

Worksheet 1: Reconciliation statement

Reconciliation items are those items that reconcile net profit or loss shown on the profit and loss statement (the accounts) with the net income or loss for income tax purposes of the trust. This statement is not an exhaustive list of reconciliation adjustments.

	Primary production income \$	Non-primary production income \$
A Net profit or loss in the accounts	/	/
Additions:		
B Income reconciliation adjustments	/	/
C Expense reconciliation adjustments	/	/
D Net income or loss from business (A + B + C)	/	/

The additions at **B** or **C** may be negative amounts which will reduce the net income or loss. The amounts shown for net income at **D** must agree with **Q** and **R** item 5 on the tax return.

Income reconciliation adjustments

Income add backs: amounts not shown in the accounts which are assessable income

E Assessable balancing adjustment amounts on depreciating assets		
F Any excess of the tax value of closing stock over the tax value of opening stock (non-small business entities – see item 40 Closing stock)		
G Other assessable income not included in the accounts		
H Subtotal (E + F + G)		

Income subtractions: income shown in the accounts which is not assessable

I Profit on the sale of depreciating assets shown in the accounts		
J Personal services income included in the assessable income of an individual (attributed amount)		
K Other income shown in the accounts which is not assessable for tax purposes – for example, gross exempt income		
L Total H – (I + J + K)	/	/

The net total of the primary production and non-primary production amounts at **L** must agree with the amount shown at **Reconciliation items, A Income reconciliation adjustments** item 5 on the tax return. If the net total is a negative amount, print **L** in the box at the right of **A** on the tax return.

Expense reconciliation adjustments

Expense add backs: expenses shown in the accounts which are not tax deductible

	Primary production income \$	Non-primary production income \$
M Depreciation charged in accounts*		
N Loss on the sale of depreciating assets		
O Other items not allowable as a deduction: ■ capital expenditure ■ additions to provisions and reserves ■ debt deductions denied by thin capitalisation provisions ■ income tax expense ■ certain expenses relating to personal services income that are not deductible ■ hire-purchase payments ■ luxury car lease payments ■ penalties and fines ■ part of prepaid expenses not deductible this year ■ expenses relating to exempt income ■ other non-deductible expenses		
P Subtotal (M + N + O)		

Expense subtractions: items not shown as expenses which are tax deductible

Q Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets (for taxpayers not using the small business entity depreciation rules)		
R Deductible balancing adjustments amounts on depreciating assets		
S Any excess of the tax value of opening stock over the tax value of closing stock (non-small business entities: see item 40 Closing stock)		
T Other tax-deductible items: ■ other amounts deductible under the uniform capital allowance system ■ hire-purchase agreements – interest component ■ luxury car leases – accrual amount ■ part of prepaid expenses deductible this year but not shown in accounts ■ 20% write-off of capital expenditure to terminate lease or licence** ■ TOFA rules deductions not shown in accounts ■ other deductible items		
U Total*** P – (Q + R + S + T)		

* Only include amounts at **M** if the trust is not using the small business entity depreciation rules. However, exclude any general small business pool deductions shown at **K** item **5** on the tax return.

** If the trust has incurred capital expenditure to terminate a lease or licence, the trust may be entitled to claim a deduction for 20% of this expenditure if the requirements of section 25-110 of the ITAA 1997 are satisfied.

*** The net total of the primary production and non-primary production amounts at **U** must agree with the amount shown at **B Expense reconciliation adjustments** item **5** on the tax return. If the net total is a negative amount, print **L** in the box at the right of **B** on the tax return.

Worksheet 1A: Net small business income

If the trust had any of the following, use **Worksheet 1A** to work out the trust's net small business income:

- foreign source business income at item **23**
- attributed foreign business income at item **22**
- interest income earned in the course of carrying on the business shown at item **11**
- dividend income earned in the course of carrying on the business shown at item **12**, for example dividends earned in the course of carrying on a share trading business
- any other business income not already shown at item **5**

Net income or loss from business at **S** item **5**

If this amount is a negative, show the amount in brackets (5000)

Foreign source business income from item **22** or **23**

Business interest income

Business dividend income

Other business income not already shown at item **5**

Other business deductions not already claimed at item **5**

Add up the amounts at rows (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) and subtract the amount at row (f). Show the result at row (g).

- any business deductions not already show at item **5**, for example debt deductions against foreign source business income shown at item **18**.

Add up all the amounts at rows (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) and deduct the amount at row (f). Show the result at row (g).

The result is the trust's net small business income. Show this amount at **V** item **5 Net small business income**. If the amount is negative, show zero. Do not show cents.

	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
	(d)
	(e)
	(f)
	(g)