Print whole section

Loss carry back tax offset

Refundable tax offsets for losses eligible corporate entities can claim for losses in 2019–20 to 2022–23 income years.

How loss carry back tax offsets work

Explains how the refundable tax offset for tax losses you made in the 2019–20 to 2022–23 income years works.

Eligibility for the tax offset

You must meet the eligibility requirements to choose to carry back the loss and claim the tax offset.

How to claim the tax offset

How to claim the loss carry back tax offset, review your franking account balance, and avoid and correct errors.

Working out the tax offset

How to work out the refundable tax offset when making a loss carry back choice.

Paying your liabilities and claiming the tax offset

We won't defer the due date for payments you owe solely

Change in loss carry back choice

How to change your loss carry back choice and whether a change will affect your assessments for subsequent income years.

QC 64421

How loss carry back tax offsets work

Explains how the refundable tax offset for tax losses you made in the 2019–20 to 2022–23 income years works.

Last updated 1 June 2023

Loss carry back provides a refundable tax offset that eligible corporate entities can claim:

- after the end of their 2020–21, 2021–22 and 2022–23 income years
- in their 2020–21, 2021–22 and 2022–23 company tax returns.

Eligible entities get the offset by choosing to carry back losses to earlier years in which there were income tax liabilities. The offset effectively represents the tax the eligible entity would save if it was able to deduct the loss in the earlier year using the loss year tax rate. As it is a refundable tax offset, it may result in a cash refund, a reduced tax liability or a reduction of a debt you owe us.

The eligible entity does not need to amend the earlier income years to claim the offset.

If an entity does not choose to carry back a loss, the loss may be carried forward to use in a later income year.

Entities can use the loss carry back tax offset tool to work out if they are eligible to claim the refundable tax offset. It also calculates the maximum amount they can choose to claim if they are eligible.

Loss carry back is intended to interact with temporary full expensing, encouraging new investment which may result in tax losses. Where the choice to carry back tax losses results in a tax refund, this will increase business cash flow.

QC 72741

Eligibility for the tax offset

You must meet the eligibility requirements to choose to carry back the loss and claim the tax offset.

Last updated 7 March 2022

Eligibility for the tax offset

You can claim the tax offset if you:

- are an eligible entity
- made tax losses in the 2019–20, 2020–21, 2021–22 or 2022–23 income years
- had an income tax liability for the 2018–19, 2019–20, 2020–21 or 2021–22 income years
- have met your tax return lodgment obligations.

We have made a flowchart to help you work out if you are eligible for the loss carry back tax offset.

Download the PDF version of the Loss carry back tax offset flow chart (PDF, 351KB).

View the text version of the Loss carry back tax offset flow chart – Claiming the loss carry back tax offset

Watch: Your guide to eligibility for the loss carry back measure

Media:Tax losses
http://tv.ato.gov.au/ato-tv/media?v=bi9or7od8z66he

You can find more information on some of the topics mentioned in the video:

- Aggregation
- Company tax return 2021
- Company tax return instructions 2021
- Loss carry back tax offset tool

Loss carry back tax offset tool

You can use the loss carry back tax offset tool to work out if you are eligible to claim the refundable tax offset. It also calculates the maximum amount you can choose to claim if you are eligible.

The tool will provide you with a printable report that you can keep for your records. This report will help you complete your company tax return as it displays each label you need to complete to make your claim.

Eligible entities

You are an eligible corporate entity if you are **both** a:

- company, corporate limited partnership or a public trading trust throughout

  - the income year that you are claiming the tax offset
  - the income year you choose to carry the loss back to (ignoring any part of the year before you existed)
  - any income years in between

- small business entity in the loss year or would have been a small business entity if the aggregated turnover threshold was $5 billion.

The rules for calculating aggregated turnover are the same as those used for the small business entity concessions. Your aggregated turnover may include the annual turnover of other business entities, in addition to your own annual turnover.

Tax losses and tax liabilities

You can only carry back certain tax losses to certain income years for which you have an income tax liability.

Tax losses

You can only carry back tax losses made in the 2019–20, 2020–21,2021–22 or 2022–23 income years.

You can only use a tax loss once.

You cannot carry back:

- capital losses
- certain tax losses arising from the conversion of excess franking offsets
- transferred losses relating to either
  - foreign banking groups (Division 170 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997))
  - head companies of consolidated groups (Subdivision 707-A of the ITAA 1997).

Tax liabilities

You can carry back losses to the 2018–19, 2019–20, 2020–21 or 2021–22 income year if you were liable to pay income tax for that year. Refer to Paying your liabilities and claiming the tax offset.

Lodgment obligations

To claim the tax offset for an income year, you must **both**:

- lodge your tax return for that income year
- have lodged for the previous five income years, refer to Working out the tax offset.

If you have not lodged for any of those income years, you may still be able to claim the tax offset if for those years, either:

- we assessed your income tax liability
- you were not required to lodge a tax return.

QC 66107

How to claim the tax offset

How to claim the loss carry back tax offset, review your franking account balance, and avoid and correct errors.

Last updated 4 July 2023

How to claim refundable tax offset for tax losses from 2019–20 to 2022–23 income years for eligible corporate entities.

Claiming the offset

If you want to claim the tax offset for an income year, you will need to make the loss carry back choice by the time you lodge your company tax return for that year. When making the choice, you will also need to specify the amount of tax loss you choose to carry back.

You will need to complete all the relevant labels correctly in your company tax return to claim the tax offset and avoid the common errors. For example, you need to include the amount of tax offset at both label **S Loss carry back tax offset** of item **13** and in label **E Refundable tax offsets** in the calculation statement.

You cannot claim the tax offset in your *Company tax return 2020* for a tax loss made in the 2019–20 income year. You can claim the tax offset in your company tax return for the 2020–21, 2021–22 or 2022–23 income years. Claiming the tax offset is optional. To the extent you choose not to carry back the losses, you may be able to carry them forward to a future income year.

Watch: Your guide to claiming the loss carry back tax offset

You can find more information on some of the topics mentioned in the video:

- Company tax return 2021
- Company tax return instructions 2021.

Information you need to claim the tax offset

You will need to complete additional labels in the *Company tax return for the 2020–21, 2021–22 or 2022–23 income years* if you want to make the choice to carry back losses. These labels provide us with information on your eligibility to claim the tax offset and the calculation of the amount. By completing these labels, we can process your claim in a timely manner.

To complete the additional labels, you will need to provide:

- your opening and closing franking account balance – to calculate the amount of the tax offset
- your aggregated turnover for each loss year – to ensure you meet the eligibility requirement and help inform future services and initiatives for business
- the amounts of your tax losses that you are carrying back – to inform us of your choice and to calculate the amount of the tax offset
- your tax liability for the income years you are carrying the loss back to – to calculate the amount of the tax offset
- the amounts of unutilised net exempt income for the income years you are carrying the losses back to – to calculate the amount of the tax offset.

You can start preparing for your claim by reviewing your franking account balance early and considering your aggregated turnover. This will give you the information you need to complete the additional labels.

Loss carry back tax offset tool

You can use the loss carry back tax offset tool to work out if you are eligible to claim the refundable tax offset. It also calculates the maximum amount you can choose to claim if you are eligible.

This tool helps you:

- work out if you are eligible to claim the tax offset
- calculate the maximum amount of tax offset you can claim if you are eligible
- by providing a printable report with
  - all the information you provided
  - your eligibility
  - the maximum amount of tax offset claimable
  - the disclosures for each label in the company tax return that would be required to make your loss carry back claim.

You can use the loss carry back tax offset tool when preparing your company tax return for the 2020–21, 2021–22 or 2022–23 income year.

Reviewing franking account balance

Watch: Review your franking account before making a loss carry back claim

You can find more information on some of the topics mentioned in the video:

- Franking account
- Aggregated turnover
- Company tax return instructions 2021
- Online services for business.

When reviewing your franking account balance, check your records and information to ensure you have:

- identified all transactions that result in a credit or debit in your franking account (see the table below for examples of records or information that you can use to check your transactions) – for example
  - franking credits arise on paying income tax and pay as you go (PAYG) instalments, incurring a liability for franking deficit tax, and receiving franked distributions

    - franking debits arise on receiving refunds of tax including refunds of PAYG instalments, and paying franked distributions

- recorded all transactions correctly in your franking account, including
    - whether it is a debit or a credit
    - when the debit or credit arises

- calculated the balance of the franking account correctly in determining whether the franking account is in a surplus (credit) or deficit (debit) position at the end of the income year.

When considering transactions that result in a credit or debit in your franking account, please note that:

- credits will arise in your franking account no earlier than when you pay income tax or PAYG instalments and therefore, if you pay an amount late, the credit to your franking account will also be delayed
- paying your Quarter 4 PAYG instalment on or before the last day of the income year will not result in a credit to your franking account on that day – the credit will occur in the subsequent income year
- a debit will arise in your franking account if you get an income tax refund because you claimed the tax offset – this will happen on the day you receive the refund.

Remember to keep your working papers for your records, particularly if you have identified and corrected errors when reviewing your franking account.

The following table provides examples of records or information that you can use to check your transactions which result in credits or debits in your franking account.

Examples of records or information

Transactions	Examples of records or information
Paying income tax or receiving income tax	Income tax account transaction history via Online services for

refund	agents or Online services for business
Paying PAYG instalments or receiving PAYG instalment refunds	Integrated client account transaction history via Online services for agents or Online services for business
Receiving franked distributions	Company minute book and distribution statements
Paying franked distributions	Company minute book and distribution statements
Receiving research and development (R&D) tax offset	Records of your R&D tax offset claims

For a full list of when a credit arises in the franking account, refer to section 205-15 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

For a full list of when a debit arises in the franking account, refer to section 205-30 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Correcting errors in your franking account balance

If you have identified an error in your franking account balance, you need to both:

- correct that error in your franking account before you lodge your company tax return for the income year that you are making a claim
- provide the corrected opening balance in your company tax return if the error occurred prior to the commencement of the income year that you are making a claim.

Common errors

If you do not complete all relevant labels or you make an error when claiming your tax offset, this may:

- delay the processing of your claim
- result in an incorrect claim

- result in your choice being considered as not having been made.

Avoid common errors, including:

- completing the labels incorrectly, such as
  - entering a tax loss amount at the incorrect label for the loss year or income year you are choosing to carry the loss back to
  - not including the net exempt income for the year you are choosing to carry a loss back to
  - not including the amount of tax offset at label **S Loss carry back tax offset** of item **13** and in label **E Refundable tax offsets** in the calculation statement

- disclosing an incorrect opening or closing franking account balance because of errors made when preparing the franking account, such as
  - missing entries
  - failing to reduce franking credits for any deferred debits (which could result from an amount of R&D tax offset refunded)
  - treating franked dividends received or paid incorrectly (for example, debiting instead of crediting)
  - including Quarter 4 PAYG instalments for an income year prior to year end

- calculating the tax losses incorrectly – see business losses on what deductions can be included when calculating tax losses
- calculating the tax offset incorrectly, such as
  - not using the tax rate for the income year in which you made the loss in step 1d of the calculation – for example, a base rate entity carrying back a tax loss made in the 2020-21 income year should use a tax rate of 26%
  - not using the tax payable amount at T5 in the company tax return for the income year you are carrying the loss back to as the amount of your income tax liability in step 2 of the calculation.

To avoid common errors, visit Working out the tax offset.

QC 66108

Working out the tax offset

How to work out the refundable tax offset when making a loss carry back choice.

Last updated 3 May 2024

Background

For more information on some of the topics mentioned in the video, see:

- Company tax rates
- Franking account
- Aggregated turnover

Loss carry back provides a refundable tax offset. Refundable tax offsets can reduce the amount of tax you are liable to pay to zero which may result in a refundable amount.

The amount of tax offset may be affected by your net exempt income, income tax liabilities and the surplus in your franking account.

If you are eligible, you can use the loss carry back tax offset tool to calculate the maximum amount you can choose to claim.

Exempt income

In working out the amount of your tax offset, you must reduce the amount of loss you are carrying back by any (unutilised) net exempt income you had for the income year you are carrying back the loss to. Refer to amounts not included as income.

Once the exempt income has been used to reduce a loss you are carrying back, you do not use it to reduce another loss carried back to that same income year.

Example: exempt income

In the 2018-19 income year, MNO Pty Ltd had net exempt income of $20,000.

MNO Pty Ltd has a tax loss of $100,000 in the 2019-20 income year and $50,000 in the 2020–21 income year. In the 2020-21 income year, it chooses to carry back all these amounts to the 2018-19 income year.

The $100,000 it carries back from the 2019-20 income year is reduced by the $20,000 of net exempt income in the 2018-19 income year to be $80,000 when calculating the tax offset.

It does not need to reduce the $50,000 it carries back from the 2020-21 income year because its exempt income in the 2018-19 income year has been fully used to reduce the loss carried back from the 2019-20 income year.

Tax liability in the year carried back to

The amount of your tax offset cannot exceed your income tax liability for the income year you are carrying the loss back to.

Once the amount of your income tax liability for an income year has been fully used to claim tax offsets, you cannot claim any further offset amounts by carrying back losses to that year.

Example: tax liability used entirely

In the 2018-19 income year, ABC Co had an income tax liability of $100,000 and no net exempt income.

ABC Co makes a tax loss in the 2019-20 income year and carries that loss back to the 2018–19 income year. It works out the amount of its tax offset for the 2019–20 tax loss would be $100,000. ABC Co has used all of its $100,000 income tax liability in the 2018-19 income year.

If ABC Co also made a tax loss in the 2020-21 income year, it cannot carry back that loss to the 2018-19 income year because the tax liability in that year has been fully used.

Franking account

The amount of your tax offset is also limited by the surplus in your franking account on the last day of the income year in which you are claiming the tax offset.

This rule does not apply if you were a foreign resident for more than half of all of the income years you are carrying losses back to. The exception is if you are a New Zealand company that has chosen to enter the Australian imputation system. Refer to Trans-Tasman imputation special rules.

Losses can only be used once

To the extent that you have carried back a tax loss, you can only use it once. This means you cannot:

- carry the same tax loss back again
- carry it forward to use it in a future income year.

This includes any losses that have been used to reduce your exempt income. Refer to How to claim a tax loss – Companies.

Example: loss used entirely

XYZ Co has a tax loss of $50,000 in the 2020-21 income year. It chooses to carry back all the $50,000 tax loss to the 2018-19 income year and receives a tax offset in the 2020–21 income year.

XYZ Co cannot carry forward and use the tax loss of $50,000 incurred in the 2020-21 income year as it has chosen to carry back that loss to the 2018-19 income year.

How to calculate the amount of tax offset

To calculate the amount of your tax offset for an income year follow these steps:

1. For **each** tax loss you are carrying back to an earlier income year:
    a. Determine the amount of the tax loss you are carrying back.
    b. Work out the net exempt income, that has not previously been used, in that earlier income year.
    c. Subtract the amount at step 1b from the amount at step 1a.
    d. Multiply the result from step 1c by your tax rate for the income year in which you made the loss.
2. If more than one tax loss is being carried back to the same earlier income year, add the step 1d results together. The amount you can claim is capped at the amount of your income tax liability for that earlier income year.
3. If you are carrying back losses to more than one earlier income year, apply steps 1 and 2 for all years the losses are being carried back to and add the results together.
4. If the amount calculated under step 3 is greater than your franking account surplus at the end of the income year in which you are claiming the tax offset, your offset is limited to your franking account surplus. Otherwise, the amount of your tax offset is the amount calculated under step 3.
   Note: Step 4 does not apply to foreign residents (other than New Zealand franking companies).

Example: calculating the amount of the tax offset

GHI Pty Ltd has a tax loss of $100,000 in the 2019-20 income year and an income tax rate of 30%.

At the end of its 2020-21 income year, it has a franking account balance of $25,000 and chooses to carry back all its tax loss from the 2019-20 income year to the 2018-19 income year.

In the 2018-19 income year, GHI Pty Ltd had an income tax liability of $40,000 and no exempt income.

GHI Pty Ltd calculates the amount of its tax offset for the 2020-21 income year as follows:

- Step 1a– $100,000 of loss carried back to the 2018-19 income year
- Step 1b – $0
- Step 1c– $100,000
- Step 1d– $100,000 × 30% tax rate for the 2019–20 income year = $30,000
- Step 2: No adjustment is required as the tax liability in the 2018–19 income year ($40,000) is greater than the $30,000 from step 1d
- Step 3: As the loss is only being carried back to one earlier income year, the result of step 3 is $30,000
- Step 4: As $30,000 is greater than GHI Pty Ltd's franking account balance at the end of the 2020-21 income year ($25,000), the amount of its tax offset is limited to $25,000.

GHI Pty Ltd calculates the amount of its refundable tax offset from loss carry back as $25,000.

Loss carry back tax offset tool

You can use the loss carry back tax offset tool to work out if you are eligible to claim the refundable tax offset. It also calculates the maximum amount you can choose to claim if you are eligible.

This tool helps you:

- work out if you are eligible to claim the tax offset
- calculate the maximum amount of tax offset you can claim if you are eligible
- by providing a printable report with
  - all the information you provided
  - your eligibility
  - the maximum amount of tax offset claimable
  - the disclosures for each label in the company tax return that would be required to make your loss carry back claim.

You can use the loss carry back tax offset tool when preparing your company tax return for the 2020-21, 2021-22 or 2022-23 income year.

For information on payments, visit Paying your liabilities and claiming the tax offset.

QC 66109

Paying your liabilities and claiming the tax offset

We won't defer the due date for payments you owe solely because you expect a potential future refund.

Last updated 25 June 2021

We will not defer the due date for payments you owe solely because you expect a potential future refund from claiming the loss carry back tax offset. If you have capacity to pay, we expect payment on time and in full.

If you can't pay on time, we can work with you to find a solution tailored to your situation. You can either:

- phone us on **13 11 42** during our operating hours to discuss your situation – see Contact us for our operating hours
- contact your tax adviser to discuss options.

See also

- PS LA 2011/14 *General debt collection powers and principles*
- Help with paying
- Support in difficult times

Return to Loss carry back tax offset.

QC 66110

Change in loss carry back choice

How to change your loss carry back choice and whether a change will affect your assessments for subsequent income years.

Last updated 9 June 2023

Changing loss carry back choice

When you made your original loss carry back choice, you specified how much of the tax loss from a particular income year you were carrying back to an earlier income year. If you want to change your loss carry back choice, it:

- needs to be made
  - in the approved form
  - within your time limit for amending your tax assessment
- will take effect from the day you made your original loss carry back choice.

Changing the loss carry back choice for an income year may also affect your assessments for subsequent income years.

Example: change in loss carry back choice

XYZ Co made a loss carry back choice in its *Company tax return 2021* to carry back $5,000 of the $10,000 tax loss it made in that income year to the 2019–20 income year. Later it decides that it wants to carry back all the $10,000 tax loss to the 2019–20 income year.

XYZ Co notifies us of its change in loss carry back choice using the approved form within the time limit for amending its tax assessment for the 2020–21 income year. To notify us using the approved form, XYZ Co completes the *Loss carry back change in choice schedule 2021* and lodges it with its amendment request for *Company tax return 2021*.

Correcting error in choice to carry back more than the tax loss amount for a year

You cannot use this schedule to change an amount of tax loss that you chose to carry back if that specified amount of tax loss exceeded the correct amount of tax loss for that income year.

If you need to make a choice to carry back the correct amount of tax loss, and you are:

- a tax practitioner, engage with us through the tax practitioner assistance service or phone us on **13 72 86** (and select the relevant Fast Key Code)
- a business taxpayer, phone us on **13 28 66**.

Approved form

To notify us of a change to a loss carry back choice, you will need to:

- complete the relevant *Loss carry back change in choice schedule*, using
  - the Loss carry back change in choice schedule 2021 to change the loss carry back choice you made for the 2020–21 income year

  - the Loss carry back change in choice schedule 2022 to change the loss carry back choice you made for the 2021–22 income year
  - the Loss carry back change in choice schedule 2023 to change the loss carry back choice you made for the 2022–23 income year
- lodge it with your amendment request for *Company tax return* for the income year that you are changing your choice.

Effect on subsequent income years

Changing the loss carry back choice for an income year takes effect from the day you made your original loss carry back choice. This may affect:

- the amount of tax losses available to be carried forward to use in a later income year
- a loss carry back choice for subsequent income years.

Lodge an amendment request to any company tax returns that you have lodged for a subsequent income year that are affected by the change you made to your original loss carry back choice.

Example: change affects the amount of tax losses available to be carried forward to or deducted in later income years

JKL Co is not a base rate entity. For the 2019–20 income year, JKL Co has a taxable income of $300,000, no net exempt income and income tax liability of $90,000.

For the:

- 2020–21 income year
  - JKL Co has a tax loss of $800,000 and chooses to carry back $300,000 of that loss to the 2019–20 income year
  - the amount of its tax offset is worked out to be $90,000
  - the amount of tax loss carried forward is $500,000
- 2021–22 income year

- JKL Co has taxable income (before deducting tax losses) of $60,000
  - after deducting $60,000 of the remaining tax loss it carried forward, it has no taxable income and carries forward the remaining tax loss of $440,000
- 2022–23 income year
  - JKL Co has taxable income (before deducting tax losses) of $290,000
  - after deducting $290,000 of the remaining tax loss it carried forward, it has no taxable income and carries forward the remaining tax loss of $150,000.

JKL Co's assessment for the 2019–20 income year is subsequently amended to increase the taxable income to $600,000, resulting in tax payable of $180,000.

JKL Co notifies us, using the *Loss carry back change in choice schedule 2021* that it has changed its original loss carry back choice for the 2020–21 income year to increase the amount of tax loss carried back to the 2019–20 income year from $300,000 to $600,000. The tax offset for the 2020–21 income year is increased to $180,000 and the amount of tax loss carried forward is reduced to $200,000.

As a result:

- JKL Co will still have no taxable income in the 2021–22 income year but the tax loss remaining to be carried forward in the 2021–22 income year is reduced to $140,000
- JKL Co lodges an amendment request for the 2022–23 income year, as JKL Co only has $140,000 of tax loss available to be deducted, resulting in a taxable income of $150,000.

Claiming the loss carry back tax offset

When you are eligible for the loss carry back tax offset.

Last updated 8 April 2022

If you are an eligible corporate entity, loss carry back gives you a refundable tax offset when you choose to carry back losses to specific earlier income years where you had income tax liabilities. This page will help you work out if you are eligible for the loss carry back tax offset.

How this offset works

As the loss carry back tax offset is a refundable tax offset, you may get a:

- cash refund
- reduced tax liability
- reduction of a debt you owe us.

If you're eligible, you can claim the tax offset in the 2021, 2022 or 2023 income years (the claim income year). For most entities you will do so by completing additional loss carry back labels in your *Company tax return 2021*, *Company tax return 2022* or *Company tax return 2023*.

Claiming the tax offset is optional. If you choose not to carry back losses, you may be able to carry them forward to a future income year.

This information helps you to work out whether you are eligible to claim the loss carry back tax offset. If you are eligible, the amount of your tax offset may be affected by the:

- surplus balance in your franking account at the end of the claim income year
- amount of tax liability in the income year that you are carrying a loss back to
- amount of net exempt income in the income year that you are carrying a loss back to.

Loss carry back tax offset tool

If you're looking to claim the loss carry back tax offset in your company tax return, the loss carry back tax offset tool can help. This tool can prevent errors and ensure the loss carry back labels in your company tax return are completed correctly.

You can use the tool to:

- work out your eligibility to claim the tax offset
- calculate the maximum tax offset amount you can choose to claim
- display which labels you need to fill out when completing your company tax return to make your loss carry back claim.

Check your eligibility

Question for all years

Are you a company, corporate limited partnership or public trading trust?

- No – you are **not eligible** to claim loss carry back.
- Yes – go to the year or years you want to check
  - Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2020 losses
  - Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2021 losses
  - Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2022 losses
  - Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2023 losses

Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2020 losses

Did you make a tax loss in 2020?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2020 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you carry on business in 2020 and have aggregated turnover of less than $5 billion for 2020 or 2019 (if you also carried on business in 2019)?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2020 loss.

- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you have an income tax liability in 2019?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2020 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Have you met your lodgment obligations for the claim income year and the five prior income years?

- No – you are **not** eligible to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2020 loss.
- Yes – you **are eligible** to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2020 loss.

Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2021 losses

Did you make a tax loss in 2021?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2021 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you carry on business in 2021 and have aggregated turnover of less than $5 billion for 2021 or 2020 (if you also carried on business in 2020)?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2021 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you have an income tax liability in 2019 or 2020?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2021 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Have you met your lodgment obligations for the claim income year and the five prior income years?

- No – you are **not** eligible to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2021 loss.
- Yes – you **are eligible** to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2021 loss.

Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2022 losses

Did you make a tax loss in 2022?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2022 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you carry on business in 2022 and have aggregated turnover of less than $5 billion for 2022 or 2021 (if you also carried on business in 2021)?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2022 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you have an income tax liability in 2019, 2020 or 2021?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2022 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Have you met your lodgment obligations for the claim income year and the five prior income years?

- No – you are **not** eligible to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2022 loss.
- Yes – you **are eligible** to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2022 loss.

Check claiming the loss carry back tax offset for 2023 losses

Did you make a tax loss in 2023?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2023 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you carry on business in 2023 and have aggregated turnover of less than $5 billion for 2023 or 2022 (if you also carried on business in 2022)?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2023 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Did you have an income tax liability in 2019, 2020, 2021 or 2022?

- No – you are **not** eligible to carry back a 2023 loss.
- Yes – go to the next question.

Have you met your lodgment obligations for the claim income year and the five prior income years?

- No – you are **not** eligible to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2023 loss.
- Yes – you **are eligible** to claim the loss carry back tax offset for a 2023 loss.

If you are still unsure

If you're not sure if you are eligible, seek professional advice from your tax agent.

QC 65944

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 and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we will take that into account when determining what action, if any, we should take.

Some of the information on this website applies to a specific financial year. This is clearly marked. Make sure you have the information for the right year before making decisions based on that information.

If you feel that our information does not fully cover your circumstances, or you are unsure how it applies to you, contact us or seek professional advice.

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