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## Foreign income

How to complete myTax if you have foreign employment, pensions, annuities, foreign entities or other foreign income.

### Foreign pension and annuity

How to report foreign pensions and annuities in your return using myTax.

### Foreign employment income not on a payment summary

How to report foreign employment income, not included on an income statement, when you lodge your return using myTax.

### Other foreign income

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### Foreign entities

How to complete your return using myTax when you have a direct or indirect interest in a foreign entity.

# myTax 2024 Foreign pensions and annuities

How to report foreign pensions and annuities in your return using myTax.

**Published** 3 June 2024

## Things to know

Complete this section if you received a foreign pension or annuity.

Most foreign pensions and annuities are taxable in Australia, even if tax was withheld from your payment by the country from which the payment came.

If you are an Australian resident and received income from overseas, you must show your assessable foreign income here, even if tax was taken out of the income in the foreign country.

Foreign income that is exempt from Australian tax may still be taken into account to work out the amount of tax you have to pay on your other income.

Under our tax treaties, foreign tax authorities tell us about foreign source income paid to (and the tax withheld from) Australian resident taxpayers. We use that information to check tax returns. Make sure you show your foreign income fully and correctly on your tax return.

If your foreign pension or annuity is paid from a country with which Australia has a tax treaty, you may be able to arrange to not have tax withheld from future payments from that country.

Also include any lump sum payment of your foreign pension that relates to an earlier year at this section.

## Undeducted purchase price (UPP) of a foreign pension or annuity

You may be entitled to claim a deduction to reduce the taxable amount of the pension or annuity income if your pension or annuity has a UPP. Only some foreign pensions and annuities have a UPP. The UPP is the amount you contributed towards the purchase price of your pension or annuity (your personal contributions).

That part of your annual pension or annuity income which represents a return to you of your personal contributions is free from tax. This tax-free portion is called the deductible amount of the UPP, and it is usually calculated by dividing the UPP of your pension or annuity by a life expectancy factor, according to life expectancy statistics.

More information is provided about the following pensions:

- [Austrian pensions](#)
- [British pensions](#)
- [Dutch pensions](#)
- [German pensions](#)
- [Italian pensions](#)
- [Pensions from another country](#)

## Foreign income tax offset

You may claim a foreign income tax offset if:

- the country from which your foreign pension or annuity came withheld tax from your payment
- you were not entitled to seek a refund of the foreign tax from that country
- the foreign pension or annuity is also taxable in Australia.

A tax offset may result from the terms of an agreement between Australia and that country to prevent double taxation.

## Don't show at this section


If your foreign pension or annuity (including any lump sum payment of your foreign pension or annuity in arrears) is not taxable in Australia, don't show it anywhere on your tax return.

## Hybrid mismatch rules

If you incurred expenses which are deductible to you in deriving assessable foreign source income, you may need to consider whether the hybrid mismatch rules apply to you. See [hybrid mismatch rules](#) to work out whether an otherwise deductible expense amount is not allowable as a deduction under these rules.

## Completing this section

You will need the details of your foreign pension or annuity.

You must convert all foreign income, deductions and foreign tax paid to Australian dollars before you complete this section. You can use the [Foreign income conversion calculator](#) .

To personalise your return to show your foreign pension or annuity, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had foreign income
- Foreign pensions or annuities

To show your foreign pension or annuity, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Foreign income, assets and entities banner.

At the **Foreign pensions and annuities** banner:

1. For each foreign pension or annuity, select **Add** and enter information into the corresponding fields
  - At **Gross income**: if you had foreign tax taken from your pension or annuity, add the amount of foreign tax to the amount of pension or annuity you received.
  - At **Deductible expenses**: include any deductible expenses that you incurred in gaining your foreign pension or annuity, excluding any debt deductions such as interest and borrowing costs. Don't include your deductible amount of UPP amount here.
  - MyTax will work out the **Assessable amount** by subtracting the deductible expenses from the gross income.
  - At **Undeducted purchase price (UPP)**: If your foreign pension or annuity does not have a UPP, leave this field blank. Otherwise, enter the deductible amount of your UPP, if you know it. If you don't know your deductible amount and have completed a **Request for a determination of the deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity**, leave this field blank. We will address your request in a private binding ruling. If you need information or assistance with this section, **contact us**.
  - At **Foreign tax paid**: enter the foreign tax paid (in Australian dollars).

2. For each foreign pension or annuity, answer the question **Did you receive a lump sum payment that relates to an earlier year?**  
If **Yes**, enter the **Lump sum in arrears amount** and the required additional information (year and amount earned), and select **Save**. If the payment relates to more than one year, select **Add** and provide additional details.
3. Select **Save**.
4. If you haven't already done so, answer the question **During the year did you have an interest - direct or indirect - in overseas assets worth AUD\$50,000 or more?**
5. Select **Save and continue** when you have finished the **Foreign income, assets and entities** section.

You may be entitled to a tax offset for any foreign tax paid on this foreign income. If the total amount of your foreign tax paid:

- does not exceed \$1,000, myTax will automatically complete the amount of foreign tax you paid in the **Offsets** section
- is greater than \$1,000, you will need to work out and enter the foreign income tax offset amount you are entitled to claim. You will need to complete **Foreign income tax offset**.

## More information

More information about completing the foreign pensions and annuities section of your return using myTax.

- [Austrian pensions](#)
- [British pensions](#)
- [Dutch pensions](#)
- [German pensions](#)
- [Italian pensions](#)
- [Pensions from another country](#)

## Austrian pensions

If you received an age, premature age, invalid, disability, widowed persons or orphans pension paid by an Austrian superannuation insurance fund under one of the Austrian social insurance acts,

Allgemeines Sozialversicherungsgesetz (ASVG), Gewerbliches Sozialversicherungsgesetz (GSVG) or Bauern-Sozialversicherungsgesetz (BSVG), you are entitled to a deductible amount.

Where you have evidence of your actual contributions, actual monthly salary or you have received a list of your insurance periods from the Austrian superannuation insurance fund, you will need to complete a **Request for a determination of the deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity.**

### **British pensions**

If you received a pension from the United Kingdom State Pension (previously known as the British National Insurance Scheme), you may be entitled to a UPP deduction.

For a category A pension or a category B widow's pension, you can calculate your deduction by multiplying your UK State Pension (in Australian dollars) by 8%. If you want your UPP calculated using the Exact method, you will need to complete a **Request for a determination of the deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity.**

If you received a category C or D pension you are not entitled to a deductible amount of the UPP.

### **Dutch pensions**

If you received an old age pension, or a widows, widowers or orphans pension from the Sociale Verzekeringsbank (SVB) under the Netherlands social insurance system and you can obtain all the necessary information to determine the deductible amount of your UPP, claim the amount you have worked out. If you cannot determine the deductible amount, you can claim an annual deductible amount equal to 25% of your gross pension payment.

### **German pensions**

If you received a German pension, you will need to provide a copy of the insurance resume (Versicherungsverlauf) from the pension provider. You will need to contact the pension provider directly to obtain this information. When you have evidence of your employment history and the salary income that you earned at those dates, you will need to complete a **Request for a determination of the deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity.**

## Italian pensions

If you received an Italian government pension, the Italian government authorities will send you an Article 10 letter each year giving you an estimate of the amount of pension income you will receive, and the amount that you contributed towards your pension. If you are unable to work out your deductible amount, you will need to complete a **Request for a determination of the deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity**.

## Pensions from another country

If you received a pension from another country, other than an Austrian, British, Dutch, German or Italian pension, and you think you are entitled to claim a deductible amount, complete a **Request for a determination of the deductible amount of UPP of a foreign pension or annuity**.

QC 101607

# myTax 2024 Foreign employment income – not on an income statement/payment summary

How to report foreign employment income, not included on an income statement, when you lodge your return using myTax.

**Last updated** 3 June 2024

## Things to know

Complete this section if you earned foreign employment income working overseas as an employee – such as salary, wages, commissions, bonuses or allowances – that is not shown on an income statement or *PAYG payment summary – foreign employment*.

## Australian resident

If you received income from overseas, you must show your assessable foreign income here, even if tax was taken out of the income in the

foreign country.

You can 'receive income' even if it is held overseas for you.

Foreign income that is exempt from Australian tax may still be taken into account to work out the amount of tax you have to pay on your other income.

## **Temporary resident**

If you were a temporary resident, the only foreign income you will need to show at this section is some income that you earned from foreign employment while a temporary resident.

For the definition of a temporary resident and details of the exemption, see 'Tax-free income for temporary residents' in **Amounts that you do not pay tax on**.

## **Hybrid mismatch rules**

If you incurred expenses which are deductible to you in deriving assessable foreign source income, you may need to consider whether the hybrid mismatch rules apply to you. See **hybrid mismatch rules** to work out whether an otherwise deductible expense amount is not allowable as a deduction under these rules.

## **Foreign income exempt from tax**

If you're an Australian resident for tax purposes, you pay tax in Australia on your employment income, such as salary, wages, commissions, bonuses and allowances earned from your foreign service – unless it's exempt from Australian tax.

If your **income from foreign employment is exempt from tax** in Australia, you must still include it in your tax return. Although you have to include this income, it will not be taxed. But it will affect the tax you are liable to pay on any other income you earn.

This is to ensure that taxpayers with exempt foreign employment income are levied a similar rate of tax on their other income as compared to taxpayers earning the same overall income from assessable sources.

However, you don't include income in your tax return if it is exempt for either of the following reasons:



- a privileges and immunities agreement or a law covering persons connected with international organisations
- specific exemptions for the pay and allowances of members of the Australian Defence Force, related to qualifying service in a specified area.

[How to work out if your foreign employment income is exempt from Australian tax](#) will assist you determine if your foreign employment income is exempt from Australian tax, and what Type of payment to select in myTax.


## Don't show at this section

Don't show the following at this section:

- Income earned from delivering Australian Official development assistance (ODA) if you are an Australian Government agency employee (and not a member of a disciplined force). Show it at **Foreign employment income**.  
Members of a disciplined force delivering ODA are still eligible for exemption. For more information, see **Exempt income from foreign service**.
- Foreign employment income shown on an income statement or *PAYG payment summary – foreign employment*. Show it at **Foreign employment income**.
- Payments you received on termination of your employment in a foreign country. They are shown at **Employment termination payments**.
- Employee share scheme interests that you received at a discount and that relate to your foreign employment. They are shown at **Employee share schemes**. The amount of any foreign income tax offset may include amounts of foreign tax paid in respect of employee share scheme discounts.

## Completing this section

You will need details of your foreign employment income – not on an income statement or payment summary – from each employer or payer.

All foreign income, deductions and foreign tax paid must be converted to Australian dollars before you complete this section. You can use the [Foreign income conversion calculator](#) .

To personalise your return to show foreign employment income not on an income statement/payment summary, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had foreign income
- Foreign employment income (NOT on an income statement/payment summary)

To show your foreign employment income not on an income statement/payment summary, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the foreign income, assets and entities banner.

At the **Foreign employment** banner:

1. For each foreign employment income not on an income statement or payment summary, select **Add** and indicate the **Type of payment**. If unsure what Type of payment to select, check [How to work out if your foreign employment income is exempt from Australian tax](#).
2. Is the Type of payment 'Employment income'?
  - **Yes** – go to step 3.
  - **No** – go to step 4.
3. Where the **Type of payment** is 'Employment income', enter information into the corresponding fields.
  - Show your gross foreign employment income amounts before any foreign tax was taken out.  
Don't include any exempt income or foreign employment income shown on an income statement or *PAYG payment summary – foreign employment*. If you are entitled to a refund of the foreign income tax, we consider the tax not to have been paid.
  - Show your deductible expenses that you incurred in earning the foreign employment income.  
The types of expenses you may be able to deduct against your foreign employment income are explained in the **Work-related expenses** sections, but don't claim these expenses there.  
Debt deductions, such as interest and borrowing costs, are not taken away for the purpose of this calculation. If you incurred debt deductions in earning your foreign employment income, see **Other deductions**.

- Go to step 5.
4. Where the **Type of payment** is 'Exempt income', enter information into the corresponding fields:
- select the **Country employed in**
  - answer the question **Does this include lump sum in arrears?**  
If **Yes**, enter the **Lump sum in arrears amount** and the required additional information (year and amount earned), and select **Save**. If the payment relates to more than one year, select **Add** and provide additional details.
  - Go to step 5.
5. Select **Save**.
- If you used the **Depreciation and capital allowances tool**, fields from this tool can't be adjusted in myTax. To make any adjustments, or to add new assets to the tool, select the 'Use the depreciation and capital allowances tool' link.
6. If you haven't already done so, answer the question During the year did you have an interest – direct or indirect – in overseas assets worth AUD\$50,000 or more?
7. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Foreign income, assets and entities** section.

## How to work out if your foreign employment income is exempt from Australian tax

### Step 1

Find out from your employer whether any of your foreign employment income is exempt from Australian tax because of:

- a privileges and immunities agreement or a law covering persons connected with international organisations
- specific exemptions for the pay and allowances of members of the Australian Defence Force, related to qualifying service in a specified area. For more information, see **Australian defence force members performing overseas duty**.

If all your foreign employment income is exempt for either of these reasons, don't include this income anywhere in your tax return; you have now finished this section. Otherwise go to **Step 2**.

## Step 2

Foreign employment income that is not exempt under **Step 1** might still be exempt from tax. Work through the rest of the steps to find out whether it is exempt from tax. Even if it is exempt, we still take it into account to work out the tax on your other assessable income.

For more information about this type of exempt income, see:

- Exempt income from foreign service
- Working on an approved overseas project

Income from self-employment and contracts is generally not exempt from tax. Include it at **Other foreign income**.

## Step 3

Did you have foreign service income that was directly attributable:

- to your employer, which was not an Australian government agency, delivering Australian official development assistance
- to the activities of your employer, financed from
  - a public fund declared by the Minister to be a developing country relief fund
  - a public fund established and maintained to provide monetary relief to people in a developed foreign country impacted by a disaster (a public disaster relief fund)
- to the activities of your employer, which was a prescribed charitable or religious institution exempt from Australian income tax because
  - your employer was located outside Australia
  - your employer was pursuing objectives outside Australia
- to your deployment outside Australia as a member of a disciplined force of an Australian government authority?

For more information, see **Tax exempt income from foreign employment**

**No** – go to **Step 5**.

**Yes** – go to **Step 4**.

## Step 4

Did you pay, or are you liable to pay, foreign income tax on your foreign employment income?

**Yes** – go to **Step 7**.

**No** – See **non-exemption conditions** to determine whether you are entitled to an exemption from Australian tax on your foreign service income. If you are entitled to an exemption based on these conditions, go to **Step 7**. If you are not entitled to an exemption, go to **Step 5**.

## Step 5

Were you engaged in foreign service in connection with an Austrade approved project?

**No** – Your foreign employment income is not exempt from Australian tax. In myTax, you should select the **Type of payment** as 'Employment income'.

**Yes** – go to **Step 6**.

## Step 6

Did either of the following apply to you:

- You paid, or are liable to pay, foreign income tax on your foreign employment income, or
- A tax treaty with Australia (or a law giving effect to a tax treaty) is **not** the only reason why you did not have to pay tax in the country where you earned the income?

**No** – Your foreign employment income is not exempt from Australian tax. In myTax, you should select the **Type of payment** as 'Employment income'.

**Yes** – go to **Step 7**.

## Step 7

Work out the period that you were continuously engaged in service in the foreign country.

If you were absent from the foreign country at any time during this period, see **Tax exempt income from foreign employment** to find out whether we consider you to have been continuously engaged in service in the foreign country. If you were working on a project approved by Austrade, see **Working on an approved overseas project**.

## Step 8

Was your period of continuous service in a foreign country 91 days or more?

If you are not sure, **contact us**.

**No** – Your foreign employment income is not exempt from Australian tax. In myTax, you should select the **Type of payment** as 'Employment income'.

**Yes** – Your foreign employment income will generally be exempt from tax. In myTax, you should select the **Type of payment** as 'Exempt income'. You can't claim a foreign income tax offset on this income.

QC 101604

# myTax 2024 Other foreign income

How to report other foreign income in your return using myTax.

**Published** 3 June 2024

## Things to know

Complete this section if you have any other foreign income that you have not been able to show anywhere on your tax return.

Other foreign income includes:

- [foreign rental income](#)
- [foreign superannuation lump sums](#)
- [other foreign source income](#), including
  - interest, royalties or dividends
  - income from carrying on a business wholly or partly overseas
  - any other foreign income.

## Australian resident

If you received income from overseas, you must show your assessable foreign income here, even if tax was taken out of the income in the foreign country.

You can 'receive income' even if it is held overseas for you.

If you received a lump sum payment from a foreign superannuation fund, **contact us**. Some of these payments are taxable and some are exempt from Australian tax.

You must show the following amounts at this section:

- an assessable dividend (or non-share dividend) from a New Zealand franking company and any attached Australian franking credits
- a supplementary dividend from a New Zealand franking company
- an assessable distribution from a trust or partnership (or share of a partnership loss) that includes Australian franking credits attached to a dividend (or non-share dividend) from a New Zealand franking company.

A dividend from a New Zealand franking company may also carry New Zealand imputation credits. **An Australian resident can't claim any New Zealand imputation credits on an Australian tax return.**

## Hybrid mismatch rules

If you incurred expenses which are deductible to you in deriving assessable foreign source income, you may need to consider whether the hybrid mismatch rules apply to you. See **hybrid mismatch rules** to work out whether an otherwise deductible expense amount is not allowable as a deduction under these rules.

## Don't show at this section

Don't show the following at this section:


- a capital gain or capital loss from a foreign source. Show it at **Capital gains or losses**.
- Income earned from delivering Australian Official development assistance (ODA) if you are an Australian Government agency employee (and not a member of a disciplined force). Show it at **Foreign employment income**.

Members of a disciplined force delivering ODA are still eligible for exemption. For more information, see **Exempt income from foreign service**.

- Privileges and immunities for the pay and allowances of members of the Australian defence force relating to qualifying service in a specified area, see **Amounts that you do not pay tax on**.
- Foreign employment income shown on an income statement or *PAYG payment summary – foreign employment*. Show it at **Foreign employment income**.
- Foreign employment income that is **not** shown on an income statement or payment summary. Show it at **Foreign employment**.
- Payments you received on termination of your employment in a foreign country. They are shown at **Employment termination payments**.
- Employee share scheme interests that you received at a discount and that relate to your foreign employment. They are shown at **Employee share schemes**. The amount of any foreign income tax offset may include amounts of foreign tax paid in respect of employee share scheme discounts.

## Completing this section

You will need distribution advices from companies, partnerships and trusts and details of expenses you incurred in earning your foreign income.

All foreign income, deductions and foreign tax paid must be converted to Australian dollars before you complete this section. You can use the [Foreign income conversion calculator](#) .

We have shown:

- information provided to us from a foreign tax authority that you may have received interest or dividends from a foreign financial investment
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company from a partnership distribution.

To personalise your return to show other foreign income, at **Personalise return** select:



- You had foreign income
- Other foreign income

To show your other foreign income, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Foreign income, assets and entities banner.

At the **Other foreign income** banner:

1. For each other foreign income source, select **Add**.
2. Indicate the other foreign income **Type** and enter information into the corresponding fields.

- At **Gross income**: include any assessable foreign income (including foreign tax on that income) that you have not already shown on your tax return. Foreign tax includes any New Zealand non-resident withholding tax.
- At **Deductible expenses**: include any deductible expenses that you incurred in earning your other foreign income, excluding any debt deductions such as interest and borrowing costs. For more information, see [Debt deductions](#).

The **Depreciation and capital allowances tool** can help you to work out any decline in value. It can also work out any deductible balancing adjustment when you stop holding a depreciating asset. Access this tool in the **Deductions** section.

Fields from this tool can't be adjusted in myTax. To make any adjustments, or to add new assets to the tool, select 'Use the depreciation and capital allowances tool' link.

- At **Foreign tax paid**: Include foreign tax that you paid on income included in your assessable income this year, including capital gains, or on your non-assessable non-exempt income under sections 23AI or 23AK of the ITAA 1936.

The **Guide to foreign income tax offset rules 2024** explains which foreign taxes count towards the offset and what to do if either:

- you have paid foreign tax on an attribution account payment you received (usually a dividend distribution) that was paid out of previously attributed income and that payment is non-assessable non-exempt income
- the amount of foreign tax you have paid relates to an amount that differs from the amount included in your assessable

income. For example, where you have both capital losses and foreign capital gains, the net capital gain included in your assessable income will be less than the foreign capital gain on which you paid foreign tax.

3. Select **Save**.

4. If you haven't already done so, answer the question [During the year did you have an interest – direct or indirect – in overseas assets worth AUD\\$50,000 or more?](#)

5. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Foreign income, assets and entities** section.

**At any time during 2023–24, did you own or have an interest in assets located outside Australia that had a total value of AUS\$50,000 or more?**

Assets include:

- real estate
- shares in companies and other entities
- interests in partnerships or trusts
- businesses
- debentures
- bonds
- money and funds held in accounts or by other parties
- crypto assets held in accounts or by other parties
- loans to other parties and deposits
- other intangible property such as:
  - trademarks
  - copyrights
  - patents
  - debtors
  - 'equitable choses in action'
- any interest whether

- legal or beneficial
- held directly or indirectly through one or more interposed entities.

If all the assets you held overseas are covered at **Foreign entities** your answer to this question is **No**. Otherwise read on.

Determine the value of all your overseas assets, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or not you received any income from those assets during 2023–24. Use:

- the historical cost or market value, whichever is greater
- the exchange rate at 30 June 2024 to convert the value of the assets to Australian dollars or, if you disposed of the assets during the year, the exchange rate at the time of disposal.

Answer **Yes** if the value of your overseas assets was AUD\$50,000 or more.

## Other foreign income types

### Foreign rental income

When calculating your rental income, ensure you add back any foreign tax that was taken out.

When you enter the deductible expenses that you incurred in earning your foreign rental income, exclude any debt deductions.

Debt deductions, such as interest and borrowing costs, are not deductible for the purposes of this calculation unless they are related to income earned through a permanent establishment in an overseas country. If you incurred debt deductions in earning your foreign rental income and the deductions are not attributable to an overseas permanent establishment, see **Other deductions**.

### Foreign superannuation lump sums

This relates to you if you:

- received a lump sum payment from a foreign superannuation fund, or
- transferred a lump sum from a foreign superannuation fund to an Australian superannuation fund.

This does not apply to transfers of lump sums from one foreign superannuation fund to another foreign superannuation fund.

A lump sum payment from a foreign superannuation fund may be tax-free if you receive it within 6 months:

- after you become an Australian resident
- after you terminate your foreign employment.

If your lump sum payment is tax-free, don't show it anywhere in your tax return.

If your lump sum payment is not tax-free, then you need to show in your tax return the amount of the lump sum that relates to your applicable fund earnings. In general terms, applicable fund earnings are the earnings on your foreign super interest which have accrued while you were an Australian resident.

However, you don't need to show your applicable fund earnings in your tax return if:

- all of your lump sum is paid into an Australian complying superannuation fund
- after the lump sum is paid, you no longer have an interest in the foreign superannuation fund, and
- you make a choice to have your entire applicable fund earnings included in the assessable income of your Australian superannuation fund. Your choice must be in writing and provided to your superannuation fund.

If you make a choice to have only part of your applicable fund earnings included in the assessable income of your Australian superannuation fund, you need to include the remainder in your tax return.

**Transfer from a foreign super fund to an Australian super fund** includes more information about whether amounts you transfer from a foreign super fund may be subject to tax.

For more information, [contact us](#).

## **Other foreign source income**

This relates to you if you received any other foreign source income, including:

- interest, royalties or dividends

- income from carrying on a business wholly or partly overseas
- any other foreign income.

Include at this section:

- dividends you received from a New Zealand franking company (including non-share dividends)
- supplementary dividends you received from a New Zealand franking company
- dividend (or non-share dividend) income from a New Zealand franking company that you received or became entitled to during 2023–24 through a partnership or a trust
- a payment from a foreign source on termination of your foreign employment, which
  - is not an employment termination payment or a foreign termination payment, and
  - is not shown on an income statement, *PAYG payment summary – individual non-business* or *PAYG payment summary – foreign employment*.

If you have any Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company that you received directly or indirectly through a trust or partnership, see [Working out your Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company](#).

If you have paid foreign tax on an attribution account payment (usually a dividend distribution) you received that was paid out of previously attributed income and that payment is non-assessable non-exempt income (tax-free income), you don't include this income anywhere in your tax return.

If any part of your amount at this section relates to a business activity that has made a loss, and the activity was not also carried on in Australia, see **Loss details**. If the business activity was carried on partly overseas and partly in Australia, **contact us** for assistance.

### **Debt deductions**

Debt deductions, such as interest and borrowing costs, are not deductible for the purposes of this calculation unless they are related to income earned through a permanent establishment in an overseas

country. If you incurred debt deductions in earning your foreign income and the deductions are not attributable to an overseas permanent establishment, see **Other deductions**.

### **Working out your Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company**

Include amounts of **Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company** that you are entitled to, whether:

- directly by way of franked dividends or franked non-share dividends paid to you by the company, or
- indirectly through a trust or partnership.

Don't include:

- New Zealand imputation credits
- Australian franking credits you received from an Australian company. Show these amounts at either **Dividends, Partnerships or Trusts**.
- Australian franking credits that you are not entitled to (for example, because the dividend, non-share dividend, or income from the trust or partnership is exempt, or because you fail the holding period rule or trigger the related payments rule).

The amount of Australian franking credits you would otherwise be entitled to is reduced if:

- you received a dividend (or non-share dividend) from a New Zealand franking company with Australian franking credits attached
- you received a supplementary dividend from the New Zealand franking company (either directly, or indirectly through a partnership or trust) that was paid in connection with the franked dividend
- you are entitled to a foreign income tax offset because of the inclusion of the franked dividend in your assessable income.

The amount of the reduction is the amount of the supplementary dividend (or your share of the supplementary dividend if you received it indirectly through a trust or partnership).

### **Small business income tax offset**

If any amount included is net income from a small business entity, you may be entitled to the **small business income tax offset**.

QC 101605

## myTax 2024 Foreign entities

How to complete your return using myTax when you have a direct or indirect interest in a foreign entity.

**Last updated** 3 June 2024

### Things to know

Complete this section if you are an Australian resident for tax purposes who:

- had either a direct or an indirect interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC), or
- at any time, directly or indirectly transferred or caused the transfer of property (including money) or services to a non-resident trust.

If you are a temporary resident **don't** show your foreign investment income at this section. See **Tax-free income for temporary residents** for the definition of a temporary resident and details of the exemption.

### Controlled foreign company (CFC) income

The CFC measures may apply to income and gains of foreign companies in which you alone, or with associates, had either:

- direct or indirect controlling interest totalling 10% or more in a foreign company
- effective control of a foreign company.

For more information, see **Attribution of the current year profits of a controlled foreign company (CFC)**.

### Income from transfer of property (including money) or services to a non-resident trust estate

The transferor trust measures may apply if, at any time, you directly or indirectly transferred or caused the transfer of property (including money) or services to a non-resident trust. A trust is a non-resident trust if, at any time during the income year:

- no trustee of the trust estate was an Australian resident, and
- the trust estate's central management and control was not in Australia.

For more information, see [Transferor trust and related measures](#).

## Completing this section

To personalise your return to show foreign entities, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had foreign income
- Foreign entities

To show your foreign entities details, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Foreign income, assets and entities banner.

At the **Foreign entities** banner:

1. Enter your attributed foreign income from any CFC at **Controlled foreign company (CFC) income**.
2. Enter your attributed foreign income from transferor trusts at **Income from transfer of property (including money) or services to a non-resident trust estate**.
3. If you enter an amount at **Income from transfer of property (including money) or services to a non-resident trust estate**, you need to enter the
  - **Name of non-resident trust**
  - **Name of trustee or trustees**.
4. Select **Save**.
5. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Foreign income, assets and entities** section.



## **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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