is making.

An *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* form must be completed, specifying a day in the 2004–05 income year, to provide details of the IEE the trustee of the SMSF is making.

The completed forms can be attached to the annual return.

EXAMPLE 20: Existing elections

The trustee has previously made an FTE specifying the 1994–95 income year and an IEE specifying a day in the 1994–95 income year.

Write **1995** at **A**, and

Write **1995** at **C**.

The trustee does not need to complete a *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* form or an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* form.

SECTION K: DECLARATIONS

All SMSFs must complete this section.

We will collect some personal information provided by you as a person authorised to sign as a trustee, director or tax agent on this return. This information will allow us to contact you if we require more information about what has been provided in the return.

TRUSTEE'S OR DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION

All trustees are equally responsible and accountable for managing the SMSF and making sure it complies with the law. The signing of this declaration confirms that **all** trustees and if the SMSF has a corporate trustee, all directors of the body corporate, have authorised this annual return. Signing this declaration confirms that the information supplied is true and correct.

All trustees of the SMSF, and if the SMSF has a corporate trustee, all directors of the body corporate should:

- authorise the annual return and this should be documented in the SMSF's records; and
- review the audit undertaken on the SMSF before the annual return is authorised.

Penalties may be imposed for providing false or misleading information. The penalty can apply to shortfall amounts, or to statements that do not result in a change in a tax liability.

Preferred trustee or director contact details

List the name and contact details of the individual (not the tax agent) that we can contact if required.

You must provide a contact phone number including area code.

Non-individual trustee name (if applicable)

Print the name of the corporate trustee, referred to here as non-individual trustee, if applicable.

ABN of non-individual trustee

Print the ABN of the corporate trustee if applicable.

Time taken to prepare and complete this annual return

We are committed to reducing the costs involved in complying with the SMSF's taxation and regulatory obligations. The trustee's response to this item is voluntary.

When completing this item consider the time, rounded up to the nearest hour, which you spent:

- reading the annual return instructions
- collecting the necessary information to complete this annual return
- making the necessary calculations
- actually completing this annual return or putting the tax affairs of the SMSF in order so the information can be handed to the SMSF's registered tax agent.

Include the time both the trustee and tax agent spent in preparing and completing the annual return. This includes the time spent by any other person who helped with this.

TAX AGENT'S DECLARATION

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. Print that person's name at this item.

Tax agent's contact details

List the name and contact details, including:

- title
- family name
- given names
- name of the tax agent's practice
- tax agent's phone number including area code
- tax agent's reference number (that is, the client number that the tax agent has allocated to the SMSF)
- tax agent number issued to the agent by the Tax Practitioners Board.

SCHEDULES

General information about completing schedules:

- Complete only **one** copy of the appropriate schedule.
- Attach all completed schedules to the annual return unless specified otherwise.
- Annual returns lodged without all the required schedules may not be considered to have been lodged in the approved form. Unless all schedules are lodged by the due date, a failure to lodge on time penalty may apply.
- If the schedule is not lodged with the annual return, you are required to sign and date the schedule.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX SCHEDULE

All SMSFs that have one or more CGT events happen during the income year must complete a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2014* and attach it to the annual return if:

- the total current year capital gains are greater than \$10,000, or
- the total current year capital losses are greater than \$10,000.

The *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* will help the SMSF meet its CGT obligations by outlining the essential steps involved in calculating its net capital gain for the income year. The guide also includes:

- aspects of CGT law that may apply to the SMSF, for example, record-keeping requirements
- a capital gain or capital loss worksheet for calculating a capital gain or capital loss for each CGT event
- a CGT summary worksheet for calculating the SMSF's net capital gain or net capital loss for the income year
- the CGT schedule.

LOSSES SCHEDULE

You use the *Losses schedule 2014* to show detailed information on losses when required to do so. Transfer totals of the amounts at part **A** of the *Losses schedule 2014* to **Section E** of the annual return at **U Tax losses carried forward to later income years** and at **V Net capital losses carried forward to later income years**.

Complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2014* if:

- the total of the SMSF's tax losses and net capital losses carried forward to the 2014–15 income year is greater than \$100,000
- the SMSF has an interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC) that has current year losses greater than \$100,000
- the SMSF has an interest in a CFC that has deducted or carried forward a loss to later income years greater than \$100,000.

For more information, see the *Losses schedule instructions 2014*.

If you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2014*, you may also need to complete a CGT schedule. For more information, see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014*.

NON-INDIVIDUAL PAYG PAYMENT SUMMARY SCHEDULE

This schedule is a summary of amounts withheld from payments made to a non-individual entity such as an SMSF payee from different payers. Complete and attach this schedule if the SMSF has received any payments from which amounts have been withheld.

If an amount was withheld from a payment to the SMSF, the payer is required to give the SMSF a payment summary.

For example, if the payer withheld an amount from a payment because the SMSF did not quote its ABN, the payer should have given the SMSF (payee) a *PAYG payment summary – withholding where ABN not quoted* (NAT 3283). A payer may issue a receipt, remittance advice or similar document in place of the payment summary, provided the document contains all the information required.

If an amount from a payment to the SMSF was withheld by the payer because of the operation of foreign resident withholding, the SMSF should have received a *PAYG withholding from foreign residents – payment summary* (free format) from the payer.

PAYG payment summary – withholding where ABN not quoted

If the SMSF did not receive (or has lost) its copy of a payment summary, contact the payer responsible and request a signed photocopy of the payer's copy. Details from any *PAYG payment summary – withholding where ABN not quoted* must be included on a *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*.

Complete a *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* when you show an amount at:

- **H Gross payments where ABN not quoted in Section B**, or
- **H3 Credit for tax withheld – where ABN or TFN not quoted (non-individual) in Section D**.

Print neatly in block letters with a black pen only. Show the SMSF's TFN and name in the appropriate boxes at the top. Print **N** for this type of withholding.

From each *PAYG payment summary – withholding where ABN not quoted*, record on the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*:

- the payer's ABN (or withholding payer number)
- total tax withheld
- gross payment
- the payer's name.

When you have entered details of all these payment summaries on the schedule, attach the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* to the annual return.

Do not attach copies of any *PAYG payment summary – withholding where ABN not quoted* to the annual return. Keep them with the SMSF's copy of the annual return. Also keep a copy of the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* with the SMSF's tax records.

Payment summary – foreign resident withholding

Details from any *PAYG withholding from foreign residents – payment summary* must be included on a *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*.

Complete a *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* when you show an amount at **H2 Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding** in **Section D** (except where the amount is from a partnership distribution or is included in a share of net income from a trust).

Print neatly in block letters with a black pen only. Show the SMSF's TFN and name in the appropriate boxes at the top. Print **F** for this type of withholding. From each *PAYG withholding from foreign residents – payment summary*, record the following detail on the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014*:

- the payer's ABN (or withholding payer number)
- total tax withheld
- gross payment
- the payer's name.

When you have entered details of all these payment summaries on the schedule, attach the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* to the annual return.

A *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* is not required for income subject to foreign resident withholding received in a distribution from a partnership or included in a share of net income from a trust because these amounts do not have an associated payment summary.

Do not attach copies of any 'PAYG withholding from foreign residents' payment summary to the annual return. Keep them with the SMSF's copy of the annual return. Also keep a copy of the *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* with the SMSF's tax records.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SWITCHING REGULATORS OR CHANGING TRUSTEES

The *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* or *Fund income tax return 2014* must not be used to report a switch of regulator or changes with trustees.

If a non-regulated or Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) regulated superannuation fund attempts to lodge a *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* it will be rejected. The same will occur if an SMSF attempts to lodge a *Fund income tax return 2014*.

All superannuation funds that switch regulators must inform us within 21 days by either updating their details at abr.gov.au or by completing a *Change of details for superannuation entities*.

When SMSFs appoint or remove trustees, directors or members they must also update these details by one of the two methods mentioned above. APRA regulated funds have the same requirement for changes to trustees. We will inform APRA of any relevant changes to the Superannuation funds they regulate. SMSFs are now legally required to inform us of any changes of trustees within 28 days of the change occurring.

A trustee, or a director of a corporate trustee, of an SMSF appointed after 30 June 2007 must complete and sign a *Trustee declaration* (NAT 71089), no later than 21 days after becoming a trustee or director, and retain this document with the SMSF's records for 10 years.

RECORD-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Generally, an SMSF must keep all relevant records for five years after they were prepared or obtained, or five years after the completion of the transactions or acts to which they relate, whichever is the later. This period may be extended in certain circumstances, such as for the *Trustee declaration*, which is to be retained for 10 years.

Keep records in writing and in English. You can keep them electronically as long as the records are in a form that we can access and understand to ascertain the SMSF's tax liability. See *Taxation Ruling TR 96/7 – Income tax: record keeping – section 262-A – general principles* and *Taxation Ruling TR 2005/9 – Income tax: record keeping – electronic records*.

You are not expected to duplicate records. If the records that the SMSF normally keeps contain the information specified in the instructions, you do not need to prepare additional records.

For some items on the annual return, these instructions spell out specific record-keeping requirements. In general, these records cover instances where the necessary information may not be available in the normal SMSF accounts.

The record-keeping requirements stipulated by these instructions cover only the information that the SMSF needs to keep to show the correct information on its annual return, but the records that an SMSF needs to maintain are not limited to our requirements.

Prepare and keep the following documents:

- a statement of financial position
- a detailed operating statement
- a statement of cash flow (reporting entities only)
- notices and elections
- documents containing particulars of any estimate, determination or calculation made while preparing the annual return, together with details of the basis and method used in arriving at the amounts on the annual return
- a statement describing and listing the accounting systems and records, for example, a chart of accounts showing those kept on paper and those kept electronically
- copies of all annual returns lodged.

If we conduct an audit, we may ask for the following information, and we expect you to make the information readily available:

- a list and description of the main financial products (for example, bank overdrafts, bills, futures and swaps) that were used by the SMSF to finance or manage its activities during the income year
- for SMSFs that have entered into transactions with associated entities overseas
 - an organisational chart of the group structure, and
 - all documents, including worksheets, that explain the nature and terms of the transactions entered into.

The SMSF will be liable to pay penalties and interest, in addition to the shortfall amount, if it does not state the correct amount of taxable income and tax payable on that income, or overclaims a credit entitlement on the annual return. Penalties may also apply for other false or misleading statements. The law also imposes a penalty where an SMSF fails to keep records in the required manner or it fails to retain records for the appropriate period.

SMSF trustees are required to keep the following for a minimum of 10 years following the end of the income year to which they relate:

- minutes of trustee meetings and records of decisions where matters affecting the SMSF were discussed
- records of all changes of trustees, including all changes of directors of any corporate trustee
- copies of members' written consent to be appointed as trustees of the SMSF, or as a director of the corporate trustee
- copies of all member or beneficiary reports given to members
- records relating to the management of the SMSF as required by the SISA
- trustee declarations recognising the obligations and responsibilities for any trustee, or director of a corporate trustee, appointed after 30 June 2007.

Capital gains and capital losses tax record keeping

An SMSF must keep records of everything that affects its capital gains and capital losses for at least five years after the relevant CGT event.

If an SMSF carries forward a net capital loss, the SMSF should generally keep records of the CGT event that resulted in the loss for five years from the year in which the loss was made or four years from the date of assessment for the income year in which the capital loss is fully applied against capital gains, whichever is longer.

For more information on record keeping for capital gains tax, see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* and *Taxation Determination TD 2007/2 – Income tax: should a taxpayer who has incurred a tax loss or made a net capital loss for an income year retain records relevant to the ascertainment of that loss for only the record retention period prescribed under the income tax law?*

Tax losses record keeping

If an SMSF incurs tax losses it may need to keep records longer than five years from the date when the losses were incurred.

Generally tax losses incurred in an income year can be carried forward indefinitely until they are applied by recoupment. When applied, the loss amount is a figure that is included in the calculation of the SMSF's taxable income in that year.

It is in the SMSF's interest to keep records substantiating this year's losses until the amendment period for the assessment in which the losses are applied has lapsed (in most cases up to four years from the date of that assessment). See *Taxation Determination TD 2007/2*.

Record keeping for overseas transactions and interests

Keep records of any overseas transactions in which the SMSF is involved, or has an interest, during the income year.

The involvement can be direct or indirect, for example, through persons, trusts, companies or other entities. The interest can be vested or contingent, and includes the case where the SMSF has direct or indirect control of:

- any income from sources outside Australia
- any property (including money) situated outside Australia.
If this is the case, keep a record of the following
 - the location and nature of the property
 - the name and address of any partnership, trust, business, company or other entity in which the SMSF has an interest
 - the nature of the interest.

If an overseas interest was created by exercising any power of appointment, or if the SMSF had an ability to control or achieve control of overseas income or property, keep a record of the following:

- the location and nature of the property
- the name and address of any partnership, trust, business, company, or other entity in which the SMSF has an interest.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (FOREX) GAINS AND LOSSES

Under the forex provisions (Division 775 of the ITAA 1997), forex gains and losses are generally brought to account as assessable income or allowable deductions, when realised. This covers both foreign currency denominated arrangements and, broadly, arrangements to be cash-settled in Australian currency with reference to a currency exchange rate. Some forex gains and losses of a private or domestic nature, or for exempt income or non-assessable non-exempt income, are not brought to account under the forex provisions.

If a forex gain or loss is brought to account under the forex provisions and under another provision of the tax law (apart from the TOFA rules), it is assessable or deductible only under the forex provisions.

Generally, where the TOFA rules apply to the foreign exchange gains and losses of an SMSF then those gains and losses will be brought to account under the TOFA rules instead of the forex provisions.

For more information, see *Guide to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA) rules* at ato.gov.au/tofa

In general, forex gains and losses will not be assessable or deductible under these provisions if they arise from certain acquisitions or disposals of capital assets, or acquisitions of depreciating assets, and the time between the acquisition or disposal and payment is no more than 12 months. Instead, any forex gain or loss is usually matched with or integrated into the tax treatment of the underlying asset.

The general translation rule requires all tax-relevant amounts to be expressed in Australian currency regardless of whether there is an actual conversion of that foreign currency into Australian dollars.

The tax consequences of gains or losses on existing foreign currency assets, rights and obligations that were acquired or assumed before the commencement date (1 July 2003 but maybe later) are generally to be determined under the law as it was before these provisions came into effect, unless:

- the SMSF has made a transitional election that brings these gains and losses within the forex provisions, or
- there is an extension of an existing loan (for example, an extension by new contract or a variation to an existing contract) that brings the arrangement within these provisions.

For more information about forex gains and losses and how to calculate forex gains and losses, go to ato.gov.au and search 'forex'.

GENERAL VALUE SHIFTING REGIME

The general value shifting regime (GVSR) can apply to value shifts that happen from 1 July 2002.

Broadly, value shifting describes transactions and other arrangements that reduce the value of an asset and (usually) increase the value of another asset.

The GVSR consists of direct value shifting (DVS) and indirect value shifting (IVS) rules that primarily affect equity and loan interests in companies and trusts. There is also a DVS rule dealing with non-depreciating assets over which a right has been created. There are different consequences for particular interests according to whether the interest is held on capital account, as a revenue asset or as trading stock.

Where the rules apply to a value shift there may be a deemed gain (but not a loss) adjustment to adjustable values (such as cost bases) or adjustments to losses or gains on realisation of assets.

There are *de minimus* exceptions and exclusions which will minimise the cost of complying with the GVSR, particularly for small business. Entities dealing at arm's length or on market value terms are generally excluded from the GVSR.

For more information, see *Guide to the general value shifting regime* (NAT 8321) at ato.gov.au

DEBT AND EQUITY RULES

The debt equity rules (Division 974 of the ITAA 1997) broadly operate to characterise certain interests as either debt or equity. For some tax law purposes, equity interests are treated in the same way as shares even though they are not shares in legal form. These interests are called 'non-share equity interests'. They include some income securities and some stapled securities. *Debt and equity tests: guide to the debt and equity tests* at ato.gov.au provides an overview of the debt and equity rules and explains what a non-share equity interest is.

For the purposes of the imputation system, generally, non-share equity interests are treated in the same way as shares that are not debt interests. Non-share dividends on these types of interests may be franked or unfranked. Show any amount of non-share dividend, whether franked or unfranked, or any amount of franking credit attached to the non-share dividend at the appropriate place on the annual return as if it were for a share.

TRANS-TASMAN IMPUTATION

The Trans-Tasman imputation measure allows New Zealand resident companies to choose to enter the Australian imputation system. Doing so allows a company to maintain an Australian franking account and to attach Australian franking credits to dividends it pays, one month after the company makes an election.

Australian shareholders of these companies may benefit from the Australian franking credits attached to dividends the companies make (such a company is referred to as a 'New Zealand franking company').

If the SMSF is an Australian shareholder of a New Zealand franking company and received franked dividends with Australian franking credits attached directly or indirectly from a New Zealand franking company, see the following instructions for help in completing the tax return:

- **D1 Gross foreign income** item 11
- **E Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company** item 11.

For more information, see the *Trans-Tasman imputation overview factsheet* (NAT 8672) at ato.gov.au

FOREIGN RESIDENT WITHHOLDING

Withholding applies to certain payments made to foreign residents for:

- operating or promoting gaming junkets
- entertainment or sports activities
- construction and related activities.

Payers are required to withhold at the relevant rate prescribed in the appropriate regulation. We may grant a variation to the rate of withholding in special circumstances.

For more information, see *Foreign resident withholding (FRW) – who it affects* (NAT 12589) at ato.gov.au or phone **13 28 66**.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RULES

If the SMSF has entered into transactions in foreign currency or derived income in a foreign currency, those amounts will need to be translated to Australian currency for the purposes of calculating the amount assessable or deductible. The foreign currency translation rules are contained in Subdivision 960-C of the ITAA 1997 (and the functional currency rules are contained in Subdivision 960-D of the ITAA 1997).

For more information about the foreign currency translation rules, see *Foreign exchange (forex): the general translation rule* (NAT 9339) and *Foreign exchange (forex): general information on average rates* (NAT 13434) at ato.gov.au

SELF-DETERMINATION OF FOREIGN INCOME TAX OFFSET

If an SMSF has paid foreign tax and wishes to claim a foreign income tax offset, calculate the amount of any such offset allowed and show it at C1 in section D (item 13). For more information on the calculation of a foreign income tax offset, see the *Guide to foreign income tax offset rules 2013–14* at ato.gov.au

For help with the calculation, or advice about whether the offset is allowed, phone **13 28 61**.

ASSESSMENT

An assessment of an SMSF is deemed to be made on the day on which the annual return is lodged.

OBJECTION TO SELF-ASSESSMENT

If a trustee wishes to object to the calculation of taxable income calculated according to an ATO ruling or policy that is unfavourable to the SMSF, they may dispute the application of a ruling or policy by lodging an objection to the self-assessment, generally within four years of the deemed assessment date. The objection must state the full particulars of the issue in dispute.

PRIVATE RULING BY THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION

A private ruling is a written expression of opinion by the Commissioner about the way in which tax laws and other specified laws administered by the Commissioner would apply to, or be administered in relation to, an entity in relation to a specified scheme.

An application for a private ruling must be made in the approved form and in accordance with Divisions 357 and 359 of Schedule 1 to the TAA 1953. See *Private ruling application form (tax professionals)* (NAT 13043) and *Private ruling application form (not for tax professionals)* (NAT 13742) at ato.gov.au

The required information and documentation that accompany a private ruling request must be sufficient for the Commissioner to make the private ruling and include:

- the entity to whom the ruling is to apply
- the facts describing the relevant scheme or circumstance
- relevant supporting documents such as transaction documents
- issues and questions raised that relate to the relevant provision to which the ruling relates
- your argument and references on such questions.

The Commissioner may request additional information to make a ruling. The Commissioner will then consider the request and either issue or, in certain limited circumstances, refuse to issue a private ruling.

The trustee may apply for a ruling affecting a member's income tax affairs with the written consent of the member.

Publications

To improve the administration of the private rulings system, we now publish all notices of private rulings for public record at ato.gov.au/rba

Private rulings are published in an edited form to safeguard taxpayer privacy.

Private ruling applicants are invited to provide a statement detailing any information they believe should be removed from the published version of their private ruling.

If the information the applicant wants removed is more than simply names and addresses, reasons why publication of this information will breach the applicant's privacy should be provided.

Before publication, applicants can comment on the edited version of their private ruling.

Review rights

Trustees can object to adverse private rulings or a failure to make a private ruling in much the same way as they can object to assessments. They also can seek a review of adverse objection decisions on a private ruling by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) or a court. An explanation of review rights and how to exercise them is issued with the private ruling. An objection to a ruling can be lodged within the later of:

- 60 days after the ruling was made, or
- four years from the last day allowed for lodging an annual return for the income year covered by the ruling.

A trustee cannot object to a private ruling if an assessment has occurred covering the same facts and issues; however, they can object to the assessment.

If a trustee has objected to a private ruling, they cannot object on the same grounds against a later assessment, unless the facts have changed.

Private rulings dealing with the ITAA 1936 continue to apply to the ITAA 1997, to the extent that the old law to which the ruling applies expresses the same ideas as the new law in the ITAA 1997.

When rulings are binding

A private ruling is binding on the Commissioner where it applies to an entity and the entity has relied on the ruling by acting (or omitting to act) in accordance with the private ruling. An entity can stop relying on a private ruling at any time by acting (or omitting to act) in a way that is not in accordance with the private ruling; and can subsequently resume relying on the private ruling by acting accordingly. This is unless the entity is prevented in either case from doing so by a time limit imposed by a tax law. The Commissioner cannot withdraw a private ruling. However, the Commissioner can make a revised private ruling if the scheme to which the earlier private ruling relates has not begun to be carried out and, if the earlier private ruling relates to an income year or other accounting period that year or period has not begun.

SMSF SPECIFIC ADVICE BY THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION

SMSF specific advice is a written expression of opinion by the Commissioner about the way in which the provisions of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* and the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994* would apply to an SMSF for a specific transaction or arrangement.

An application for SMSF specific advice can be made in writing containing the required information or by using the standard application form. See *Request for self-managed superannuation fund specific advice* (NAT 72441) at ato.gov.au

The required information and documentation that accompany specific advice requests must be sufficient for the Commissioner to make the specific advice.

The request must include:

- the SMSF to which the specific advice is to apply
- a full disclosure of all relevant facts which describe the relevant transaction or arrangement
- copies of relevant documents, such as contracts
- issues and questions that the SMSF specific advice is to address
- the check listed items and declaration referred to on the standard application form.

The trustees and their advisors are also encouraged to provide a summary of research and analysis of the technical issues involved so that their views on the issue can be considered in providing the SMSF specific advice.

The Commissioner may request additional information. The Commissioner will then consider the request and either issue or, in certain limited circumstances, decline to issue specific advice.

SMSF specific advice will not be provided on the SMSF's complying status or where discretionary powers are required to be exercised. The trustee will, however, be able to obtain information or guidance.

A tax agent who is registered for the Tax Agent Portal or Business Portal, has the ability to lodge the application for specific advice through their portal.

Review rights

While similar in form to a private tax ruling, SMSF specific advice is not binding on the Commissioner and does not carry any formal rights of review.

If a trustee is dissatisfied with their SMSF specific advice, the trustee can ask the Commissioner for a 'second look'. The 'second look' is offered as a good administrative practice under the Taxpayers' Charter.

Weight given to SMSF specific advice

SMSF specific advice is not legally or administratively binding on the Commissioner and if the trustee relies on SMSF specific advice given, the trustee is responsible for their own actions.

However, if the Commissioner takes the view at a later time that the law applies less favourably to the SMSF than SMSF specific advice indicates, the fact that the trustee followed the advice given by the Commissioner would be a relevant factor in their favour in the Commissioner's exercise of any discretion as to what action to take in response to a breach of the law.

This is on the basis that:

- the advice was given for the SMSF's particular situation
- the trustee acted in good faith and reasonably in accordance with the advice given
- a full and true disclosure has been made to the Commissioner when the advice or guidance is sought.

The weight to be given to the reliance placed on the SMSF specific advice would depend on all the circumstances applicable to the SMSF. Each case must be considered on its own merits.

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Paying your tax debt

Income tax debts must be paid by the due date. For payment options, see page 82.

General interest charge (GIC) is an interest charge imposed where there is a late payment of a tax debt. The GIC rate is the 90-day bank accepted bill rate plus 7% and is updated on a quarterly basis. Amounts payable under the original assessment are due on the statutory due date for payment, which is the first day of the sixth month of the following income year or by such later date as the Commissioner allows. For SMSFs the balancing date is 30 June 2014 and the statutory due date for payment is 1 December 2014; however, for many SMSFs a later payment due date will apply. GIC will begin to accrue from the due date for payment until the amount is paid in full.

For more information on the GIC, phone **13 28 66**.

What if the SMSF cannot pay the tax debt by the due date?

If you cannot pay the debt on time phone **13 28 66** and ask for account management. You are expected to organise the SMSF's affairs to ensure that you pay the debt on time. However, depending on the circumstances you may be able to enter into an arrangement to pay by instalments. You may need to provide details of the SMSF's financial position, including a statement of its assets and liabilities and details of the SMSF's income and expenditure. We will also want to know what steps you have taken to obtain funds to pay the tax debt and the steps you are taking to meet future payments of tax debts on time. GIC will continue to accrue on the outstanding balance from the original due date.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1: CAPITAL WORKS DEDUCTIONS

Division 43 of the ITAA 1997 provides for a system of deducting capital expenditure incurred in the construction of buildings and other capital works used to produce assessable income.

Capital works

You can deduct construction costs for the following capital works:

- buildings or extensions, alterations or improvements to a building
- structural improvements or extensions, alterations or improvements to structural improvements
- environmental protection earthworks.

Deductions for construction costs and structural improvements must be based on actual costs incurred. If it is not possible to genuinely determine the actual costs, obtain an estimate by a quantity surveyor or another independent qualified person. The costs incurred by the SMSF to obtain this estimate are deductible as a tax-related expense, not as an expense in gaining or producing assessable income.

Different deduction rates apply (2.5% or 4%) depending on the date on which construction began, the type of capital works and the manner of use.

Who can claim?

The SMSF can claim a deduction under Division 43 for an income year **only** if it:

- owns, leases or holds under quasi-ownership rights part of a construction expenditure area of capital works ('your area')
- incurred the construction expenditure or is an assignee of the lessee or holder who incurred the expense, and
- uses 'your area' to produce assessable income.

In calculating the SMSF's deduction identify 'your area' for each construction expenditure area of the capital works. Your area may comprise the whole of the construction area or part of it.

Lessee or holder of capital works

A lessee or holder can claim a deduction for an area leased or held under a quasi-ownership right.

To claim a deduction the lessee or holder must have:

- incurred the construction expenditure or been an assignee of the lessee who incurred the expenditure
- continuously leased or held the capital works area itself, or leased or held the area that had been so held by previous lessees, holders or assignees since completion of construction, and
- used the area to produce assessable income.

If there is a lapse in the lease the entitlement to the deduction reverts to the building owner.

Requirement for deductibility

An SMSF can deduct an amount for capital works in an income year if:

- the capital works have a 'construction expenditure area'
- there is a 'pool of construction expenditure' for that area, and
- the SMSF uses the area in the income year to produce assessable income.

No deduction until construction is complete

An SMSF cannot claim a deduction for any period before the completion of construction of the capital works even though the SMSF used them, or part of them, before completion. Additionally, the deduction cannot exceed the undeducted construction expenditure for your area.

Capital works are taken to have begun when the first step in the construction phase starts, for example, pouring foundations or sinking pylons for a building.

Establishing the deduction base

The SMSF can deduct expenditure for the construction of capital works if there is a construction expenditure area for the capital works.

Whether there is such an area and how it is identified depends on:

- the type of expenditure incurred
- the time the capital works commenced
- the area of the capital works to be owned, leased or held by the entity that incurred the expenditure
- for capital works begun before 1 July 1997, the area of the capital works that was to be used in a particular manner, see section 43-90 of the ITAA 1997.

Construction expenditure

Construction expenditure includes:

- preliminary expenses such as architect fees, engineering fees, foundation excavation expenses and costs of building permits
- costs of structural features that are an integral part of the income-producing building or income-producing structural improvements, for example, lift wells and atriums
- some portion of indirect costs.

For an owner-builder entitled to a deduction under Division 43 of the ITAA 1997, the value of their contributions to the works, that is, labour or expertise and any notional profit element, do not form part of construction expenditure. See *Taxation Ruling TR 97/25 – Income tax: property development: deduction for capital expenditure on construction of income producing capital works, including buildings and structural improvements.*

Construction expenditure does not include expenditure on:

- acquiring land
- demolishing existing structures
- clearing, levelling, filling, draining or otherwise preparing the construction site before carrying out excavation work
- landscaping
- plant
- property or expenditure for which a deduction is allowable or would be allowable if the property were to be used for the purpose of producing assessable income under another specified provision of the ITAA 1936 or the ITAA 1997.

Construction expenditure area

The construction of the capital works must be complete before the construction expenditure area is determined. A separate construction expenditure area is created each time an entity undertakes capital works construction.

The construction expenditure area for capital works that started after 30 June 1997 is the part of the capital works on which the construction expenditure was incurred by an SMSF that, at the time it was incurred, was to be owned, leased or held (under quasi-ownership rights) by the SMSF.

For construction area expenditure before 1 July 1997, the capital works must have been intended for use for a certain specified purpose at the time of completion. The type of capital works, and the intended use on completion, depends on the time when the capital works commenced. The first specified use construction time was 22 August 1979, see the table at section 43-90 and subsection 43-75(2) of the ITAA 1997.

Pool of construction expenditure

The pool of construction expenditure is the portion of the construction expenditure incurred by an SMSF on capital works, which is attributable to the construction expenditure area.

The portion of the pool of construction expenditure that is attributable to the area that is owned, leased or held by the SMSF is called 'your construction expenditure'.

Deductible use

An SMSF can only claim a deduction under Division 43 if it uses the area in a way described in table 43-140 or 43-145 of Subdivision 43-D of the ITAA 1997.

Special rules about uses

Your area is taken to be used for a particular purpose or in a particular manner if:

- it is maintained ready for that use, is not used for another purpose and its use had not been abandoned, or
- its use for a particular purpose or in a particular manner has temporarily ceased because of construction of an extension, alteration or improvement or the making of repairs or seasonal or climatic factors.

Your area is **not** accepted as being used to produce assessable income:

- If it is a building (other than a hotel building or apartment building) used, or for use, wholly or mainly for exhibition or display in connection with the sale of all or part of any building and construction began after 17 July 1985 but before 1 July 1997. If construction began after 30 June 1997, buildings that are used for display are eligible.
- If it is a building (other than a hotel building or apartment building), or an extension, alteration or improvement to such a building, where construction began after 19 July 1982 and before 18 July 1985 and it is used or available for use wholly or mainly for:
 - or in association with, residential accommodation, or
 - exhibition or display in connection with the sale of all or part of any building, or the lease of all or part of any building for use wholly or mainly for, or in association with, residential accommodation.
- To the extent the building (other than a hotel building or apartment building) is for the use mainly for, or in association with, residential accommodation by the SMSF or an associate. See subsection 43-170(2) of the ITAA 1997 for exceptions to this rule.

Your area is taken to be used, or for use, wholly or mainly for or in association with residential accommodation if it is:

- property (other than a hotel building or apartment building) and is part of an individual's home, or
- a building (other than a hotel building or apartment building) where construction began after 19 July 1982 and before 18 July 1985 and that is used, or for use, wholly or mainly for the purpose of operating a hotel, motel or guest house. Thus a hotel, motel or guest house for which construction began during the specified time, and which does not qualify as a hotel building or apartment building (for example, because it has fewer than 10 bedrooms or apartments) does not qualify for a deduction under Division 43.

Special rules for hotel and apartment buildings are contained in section 43-180 of the ITAA 1997.

Calculation and rate of deduction

An SMSF's entitlement to a deduction begins on the date the building is first used to produce assessable income after construction is completed. The first and last years of use may be apportioned. The entitlement to a deduction runs for either 25 or 40 years (the limitation period) depending on the rate of deduction applicable.

The legislation contains two calculation provisions:

- section 43-215 of the ITAA 1997 covers deduction for capital works which began before 27 February 1992
- section 43-210 of the ITAA 1997 covers deduction for capital works which began after 26 February 1992.

Capital works begun before 27 February 1992 and used as described in table 43-140 of the ITAA 1997

Calculate the deduction separately for each part of capital works that meets the description of your area.

Multiply the construction expenditure by the applicable rate (either 4% if the capital works began after 21 August 1984 and before 16 September 1987 or 2.5% in any other case) and by the number of days in the income year in which the SMSF owned, leased or held your area and used it in a relevant way. Divide that amount by the number of days in the income year, see section 43-215, Subdivision 43-F of the ITAA 1997.

Apportion the amount if your area is used only partly to produce assessable income.

The amount the SMSF claims cannot exceed the undeducted construction expenditure.

Capital works begun after 26 February 1992

Calculate the deduction separately for each part of the capital works that meets the description of your area.

Multiply the construction expenditure by the applicable rate and by the number of days in the income year in which the SMSF owned, leased or held your area and used it in a relevant way. Divide that amount by the number of days in the income year; see section 43-210, Subdivision 43-F of the ITAA 1997.

Apportion the amount if your area is used only partly to produce assessable income (or if relevant partly for the purposes of conducting research and development activities).

There is a basic entitlement to a rate of 2.5% for parts used as described in **Table 43-140 Current year use**. The rate increases to 4% for parts used as described in **Table 43-145 Use in the 4% manner**.

Undeducted construction expenditure

The undeducted construction expenditure for your area is the part of the construction expenditure that remains to write off. It is used to work out:

- the number of years in which the SMSF can deduct amounts for construction expenditure, and
- the amount that the SMSF can deduct under section 43-40 of the ITAA 1997 if your area or a part of it is destroyed.

The methods for calculating undeducted construction expenditure are included in sections 43-230, 43-235 and 43-240, Subdivision 43-G of the ITAA 1997.

Balancing deduction on destruction

If a building is destroyed during an income year, you can claim a deduction for the remaining amount of undeducted construction expenditure that has not yet been deducted, less any compensation received. This applies even if the destruction or demolition is voluntary.

You can claim the deduction in the income year in which the destruction occurs.

The deduction is reduced if the capital works are used in an income year only partly for the purpose of producing assessable income.

The method statement for calculating the amount of the balancing deduction is included at section 43-250, Subdivision 43-H of the ITAA 1997.

For guidance, see Taxation Ruling TR 97/25 *Income tax: property development: deduction for capital expenditure on construction of income producing capital works, including buildings and structural improvements and its addendum TR 97/25A*.

APPENDIX 2: RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES

The following summary is only a small number of the special responsibilities trustees have in the preparation of the SMSF annual return.

- The SMSF must have a governing trust deed or a constituent document.
- The SMSF must ensure that all assets are in the name of all the trustees of the SMSF.
- The SMSF must elect to become a regulated fund under the SISA and be a complying SMSF in order to receive tax concessions. The trustee must retain a notice of compliance when issued for a previous income year. A notice of compliance given for a year of income will be effective for that year and all subsequent years until such time, if any, as a notice of non-compliance is given to the SMSF.
- If a CGT event has happened to a CGT asset that the SMSF acquired prior to 1 July 1988, the SMSF must keep records of the market value or the original cost used for the cost base as at 30 June 1988.
- The SMSF must keep separate records of private company dividends, certain trust distributions or other non-arm's length income.
- The SMSF must keep records of all foreign source income and calculation of the foreign income tax offsets.
- For contributions, the SMSF must keep records of:
 - contributions received from employers and employees or depositors
 - rollover notifications to verify untaxed elements where rollovers are received.
- The SMSF must keep records of notices received excluding member or depositor contributions. If the contributions tax liability is transferred, the SMSF must obtain evidence in writing of an agreement signed by the transferor and the transferee.
- For deductions, the SMSF must keep records of expenditure and to what income it relates. If a potential detriment deduction is claimed, the SMSF must keep records of how the claim was calculated and obtain the relevant actuarial certificates. It must also keep evidence that the benefit of the deduction is passed on to the dependant.
- If premiums for death and disablement cover are claimed, where relevant, the SMSF must:
 - keep a copy of the policy or actuarial certificate, and
 - if a future service element deduction is claimed, keep evidence of the calculation and full details of the relevant superannuation lump sum benefit.
- In addition to the above documentation used in the preparation of this annual return, trustees also have the responsibility under the SISA for maintaining documentation after lodging the annual return.

Trustees must keep the following records for a minimum of five years:

- accurate and accessible accounting records that explain the transactions and financial position of the SMSF
- an annual operating statement and an annual statement of the SMSF's financial position
- copies of all annual returns lodged
- copies of any other statements you are required to lodge with us, or provide to other super funds.

Trustees must keep the following records for a minimum of 10 years:

- minutes of trustee meetings and decisions (where matters affecting the SMSF were discussed)
- records of all changes of trustees, including all changes of directors of any corporate trustee
- trustee declarations recognising the obligations and responsibilities for any trustee, or director of a corporate trustee, appointed after 30 June 2007
- a member's written consent to be appointed as a trustee of the SMSF, or as director of the corporate trustee
- copies of reports given to members.

For more information, see *Running a self-managed super fund* at ato.gov.au

APPENDIX 3: TAX RATES

	Rate %
The following rates of tax apply to SMSFs for 2013–14.	
Type of fund	
SMSFs certified by the ATO as complying:	
■ assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions received	15
■ assessed on non-arm's length income, for example, private company dividends (including non-share dividends) unless the amount is consistent with an arm's length dealing; see Net non-arm's length income on page 24	45
SMSFs that were a foreign superannuation fund in the prior year:	
■ assessed on income, including realised capital gains, taxable contributions and assessable income due to fund tax status change (assets less member contributions)	15
SMSFs not certified by the ATO as complying:	
■ SMSFs that were complying in the prior year assessed on income, including realised capital gains, taxable contributions received and any assessable income due to fund tax status change (assets less non-concessional contributions)	45
■ SMSFs that were not complying in the prior year assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions received	45
■ an Australian SMSF which was a foreign superannuation fund in the prior year assessed on income, including realised capital gains, taxable contributions and assessable income due to fund tax status change (assets less member contributions)	45
SMSFs that have not elected to be regulated under the <i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993</i>:	
■ assessed on income, including realised capital gains and taxable contributions received	45
No-TFN-quoted contributions that are included in assessable contributions:	
■ for SMSFs certified by us as complying with superannuation fund conditions, an additional tax rate of 31.5% applies to contributions received that were for a member who has not quoted a TFN	31.5
■ for SMSFs not certified by us as complying with superannuation fund conditions, an additional tax rate of 1.5% applies to contributions received that were for a member who has not quoted a TFN	1.5

ABBREVIATIONS

AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	SHA	superannuation holding accounts special account
ABN	Australian Business Number	SIC	shortfall interest charge
ABR	Australian Business Register	SIS	<i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 and Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994</i>
ADF	approved deposit fund	SISA	<i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993</i>
Annual return	self-managed superannuation fund annual return	SISR	<i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994</i>
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority	SMSF	self-managed superannuation fund
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission	TAA	<i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i>
ATO	Australian Taxation Office	TAN	Tax agent number
BSB	bank sub-branch	TBNT	trustee beneficiary non-disclosure tax
CFC	controlled foreign company	TFN	tax file number
CGT	capital gains tax	TOFA	Taxation of financial arrangements
Commissioner	Commissioner of Taxation	TPD	Total and permanent disability
DVS	direct value shifting	Trust Loss	<i>Taxation Laws Amendment (Trust Act 1998 Loss and Other Deductions) Act 1998</i>
ECPI	exempt current pension income		
EFT	electronic funds transfer		
ELS	electronic lodgment service		
FBT	fringe benefits tax		
FHSA	first home savers account		
FMIS	forestry managed investment scheme		
FRLI	Federal Register of Legislative Instruments		
FTDT	family trust distribution tax		
FTE	family trust election		
Fund	superannuation fund, approved deposit fund and pooled superannuation trust		
GIC	general interest charge		
GST	goods and services tax		
GVSR	general value shifting regime		
IEE	interposed entity election		
ITAA	Income Tax Assessment Act		
IVS	indirect value shifting		
LIC	listed investment company		
MCS	member contributions statement		
MIS	managed investment scheme		
NRAS	National rental affordability scheme		
PAYG	pay as you go		
PDF	pooled development fund		
PST	pooled superannuation trust		
RBA	running balance account		
SAN	SMSF auditor number		

PUBLICATIONS, TAXATION DETERMINATIONS AND RULINGS

PUBLICATIONS

These are at ato.gov.au

- *Accessing your super if you have a terminal medical condition* (NAT 72437)
- *Application for ABN registration for superannuation entities* (NAT 2944)
- *Approved auditors of self-managed super funds – role and responsibilities* (NAT 11375)
- *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2014* (NAT 3423)
- *Capital gains tax cap election* (NAT 71161)
- *Change of details for superannuation entities* (NAT 3036)
- *Concessions for small business entities* (NAT 71874)
- *Contributions for personal injury form* (NAT 71162)
- *Contributions splitting* (NAT 15237)
- *Debt and equity tests: guide to the debt and equity tests* (NAT 4643)
- *Super contributions – for defined benefits funds and untaxed funds*
- *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2014* (NAT 2787)
- *Family trusts – details of amendments* (NAT 71650)
- *Foreign exchange (forex): general information on average rates* (NAT 13434)
- *Foreign exchange (forex): the general translation rule* (NAT 9339)

- *Foreign income return form guide* (NAT 1840)
- *Foreign resident withholding (FRW) – who it affects* (NAT 12589)
- *Forestry managed investment schemes* (NAT 71244)
- *Guide to capital gains tax 2014* (NAT 4151)
- *Guide to depreciating assets 2014* (NAT 1996)
- *Guide to foreign income tax offset rules* (NAT 72923)
- *Guide to the general value shifting regime* (NAT 8321)
- *Guide to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA) rules* (NAT 73064)
- *How to report contributions that you rollover – self-managed superannuation funds* (NAT 74075)
- *Interposed entity election or revocation 2014* (NAT 2788)
- *Limited recourse borrowing arrangements by self-managed superannuation funds – questions and answers* (NAT 70793)
- *Losses schedule 2014* (NAT 3425)
- *Losses schedule instructions 2014* (NAT 4088)
- *National rental affordability scheme – refundable tax offset and other taxation issues* (NAT 72829)
- *Non-individual PAYG payment summary schedule 2014* (NAT 3422)
- *Notice of intent to claim a tax deduction for super contributions or vary a previous notice* (NAT 71121)
- *PAYG payment summary – withholding where ABN not quoted* (NAT 3283)
- *PAYG withholding from interest, dividend and royalty payments paid to non-residents – annual report* (NAT 7187)
- *Private ruling application form (tax professionals)* (NAT 13043)
- *Private ruling application form (not for tax professionals)* (NAT 13742)
- *Request for self-managed superannuation fund specific advice* (NAT 72441)
- *Rollover benefits statement* (NAT 70944)
- *Running a self-managed super fund* (NAT 11032)
- *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* (NAT 71226)
- *Self-managed superannuation funds independent auditor's report* (NAT 11466)
- *Super contributions – too much super can mean extra tax* (NAT 71433)
- *Super contributions from a first home saver account* (NAT 72537)
- *Super contributions from a first home saver account under a family law obligation* (NAT 72629)
- *Superannuation contributions splitting – superannuation funds* (NAT 14970)
- *TFN withholding for closely held trusts* (NAT 73561)
- *Trans-Tasman imputation overview fact sheet* (NAT 8672)
- *Trustee declaration* (NAT 71089)
- *Valuation guidelines for self-managed superannuation funds*
- *Winding up a self-managed super fund* (NAT 8107)

TAXATION DETERMINATIONS AND TAXATION RULINGS

These are on our legal database at law.ato.gov.au

- Australian Taxation Office Interpretative Decision ATOID 2009/100 *Complying superannuation fund: deductibility of premiums on 'whole of life policy' – subsection 295-465(1) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- Law Administration Practice Statement PS LA 2004/1 (GA) *Lodgment opportunity for family trust and interposed entity elections*
- Law Administration Practice Statement PS LA 2012/4 *Administration of penalties for making false or misleading statements that do not result in shortfall amounts*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Fund Determination SMSFD 2007/1 *Self Managed Superannuation Funds: when is a dividend or trust distribution 'received' before the end of 30 June 2009 for the purposes of paragraph 71D(d) of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993?*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Fund Determination SMSFD 2008/1 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: how does the happening of an event in subregulation 13.22D(1) of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994 affect whether a self-managed superannuation fund's investments in related companies or unit trusts are in-house assets of the fund?*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Determination SMSFD 2008/2 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: when calculating the market value ratio of in-house assets for the purposes of section 75 of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 is it permissible for a self-managed superannuation fund to value its assets at historical cost (purchase price)?*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Determination SMSFD 2011/1 *Self Managed Superannuation Funds: for the purposes of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994, is a benefit payable with a cheque or promissory note 'cashed' at the time the cheque or note is received by the member or beneficiary?*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2008/1 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: giving financial assistance using the resources of a self-managed superannuation fund to a member or relative of a member that is prohibited for the purposes of paragraph 65(1)(b) of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2008/2 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: the application of the sole purpose test in section 62 of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 to the provision of benefits other than retirement, employment termination or death benefits.*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2009/1 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: business real property for the purposes of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993.*

- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2009/2 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: the meaning of 'borrowing' or 'maintain an existing borrowing of money' for the purposes of section 67 of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2009/4 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: the meaning of 'asset', 'loan', 'investment in', 'lease' and 'lease arrangement' in the definition of an 'in-house asset' in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2010/1 *Self-Managed Superannuation Funds: the application of subsection 66(1) of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 to the acquisition of an asset by a self managed superannuation fund from a related party*
- Self-Managed Superannuation Funds Ruling SMSFR 2012/1 *Self Managed Superannuation Funds: limited recourse borrowing arrangements – application of key concepts*
- Taxation Determination TD 1999/6 *Income tax: what is the purpose of sections 279E and 289A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (ITAA 1936)?*
- Taxation Determination TD 2007/2 *Income tax: should a taxpayer who has incurred a loss or made a net capital loss for an income year retain records relevant to the ascertainment of that loss only for the record retention period prescribed under income tax law?*
- Taxation Determination TD 2007/3 *Income tax: is a deduction allowable to complying superannuation funds, under section 279 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936, for insurance premiums attributable to the provision of benefits for members in the event of temporary disability longer than two years?*
- Taxation Ruling IT 2624 *Income tax: company self-assessment; elections and other notifications; additional (penalty) tax; false or misleading statement*
- Taxation Ruling TR 2005/9 *Income tax: record keeping – electronic records*
- Taxation Ruling TR 2006/7 *Income tax: special income derived by a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust in relation to the year of income*
- Taxation Ruling TR 2008/9 *Income tax: meaning of 'Australian superannuation fund' in subsection 295-95(2) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- Taxation Ruling TR 2010/1 *Income tax: superannuation contributions*
- Taxation Ruling TR 2013/4 *Income tax: effective life of depreciating assets (applicable from 1 July 2013)*
- Taxation Ruling TR 2012/6 *Income tax: deductibility under subsection 295-465(1) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 of premiums paid by a complying superannuation fund for an insurance policy providing Total and Permanent Disability cover in respect of its members.*
- Taxation Ruling TR 96/7 *Income tax: record keeping – section 262A – general principles*
- Taxation Ruling TR 97/25 *Income tax: property development: deduction for capital expenditure on construction of income producing capital works, including buildings and structural improvements and its addendum TR 97/25A*
- Taxpayer Alert 2008/5 *Certain borrowing by self-managed superannuation funds*

OTHER REFERENCES

- Australian Auditing Standards at auasb.gov.au
- A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999
- APES110 – Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants at apesb.org.au
- Income Tax Assessment Act 1936
- Income Tax Assessment Act 1997
- Income Tax Regulations 1936
- Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997
- Income tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997
- Legislative Instrument registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments at comlaw.gov.au
- Life Insurance Act 1995
- New International Tax Arrangements (Foreign Owned Branches and Other Measures) Act 2005
- Small Superannuation Accounts Act 1995
- Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992
- Superannuation (Government Co-contribution for Low Income Earners) Act 2003
- Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993
- Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994
- Taxation Administration Act 1953
- Taxation Administration Regulations 1976

LODGMENT

The only postal address for lodgment of the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2014* is:

**Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 9845
IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY**

The address must appear as shown above.

Do not post payments to this address; for payment information see **PAYMENT**.

If you wish to write to us about superannuation, send your correspondence to:

**Australian Taxation Office
PO Box 3100
PENRITH NSW 2740**

PAYMENT

ASSESSMENT NOTICES

Under full self-assessment an SMSF completes and lodges its annual return and pays the amount it is required to pay (if any) to the ATO. This means that the SMSF will not receive a notice of assessment. However, we will issue a notice of amended assessment if subsequent amendments are made.

HOW TO PAY

We offer you a range of convenient payment options, both in Australia and overseas.

Your payment needs to reach us on or before its due date. To avoid making a late payment, check your financial institution's processing deadlines.

BPAY®

Make a payment directly from your cheque or savings account to us using your financial institution's phone or internet banking service.

Details you need

Biller code: 75556

Reference: Your EFT code or PRN

BPAY payments made out of hours, on a weekend or on a public holiday will not reach us until the next working day.

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Credit card

Credit card payments can be made online or by phone. To make a credit card payment you will need

- A current Visa, MasterCard or American Express card
- Your EFT code or PRN

A card payment fee applies to transactions made using the credit card payment service

To make credit card payments online or for further information go to ato.gov.au/howtopay

To make credit card payments by phone call **1300 898 089**

Direct credit

Transfer your payment to us online from your cheque or savings account.

Details you need

Bank: Reserve Bank of Australia

BSB: 093 003

Account number: 316 385

Account name: ATO direct credit account

Reference: Your EFT code or PRN

Direct credit payments made out of hours, on a weekend or public holiday will not reach us until the next working day.

Direct debit

Have your payment automatically deducted from a cheque or savings account.

Details you need

For a verbal direct debit payment arrangement after the due date phone us on **13 11 42**.

For all other direct debit requests complete the *Direct debit request* (NAT 2284) form and return it to us.

To access the form:

- go to ato.gov.au/howtopay
- phone **1800 802 308**, 8.00am to 6.00pm, Monday to Friday
- email eft-information@ato.gov.au

Allow at least seven (7) working days for your direct debit to be activated to ensure your payment reaches us on or before its due date.

Mail

Mail your cheque or money order to us.

Cheques and money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to the 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable' and must not be post-dated.

You should also include your payment slip or a note that states your:

- full name
- address and telephone number
- account identifier: tax file number (TFN), Australian Business Number (ABN), client identification number etc
- payment type: BAS payment, income tax, HELP etc.

Mail your payment and payment slip or note to:

NSW, ACT or QLD residents

**Australian Taxation Office
Locked Bag 1793
PENRITH NSW 1793**

WA, SA, NT, TAS or VIC residents

**Australian Taxation Office
Locked Bag 1936
ALBURY NSW 1936**

Do not use pins, staples, paper clips or adhesive tape.

Do not send cash.

Allow sufficient time for your payment to reach us on or before the due date.

Australia Post

If you have a pre-printed payment slip with a barcode, you can pay in person at any Australia Post outlet.

A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. EFTPOS payments are subject to daily withdrawal limits.

Cheques and money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable' and must not be post-dated.

What is my EFT code or PRN?

Your EFT code or PRN is the reference number. It is printed directly above the barcode on your payment slip.

If you pay using BPAY®, credit card or direct credit you will need this number.

If you need more information

- phone **1800 815 886** 8.00am to 6.00pm, Monday to Friday
- email payment@ato.gov.au

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