APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1 Summary of CGT events

DISPOSAL				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
A1	Disposal of a CGT asset	when the disposal contract is entered into or, if none, when the entity stops being the asset's owner	capital proceeds from disposal *less* the asset's cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* capital proceeds

HIRE PURCHASE AND SIMILAR AGREEMENTS				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
B1	Use and enjoyment before title passes	when use of the CGT asset passes	capital proceeds *less* the asset's cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* capital proceeds

END OF A CGT ASSET				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
C1	Loss or destruction of a CGT asset	when compensation is first received or, if none, when the loss is discovered or destruction occurred	capital proceeds *less* the asset's cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* capital proceeds
C2	Cancellation, surrender and similar endings	when the contract ending an asset is entered into or, if none, when an asset ends	capital proceeds from the ending *less* the asset's cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* capital proceeds
C3	End of an option to acquire shares and so on	when the option ends	capital proceeds from granting the option *less* expenditure in granting it	expenditure in granting the option *less* capital proceeds

BRINGING A CGT ASSET INTO EXISTENCE				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
D1	Creating contractual or other rights	when the contract is entered into or the right is created	capital proceeds from creating the right *less* incidental costs of creating the right	incidental costs of creating the right *less* capital proceeds
D2	Granting an option	when the option is granted	capital proceeds from the grant *less* expenditure to grant it	expenditure to grant the option *less* capital proceeds
D3	Granting a right to income from mining	when the contract is entered into or, if none, when the right is granted	capital proceeds from the grant of right *less* the expenditure to grant it	expenditure to grant the right *less* capital proceeds
D4	Entering into a conservation covenant	when covenant is entered into	capital proceeds from covenant *less* cost base apportioned to the covenant	reduced cost base apportioned to the covenant *less* capital proceeds from covenant

TRUSTS				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
E1	Creating a trust over a CGT asset	when the trust is created	capital proceeds from creating the trust *less* the asset's cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* capital proceeds
E2	Transferring a CGT asset to a trust	when the asset is transferred	capital proceeds from the transfer *less* the asset's cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* capital proceeds
E3	Converting a trust to a unit trust	when the trust is converted	market value of the asset at that time *less* its cost base	asset's reduced cost base *less* that market value
E4	Capital payment for trust interest	when the trustee makes the payment	non-assessable part of the payment *less* the cost base of the trust interest	*no capital loss*
E5	Beneficiary becoming entitled to a trust asset	when the beneficiary becomes absolutely entitled	for a trustee – market value of the CGT asset at that time *less* its cost base; for a beneficiary – that market value *less* the cost base of the beneficiary's capital interest	for a trustee – reduced cost base of the CGT asset at that time *less* that market value; for a beneficiary – reduced cost base of the beneficiary's capital interest *less* that market value
E6	Disposal to a beneficiary to end an income right	the time of the disposal	for a trustee – market value of the CGT asset at that time *less* its cost base; for a beneficiary – that market value *less* the cost base of the beneficiary's right to income	for a trustee – reduced cost base of the CGT asset at that time *less* that market value; for a beneficiary – reduced cost base of the beneficiary's right to income *less* that market value
E7	Disposal to a beneficiary to end capital interest	the time of the disposal	for a trustee – market value of the CGT asset at that time *less* its cost base; for a beneficiary – that market value *less* the cost base of the beneficiary's capital interest	for a trustee – reduced cost base of the CGT asset at that time *less* that market value; for a beneficiary – reduced cost base of the beneficiary's capital interest *less* that market value
E8	Disposal by a beneficiary of capital interest	when the disposal contract is entered into or, if none, when the beneficiary ceases to own the CGT asset	capital proceeds *less* the appropriate proportion of the trust's net assets	appropriate proportion of the trust's net assets *less* the capital proceeds
E9	Creating a trust over future property	when the entity makes an agreement	market value of the property (as if it existed when the agreement was made) *less* incidental costs in making the agreement	incidental costs in making the agreement *less* the market value of the property (as if it existed when the agreement was made)

LEASES				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
F1	Granting a lease	for granting a lease – when the entity enters into the lease contract or, if none, at the start of the lease; for a lease renewal or extension – at the start of the renewal or extension	capital proceeds *less* the expenditure on grant, renewal or extension	expenditure on grant, renewal or extension *less* capital proceeds
F2	Granting a long-term lease	for granting a lease – when the lessor grants the lease; for a lease renewal or extension – at the start of the renewal or extension	capital proceeds from the grant, renewal or extension *less* the cost base of the leased property	reduced cost base of the leased property *less* the capital proceeds from the grant, renewal or extension
F3	Lessor pays lessee to get lease changed	when the lease term is varied or waived	*no capital gain*	amount of expenditure to get lessee's agreement
F4	Lessee receives payment for changing a lease	when the lease term is varied or waived	capital proceeds *less* the cost base of lease	*no capital loss*
F5	Lessor receives payment for changing a lease	when the lease term is varied or waived	capital proceeds *less* expenditure in relation to variation or waiver	expenditure in relation to variation or waiver *less* capital proceeds

SHARES				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
G1	Capital payment for shares	when the company pays a non-assessable amount	payment *less* cost base of shares	*no capital loss*
G3	Liquidator or administrator declares shares or financial instruments worthless	when declaration is made	*no capital gain*	shares' or financial instruments' reduced cost base

SPECIAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
H1	Forfeiture of a deposit	when the deposit is forfeited	deposit *less* expenditure in connection with the prospective sale	expenditure in connection with the prospective sale *less* deposit
H2	Receipt for an event relating to a CGT asset	when the act, transaction or event occurred	capital proceeds *less* the incidental costs	incidental costs *less* capital proceeds

CESSATION OF RESIDENCY				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
I1	Individual or company stops being an Australian resident	when the individual or company stops being an Australian resident	for each CGT asset the person owns, its market value *less* its cost base	for each CGT asset the person owns, its reduced cost base *less* its market value
I2	Trust stops being a resident trust	when the trust ceases to be a resident trust for CGT purposes	for each CGT asset the trustee owns, its market value *less* its cost base	for each CGT asset the trustee owns, its reduced cost base *less* its market value

REVERSAL OF ROLLOVER				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
J1	Company stops being a member of a wholly owned group after a rollover	when the company stops being a member of a wholly owned group after a rollover	market value of the asset at the time of the event *less* its cost base	reduced cost base of the asset *less* that market value
J2	Change in relation to replacement asset or improved asset after a rollover under Subdivision 152-E	when the change happens	the amount mentioned in subsection 104-185(5)	*no capital loss*
J3	(does not apply to CGT events that happen after 30 June 2006)			
J4	Trust failing to cease to exist after rollover under Subdivision 124-N	when the failure to cease to exist happens	for the company – market value of the asset at the time the company acquired it *less* its cost base at that time for a shareholder – market value of the share at the time the shareholder acquired it *less* its cost base at that time	for the company – reduced cost base of the asset at the time the company acquired it *less* its market value at that time for a shareholder – reduced cost base of the share at the time the shareholder acquired it *less* its market value at that time
J5	Failure to acquire replacement asset and to incur fourth element expenditure after a rollover under Subdivision 152-E	at the end of the replacement asset period	the amount of the capital gain that you disregarded under Subdivision 152-E	*no capital loss*
J6	Cost of acquisition of replacement asset or amount of fourth element expenditure, or both, not sufficient to cover disregarded capital gain	at the end of the replacement asset period	the amount mentioned in subsection 104-198(3)	*no capital loss*

OTHER CGT EVENTS				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
K2	Bankrupt pays an amount in relation to debt	when payment is made	*no capital gain*	that part of the payment that relates to the denied part of a net capital loss
K3	Asset passing to a tax-advantaged entity	when an individual dies	market value of the asset at death *less* its cost base	reduced cost base of the asset *less* that market value
K4	CGT asset starts being trading stock	when the asset starts being trading stock	market value of asset *less* its cost base	reduced cost base of asset *less* that market value
K5	Special capital loss from a collectable that has fallen in market value	when CGT event A1, C2 or E8 happens to shares in the company, or an interest in the trust, that owns the collectable	*no capital gain*	market value of the shares or interest (as if the collectable had not fallen in market value) *less* the capital proceeds from CGT event A1, C2 or E8
K6	Pre-CGT shares or trust interest	when another CGT event involving the shares or interest happens	capital proceeds from the shares or trust interest that are attributable to post-CGT assets owned by the company or trust, *less* the assets' cost bases	*no capital loss*
K7	Balancing adjustment occurs for a depreciating asset that you used for purposes other than taxable purposes	when the balancing adjustment event occurs	termination value *less* cost *times* fraction	cost *less* termination value *times* fraction
K8	Direct value shifts affecting your equity or loan interests in a company or trust	the decrease time for the interests	the capital gain worked out under section 725-365	*no capital loss*
K9	Entitlement to receive payment of a carried interest	when you become entitled to receive the payment	capital proceeds from the entitlement	*no capital loss*
K10	You make a forex realisation gain as a result of forex realisation event 2 and item 1 of the table in subsection 775-70(1) applies	when the forex realisation event happens	equal to the forex realisation gain	*no capital loss*
K11	You make a forex realisation loss as a result of forex realisation event 2 and item 1 of the table in subsection 775-75(1) applies	when the forex realisation event happens	*no capital gain*	equal to the forex realisation loss
K12	Foreign hybrid loss exposure adjustment	just before the end of the income year	*no capital gain*	the amount stated in subsection 104-270(3)

CONSOLIDATIONS				
CGT event		**Time of event**	**Capital gain**	**Capital loss**
L1	Reduction under section 705-57 in tax cost setting amount of assets of entity becoming subsidiary member of consolidated group or MEC group	just after entity becomes subsidiary member	*no capital gain*	amount of reduction
L2	Amount remaining after step 3A etc of 'joining allocable cost amount is negative'	just after entity becomes subsidiary member	amount remaining	*no capital loss*
L3	Tax cost setting amounts for retained cost base assets exceed joining allocable cost amount	just after entity becomes subsidiary member	amount of excess	*no capital loss*
L4	No reset cost base assets against which to apply excess of net allocable cost amount on joining	just after entity becomes subsidiary member	*no capital gain*	amount of excess
L5	Amount remaining after step 4 of 'leaving allocable cost amount is negative'	when entity ceases to be subsidiary member	amount remaining	*no capital loss*
L6	Error in calculation of tax cost setting amount for joining entity's assets	start of the income year when the Commissioner becomes aware of the errors	the net overstated amount resulting from the errors, or a portion of that amount	the net understated amount resulting from the errors, or a portion of that amount
L7	Discharged amount of liability differs from amount for allocable cost amount purposes	start of the income year in which the liability is realised	your allocable cost amount *less* what it would have been had you used the correct amount for liability	what your allocable cost amount would have been had you used the correct amount for the liability *less* your allocable cost amount
L8	Reduction in tax cost – setting amount for reset cost base assets on joining cannot be allocated	just after entity becomes subsidiary member	*no capital gain*	amount of reduction that cannot be allocated

APPENDIX 2 Consumer price index (CPI)

ALL GROUPS – WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

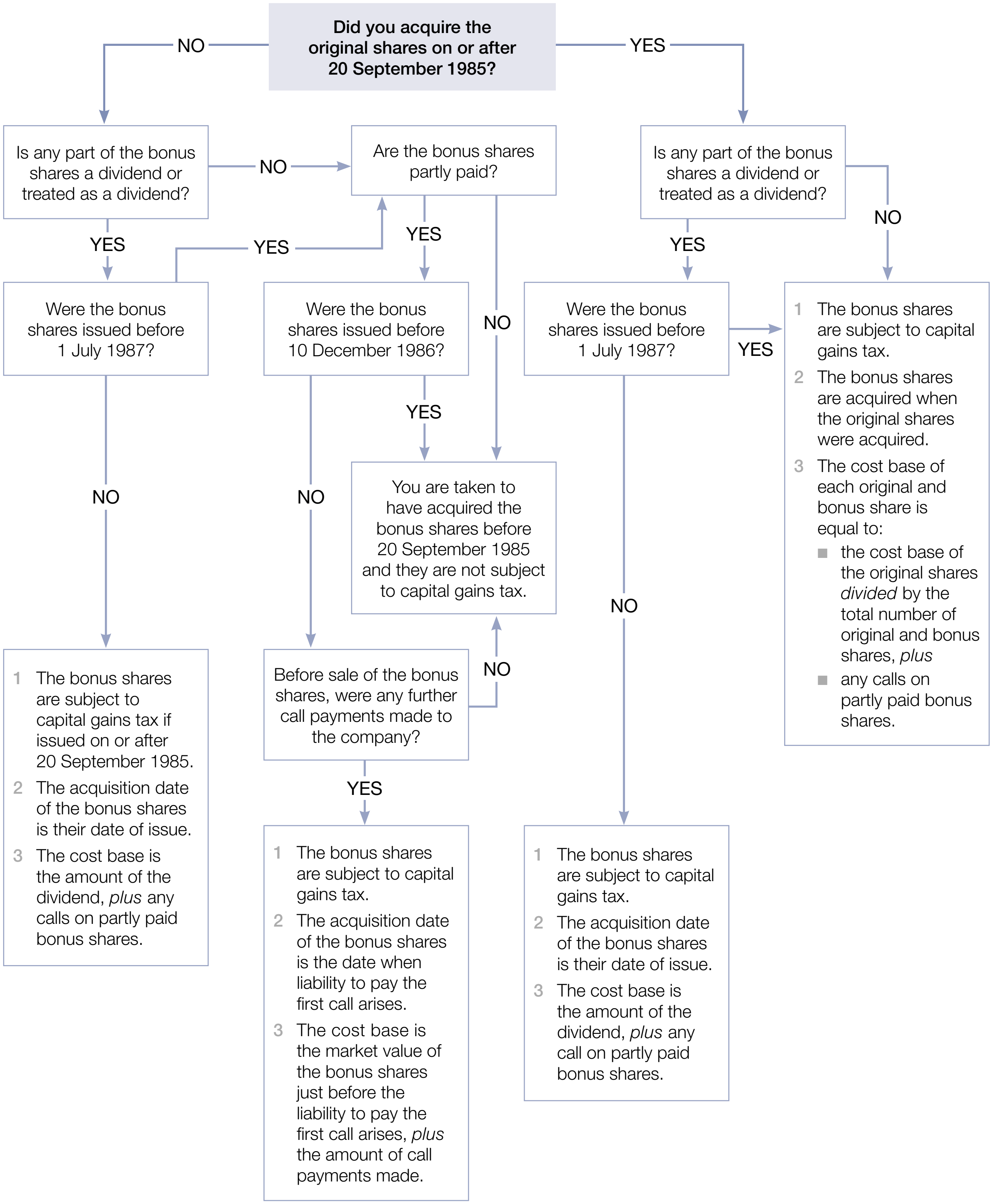
Year	Quarter ending			
	31 Mar	**30 Jun**	**30 Sep**	**31 Dec**
1985	–	–	71.3	72.7
1986	74.4	75.6	77.6	79.8
1987	81.4	82.6	84.0	85.5
1988	87.0	88.5	90.2	92.0
1989	92.9	95.2	97.4	99.2
1990	100.9	102.5	103.3	106.0
1991	105.8	106.0	106.6	107.6
1992	107.6	107.3	107.4	107.9
1993	108.9	109.3	109.8	110.0
1994	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.8
1995	114.7	116.2	117.6	118.5
1996	119.0	119.8	120.1	120.3
1997	120.5	120.2	119.7	120.0
1998	120.3	121.0	121.3	121.9
1999	121.8	122.3	123.4	N/A*

For an explanation of indexation and how it applies, see page 25.

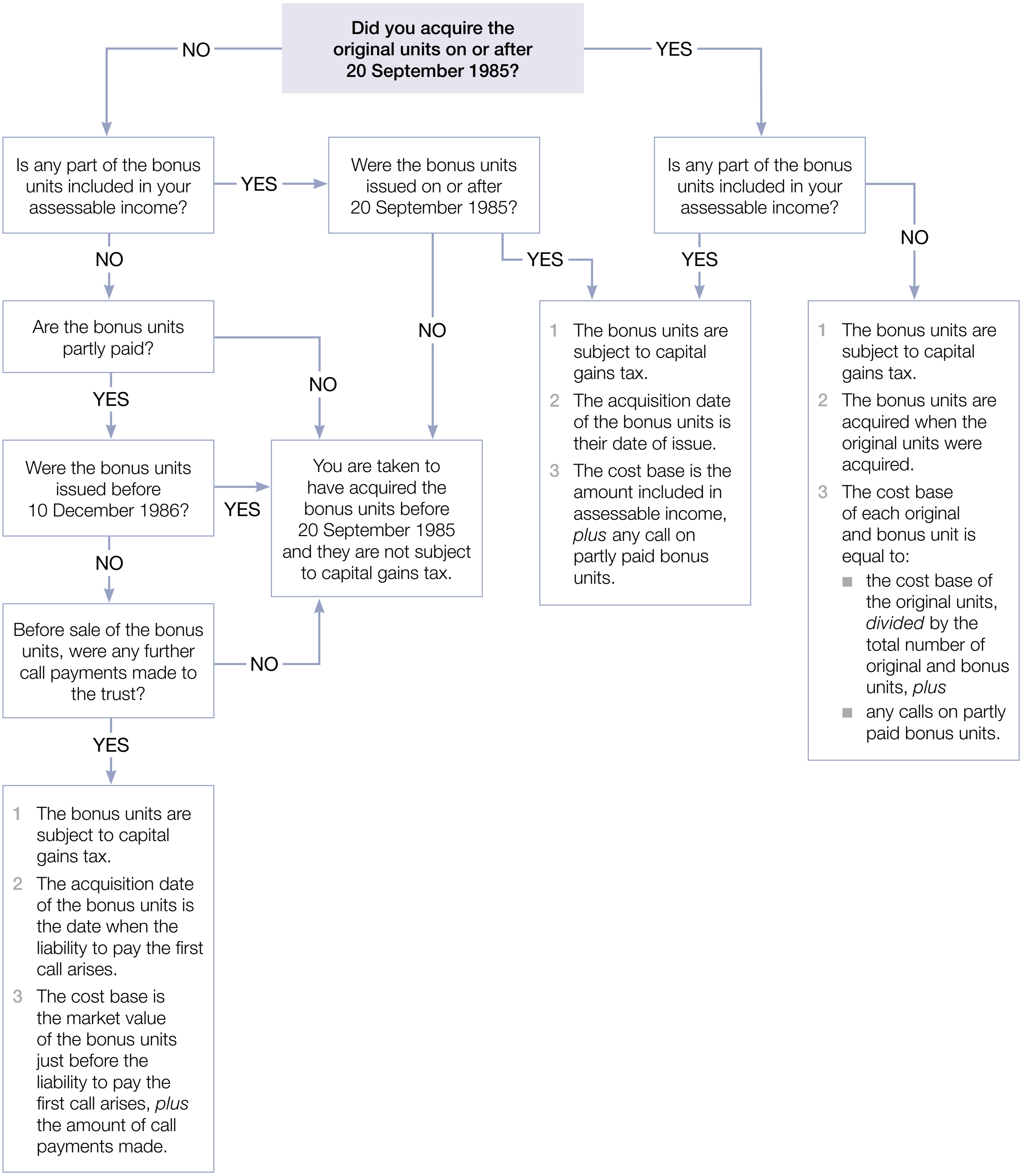
* If you use the indexation method to calculate your capital gain, the indexation factor is based on increases in the CPI up to September 1999 only.

APPENDIX 3 Flowcharts

FLOWCHART 1 Treatment of **bonus shares** issued on or after 20 September 1985



FLOWCHART 2 Treatment of **bonus units** issued on or after 20 September 1985



FLOWCHART 3

Treatment of rights or options:

- to acquire shares where the rights or options were issued directly to you by the company (but not under an employee share scheme) for no payment because you were a shareholder, or
- to acquire units where the rights or options were issued directly to you after 28 January 1988 by the trust for no payment because you were a unit holder.

Did you acquire the original shares or units before 20 September 1985?

YES

Did you exercise the rights or options on or after 20 September 1985?

NO

1 If you did not exercise the rights or options, you disregard any capital gain or capital loss on the sale or expiry of the rights or options.

2 If you exercised the rights or options before that date, you disregard any capital gain or capital loss you make when you dispose of the shares or units that you acquired.

YES

1 The shares or units acquired on exercise of the rights or options are subject to capital gains tax.

2 The acquisition date of the shares or units is the date of exercise of the rights or options to acquire the shares or units.

3 The first element of the cost base and the reduced cost base of the shares or units is:

- the market value of the rights or options at the time you exercise them, *plus*
- the amount you pay for the shares or units on exercising the rights or options, *plus*
- if the rights or options were exercised on or after 1 July 2001 and, as a result, an amount is included in your assessable income – that amount.

Note: Although the shares or units are subject to capital gains tax, any capital gain or capital loss you make from exercising the rights or options to acquire those shares or units is disregarded.

NO

The acquisition date of the rights or options is the date of acquisition of the original shares or units.

Did you exercise the rights or options?

YES

1 The shares or units acquired on exercise of the rights or options are subject to capital gains tax.

2 The acquisition date of the shares or units is the date of the exercise.

3 The first element of the cost base and the reduced cost base of the shares or units is:

- the cost base of the rights or options at the time of exercise, *plus*
- the amount you pay for the shares or units on exercising the rights or options, *plus*
- if the rights or options were exercised on or after 1 July 2001 and, as a result, an amount is included in your assessable income – that amount.

Note: Although the shares or units are subject to capital gains tax, any capital gain or capital loss you make from exercising the rights or options to acquire those shares or units is disregarded.

NO

If the capital proceeds on the sale or expiry of the rights or options are more than their cost base, you make a capital gain.

If the capital proceeds are less than their reduced cost base, you make a capital loss.

FLOWCHART 4

Treatment of rights or options:

- to acquire shares where the rights or options were acquired by you from an individual or entity that acquired them as a shareholder in the company, or
- to acquire units where the rights or options were issued after 28 January 1988 and were acquired by you from an individual or entity that acquired them as a unit holder in the trust.

Did you acquire the rights or options before 20 September 1985?

YES → Did you exercise the rights or options on or after 20 September 1985?

NO →

1. If you did not exercise the rights or options, you disregard any capital gain or capital loss on the sale or expiry of the rights or options.
2. If you exercised the rights or options before that date, you disregard any capital gain or capital loss when you dispose of the shares or units that you acquired.

YES →

1. The shares acquired on exercise of the rights or options are subject to capital gains tax.
2. The acquisition date of the shares is the date of exercise of the rights or options to acquire the shares or units.
3. The first element of the cost base and the reduced cost base of the shares is:
   - the market value of the rights or options at the time you exercise them, *plus*
   - the amount you pay for the shares on exercising the rights or options, *plus*
   - if the rights or options were exercised on or after 1 July 2001 and, as a result, an amount is included in your assessable income – that amount.

Note: Although the shares or units are subject to capital gains tax, any capital gain or capital loss you make from exercising the rights or options to acquire those shares or units is disregarded.

NO → The acquisition date of the rights or options was the date of the contract to acquire the rights or options or, if there was no contract, the date the other individual or entity stopped being the owner of the rights or options.

Did you exercise the rights or options?

YES →

1. The shares or units acquired on exercise of the rights or options are subject to capital gains tax.
2. The acquisition date of the shares or units is the date of exercise of the rights or options.
3. The first element of the cost base and the reduced cost base of the shares or units is:
   - the cost base of the rights or options at the time of exercise, *plus*
   - the amount you paid for the shares or units on exercising the rights or options, *plus*
   - if the rights or options were exercised on or after 1 July 2001 and, as a result, an amount is included in your assessable income – that amount.

Note: Although the shares or units are subject to capital gains tax, any capital gain or capital loss you make from exercising the rights or options to acquire those shares or units is disregarded.

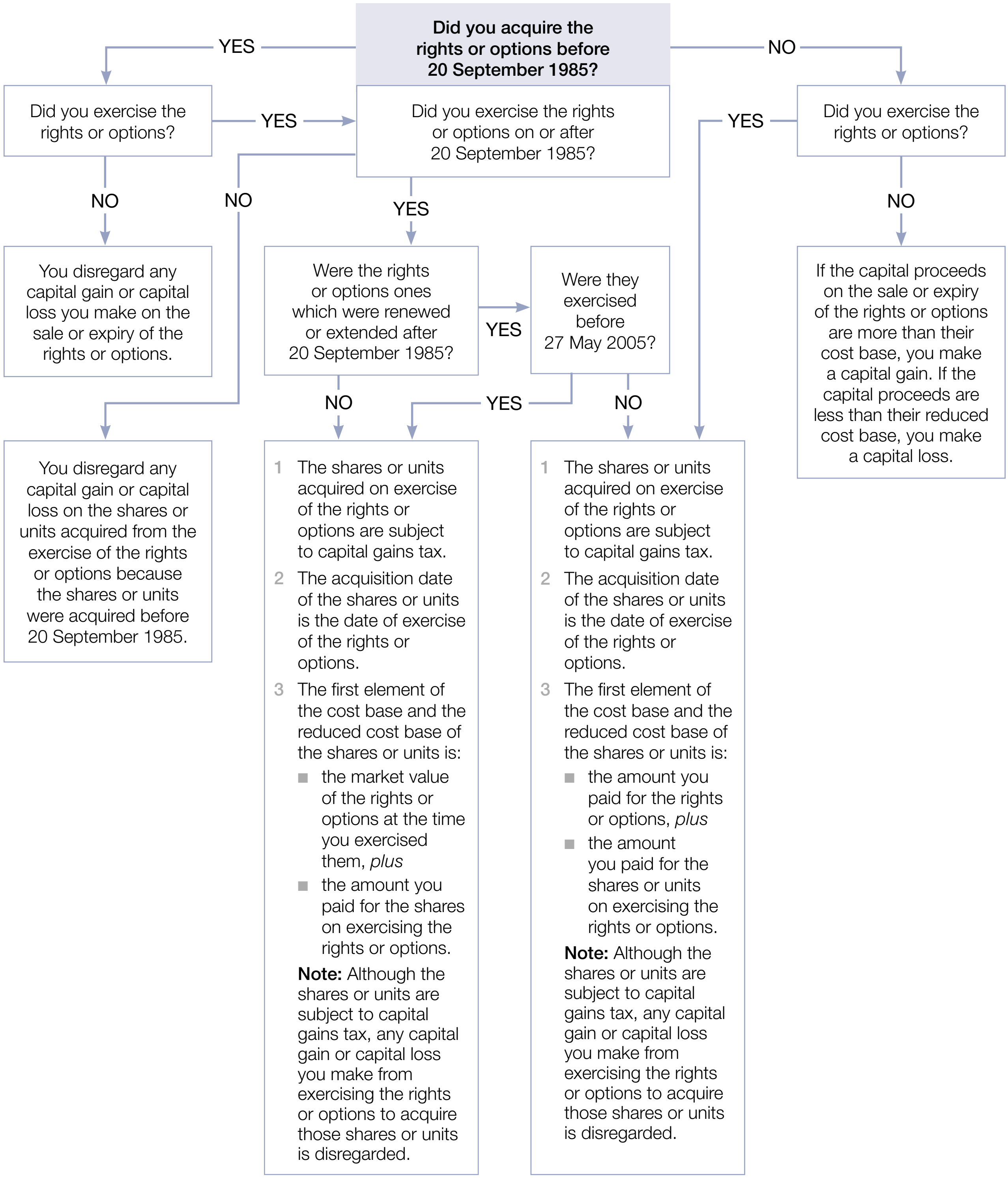
NO → If the capital proceeds on the sale or expiry of the rights or options are more than their cost base, you make a capital gain.

If the capital proceeds are less than their reduced cost base, you make a capital loss.

FLOWCHART 5 Treatment of rights or options to acquire shares or units:

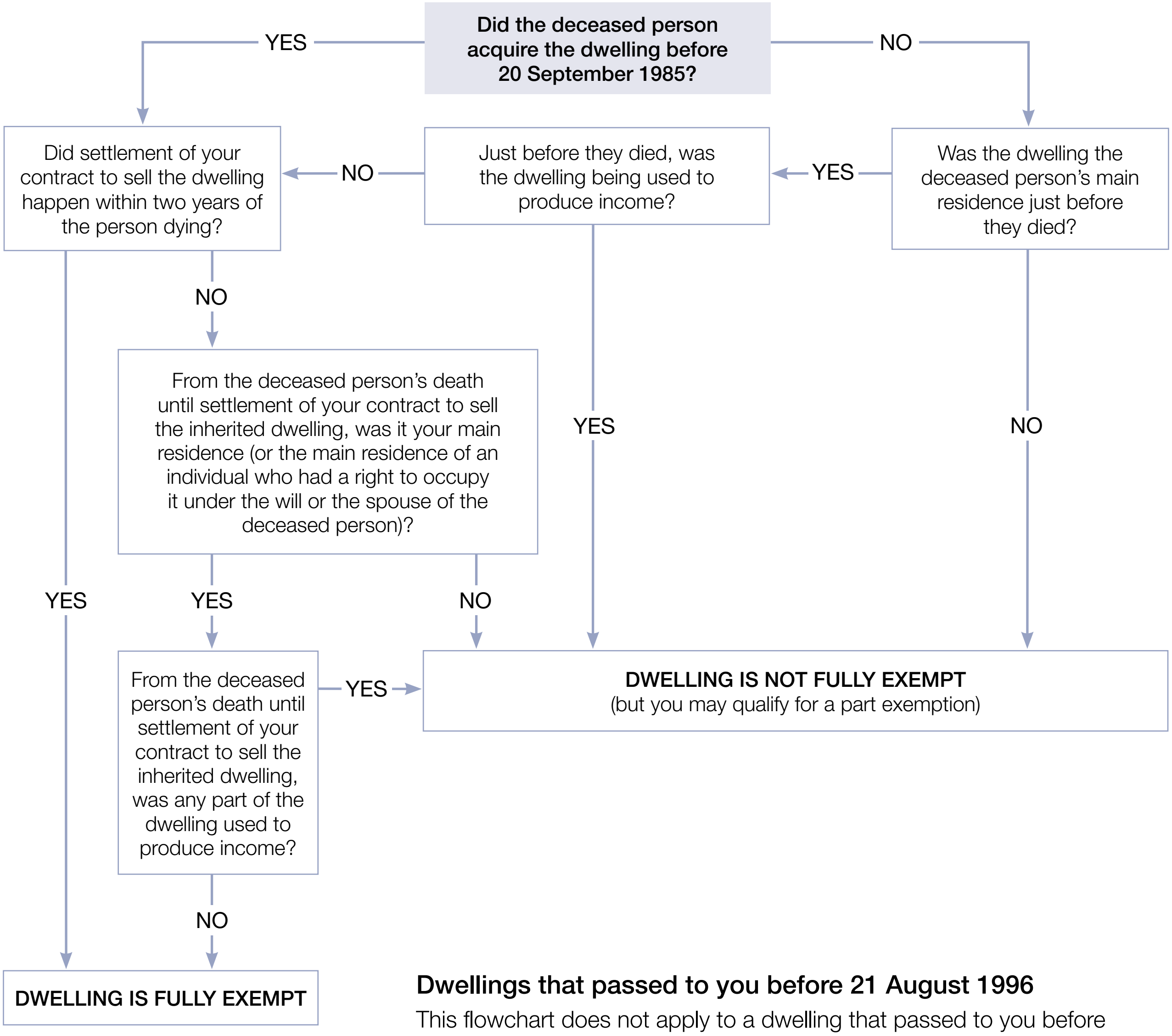
- you paid for and which were issued directly to you from the company (but not under an employee share scheme) or trust, or
- you acquired from an individual or entity that was not a shareholder or unit holder.

Note: This flowchart does not apply to rights or options for the issue of units by the grantor of the rights or options if they were exercised before 27 May 2005.



FLOWCHART 6 The capital gains tax (CGT) main residence exemption rules when you sell a dwelling you inherited.

Chapter 6 needs to be read with this flowchart.



Dwellings that passed to you before 21 August 1996

This flowchart does not apply to a dwelling that passed to you before 21 August 1996. Chapter 6 sets out the rules that apply in that situation.

Where the deceased person died before 20 September 1985

If the deceased person died before 20 September 1985, the dwelling is fully exempt when you sell it. However, if you made a major capital improvement to the dwelling on or after 20 September 1985 and have used it to produce assessable income it may be subject to CGT (see chapter 6).

APPENDIX 4 Some major share transactions

You can obtain information on key transactions involving major companies and other institutions from our website **www.ato.gov.au** These transactions include mergers, takeovers, demergers, demutualisations, returns of capital, share buy-backs, and declarations by liquidators and administrators that shares are worthless.

Go to the 'Individuals' menu and choose 'Capital gains tax' from the drop-down menu and you will find this information on the 'Capital gains tax essentials' page under 'Key events for Australian shareholders', for 2006–07 and earlier years.

Check the website for a list of events that may affect your 2007 tax return.

The table below contains information on some major transactions that have given rise to a CGT event for many people. Remember to take into account any capital gains or capital losses from these transactions on your tax return for the relevant income year. Also, make sure you record any changes to the cost base of your shares or units. Check the website for a more complete list of events in earlier years.

If you are affected by a demerger there is a demerger calculator at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers**

COMPANY	DETAILS OF TRANSACTION
Alinta Ltd	**Merger** In October 2006, Alinta Ltd merged with Australian Gas Light Company (AGL). Former Alinta Ltd shareholders transferred their Alinta Ltd shares to the New Alinta group in exchange for shares in New Alinta. Shareholders received one share in New Alinta for each former Alinta Ltd share exchanged. A CGT event happened as a result of the exchange of former Alinta Ltd shares for shares in New Alinta. However, shareholders can choose scrip for scrip rollover. See our fact sheet *Alinta Ltd merger with Australian Gas Light Company (AGL) – October 2006*. (AGL shareholders should refer to our fact sheet *Merger of AGL and Alinta Ltd – October 2006*) at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.
AMP Ltd	**Demutualisation** The acquisition cost for AMP Ltd shares was $10.43 per share and the acquisition date was 20 November 1997. **Demerger** In December 2003 the United Kingdom operations of AMP (referred to as 'HHG') were demerged from AMP. There were tax consequences from the demerger for shareholders in 2003–04 which are set out in our fact sheet *AMP Group demerger: How it affects Australian resident shareholders* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** (follow the link under 'View previous years' pages' then 'Special circumstances'). You can also work out the cost base of AMP and HHG shares after the demerger using the fact sheet or the AMP demerger calculator on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers** (follow the link under 'Advanced' then 'Calculators'). **2005 return of capital** On 16 June 2005, AMP made a return of capital to shareholders of $0.40 per share. Shareholders needed to reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of each share by $0.40. For each share that had a cost base of less than $0.40, the difference was a capital gain in 2004–05. See our fact sheet *AMP Limited (AMP): 2005 return of capital* on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** (follow the link under 'View previous years' pages' then 'Advanced' followed by 'Publications'). **2006 return of capital** On 19 June 2006, AMP made a return of capital to shareholders of $0.40 per share. Shareholders needed to reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of each share by $0.40. For each share that had a cost base of less than $0.40, the difference was a capital gain in 2005–06. See our fact sheet *AMP Limited (AMP): 2006 return of capital* on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.

COMPANY	DETAILS OF TRANSACTION
Aristocrat Leisure Ltd	**2005 return of capital** On 15 July 2005, Aristocrat made a return of capital to shareholders of $0.21 per share. Shareholders needed to reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of each share by $0.21. For each share that had a cost base of less than $0.21, the difference was a capital gain in 2005–06. See our fact sheet *Aristocrat Leisure Limited (Aristocrat): 2005 return of capital* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.
Australian Gas Light Company Ltd (AGL)	**Merger** In October 2006, Australian Gas Light Company (AGL) merged with Alinta Ltd. Under the merger, former AGL shareholders transferred each AGL share to the New Alinta group, in exchange for 0.5775 of a New Alinta ordinary share and one New Alinta converting share. Immediately after the AGL shareholders received the New Alinta converting shares, they were bought back by New Alinta. As consideration for the buy-back of those converting shares, shareholders received one AGL Energy ordinary share for each converting share bought back. A CGT event happened as a result of both the exchange of AGL shares-for-shares in New Alinta and the buy-back of New Alinta converting shares for AGL Energy shares. In both cases, most AGL shareholders are eligible for CGT concessions that mean they may not need to include anything in their 2006–07 tax return from this transaction. See our fact sheet *Merger of AGL and Alinta Ltd – October 2006* (Alinta shareholders should refer to our fact sheet *Alinta Ltd merger with Australian Gas Light Company (AGL) – October 2006*.) at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.
Aviva Corporation Ltd	**Demerger** In September 2004, NGM Resources Ltd (NGM) was demerged from Aviva Corporation Ltd (Aviva). The demerger involved a return of capital of $0.0012 per share, and a demerger dividend of approximately $0.002 per share in Aviva. This amount was compulsorily applied as a consideration for the acquisition of shares in NGM. Aviva shareholders were entitled to one NGM share for every 37 of their Aviva shares. The fact sheet *2004 Aviva Corporation Ltd demerger* and the demergers calculator on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers** (follow the link under 'Shareholder information') will help you work out the cost bases of your Aviva and NGM shares after the demerger.
BHP Billiton Ltd	**Demerger** In July 2002, BHP shareholders received one BHP Steel Ltd share for every five BHP Billiton shares held. In November 2003 BHP Steel Ltd changed its name to BlueScope Steel Ltd. BHP Billiton has advised that BHP Steel represented 5.063% of the market value of the group as a whole just after the demerger. Shareholders who received BHP Steel shares should use this percentage to apportion the sum of the cost bases of their post-CGT BHP Billiton shares between these shares and the BHP Steel shares they received in relation to those post-CGT BHP Billiton shares. The fact sheet *2002 BHP Billiton Group demerger* and the demergers calculator on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers** (follow the link under 'Shareholder information') will help you work out the cost bases of your BHP Billiton and BlueScope shares after the demerger. **2006 share buy-back** On 3 April 2006, BHP Billiton completed an off-market share buy-back. Shareholders who took part in the buy-back received $23.45 per share, which included a fully franked dividend of $21.35 per share. For CGT purposes, they are taken to have received $5.96 per share. The date the shares were sold under the buy-back was 3 April 2006. If the capital proceeds of $5.96 were more than the cost base of the share, the difference is a capital gain to the shareholder in 2005–06. If $5.96 was less than the share's reduced cost base, the difference is a capital loss. See our fact sheet *BHP Billiton 2006 off-market share buy-back* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.

COMPANY	DETAILS OF TRANSACTION
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	**Public share offer** The Commonwealth Bank public shares were acquired on 13 July 1996. For shareholders who use the indexation method in calculating their capital gain, they index their first and final instalments from 13 July 1996.
CSR Limited – Rinker Group Ltd	**Demerger** In April 2003, CSR shareholders received one Rinker share for every CSR share they held. CSR has advised that Rinker represented 75% of the market value of the group as a whole just after the demerger. Shareholders who received Rinker shares should use this percentage to apportion the sum of the cost bases of their post-CGT CSR shares between these shares and the Rinker shares they received in relation to those post-CGT CSR shares. The demergers calculator on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers** under the heading 'Advanced' then 'Calculators' will help you work out the cost bases of your RInker and CSR shares after the demerger. Also see our fact sheet in 'Shareholder information' under CSR Ltd demerger of Rinker Group, *Demergers: 2003 CSR demerger: impact on resident individual shareholders*. **2005 return of capital** On 4 August 2005, CSR made a return of capital to shareholders of $0.20 per share. Shareholders needed to reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of each share by $0.20. For each share that had a cost base of less than $0.20, the difference was a capital gain in 2005–06. See our fact sheet *CSR Limited (CSR): 2005 return of capital* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.
Mayne Group Ltd	**Demerger** On 30 November 2005 Mayne Group demerged Mayne Pharma and shareholders received a return of capital of $2.49 for every Mayne Group share they owned. These amounts were compulsorily applied as consideration for the acquisition of shares in Mayne Pharma. Shareholders received one Mayne Pharma Ltd share for every Mayne Group share they held. After the demerger Mayne Group Limited changed its name to Symbion Health Ltd. Mayne Group has advised that Mayne Pharma represented 44.217% of the market value of the group as a whole just after the demerger. Shareholders who received Mayne Pharma shares should use this percentage to apportion the sum of the cost bases of their post-CGT Mayne Group shares between these shares and the Mayne Pharma shares they received in relation to those post-CGT Mayne Group shares. The fact sheet *Demergers: 2005 Mayne Group Ltd (renamed Symbion Health Ltd) demerger* and the demergers calculator on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers** will help you work out the cost bases of your Mayne Group and Mayne Pharma shares after the demerger and to work out whether you have made a capital gain under the demerger.
Minotaur Resources Ltd	**Demerger and takeover** On 17 February 2005, Minotaur Resources Ltd (Minotaur) demerged Minotaur Exploration Ltd (MinEx) and shareholders received a return of capital of $0.3258 and a dividend for every Minotaur share they owned. These amounts were compulsorily applied as consideration for the acquisition of shares in MinEx. That is, shareholders did not receive a cash payment, instead these amounts were used to give them a MinEx share. For every Minotaur share owned, shareholders received one MinEx share. In conjunction with the demerger, Oxiana Ltd (Oxiana) and Minotaur shareholders agreed to a takeover of Minotaur. Under the takeover, Minotaur shareholders received 1.85 new Oxiana shares for each of their Minotaur shares. The fact sheet *Demergers: 2005 Minotaur Resources Ltd demerger* and the demergers calculator on our website at **www.ato.gov.au/demergers** (follow the link under 'Shareholder information') will help you to calculate the cost bases of your MinEx and Oxiana shares after the demerger and to work out whether you have made a capital gain under the demerger.

COMPANY	DETAILS OF TRANSACTION
Patrick Corporation Ltd	**Takeover** From 29 September 2005 to 25 May 2006, Toll Holdings Ltd made a takeover offer for Patrick shares. Patrick shareholders who accepted the offer received $3 cash plus 0.4 Toll shares for each Patrick share. Patrick shareholders who did not accept the offer before 7.00pm (Melbourne time) on 25 May 2006 had their shares compulsorily acquired on 1 July 2006 and received the same number of Toll shares and cash as the other shareholders. The disposal of your Patrick shares is a CGT event. You can choose a scrip-for-scrip rollover and disregard the capital gains on the disposal of your Patrick shares to the extent you received Toll shares (but not cash) for them. Shareholders who accepted Toll's offer, made a capital gain or capital loss in the 2005–06 year. Shareholders whose Patrick shares were compulsorily acquired made a capital gain or capital loss in the 2006–07 year. See our fact sheet *Patrick Corporation Limited takeover by Toll Holdings Limited* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Advanced' then 'Publications' to help you work out the tax consequences of the takeover.
Pivot Ltd	**Merger** Pivot Ltd changed its name to Incitec-Pivot Ltd in April 2003 and then merged with Incitec Fertilizers Ltd (IFL) on 1 June 2003. Shareholders of Pivot who acquired their shares before 20 September 1985 made a capital gain under CGT event K6 if their capital proceeds per share was more than $15.08 and they disposed of them after 28 July 2003. The capital gain is equal to 70% of the difference between the capital proceeds and $15.08. (No capital loss is available under CGT event K6.) See our fact sheet *Pivot merger with Incitec – CGT on sale of pre-CGT shares* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.
Promina Group Ltd	**2005 return of capital** On 20 June 2005 Promina Group Ltd made a return of capital to shareholders of $0.23 per share. Shareholders needed to reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of each share by $0.23. For each share that had a cost base of less than $0.23, the difference was a capital gain in 2004–05. See our fact sheet *Promina Group Ltd (Promina) 2005 return of capital* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** (follow the link under 'View previous years' pages' then 'Advanced' then 'Publications'). **2006 return of capital** On 16 June 2006 Promina Group Ltd made a return of capital to shareholders of $0.15 per share. Shareholders needed to reduce the cost base and reduced cost base of each share by $0.15. For each share that had a cost base of less than $0.15, the difference was a capital gain in 2005–06. See our fact sheet *Promina Group Ltd (Promina): 2006 return of capital* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.
St George Bank	**2006 share buy-back** On 21 February 2006, St George Bank completed an off-market share buy-back. Shareholders who took part in the buy-back received $25.69 per share, which included a fully franked dividend of $19.15 per share. For CGT purposes, they are taken to have received $10.59 per share as the capital component of the buy-back price. The date the shares were sold under the buy-back was 21 February 2006. If the capital proceeds of $10.59 per share were more than the cost base of the share, the difference is a capital gain to the shareholder in 2005–06. If $10.59 was less than the share's reduced cost base of each share, the difference is a capital loss. See our fact sheet *St George Bank: 2006 off-market share buy-back* at **www.ato.gov.au/CGT** under the heading 'Special circumstances'.

DEFINITIONS

ASSESSABLE INCOME

Assessable income is all the income you have received that should be included on your tax return. Generally, assessable income does not include non-assessable payments from a unit trust, including a managed fund.

BONUS SHARES

Bonus shares are additional shares a shareholder receives wholly or partly as a dividend. You may also be required to pay an amount to get them.

BONUS UNITS

Bonus units are additional units a unit holder receives from the trust. You may also be required to pay an amount to get them.

CALL ON SHARES

A company may sometimes issue a share at less than its par or face value and then makes a call to pay up part or all of the remaining outstanding balance.

CAPITAL GAIN

You may make a capital gain from a CGT event such as the sale of an asset. Generally, your capital gain is the difference between your asset's cost base (what you paid for it) and your capital proceeds (what you received for it). You can also make a capital gain if a managed fund or other unit trust distributes a capital gain to you.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Capital gains tax (CGT) refers to the income tax you pay on any net capital gain you make and include on your annual income tax return. For example, when you sell (or otherwise dispose of) an asset as part of a CGT event, you are subject to CGT.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

A capital improvement does not include a repair that is deductible for income tax purposes.

CAPITAL LOSS

Generally, you may make a capital loss as a result of a CGT event if you received less capital proceeds for an asset than its reduced cost base (what you paid for it).

CAPITAL PROCEEDS

Capital proceeds is the term used to describe the amount of money or the value of any property you receive or are entitled to receive as a result of a CGT event. For shares or units, capital proceeds may be:

- the amount you receive from the purchaser
- the value of shares (or units) you receive on a demerger
- the value of shares (or units) and the amount of cash you receive on a merger/takeover, or
- their market value if you give them away.

CGT ASSET

CGT assets include shares, units in a unit trust, collectables (such as jewellery), assets for personal use (such as furniture or a boat) and other assets (such as an investment property).

CGT-CONCESSION AMOUNTS

These amounts are the CGT discount component of any actual distribution from a managed fund.

CGT DISCOUNT

The CGT discount is the amount (or percentage) by which a capital gain may be reduced under the discount method (see **Discount method**).

CGT EVENT

A CGT event happens when a transaction takes place such as the sale of a CGT asset. The result is usually a capital gain or capital loss.

CONSOLIDATION RULES

Effective from 1 July 2002. Consolidation refers to taxing wholly owned groups as single entities, and enables assets to be transferred between members of a group without triggering capital gains or requiring cost base adjustments for membership interests. Subsidiary members are treated as part of the head company. Intra-group transactions are disregarded for income tax purposes.

CONVERTIBLE NOTE

A convertible note is another type of investment you can make in a company or unit trust. A convertible note earns interest on the amount you pay to acquire the note until the note's expiry date. On expiry of the note, you can either ask for the return of the money paid or convert that amount to acquire new shares or units.

COST BASE

The cost base of an asset is generally what it costs you. It is made up of five elements:

- money you paid or property you gave for the asset
- incidental costs of acquiring or selling it (for example, brokerage and stamp duty)
- costs of owning it (generally this will not apply to shares or units because you will usually have claimed or be entitled to claim these costs as tax deductions)
- costs associated with increasing or preserving its value or installing or moving it, and
- what it has cost you to preserve or defend your title or rights to it – for example, if you paid a call on shares.

You may need to reduce the cost base for a share or unit by the amount of any non-assessable payment you receive from the company or fund.

DEBT FORGIVENESS

A debt is forgiven if you are freed from the obligation to pay it. A commercial debt that is forgiven may reduce your capital loss, your cost base or your reduced cost base.

DEMERGER

A demerger involves the restructuring of a corporate or trust group by splitting its operations into two or more entities or groups. Under a demerger, the owners of the head entity of the group acquire a direct interest in an entity (demerged entity) that was formerly part of the group.

DEMERGER ROLLOVER

This may apply to CGT events that happened on or after 1 July 2002 to interests that you own in the head entity of a demerger group where a company or trust is demerged from the group. Generally, the head entity undertaking the demerger will advise owners whether demerger rollover is available but you should seek our advice if you are in any doubt. We may have provided advice in the form of a class ruling on a specific demerger, confirming that the rollover is available.

This rollover allows you to defer your CGT obligation until a later CGT event happens to your original or your new shares or units.

DEMUTUALISATION

A company demutualises when it changes its membership interests to shares. If you received shares as part of a demutualisation of an Australian insurance company (for example, AMP, IOOF or NRMA), you are not subject to CGT until you sell the shares or another CGT event happens.

Usually the company will advise you of your cost base for the shares you received. The company may give you the choice of keeping the shares they have given you or of selling them and giving you the capital proceeds.

DEPRECIATING ASSETS

A depreciating asset is an asset that has a limited effective life and can reasonably be expected to decline in value over the time it is used. Depreciating assets include items such as computers, tools, furniture and motor vehicles.

Land and items of trading stock are specifically excluded from the definition of depreciating asset, as are most intangible assets such as options, rights and goodwill.

DISCOUNT METHOD

The discount method is one of the ways to calculate your capital gain if:

- the CGT event happened after 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999
- you acquired the asset at least 12 months before the CGT event.

If you use the discount method, you do not index the cost base but you may be able to reduce your capital gain by the CGT discount. However, you must first reduce your capital gains by the amount of any capital losses made in the year and any unapplied net capital losses from earlier years. You discount any remaining capital gain.

If you acquired the asset before 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999, you may be able to choose either the discount method or the indexation method, whichever gives you the better result.

DISCOUNTED CAPITAL GAIN

A discounted capital gain is a capital gain that has been reduced by the CGT discount. If you received the discounted capital gain from a managed fund you will need to gross up the amount before you apply any capital losses and then the CGT discount.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLANS

Under these plans, shareholders can choose to have their dividend used to acquire additional shares in the company instead of receiving a cash payment. For CGT purposes, you are treated as if you received a cash dividend and then used it to buy additional shares. Each share (or parcel of shares) received in this way is treated as a separate asset when the shares are issued to you.

DWELLING

A dwelling is anything that is used wholly or mainly for residential accommodation. Examples of a dwelling are a home, an apartment, a strata title unit or a unit in a retirement village.

EMPLOYEE SHARE SCHEMES

If you acquired shares or rights at a discount under an employee share scheme and the scheme complies with the income tax rules for employee share schemes, you can choose when to include the amount of the discount in your assessable income on your tax return. There are special CGT rules relating to the calculation of the cost base of these shares or rights and, in some circumstances, you disregard a capital gain or capital loss you make.

GROSS UP

Grossing up applies to unit holders who are entitled to a share of the fund's income that includes a capital gain reduced by the CGT discount. In this case, you 'gross up' your capital gain by multiplying by two your share of any discounted capital gain you have received from the fund. You may also have to gross up a capital gain that was reduced by the small business 50% active asset reduction.

INCOME YEAR

An income year is the same as a financial year – a period of 12 months beginning on 1 July and ending on the next 30 June – and is the period covered by your tax return. (In particular circumstances, the Commissioner may allow a company or other entity to adopt another 12-month period).

INDEXATION FACTOR

The indexation factor is worked out based on the consumer price index (CPI) at appendix 2.

The indexation of the cost base of an asset is frozen as at 30 September 1999. For CGT events after that time, the indexation factor is the CPI for the September 1999 quarter (123.4), divided by the CPI for the quarter in which you incurred costs relating to the asset. The result is rounded to three decimal places.

INDEXATION METHOD

The indexation method is one of the ways to calculate your capital gain if you acquired a CGT asset before 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999. This method allows you to increase the cost base by applying an indexation factor (based on increases in the consumer price index up to September 1999).

You cannot use the indexation method for:

- CGT assets acquired after 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999, or
- expenditure relating to a CGT asset acquired after that date.

For CGT events after 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999 the discount method may give you the better result.

LEGAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

A legal personal representative can be either:

- the executor of a deceased estate (that is, a person appointed to wind up the estate in accordance with the will), or
- an administrator appointed to wind up the estate if the person does not leave a will.

LIC CAPITAL GAIN AMOUNT

This is an amount notionally included in a dividend from a listed investment company (LIC) which represents a capital gain made by that company. The amount is not included as a capital gain at item **17** on the tax return (supplementary section), or item **9** if you use the Tax return for retirees. See page 57 for an example and the instructions for dividend income for question 11 in *TaxPack 2007* (or question 8 if you use *Retirees TaxPack 2007*).

MAIN RESIDENCE

Your main residence is your home – that is, the dwelling you regard as your main place of residence and nominate as such for any CGT concessions dealing with the disposal of a main residence. See **Is the dwelling your main residence?** on page 68 for more information.

MAIN RESIDENCE EXEMPTION

Generally, you can ignore a capital gain or capital loss from a CGT event that happens to a dwelling that is your main residence (also referred to as 'your home'). You may make a capital gain or capital loss if you have used your home to produce income, if it was not your home for the full period you owned it or if the land around your home is more than 2 hectares.

MANAGED FUND

A managed fund is a unit trust. The types of managed funds available include cash management trusts, fixed interest trusts, mortgage trusts, property trusts, equity trusts, international trusts and diversified trusts.

MARKET VALUE SUBSTITUTION RULE FOR CAPITAL PROCEEDS

In some cases, if you receive nothing in exchange for a CGT asset (for example, if you give it away as a gift) you are taken to have received the market value of the asset at the time of the CGT event. You may also be taken to have received the market value if your capital proceeds are more or less than the market value of the CGT asset, and you and the purchaser were not dealing with each other at arm's length in connection with the event.

You are said to be dealing at arm's length with someone if each party acts independently and neither party exercises influence or control over the other in connection with the transaction. The law looks at not only the relationship between the parties but also the quality of the bargaining between them.

MARKET VALUE SUBSTITUTION RULE FOR COST BASE AND REDUCED COST BASE

In some cases, the general rules for calculating the cost base and reduced cost base have to be modified. For example, the market value may be substituted for the first element of the cost base and reduced cost base if:

- you did not incur expenditure to acquire the asset
- some or all of the expenditure you incurred cannot be valued, or
- you did not deal at arm's length with the previous owner in acquiring the asset.

NET CAPITAL GAIN

A net capital gain is the difference between your total capital gains for the year and the total of your capital losses for the year and unapplied net capital losses from earlier years, less any CGT discount and small business CGT concessions to which you are entitled.

NET CAPITAL LOSS

If your total capital losses for the year are more than your total capital gains, the difference is your net capital loss for the year. This loss can be carried forward and deducted from capital gains you make in later years. There is no time limit on how long you can carry forward a net capital loss.

Capital losses from collectables can only be used to reduce capital gains from collectables. If your total capital losses from collectables for the year are more than your total capital gains from collectables, you have a net capital loss from collectables for the year. This loss is carried forward and deducted from capital gains from collectables in later years. There is no time limit on how long you can carry forward a net capital loss from a collectable.

NON-ASSESSABLE PAYMENT

A non-assessable payment is a payment received from a company or fund that is not assessed as part of your income on your tax return.

This includes some distributions from unit trusts, managed funds and companies.

For more information see page 55.

'OTHER' METHOD

To calculate your capital gain using the 'other' method, you subtract your cost base from your capital proceeds. You must use this method for any shares or units you have bought and sold within 12 months (that is, when the indexation and discount methods do not apply).

OWNERSHIP INTEREST

You have an ownership interest if you own a dwelling or land and/or meet the conditions outlined in **What is an ownership interest** on page 67.

PRE-CGT

Acquired before 20 September 1985. Assets acquired before this date are generally exempt from CGT. An exception is if CGT event K6 applies.

PRIOR YEAR NET CAPITAL LOSSES

See **Unapplied net capital losses from earlier years**.

POST-CGT

Acquired on or after 20 September 1985.

REDUCED COST BASE

The reduced cost base is the amount you take into account when you are working out whether you have made a capital loss when a CGT event happens.

The reduced cost base may need to have amounts deducted from it such as non-assessable payments.

The reduced cost base does not include indexation or costs of owning the asset such as interest on monies borrowed to buy it.

ROLLOVER

A rollover allows a capital gain to be deferred or disregarded until a later CGT event happens.

SCRIP-FOR-SCRIP ROLLOVER

A scrip-for-scrip rollover can apply to CGT events that happened on or after 10 December 1999 in the case of a takeover or merger of a company or fund in which you have holdings. The company or fund would usually advise you if the rollover conditions have been satisfied.

This rollover allows you to defer your CGT obligation until a later CGT event happens to your shares or units.

You may only be eligible for partial rollover if you received shares (or units) plus cash for your original shares. In that case, if the information provided by the company or fund is not sufficient for you to calculate your capital gain, you may need to seek advice from us.

SHARE BUY-BACK

If you disposed of shares back to a company under a buy-back arrangement, you may have made a capital gain or capital loss.

Some of the buy-back price may have been treated as a dividend for tax purposes. The time you make the capital gain or capital loss will depend on the conditions of the particular buy-back offer.

SMALL BUSINESS CGT CONCESSIONS

There are four small business CGT concessions available if certain conditions are satisfied. They are, the:

- small business 15-year exemption
- small business 50% active asset reduction
- small business retirement exemption
- small business rollover.

These concessions apply to CGT events that happened after 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999. For information on these concessions, see the *Guide to capital gains tax concessions for small business*.

TAKEOVERS AND MERGERS

If a company in which you held shares was taken over or merged and you received new shares in the takeover or merged company, you may be entitled to a scrip-for-scrip rollover.

If the scrip-for-scrip conditions were not satisfied, your capital proceeds for your original shares will be the total of any cash and the market value of the new shares you received.

TAX-ADVANTAGED ENTITY

A tax-advantaged entity is a tax-exempt entity, or the trustee of:

- a complying superannuation fund
- a complying approved deposit fund, or
- a pooled superannuation fund.

TAX-DEFERRED AMOUNTS

These amounts include indexation allowed to a trust on its capital gains and accounting differences in income.

TAX-EXEMPTED AMOUNTS

These amounts are generally made up of exempt income and non-assessable non-exempt income of the trust, amounts on which the trust has already paid tax or income you had to repay to the trust. Tax-exempted amounts do not affect your cost base or your reduced cost base.

TAX-FREE AMOUNTS

These amounts arise where certain tax concessions allowed to the trust enable it to pay greater distributions to its beneficiaries.

UNAPPLIED NET CAPITAL LOSSES FROM EARLIER YEARS

This is the amount of net capital losses from earlier years remaining after you have deducted any capital gains made between the year(s) when the losses were made and the current year.

You use unapplied net capital losses from earlier years to reduce capital gains in the current year (after those capital gains have been reduced by any capital losses in the current year).

You can only use unapplied net capital losses from collectables from earlier years to reduce capital gains from collectables in the current and future years.

UNIT TRUST

A unit trust is a trust or fund that is divided into units representing capital and income entitlements. Units may be traded or redeemed (including the switching and transferring of units). A managed fund is a type of unit trust.

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PUBLICATIONS

To get any publication referred to in this guide:

- visit our website at **www.ato.gov.au/publications**
- phone our Publications Distribution Service on **1300 720 092**, or
- visit one of our shopfronts.

Publications relevant to this guide include:

- *Capital allowances schedule instructions 2007* (NAT 4089–6.2007)
- *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2007* (NAT 3423–6.2007)
- *Carrying on a business of share trading*
- *Choices you make under capital gains tax*
- *Company tax return 2007* (NAT 0656–6.2007)
- *Consolidation reference manual*
- *Division 7A – overview*
- *Draft Taxation Ruling TR 2004/D25 – Income tax: capital gains: meaning of the words 'absolutely entitled to a CGT asset as against the trustee of a trust' as used in Parts 3-1 and 3-3 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- *Employee share schemes – answers to frequently asked questions by employees*
- *Employee share schemes – rollover relief*
- *Foreign exchange (forex): acquisition of a CGT asset* (NAT 10557)
- *Foreign exchange (forex): acquisition of a CGT asset (election out of 12 month rule)* (NAT 10625)
- *Foreign exchange (forex): disposal of CGT asset denominated in foreign currency—incidental costs (election out of 12 month rule)* (NAT 10627)
- *Foreign exchange (forex): disposal price of CGT asset denominated in foreign currency* (NAT 10628)
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- *Fund income tax and regulatory return 2007* (NAT 0658–6.2007)
- *General value shifting regime: who it affects* (NAT 8933)
- *Guide to capital gains tax concessions for small business* (NAT 8384–06.2007)
- *Guide to depreciating assets 2007* (NAT 1996–6.2007)
- *Guide to the general value shifting regime* (NAT 8366)
- *Personal investors guide to capital gains tax 2007* (NAT 4152–6.2007)
- *Practice Statement Law Administration (General Administration) PS LA 2005/1 (GA) – Taxation of capital gains of a trust*
- *Practice Statement Law Administration (General Administration) PS LA 2006/1 (GA) – Calculating the cost base and reduced cost base of a CGT asset if a taxpayer does not have sufficient information to determine the amount of construction expenditure on the asset for the purpose of working out their entitlement to a deduction under Division 43 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- *Rental properties 2007* (NAT 1729–6.2007)
- *Shares and securities that become worthless*
- *Stapled securities and capital gains tax*
- *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2007* (NAT 2679–6.2007)
- *Tax return for retirees 2007* (NAT 2597–6.2007)
- *Taxation Determination TD 2004/3 – Income tax: capital gains tax: does an asset 'pass' to a beneficiary of a deceased estate under section 128-20 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 if the beneficiary becomes absolutely entitled to the asset as against the trustee of the estate?*
- *Taxation Determination TD 2005/33: Does expenditure – which is a non-capital cost of ownership of a CGT asset – form part of the cost base of the asset, if it is a tax benefit in connection with a scheme to which the general anti-avoidance rules in Part IVA of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 apply?*
- *Taxation Determination TD 2005/47 – Income tax: what do the words 'can deduct' mean in the context of those provisions in Division 110 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 which reduce the cost base or reduced cost base of a CGT asset by amounts you 'have deducted or can deduct', and is there a fixed point in time when this must be determined?*
- *Taxation Determination TD 2006/73 – Income tax: demergers: in reallocating the cost bases of ownership interests under a demerger, as required by subsection 125-80(2) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, is there more than one method that produces a reasonable apportionment?*
- *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 only for the record retention period prescribed under income tax law?*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 92/3 – Income tax: whether profits on isolated transactions are income*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 95/35 – Income tax: capital gains: treatment of compensation receipts*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2002/10 – Income tax: capital gains tax: assets register*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2004/18 – Income tax: capital gains: application of CGT event K6 (about pre-CGT shares and pre-CGT trust interests) in section 104-230 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2005/6 – Income tax: lease surrender receipts and payments*

- *Taxation Ruling TR 2005/9 – Income tax: record keeping – electronic records*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2005/15 – Income tax: tax consequences of financial contracts for differences*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2005/23: Income tax: Listed investment companies*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/4 – Income tax: capital gains: meaning of the words 'the beneficiaries and terms of both trusts are the same' in paragraphs 104-55(5)(b) and 104-60(5)(b) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/14 – Income tax: capital gains tax: consequences of creating life and remainder interests in property and of later events affecting those interests*
- *Trust tax return 2007* (NAT 0660–6.2007)
- *Venture capital tax concession: overview*
- *Worthless shares and financial instruments relating to a company*
- *You and your shares 2007* (NAT 2632–6.2007)
- Fact sheets for shareholders referred to in appendix 4 (for information on how to get these from our website, see appendix 4).

TEAR ALONG DOTTED LINE

CGT SUMMARY WORKSHEET FOR 2006–07 TAX RETURNS

This worksheet is for the use of individuals (including individual partners in partnership), companies, trusts and funds.

Complete only the parts or steps of this worksheet indicated for the taxpayer's type. For example, if you are an individual, complete only the parts or steps indicated to be completed by individuals.

PART A TOTAL CURRENT YEAR CAPITAL GAINS

Part A1: Current year capital gains from CGT assets and CGT events or a distribution from a trust that includes a capital gain (other than capital gains from collectables)

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS		
	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A	B	C	M	N	O
Real estate	D	E	F	P	Q	R
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	G	H	I	S	T	U
Subtotal current year capital gains	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at **A** to **I** and **M** to **U** in the table above to the corresponding labels in part A of the CGT schedule.

If you made any capital gains or capital losses from collectables, complete part A2 on the next page. Otherwise, go to part A3.

Part A2: Capital gains and capital losses from collectables

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Current year capital losses
CYCG and CYCL – from collectables	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**
Capital gains from collectables received as a distribution from a trust – grossed up at **C6** as required	**C5**	**C6**	**C7**	
Total CYCG from collectables	**C8**	**C9**	**C10**	

Step A2.1 Apply any current year capital losses from collectables

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Total CYCL from collectables applied
CYCL from collectables applied	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**1D**
CYCG from collectables after applying CYCL from collectables	**1E**	**1F**	**1G**	

In each column, the amount in the row **1A** to **1C** cannot exceed the amount in the row **C8** to **C10** in the table above.
The amount at **1D** cannot exceed the amount at **C4**.

Step A2.2 Apply any prior year net capital losses from collectables

PYNCL from collectables available	**2A**
Less any adjustment for commercial debts forgiven	**2B**
Remaining PYNCL from collectables available	**2C**

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Total PYNCL from collectables applied
PYNCL from collectables applied	**2D**	**2E**	**2F**	**2G**
CYCG from collectables after applying CYCL and PYNCL	**J**	**K**	**L**	

In applying the PYNCL from collectables, the amount in each column of row **2D** to **2F** cannot exceed the amount at step A2.1 in each column at row **1E** to **1G**. The amount at **2G** cannot exceed the amount at **2C**.

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG current year capital gain
CYCL current year capital losses
PYNCL prior year net capital losses

Part A3: Total current year capital gains

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS			
	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Total CYCG
Subtotal CYCG – from part A1	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	
CYCG from collectables after applying CYCL and PYNCL – from part A2	J	K	L				
Total current year capital gains	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	

Individual taxpayers: transfer the amount at '**Total CYCG**' to **H Total current year capital gains** item **17 (Capital gains)** on the *2007 tax return for individuals (supplementary section)* or item **9** if you use the Tax return for retirees.

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at **J**, **K** and **L** above to the corresponding labels in part A of the CGT schedule.

If you made current year capital losses – other than capital losses from collectables – complete part B. Otherwise, go to part D.

PART B CURRENT YEAR CAPITAL LOSSES FROM CGT ASSETS AND CGT EVENTS, OTHER THAN CAPITAL LOSSES FROM COLLECTABLES

	Current year capital losses
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A
Real estate	B
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	C
Total CYCL	D

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG current year capital gain
CYCL current year capital losses
PYNCL prior year net capital losses

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** to the corresponding labels in part B of the CGT schedule.

NOTE

There is no part C to this worksheet.

PART D APPLYING CAPITAL LOSSES AGAINST CURRENT YEAR CAPITAL GAINS

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS		
	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method
Total CYCG from part A3	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12

If you had current year capital losses at **D** in part B, complete step D1. Otherwise, go to step D2.

Step D1 Apply current year capital losses against total current year capital gains written at rows A7 to A12 above

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS			
	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Total CYCL applied
Current year capital losses applied	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	H
CYCG after applying CYCL	3G	3H	3I	3J	3K	3L	

In applying the current year capital losses, the amount in each column in row **3A** to **3F** cannot exceed the amount in row **A7** to **A12**.

The amount at **H** cannot exceed the amount at **D** in part B.

If you need to complete a CGT schedule:

Add the amounts at columns **3A** and **3D** above and transfer the total to **E** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Add the amounts at columns **3B** and **3E** above and transfer the total to **F** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Add the amounts at columns **3C** and **3F** above and transfer the total to **G** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Transfer the **Total CYCL applied** amount at **H** to **H** in part D of the CGT schedule.

If you have prior year net capital losses go to step D2. Otherwise, for individuals, trusts and funds go to part E. For companies, go to step D3.

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG current year capital gain
CYCL current year capital losses
PYNCL prior year net capital losses

Step D2 Apply any prior year net capital losses, other than those from collectables, against current year capital gains remaining after step D1

PYNCL available	**4A**
Less any adjustment for commercial debts forgiven	**4B**
Remaining PYNCL available	**4C**

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS			
	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Total PYNCL applied
PYNCL applied	**4D**	**4E**	**4F**	**4G**	**4H**	**4I**	**L**
CYCG after applying CYCL and PYNCL	**4J**	**4K**	**4L**	**4M**	**4N**	**4O**	

In applying the PYNCL, the amount in each column of row **4D** to **4I** cannot exceed the amount at step D1 in each column in row **3G** to **3L**.

The amount at **L** cannot exceed the amount at **4C**.

If you need to complete a CGT schedule:

Add the amounts at columns **4D** and **4G** above and transfer the total to **I** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Add the amounts at columns **4E** and **4H** above and transfer the total to **J** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Add the amounts at columns **4F** and **4I** above and transfer the total to **K** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Transfer the **Total PYNCL applied** amount at **L** to **L** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Companies go to step D3. Individuals, trusts and funds go to part E.

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG current year capital gain
CYCL current year capital losses
PYNCL prior year net capital losses

Step D3 Companies only – Apply any capital losses transferred in

If the company had any capital losses transferred in from other eligible group companies (see page 110), complete step D3. Otherwise, go to part E.

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS			
	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Capital gains – 'other' method	Total capital losses transferred in
PYNCL applied	**5A**	**5B**	**5C**	**5D**	**5E**	**5F**	**P**

In applying capital losses transferred in, the amounts at labels in each column of row **5A** to **5F** cannot exceed the amounts in each column at step D2, row **4J** to **4O**.

The amount at **P** cannot exceed remaining CYCG (after deducting CYCL and PYNCL).

If the company needs to complete a CGT schedule:

Add the amounts at columns **5A** and **5D** at step D3 above and transfer the total to **M** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Add the amounts at columns **5B** and **5E** at step D3 above and transfer the total to **N** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Add the amounts at columns **5C** and **5F** at step D3 above and transfer the total to **O** in part D of the CGT schedule.

Transfer the **Total capital losses transferred in** amount at **P** in step D3 to **P** in part D of the CGT schedule.

PART E CURRENT YEAR CAPITAL GAINS (CYCG) AFTER APPLYING CAPITAL LOSSES

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS		
	Capital gains – indexation method	**Capital gains – discount method**	**Capital gains – 'other' method**	**Capital gains – indexation method**	**Capital gains – discount method**	**Capital gains – 'other' method**
CYCG after applying CYCL, PYNCL and capital losses transferred in	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** and **F** to the corresponding labels in part E of the CGT schedule.

PART F CGT DISCOUNT ON CAPITAL GAINS

To be completed by individuals, trusts and funds only. Companies go to part G.

Calculate the CGT discount applicable to the capital gains at **B** and **E** in part E by applying the discount percentage – 50% for individuals and trusts and 33⅓% for complying superannuation entities (fund tax return). Write the amount of the discount at **J** and **K** respectively, then deduct the discount amounts at **J** and **K** from the amounts at **B** and **E** respectively in part E. Transfer the amounts at **A**, **C**, **D** and **F** in part E to **6A**, **6C**, **6D** and **6F** respectively.

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG current year capital gain
CYCL current year capital losses
PYNCL prior year net capital losses

	NON-ACTIVE ASSETS			ACTIVE ASSETS		
	Capital gains – indexation method	**Capital gains – discount method**	**Capital gains – 'other' method**	**Capital gains – indexation method**	**Capital gains – discount method**	**Capital gains – 'other' method**
Discount amount		**J**			**K**	
CYCG after capital losses and discount	(A above) **6A**	(B above – J) **6B**	(C above) **6C**	(D above) **6D**	(E above – K) **6E**	(F above) **6F**

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at **J** and **K** to the corresponding labels in part F of the CGT schedule.

PART G CGT SMALL BUSINESS CONCESSIONS

This part does not include the small business 15-year exemption—this is shown separately at part K of the CGT schedule (if a schedule is required). Part G to be completed by individuals, companies, trusts and funds (where appropriate).

Apply one or more of the concessions to which you are entitled—small business 50% active asset reduction, small business retirement exemption, small business active asset rollover or any combination of these concessions to which you are entitled.

	ACTIVE ASSETS			
	Capital gains – indexation method	**Capital gains – discount method**	**Capital gains – 'other' method**	
SBAAR	**L**	**M**	**N**	**Total CGT small business concessions**
SBRE	**O**	**P**	**Q**	
SBRO	**R**	**S**	**T**	
Totals CGT small business concessions	**7A**	**7B**	**7C**	**7D**

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG	current year capital gain
CYCL	current year capital losses
PYNCL	prior year net capital losse
SBAAR	small business 50% active asset reduction
SBRE	small business retirement exemption
SBRO	small business active asset rollover
UNCL	unapplied net capital losses

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at rows **L** to **N**, **O** to **Q** and **R** to **T** to the corresponding labels in part G of the CGT schedule.

PART H NET CAPITAL GAIN CALCULATION

For individuals, trusts and funds, add up the current year capital gains at **6A**, **6B**, **6C**, **6D**, **6E** and **6F** in part F and deduct the total CGT small business concessions at **7D** in part G (where appropriate).

For companies, add up the current year capital gains at **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** and **F** in part E and deduct the total CGT small business concessions at **7D** in part G. Write the result at **G**.

Net capital gain	**G**

If you do not need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amount at **G** to **A** **Net capital gain**, item **17** on your tax return (supplementary section), or item **9** if you use the Tax return for retirees.

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amount at **G** to **G** in part H of the CGT schedule.

PART I UNAPPLIED NET CAPITAL LOSSES CARRIED FORWARD TO LATER INCOME YEARS

UNCL from collectables	**H**
UNCL from other CGT assets	**I**
UNCL carried forward to later income years	**V** (H + I)

Transfer the amount at **V** to **V** **Net capital losses carried forward to later income years** on your tax return (supplementary section).

If you need to complete a CGT schedule, transfer the amounts at **H** and **I** to the corresponding labels in part I of the CGT schedule.

ABBREVIATIONS

CYCG current year capital gain
CYCL current year capital losses
PYNCL prior year net capital losse
SBAAR small business 50% active asset reduction
SBRE small business retirement exemption
SBRO small business active asset rollover
UNCL unapplied net capital losses

TEAR ALONG DOTTED LINE

CAPITAL GAIN OR CAPITAL LOSS WORKSHEET

This worksheet helps you calculate a capital gain for each CGT asset or any other CGT event[1] using the indexation method[2], the discount method[3] and/or the 'other' method. It also helps you calculate a capital loss.

CGT asset type or CGT event

Shares and units (in unit trusts) ☐
Real estate ☐
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events[4] ☐
Collectables[5] ☐

Description of CGT asset or CGT event

Date of acquisition | **Date of CGT event**

ELEMENTS OF THE COST BASE OR REDUCED COST BASE	1 Amount	2 Amounts to be deducted for cost base[9]	3 Cost base (1 – 2)	4 Amounts to be deducted for reduced cost base[9]	5 Reduced cost base (1 – 4)	6 Indexation factor[10]	7 Cost base indexed (3 × 6)
Acquisition or purchase cost of the CGT asset[6]							
Incidental costs to acquire the CGT asset							
Incidental costs that relate to the CGT event[7]							
Costs of owning the CGT asset[8]							
Capital expenditure to increase or preserve the asset's value or to install or move it							
Capital costs to establish, preserve or defend title to, or a right over, the CGT asset							
	Cost base unindexed		$				
			Reduced cost base		$		
					Cost base indexed		$

CAPITAL GAIN CALCULATION

Indexation method		Discount method		'Other' method (CGT asset held less than 12 months)	
Capital proceeds[11]	$	Capital proceeds[11]	$	Capital proceeds[11]	$
less: cost base indexed	$	*less:* cost base unindexed	$	*less:* cost base unindexed	$
Capital gain (a)	$	**Capital gain (b)***	$	**Capital gain**	$

* In choosing between capital gain **(a)** or **(b)**, remember that the CGT discount will not apply to **(a)** but it will reduce the amount of capital gain remaining after capital losses are deducted from **(b)**.

Transfer the capital gain to part A1 of the *CGT summary worksheet*, except for a capital gain from collectables which is transferred to part A2 of that worksheet.

FOOTNOTES
See the back of this worksheet.

CAPITAL LOSS CALCULATION

Capital loss	
Reduced cost base	$
less: capital proceeds[11]	$
Capital loss[12]	$

Transfer the capital loss to part B of the *CGT summary worksheet*, except for a capital loss from collectables which is transferred to part A2 of that worksheet.

1 CGT event

You make a capital gain or capital loss if certain events or transactions (called CGT events) happen. Most commonly, CGT events happen to a CGT asset (for example, the disposal of a CGT asset) but some CGT events can happen without involving a CGT asset. For more information about CGT events, see the *Guide to capital gains tax 2007*.

2 Indexation method*

For CGT assets acquired before 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999, the indexation of the cost base of an asset is frozen as at 30 September 1999. Individuals, trusts and superannuation entities can choose to use either the cost base indexed, frozen as at 30 September 1999, or the CGT discount.

3 Discount method*

If a CGT event happens to a CGT asset after 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999 and you acquired the asset at least 12 months before the CGT event, you may be entitled to discount the capital gain after applying capital losses. The discount percentage for an individual or trust is 50% and for a complying superannuation entity it is 33⅓%. Companies (other than those life insurance companies and friendly societies which carry on life insurance business that are entitled to the CGT discount in respect of their complying superannuation business) are not eligible for the CGT discount. You apply current year capital losses and then unapplied net capital losses from earlier years against current year capital gains before applying the CGT discount. If any capital gains qualify for the CGT small business concessions, you then apply those concessions to each capital gain.

4 Other CGT assets and any other CGT events

This category is for a capital gain or capital loss made from a CGT asset or any other CGT event that is not from shares and units (in unit trusts), real estate or a collectable. You include capital gains from personal use assets here. If you acquired a personal use asset for $10,000 or less, you disregard any capital gain. You disregard capital losses from personal use assets.

Note: There are special rules that apply when working out a capital gain or capital loss for a depreciating asset. A capital gain or capital loss will only arise to the extent that you use a depreciating asset for a non-taxable purpose (for example, used privately). You calculate the gain or loss having regard to concepts used in the uniform capital allowance provisions. Those provisions also treat as income or allow as a deduction any gain or loss from a depreciating asset to the extent that you use it for a taxable purpose.

5 Collectables

If you acquired a collectable – for example, jewellery or an antique – for $500 or less, you disregard any capital gain or capital loss. You can only use capital losses from collectables to offset capital gains from collectables.

6 Acquisition or purchase cost

This is money you paid, property you gave or you are required to pay or give to acquire a CGT asset. The market value of any property you gave, or are required to give, is worked out at the time of acquisition. Modifications and special rules may apply to this element of the cost base – for example, the market value substitution rule.

7 Incidental costs that relate to a CGT event

This includes the incidental costs of disposal of a CGT asset or, if there is no disposal of a CGT asset, those incidental costs that relate to the CGT event.

8 Costs of owning the asset

Costs of owning the asset include interest on borrowed money, rates and land tax, and the costs of repairing or maintaining the CGT asset. You include them in the cost base provided you acquired the CGT asset after 20 August 1991. These costs cannot be indexed or used to work out a capital loss. You do not include non-capital costs of owning the asset in the cost base of collectables or personal use assets.

9 Cost base and reduced cost base

For the cost base, exclude all expenditure recouped or that has been deducted or can be deducted on assets acquired after 7.30pm (by legal time in the ACT) on 13 May 1997. For assets acquired before this time, exclude all expenditure recouped, or in respect of incidental costs and costs of owning, that have been claimed or can be claimed as a tax deduction. In some cases, cost base reductions are made before indexing (for example, recouped expenditure) and in others, after indexing (for example, capital works deductions). For the reduced cost base, exclude any expenditure recouped, that has been deducted, can be deducted or is a cost of owning. Indexation does not apply to the reduced cost base.

10 Indexation factor

Indexation is not relevant to:

- expenditure incurred after 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999 relating to a CGT asset acquired before that time, or
- expenditure relating to a CGT asset acquired after that time.

The cost base includes indexation, frozen as at 30 September 1999, only if you acquired the CGT asset at or before 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999 and have owned it for at least 12 months. There are some exceptions – for example, rollovers and assets inherited from a deceased estate. Indexation is not available for costs of owning the asset and it is not relevant to the reduced cost base. The indexation factor is an amount equal to the consumer price index (CPI) for the quarter of the year in which the CGT event happened to the asset, divided by the CPI for the quarter of the year in which you incurred the expenditure included in any of the cost base elements (except the third element – costs of owning). A list of CPI is at appendix 2.

11 Capital proceeds

This is money and the market value of any property that you have received (or are entitled to receive), in respect of the CGT event happening. Modifications and special rules may apply to change the capital proceeds for certain CGT events. If the capital proceeds are greater than the cost base, you make a capital gain. If the capital proceeds are less than the reduced cost base, you make a capital loss. If the capital proceeds are between the cost base, or if applicable the indexed cost base, and the reduced cost base, you make neither a capital gain nor a capital loss.

12 Capital losses

You can only use capital losses from collectables to offset capital gains from collectables. You disregard capital losses from personal use assets. You cannot deduct net capital losses from your assessable income. If you became a bankrupt during the year, you disregard unapplied net capital losses from earlier years.

* **Note:** For CGT assets acquired before 11.45am (by legal time in the ACT) on 21 September 1999, you have the option of choosing the CGT discount or calculating the capital gain using indexation frozen as at 30 September 1999. Calculate your capital gain under each option to determine the best result in your particular circumstances.

Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2007

Use in conjunction with company, trust or fund income tax return. For instructions on how to complete this schedule refer to the publication *Guide to capital gains tax*.

Print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only. Do not use correction fluid or tape. Print one letter or number in each box.

34230607

Tax file number (TFN)

Taxpayer's name

Australian business number (ABN)

Signature as prescribed in tax return

Part A Capital gains from CGT assets and CGT events

Non-active assets

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Other capital gains
Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A .00	B .00	C .00
Real estate	D .00	E .00	F .00
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	G .00	H .00	I .00
Collectables	J .00	K .00	L .00

Active assets

Shares and units (in unit trusts)	M .00	N .00	O .00
Real estate	P .00	Q .00	R .00
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	S .00	T .00	U .00
	Add amounts at A to S above and write the total at V below.	Add amounts at B to T above and write the total at W below.	Add amounts at C to U above and write the total at X below.
Total current year capital gains (CYCG)	V .00	W .00	X .00 F

Part B Current year capital losses (CYCL) from CGT assets and CGT events – other than capital losses from collectables

Shares and units (in unit trusts)	A	.00
Real estate	B	.00
Other CGT assets and any other CGT events	C	.00
	Add amounts at A to C above and write the total at D below.	
Total current year capital losses (CYCL)	D	.00

Part D Applying capital losses against current year capital gains

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Other capital gains
Current year capital losses applied	E .00	F .00	G .00
Prior year net capital losses applied	I .00	J .00	K .00
Capital losses transferred in applied	M .00	N .00	O .00
	Add amounts at E to M above and write the total at Q below.	Add amounts at F to N above and write the total at R below.	Add amounts at G to O above and write the total at S below.
Total capital losses applied	Q .00	R .00	S .00

	Current year capital losses applied	Prior year net capital losses applied	Capital losses transferred in applied
			Use P only for transfers from or to a foreign bank branch or permanent establishment of foreign financial entity.
	Add amounts at E, F and G above and write the total at H below.	Add amounts at I, J and K above and write the total at L below.	Add amounts at M, N and O above and write the total at P below.
Total capital losses applied	H .00	L .00	P .00 F

Part E Current year capital gains (CYCG) after applying capital losses

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Other capital gains
Non-active assets	A .00	B .00	C .00
Active assets	D .00	E .00	F .00
	Add amounts at A and D above and write the total at G below.	Add amounts at B and E above and write the total at H below.	Add amounts at C and F above and write the total at I below.
Totals – CYCG after applying capital losses	G .00	H .00	I .00

Part F Applying the CGT discount on capital gains

Capital gains – discount method

From non-active assets **J** ,   ,   ,   .00

From active assets **K** ,   ,   ,   .00

Part G Applying the CGT concessions for small business

	Capital gains – indexation method	Capital gains – discount method	Other capital gains
Small business active asset reduction	**L** , , .00	**M** , , .00	**N** , , .00
Small business retirement exemption	**O** , , .00	**P** , , .00	**Q** , , .00
Small business rollover	**R** , , .00	**S** , , .00	**T** , , .00

F

Part H Calculating net capital gain

Totals – CGT discount and small business concessions

Add amounts at **L** to **R** above and write the total at **A** below.

A ,   ,   ,   .00

Deduct the amount at **A** above from the amount at **G** in part E on page 2 and write the result at **D** below.

D ,   ,   ,   .00

Add amounts at **J** to **S** above and write the total at **B** below.

B ,   ,   ,   .00

Deduct the amount at **B** above from the amount at **H** in part E on page 2 and write the result at **E** below.

E ,   ,   ,   .00

Add amounts at **N** to **T** above and write the total at **C** below.

C ,   ,   ,   .00

Deduct the amount at **C** above from the amount at **I** in part E on page 2 and write the result at **F** below.

F ,   ,   ,   .00

Net capital gain (D + E + F) **G** ,   ,   ,   .00 Transfer the amount at **G** to **A** on your tax return.

Part I Unapplied net capital losses (UNCL) carried forward to later income years

UNCL from collectables **H** ,   ,   .00

UNCL from all other CGT assets and CGT events **I** ,   ,   ,   .00

Add amounts at **H** and **I** and write the total at **V** on your tax return.

Part J Small business 15-year exemption

Exempt capital gains **J** ,   ,   .00

CGT asset or CGT event code **K**

F

Part K Scrip-for-scrip rollover for exchanging taxpayer

Rollover chosen? **A** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Original interests cost base **B** ,   ,   ,   .00

Replacement interests market value **C** ,   ,   ,   .00

Cash and other considerations **D** ,   ,   ,   .00

TEAR ALONG DOTTED LINE

Part L Scrip-for-scrip rollover for acquiring entity – *to be completed by companies and trusts only*

Acquiring entity **E** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Number of original entities **F** ☐☐☐

Taxpayer TFN of original entity **G** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Number of shares/units etc issued **H** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Number of options/rights etc issued **I** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Amount of other considerations **J** ☐☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐.00

First element of cost base of interests acquired **K** ☐☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐.00

Joint choice for rollover **L** **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box

Cost base – significant common stakeholder interests acquired **M** ☐☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐.00

Part M Did you have an employee share scheme in place at any time during the year? – *to be completed by companies only*

N **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Part N Same majority underlying ownership and pre-CGT assets – Division 149 – *to be completed by companies only*

O **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

F

MORE INFORMATION

INTERNET

- For general tax information and comprehensive information about deductions, visit **www.ato.gov.au**

INFOLINES

We can offer a more personalised service if you provide a tax file number (TFN).

- **Personal tax** **13 28 61**
  Individual income tax and general personal tax enquiries, including capital gains tax
- **Business** **13 28 66**
  General business tax enquiries including capital gains tax, GST rulings, Australian business number (ABN), pay as you go (PAYG) instalments, business deductions, activity statements (including lodgment and payment), accounts and business registration (including ABN and TFN), dividend and royalty withholding tax
- **Superannuation** **13 10 20**
- **Fax** **13 28 60**
  Get information faxed to you about individual taxes – phone **13 28 60** and follow the instructions.

OTHER SERVICES

- **Translating and Interpreting Service** **13 14 50**
  If you do not speak English well and want to talk to a tax officer, phone the Translating and Interpreting Service for help with your call.
- **Hearing or speech impairment**
  If you are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment, you can phone the Tax Office through the **National Relay Service**:
  - If you are a TTY or modem user, phone **13 36 77** and ask for the number you want. For 1800 free call numbers, phone **1800 555 677** and ask for the number you want.
  - If you are voice-only (speak and listen) user, phone **1300 555 727** and ask for the number you want. For 1800 free call numbers, phone **1800 555 727** and ask for the number you want.

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