



Research and development incentive schedule instructions 2013

To help you claim a research and development (R&D) tax offset in the Company tax return 2013.

31 July 2017

These instructions are to help you claim a research and development (R&D) tax offset in the *Company tax return 2013* (NAT 0656).

When we refer to 'you' in these instructions, we are referring to the person responsible for completing the **Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013** (NAT 73794). This publication is not a guide to income tax law. If you feel this publication does not fully cover your circumstances, get help from the ATO or a recognised tax adviser.

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Introduction



Before you complete the Research and development tax incentive schedule



Completing the Research and development tax incentive schedule



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Introduction

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These instructions will help you complete the **Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013**. This in turn will help you complete the items for the research and development (R&D) tax offset at item **21** of the **Company tax return 2013 (NAT 0656)**. For more information about the R&D tax incentive, you can go to ato.gov.au/randdtaxincentive

An online calculator is also available to help you complete the *Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013*. You can print a copy of the schedule when you have finished using the calculator. This schedule will be accepted for lodgment with an original tax return or an amendment request.

What's new?

An additional label has been added to Part D of the **Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013** to record R&D expenditure incurred to associates in the previous income year that has not yet

been paid or claimed. These instructions have been updated to reflect the change.

The item for the Research and development tax incentive in the *Company tax return 2013* has changed to item **21** (formerly item **22**). In addition, two new labels have been included at this item:

- B Non-refundable R&D tax offset carried forward from a previous year
- W Feedstock adjustment - additional assessable income.

For more information about these new labels, see the *Company tax return instructions 2013* (NAT 0669).

Who must complete a Research and development tax incentive schedule?

You must complete and lodge a *Research and development incentive schedule 2013* if you make a claim at item **21** on your *Company tax return 2013* for an R&D tax offset under the R&D tax incentive, that is, Division 355 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997).

If you have a feedstock adjustment (additional assessable income) but are not claiming an R&D tax offset in this year of income, you do not need to complete the *Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013*. You will still need to work out your feedstock adjustment and include it at **W** item **21** and **B** item **7** on the *Company tax return 2013*. See [Part B](#) of these instructions for information about how you work out your feedstock adjustment.

Who can claim the R&D tax incentive?

You may be entitled to claim the R&D tax incentive in your *Company tax return 2013* if you are an R&D entity that has registered its R&D activities with Innovation Australia through the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science for 2012–13.

Only R&D entities can register R&D activities and claim the R&D tax offset. You are an eligible R&D entity if you are a corporation that is:

- incorporated under an Australian law, or
- incorporated under foreign law but an Australian resident for income tax purposes, or
- incorporated under foreign law, and

- a resident of a country with which Australia has a comprehensive double tax agreement which includes a definition of 'permanent establishment', and
- which carries on business in Australia through a permanent establishment as defined in the double tax agreement
- to the extent that you carry on business through that permanent establishment.

You are not eligible for the R&D tax incentive if you are either:

- an individual
- a corporate limited partnership
- an exempt entity (because your entire income is exempt from income tax).

Trusts are not generally eligible R&D entities. The exception is a body corporate in the capacity of trustee for a public trading trust.

You must register before you make a claim for the R&D tax incentive on the company's tax return. You must lodge an application for registration of the activities with Innovation Australia within 10 months of the end of your income year. For example, if your income year ends on the 30 June, then you must register with Innovation Australia by 30 April of the following year.

See also:

- Who can claim

Who are the R&D activities conducted for?

Generally, an R&D entity is only entitled to a tax offset if the R&D activities were conducted for one of the entities below:

- the R&D entity itself
- a foreign corporation that is
 - connected with, or an affiliate of, the R&D entity (or the R&D entity is an affiliate of the foreign resident)
 - a resident of a country with which Australia has a comprehensive double tax agreement.

R&D activities that are conducted for a foreign corporation must be conducted under a written agreement meeting certain conditions between the R&D entity and the foreign corporation.

Additionally, if the R&D entity is a foreign corporation carrying on business through a permanent establishment in Australia, it may be entitled to an R&D tax offset if the R&D activities are conducted for the foreign corporation (and not for the permanent establishment in Australia).


See also:

- For whom are the R&D activities conducted?

Who administers the R&D tax incentive?

The R&D tax incentive is jointly administered by the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

For information about how to register for the R&D tax incentive and about what R&D activities qualify for the incentive:

- go to business.gov.au/grants-and-programs/research-and-development-tax-incentive 
- phone the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science on **13 28 46**.

For information about what amounts are eligible for the R&D tax incentive and how to claim:

- go to ato.gov.au/randdtaxincentive
- phone us on **13 28 66**.

Find out about:

- [Before you complete the Research and development tax incentive schedule](#)
- [Completing the Research and development tax incentive schedule](#)

Before you complete the Research and development tax incentive schedule

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Before you start to fill in the schedule, you will need to make certain calculations and complete certain parts of the *Company tax return 2013*.

The following labels on the *Company tax return 2013* relate to the R&D tax incentive:

- at page 5 item 7 Reconciliation to taxable income or loss
 - D Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax incentive

- at page 9 item 21 Research and development tax incentive
 - A Non-refundable R&D tax offset
 - B Non refundable R&D tax offset carried forward from previous year
 - C Non-refundable R&D tax offset to be utilised in current year
 - D Non-refundable R&D tax offset to be carried forward
 - U Refundable R&D tax offset
 - W Feedstock adjustment - additional assessable income

- at page 11 Calculation statement
 - M R&D recoupment tax

- At item 7 Reconciliation to taxable income or loss on the Company tax return 2013, complete D Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax incentive. To complete this item, see [Preliminary calculation – Add-back of research and development \(R&D\) accounting expenditure](#).

Total notional R&D deduction amount

Using [Part A](#) of these instructions, calculate your total notional R&D deduction amount to determine whether the company can claim an R&D tax offset. To be eligible to claim an R&D tax offset, the company's total notional deductions at Part A must be at least \$20,000. If your total notional deductions are less than \$20,000, you will only be able to obtain the R&D tax offset for:

- expenditure incurred to a Research Service Provider (RSP) for services within a research field for which the RSP is registered under the *Industry Research and Development Act 1986* (IR&D Act), where that RSP isn't an associate of the R&D entity
- expenditure incurred as a monetary contribution under the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) program.

Do not complete a schedule unless either:

- your total notional deductions are at least \$20,000
- you have incurred expenditure to a RSP
- you have made a monetary contribution under the CRC program.

If you do not have to complete a schedule and you have a feedstock adjustment or clawback adjustment to make, you must record this on the company tax return:

- Feedstock adjustment:
 - Item 21, W Feedstock adjustment - additional assessable income
 - Item 7, B Other assessable income
- Clawback adjustment:
 - Calculation statement - label M R&D Recoupment tax.

Expenditure to associates

Under the R&D tax incentive, you can only obtain an R&D tax offset for expenditure incurred to an associate when that amount is paid. Prior to completing the *Research and development tax incentive schedule*, you will need to determine which amounts you have paid to associates.

See [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#).

See also:

- R&D expenditure incurred to an associate

Consolidated groups

The amounts used in the calculation of the R&D tax incentive for consolidated groups must be worked out on a consolidated basis, with all intra-group transactions eliminated. They must not be calculated on an aggregated basis, by simply adding together the expenditure of each company in the group.

Only one Research and development tax incentive schedule is required for a consolidated group, to be completed by the head company.

Clawback adjustment

A clawback adjustment will apply if you have:

- claimed a notional deduction under the R&D tax incentive, and
- received, or become entitled to receive, a government recoupment such as a grant or reimbursement that relates to this expenditure.

The government recoupment may be from an Australian Government agency or a state or territory body.

Under subdivision 355-G of the ITAA 1997, the income tax you are liable to pay on the recoupment will be increased. This is referred to as a clawback adjustment and is recorded at the **Calculation statement**, label **M R&D recoupment tax** on the *Company tax return 2013*.

If a clawback adjustment applies, read [Part C – Clawback – R&D recoupment tax](#).

See also:

- Clawback adjustments

Prepayments

Adjust the amount of expenditure incurred in accordance with the prepayment provisions in sections 82KZL to 82KZMF of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936).

See also:

- Deductions for prepaid expenses 2013

Expenditure incurred while not at arm's length

Adjust the amount of expenditure incurred in accordance with the rules in section 355-400 of the ITAA 1997 if any of this expenditure was incurred while not dealing at arm's length, or to an associate (as defined in section 318 of the ITAA 1936).

If you incur expenditure to either:

- an [associate](#)
- another party with which you are not dealing at arm's length.

and the expenditure incurred exceeds the market value of the relevant R&D activity, the amount eligible for a notional R&D deduction is treated as being the market value of the R&D activity.

Intra-group mark-ups


The amount that a company can claim as a notional R&D deduction is reduced to reflect mark-ups between connected or affiliated entities.

Prior to completing the schedule you need to calculate your reduction amount as per subsection 355-415(2) of the ITAA 1997.

Overseas expenditure

Companies wishing to claim a notional deduction for overseas R&D activities under Division 355 of the ITAA 1997 must have a positive overseas finding from Innovation Australia before they can make a claim. Sections 28C and 28D of the *Industry Research and Development Act 1986* (IR&D Act) provide information on findings about activities to be conducted outside Australia, including conditions that must be met.

See also:

- For more information about the location of your R&D activities and global innovation, refer to [Research and development tax incentive](#)  on the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science website.

Depreciating assets

Determine amounts that are notionally deductible for depreciating assets under subdivision 355-E or section 355-520 of the ITAA 1997, in relation to your R&D activities.

See also:

- [Guide to depreciating assets 2013](#)

Grouping rules

You need to consider the grouping rules to work out whether your company qualifies for the refundable tax offset, including whether it is an R&D entity that either:

- meets the aggregated turnover threshold, which is calculated on a 'group' basis
- is controlled by one or more exempt entities.

See also:

- [Grouping for aggregated turnover purposes](#)

Expenditure that is not at risk

As per section 355-405 of the ITAA 1997, a company cannot claim a notional deduction for expenditure if it is not at risk in respect of that expenditure. Apply section 355-405 of the ITAA 1997 to reduce your notional deductions by any amount for which the company was not at risk.

Core technology expenditure

Expenditure incurred in acquiring technology that is 'core technology' cannot be claimed under the R&D tax incentive.

There are special transitional arrangements covering un-deducted core technology expenditure (previously deductible under the R&D tax concession).

These arrangements will help ensure that any un-deducted core technology expenditure is eligible for deduction, even though such

deductions are not taken into account in calculating the amount of any tax offset a company might be entitled to under the R&D tax incentive.

The rules outlined below apply irrespective of whether the company continues to use the core technology for eligible R&D activities after 1 July 2011.

If the core technology is a depreciating asset (for example, a patent) the provisions in **Division 40** of the ITAA 1997, for deducting amounts for depreciating assets, will apply on the basis that the opening adjustable amount is the amount of un-deducted expenditure in relation to the asset.

If the core technology is not a depreciating asset, the un-deducted expenditure is deductible in equal proportions over five income years, starting in the first income year beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

Un-deducted core technology amounts, claimed under the transitional rules, should be shown at item **7, X Other deductible expenses** in the *Company tax return 2013*.

Building expenditure

Expenditure incurred to acquire or construct either:

- a building or a part of a building
- an extension, alteration or improvement to a building

is ineligible to be notionally deducted under the R&D tax incentive.

Interest expenditure

Expenditure incurred for interest (within the meaning of subsection 128A(1AB) of the ITAA 1936) payable to an entity is ineligible to be notionally deducted under the R&D tax incentive.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Adjust expenditure amounts to exclude any GST input tax credits to which you are entitled (see **Division 27** of the ITAA 1997).

Lodging the schedule

Lodge the completed **Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013** or a printout from the completed calculator with the appropriate company tax return.

Complete all items that apply to your company, including yes or no items. If an item or label (other than a yes or no item) does not apply, leave it blank unless otherwise instructed.

Next step:

- [Completing the Research and development tax incentive schedule](#)

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Completing the Research and development tax incentive schedule

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Original or amended schedule

If the company has already lodged a *Research and development tax incentive schedule* for 2012–13, print **X** in the box at the right of **Amended schedule**. If it hasn't, print **X** in the box at the right of **Original**.

Company name

Write the name of the company. The name shown on the *Research and development tax incentive schedule* must be the same as that shown on the company's tax return.

Tax file number (TFN)

Write the TFN of the company lodging the schedule and company tax return. The TFN shown on the *Research and development tax*

incentive schedule must be the same as that shown on the company's tax return.

Department of Industry, Innovation and Science – Innovation Australia number

Write the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science–Innovation Australia registration number issued to the company for registered R&D activities for this income year. If your company is part of a consolidated group, only the head company should apply for registration under the R&D tax incentive.

Australian business number (ABN)

Write the company's ABN.

Preliminary calculation – Add back of research and development (R&D) accounting expenditure

At **D Preliminary calculation** write the add-back of R&D accounting expenditure for the amounts that you have written at the expenditure labels in item **6 Calculation of total profit or loss** on the **Company tax return 2013**, which relate to amounts that you are claiming as a notional R&D deduction under the R&D tax incentive provisions. Generally, these amounts include expenditure for accounting purposes on R&D activities, which are used in calculating the R&D tax offset, rather than being claimed as allowable deductions.

At **D Preliminary calculation** you also need to include amounts that you have written at the expenditure labels in item **6 Calculation of total profit or loss** on the *Company tax return 2013* which you have incurred to your associates that are not yet paid or claimed and are to be carried forward. For more information, see [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#).

The amount written at **D Preliminary calculation** on the *Research and development tax incentive schedule* must be the same as the amount written at item **7, D Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax incentive** on the *Company tax return 2013*.

If you have not written expense amounts for R&D deductions and R&D expenditure to associates to be carried forward at item **6 Calculation of total profit or loss** on the company tax return (if, for example, those

amounts are capitalised for accounting purposes) write **0** (zero) at both:

- **D Preliminary calculation** on the *Research and development tax incentive schedule*
- item **7, D Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax incentive** on the *Company tax return 2013*.

Next step:

- [Part A – Calculation of notional R&D deduction](#)

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Part A – Calculation of notional R&D deduction

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Show the notional R&D deduction amounts at Part **A** in **whole dollars only**. Do not multiply the amounts in Part A by the offset percentage to which the company is entitled, this is done in [Part E – R&D tax offset calculation](#).

In allocating notional R&D deduction amounts to the items **1** to **9** in Part A, choose the item most appropriate to the expenditure or decline in value amount in question.

Australian owned R&D column

Show in this column all amounts that relate to R&D activities that the company has conducted for itself where it is a corporation that is either:

- incorporated under an Australian law
- incorporated under foreign law but an Australian resident for income purposes.

Foreign owned R&D column

Show in this column all amounts that your company (an R&D entity) incurs for another company that is both:

- a foreign corporation
- a resident of a country with which Australia has a comprehensive double tax agreement.

The activities must be conducted under a written agreement between the entities.

Additionally, show amounts in this column for amounts incurred if the R&D entity is a foreign corporation carrying on business through a permanent establishment in Australia that can be claimed under the R&D tax incentive.

If you are claiming amounts in this column, you will also need to consider other taxation implications in regard to your related-party international dealings. For more information, see *International dealings schedule instructions* and the taxation rulings referred to within that publication.

If an R&D entity is entitled under section 355-100 of the ITAA 1997 to an R&D tax offset for an income year for expenditure it can notionally deduct under sections 355-205, 355-480 or 355-580 of the ITAA 1997, that expenditure:

- cannot be taken into account by any entity in working out a deduction under any provision for any income year, and
- cannot be taken into account by any entity in working out another tax offset under any provision for any income year.

If an R&D entity is entitled under section 355-100 of the ITAA 1997 to an R&D tax offset for an income year for the decline in value under sections 355-305, 355-315, 355-520 or 355-525 of the ITAA 1997, that decline in value (to the extent that the asset is used for the purpose of conducting R&D activities):

- cannot be taken into account by any entity in working out a deduction under any other provision (other than section 40-292 or 40-293 of the ITAA 1997) for any income year
- cannot be taken into account by any entity in working out another tax offset under any other provision for any income year.

Do not include any amounts at Part A for building expenditure, interest expenditure, core technology expenditure, non-arm's length amounts,

not-at-risk amounts, group mark-up amounts or expenditure incurred, but not paid, to associates.

Item 1 R&D expenditure – Research service provider (RSP)

Write at item **1 R&D expenditure – Research service provider (RSP)** the expenditure you have incurred to an RSP, to the extent that it has been incurred on R&D activities.

Apportion expenditure between R&D activities and other activities that the company undertakes and show expenditure on **R&D activities only** at this label.

Separate the expenditure at item **1** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **A**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **B**).

In most circumstances, expenditure to an RSP is not subject to the \$20,000 notional deduction threshold. You will therefore be able to claim an R&D tax offset for this expenditure, regardless of the amount. However, these rules will only apply where:

- the RSP is not an associate of the R&D entity
- the R&D activities are within a research field for which the RSP is registered under the IR&D Act.

See also:

- Keeping records and calculating your notional deductions

Item 2 R&D expenditure – Contract expenditure (not RSP)

Write at item **2 R&D expenditure – Contract expenditure (not RSP)** the amount of expenditure you have incurred under a contract to another party (other than an RSP), to the extent that it has been incurred on R&D activities.

Apportion the company's expenditure between R&D activities and other activities that the company undertakes. Show expenditure on **R&D activities only** at this label.

Separate the expenditure at item **2** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **C**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **D**).

Do not show any amounts at this label for expenditure incurred to an associate. If you have entered into a contract with your associate, you are only eligible to claim the amount incurred in the income year to the extent it is paid. Amounts paid to an associate are shown at [Part A, item 6](#). You also need to provide further details of expenditure to your associates in [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#).

You cannot claim this type of expenditure on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is at least \$20,000.

See also:

- Expenditure you incur under contract to other parties
- Keeping records and calculating your notional deductions

Item 3 R&D expenditure – Salary expenditure

Write at item **3 R&D expenditure – Salary expenditure** the amount of salary expenditure you have incurred for all of your employees, to the extent that it has been incurred on R&D activities.

The amounts shown at this label include expenditure on salary and wages (and associated on costs) of:

- managers or supervisors of research staff
- researchers
- technical employees
- supervisors of research staff conducting R&D activities.

Apportion the company's expenditure between R&D activities and other activities that the company undertakes. Show expenditure on **R&D activities only** at this label.

Separate the expenditure at item **3** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **E**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **F**).

Do not show any amounts at this label for expenditure incurred to an associate. If you incurred expenditure to your associate, you are only eligible to claim the amount incurred in the income year to the extent it is paid. Amounts paid to an associate are shown at [Part A item 6](#). You also need to provide further details of expenditure to your associates in [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#).

You cannot claim this type of expenditure on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is at least \$20,000.

See also:

- Keeping records and calculating your notional deductions

Item 4 R&D expenditure – Other

Write at item **4 R&D expenditure – Other** the expenditure, to the extent that it has been incurred on R&D activities, that is not required to be shown at any other item of Part A. Types of expenditure to be shown at this label may include:

administrative costs and overheads incurred on R&D activities

expenditure on overseas activities that are covered by a finding made by Innovation Australia under section 28C of the IR&D Act.

Apportion the company's expenditure between R&D activities and other activities that the company undertakes. Show expenditure on **R&D activities only** at this label.

Separate the expenditure at item **4** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **G**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **H**).

Do not show any amounts at this label for expenditure incurred to an associate. If you incurred expenditure to your associate, you are only eligible to claim the amount incurred in the income year to the extent it is paid. Amounts paid to an associate are shown at [Part A item 6](#). You also need to provide further details of expenditure to your associates in [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#).

You cannot claim this type of expenditure on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is at least \$20,000.

See also:

- Keeping records and calculating your notional deductions

Item 5 R&D expenditure – Feedstock input expenditure

Write at item **5 R&D expenditure – Feedstock input expenditure** the total amount of expenditure incurred in the income year on acquiring or producing [feedstock inputs](#) which are transformed or processed

during R&D activities in producing one or more tangible products ([feedstock outputs](#)).

Feedstock input expenditure also includes:

- the total cost of energy input directly into the transformation or processing
- the decline in value of assets used in acquiring or producing the feedstock inputs to these R&D activities.

Separate your expenditure at item **5** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **I**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **J**).

You cannot claim this type of expenditure on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is **at least \$20,000**.

An amount included in **Feedstock input expenditure** must not also be included at any other label in Part A.

The amount to be shown at this label may not form part of any feedstock adjustment in the 2012–13 year. However, it will represent expenditure on feedstock inputs and should be recorded separately from the other expenditure types in Part A. It may be expenditure to be taken into account in calculating the amount of a feedstock adjustment in the current or a future year (see [Part B – Feedstock](#)).

See also:

- Feedstock adjustments
- [Feedstock expenditure](#)

Item 6 R&D expenditure – Paid to associates in the current year

Write at item **6 R&D expenditure – Paid to associates in the current year** the total amount of expenditure you have paid to your associates in 2012–13, to the extent that it has been incurred on R&D activities.

You could include expenditure you have paid to associates in the current year that was either:

- incurred in 2012–2013
- incurred in earlier income years commencing on or after 1 July 2011

- provided you have not claimed this expenditure under other provisions of the ITAA 1936 or ITAA 1997.

Apportion the company's expenditure between R&D activities and other activities that the company undertakes. Show expenditure on **R&D activities only** at this label.

Transfer this amount to [Part D](#) label **E4 R&D expenditure paid to associates in the current year**.

Separate the expenditure at item **6** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **K**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **L**).

You cannot claim this type of expenditure on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is at least \$20,000.

If you have incurred expenditure to your associate, but it is not paid in 2012–13, do not include that amount at **K** or **L** item **6**. For more information about how you treat this expenditure that is incurred but not yet paid, see [Preliminary Calculation – Add back of research and development \(R&D\) accounting expenditure](#) and [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#).

See also:

- [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#) in these instructions
- R&D expenditure incurred to an associate
- Keeping records and calculating your notional deductions

Item 7 R&D assets – Decline in value

Write at item **7 R&D assets – Decline in value** the decline in value amount notionally deductible under subdivision 355-E and section 355-520 of the ITAA 1997 for depreciating assets used in R&D activities.

Separate your decline in value amount at item **7** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **M**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **N**).

You cannot claim these amounts on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is at least \$20,000.

Item 8 R&D assets – Balancing adjustment losses

Write at item **8 R&D assets – Balancing adjustment losses** the amount of balancing adjustment losses you are eligible to notionally deduct under sections 355-315 or 355-525 of the ITAA 1997, for assets used only for R&D activities.

Separate the amount shown at item **8** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **O**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **P**).

You cannot claim these amounts on R&D activities unless your total notional deduction amount is at least \$20,000.

Balancing adjustment losses for assets used for both R&D and non-R&D activities are deductible under sections 40-285, 40-292 or 40-293 of the ITAA 1997 and do not qualify as notional deductions for the purposes of claiming an R&D tax offset.

Show at **X Other deductible expenses** item **7** on page 6 of the *Company tax return 2013* your deduction for balancing adjustment losses where the assets have been used for both R&D and non-R&D activities.

If the company is otherwise eligible for an R&D tax offset under section 355-100 of the ITAA 1997 in the current year, the amount shown at **X Other deductible expenses** is calculated and claimed at an uplifted percentage (equivalent to the benefit you would have obtained as the R&D tax offset to which you are entitled) under sections 40-292 or 40-293 of the ITAA 1997.

If the company is not otherwise eligible for an R&D tax offset under section 355-100 of the ITAA 1997, the balancing adjustment losses for assets used on both R&D and non-R&D activities, as calculated under section 40-285 of the ITAA 1997, are included at **X Other deductible expenses** item **7**. This amount is not eligible to be uplifted and is therefore claimed at 100%.

Assessable balancing adjustment amounts (as a result of balancing adjustment profits) for assets used in R&D activities are included at **B Other assessable income** item **7** on page 5 of the *Company tax return 2013*.

If the asset has only been used for R&D activities, the assessable amount to be included at this label is uplifted by one third (as per

subsection 355-315(3) of the ITAA 1997).

If the asset has been used partly for R&D activities, under subsection 40-292(5) or 40-293(3) of the ITAA 1997, the amount included and uplifted by one third is the proportion of the assessable balancing adjustment amount that relates to notional deductions claimed under the R&D tax incentive.

Item 9 Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) contributions

Write at item **9 Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) contributions** the amount of expenditure you have incurred as a monetary contribution under the CRC program that is spent on registered R&D activities. Separate the incurred expenditure at item **9** between Australian owned R&D activities (label **Q**) and foreign owned R&D activities (label **R**).

Expenditure you incur as a monetary contribution under the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) program is not subject to the \$20,000 notional deduction threshold. You will therefore be able to claim an R&D tax offset for this expenditure, regardless of the amount.

Item 10 Total of allocated notional deductions

Write at **X** item **10 Total of allocated notional deductions** the sum of the amounts shown at items **1** to **9** in the **Australian owned R&D** column.

Write at **Y** item **10 Total of allocated notional deductions** the sum of the amounts shown at items **1** to **9** in the **Foreign owned R&D** column.

Item 11 Total notional R&D deduction (X plus Y)

Write at **Z** item **11 Total notional R&D deductions (X plus Y)** the sum of the amounts shown at **X** and **Y** in item **10 Total of allocated notional deductions**.

If the amount shown at **Z** is less than \$20,000, you will only be able to claim an R&D tax offset for amounts shown at:

- item **1 R&D expenditure – Research service provider (RSP)**
- item **9 Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) contributions.**

Next step:

- [Part B – Feedstock](#)

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Part B – Feedstock

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A feedstock adjustment is an amount you include in your assessable income. It applies when you obtain an R&D tax incentive offset for your feedstock expenditure incurred on R&D activities, where those activities also produce tangible products for supply to someone else, or to be applied to the R&D entity's own use (other than in transforming such products for supply).

The feedstock adjustment applies to expenditure on the following:

- goods or materials (feedstock inputs) that are transformed or processed during R&D activities in producing one or more tangible products (feedstock outputs)
- energy that is input directly into that transformation or processing.

A feedstock adjustment may also apply in respect of amounts claimed for the decline in value of assets used in acquiring or producing feedstock inputs.

The feedstock provisions apply to both core R&D activities and supporting R&D activities that transform or process feedstock inputs. The provisions are not confined to mass production activities.

Where a feedstock adjustment is triggered, you must include an amount in your assessable income. This may be in the current or in a future income year, depending on when the output is sold or applied.

You do not need to complete Part B unless your R&D activities have produced a marketable product supplied to someone else, or applied to your own use during 2012–13 (other than in transforming such a

product for supply). If your R&D activities have not produced a marketable product supplied to someone else or applied to your own use, go to [Part C – Clawback – R&D recoupment tax](#) in these instructions.

If you have a feedstock adjustment (additional assessable income) in 2012–13 but are not claiming the R&D tax offset, you do not need to complete the *Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013*. You will still need to work out your feedstock adjustment and include it at **W** item **21** and **B** item **7** of the *Company tax return 2013*. These instructions provide details about how you work out your feedstock adjustment.

See also:

- Feedstock adjustments

Item 1 Feedstock revenue total

Write at item **1 Feedstock revenue total** the total amount of [feedstock revenue](#) from all R&D activities, where those activities have produced products supplied to someone else, or applied to the R&D entity's own use (other than in transforming such products for supply).

Item 2 Expenditure on feedstock inputs attributable to feedstock output

Write at item **2 Expenditure on feedstock inputs attributable to feedstock output** the total amount of [feedstock inputs](#) attributable to [feedstock outputs](#) on all R&D activities, where those activities have produced products supplied to someone else, or applied to the R&D entity's own use (other than in transforming such products for supply).

Also include in the total amount written at item **2 Expenditure on feedstock inputs attributable to feedstock output** the total amount of energy input directly into the transformation or processing and the decline in value of assets used in acquiring or producing the inputs to the R&D activities.

Item 3 Feedstock adjustment – additional assessable income

The amount to be shown at **B Feedstock adjustment – additional assessable income** is the total of all feedstock adjustments that are required to be made for all R&D activities, where those activities have produced products supplied to someone else, or applied to the R&D entity's own use (other than in transforming such products for supply).

Step 1

Determine which R&D activities have produced marketable products.

Step 2

For each of the R&D activities identified at step 1 above, work out each of the following amounts:

- feedstock revenue
- the sum of amounts claimed (in the current income year or an earlier income year) as notional deductions for
 - feedstock inputs attributable to feedstock outputs from each of these R&D activities
 - energy input directly into the transformation or processing
 - the decline in value of assets used in acquiring or producing the feedstock inputs to these R&D activities.

Step 3

For each of the R&D activities identified at step 1 above, determine whether the amount calculated at step 2A is less than the amount calculated at step 2B, as the feedstock adjustment amount will be calculated as one third of the lesser amount.

Step 4

For each of the R&D activities identified at step 1 above, work out your feedstock adjustment amount as follows:

- If the amount calculated at step 2A is less than the amount calculated at step 2B, divide the amount shown at step 2A by 3.
- If the amount calculated at step 2B is less than the amount calculated at step 2A, divide the amount shown at step 2B by 3.

Step 5

Add together each of the amounts calculated at step 4 above. Write the total at **B** item **3 Feedstock adjustment – additional assessable income**. Also include this amount in the *Company tax return 2013* at item **21** label **W Feedstock adjustment -additional assessable income** and item **7** label **B Other assessable income**.

Next step:

- [Part C – Clawback – R&D recoupment tax](#)

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Part C – Clawback – R&D recoupment tax

31 July 2017

If you are eligible for the R&D tax incentive and you receive a government recoupment (such as a government grant or reimbursement) that relates to expenditure that is eligible for the R&D tax incentive, clawback applies.

Clawback does not decrease the grant or offset you receive; rather it increases the income tax you are liable to pay. This income tax increase is called a 'clawback adjustment' or 'R&D recoupment tax'.

A clawback adjustment arises where during an income year you either receive or are entitled to receive a recoupment from an Australian government agency, or a state or territory body, and the following applies:

- the recoupment (such as a reimbursement) relates to expenditure incurred on certain activities or the recoupment (such as a grant) requires expenditure to either be or have been incurred on certain activities
- you are eligible for the R&D tax incentive for that expenditure (or decline in value notional deductions where the expenditure was for a depreciating asset used in those activities).

Only complete this item if you have received a government recoupment during 2012–13 that relates to an amount you have notionally deducted at **Part A Calculation of notional R&D deduction**

on the *Research and development tax incentive schedule* in the current income year or in 2011–12.

See also:

- Clawback adjustments.

Item 1 Recoupment(s) – (entitled to/received)

Write at item **1 Recoupment(s) – (entitled to/received)** the total amount of recoupment you have received, or become entitled to receive, (other than under the CRC program) in 2012–13, which relate to notional R&D deductions for which you have claimed an R&D tax offset in 2012–13 or 2011–12.

Item 2 R&D expenditure related to recoupment(s)

Write at item **2 R&D expenditure related to recoupment(s)** the total amount claimed as a notional deduction under the R&D tax incentive that relates to the recoupment shown at item **1 Recoupment(s) – (entitled to/received)**. This may include amounts claimed as a notional deduction in 2012–13 or 2011–12.

Item 3 Project expenditure for which recoupment(s) paid

Write at item **3 Project expenditure for which recoupment(s) paid** the total project expenditure for all years of the project for which the recoupment has been paid.

An example of where this amount would differ from the amount at item **2 R&D expenditure related to recoupment(s)** would be where a government recoupment has been received in year 1 of a five-year project. You may have only notionally deducted \$200,000 under the R&D tax incentive in 2012–13, but are required to spend another \$800,000 over the next four years. In this scenario, the amount you would show at item **2 R&D expenditure related to recoupment** would be \$200,000. However, you would show the total budgeted project expenditure of \$1 million at item **3 Project expenditure for which recoupment(s) paid**.

When you notionally deduct further amounts related to this project under the R&D tax incentive in future years, you will be required to amend your *Company tax return 2013* in the **Calculation statement** at label **M R&D recoupment tax** to include a further amount of R&D recoupment tax. Further amendments will be required until either:

- there is no more expenditure under the project
- the amount of the extra tax recouped at label **M R&D recoupment tax** in the **Calculation statement** becomes equal to the amount of the government recoupment received.

Item 4 R&D recoupment tax – 10% tax payable

Write at **M** item **4 R&D recoupment tax – 10% tax payable** the extra tax required on your recoupment as calculated under Subdivision 355-G of the ITAA 1997.

If you have claimed the R&D tax incentive at item **21** and you have received a government recoupment (such as a government grant or reimbursement) that relates to expenditure that you have claimed a notional deduction for under the R&D tax incentive, the income tax you are liable to pay on the recoupment will be increased. This is referred to as a clawback adjustment.

The clawback adjustment for each project is capped for grants, so that the extra tax payable cannot exceed the amount of the grant, that on a pro rata basis, you received for that project. As a result, if the sum calculated for **M** for each project exceeds the amount of the grant received for that project (which relates to the R&D expenditure), the amount to be shown at **M** for that project will be the amount of the grant.

Next step:

- [Part D – R&D expenditure to associates](#)

Part D – R&D expenditure to associates

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Under the R&D tax incentive, you can only obtain an R&D tax offset for expenditure incurred to an [associate](#) when that amount is paid. If you do not pay the amount until a later income year, you can choose to do either of the following:

1. Claim a deduction under the normal income tax provisions, for example, the general deduction provision, **section 8-1** of the ITAA 1997, for the income year in which the amount was incurred.
2. Claim a notional R&D deduction in the year you make the payment.

This choice must be made by the time the R&D entity lodges its income tax return for the most recent income year before the income year in which the payment is made.

If you claim a deduction for this expenditure under the first choice you will no longer be entitled to claim a notional R&D deduction in the year you make the payment. This cannot be reversed, for example, you cannot later request an amendment of the assessment to disallow the deduction you previously claimed. In addition to claiming this amount as a deduction in the *Company tax return 2013*, you will also need to record this expenditure that you have claimed under other income tax provisions in Part D item **3**.

If you wish to claim the expenditure under the second choice, you will need to record an amount of R&D expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward in Part D item **5**. Also, if you have included the amount of R&D expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward in item **6 Calculation of total profit or loss** of the *Company tax return 2013*, you will need to add this amount back at **D Preliminary calculation** to ensure you do not also claim this amount as a deduction under the normal income tax provisions.

Find out about:

- [Item 1 R&D expenditure to associates incurred in prior year, not paid, not claimed \(carried forward\)](#)
- [Item 2 Current year R&D expenditure incurred to associates](#)

- [Item 3 Current year R&D expenditure incurred to associates claimed under other provisions](#)
- [Item 4 R&D expenditure paid to associates in the current year](#)
- [Item 5 R&D expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward](#)

See also:

- R&D expenditure incurred to an associate

Item 1 R&D expenditure to associates incurred in prior year, not paid, not claimed (carried forward)

Write at **E1 R&D expenditure to associates incurred in prior year, not paid, not claimed (carried forward)** the total amount of R&D expenditure you have incurred to your associates in 2011–12 that has not yet been paid or claimed. This amount is carried forward from 2011–12.

Item 2 Current year R&D expenditure incurred to associates

Write at **E2** the total amount of R&D expenditure you have incurred to your associates in 2012–13, including amounts that have not yet been paid.

Item 3 Current year R&D expenditure incurred to associates claimed under other provisions

Write at **E3 Current year R&D expenditure incurred to associates claimed under other provisions** the total amount of R&D expenditure you have incurred to your associates in 2012–13, but claimed under other provisions of the ITAA 1936 or ITAA 1997 because the amount was not paid in 2012–13.

If you claim a deduction for this expenditure under another provision of the ITAA 1936 or ITAA 1997, you will no longer be entitled to claim a

notional R&D deduction in the year you make the payment. This choice cannot be reversed – for example, you cannot later request an amendment of the assessment to disallow the deduction you claimed.

If you choose to claim your associate expenditure under another provision of the ITAA 1936 or ITAA 1997, you need to ensure that you do not add this expenditure back at **D Preliminary calculation** on the *Research and development tax incentive schedule* or **D Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax incentive** item 7 on the *Company tax return 2013*. Expenditure to your associate claimed under another provision of the ITAA 1936 or ITAA 1997 should be treated the same as other expenditure claimed under that provision within the *Company tax return 2013*.

Item 4 R&D expenditure paid to associates in the current year

Write at **E4 R&D expenditure paid to associates in the current year** the total amount of R&D expenditure you have paid to your associates in 2012–13. This could include amounts you have incurred and paid in 2012–13, or amounts you have incurred in 2011–12, that have been paid in 2012–13 and that you have not previously claimed as a deduction under other provisions of the ITAA 1997 or ITAA 1936. The amount at **E4** should be equal to the amount you have shown at Part A item **6 R&D expenditure – Paid to associates in the current year**.

Item 5 R&D expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward

If you have incurred expenditure to an associate during 2011–12 or 2012–13 and not:

- paid the amount, or
- claimed it under another provision of the ITAA 1936 or ITAA 1997
- you will be entitled to carry the amount forward and claim it as a notional R&D deduction in the year you make the payment to your associate.

Calculate the amount to be shown at **E R&D expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward** using Worksheet 1 below:

Worksheet 1

| Label | Calculation element | Amount |
|-----------|---|--------|
| E1 | R&D expenditure incurred to associates in prior year (not paid, not claimed) | \$ |
| E2 | Plus Current year R&D expenditure incurred | \$ |
| E3 | Less amount claimed under other provisions | \$ |
| E4 | Less amount paid and claimed in current year | \$ |
| E | E1 + E2 - E3 - E4 = E Expenditure to associates to be carried forward | \$ |

Write the result from **E** on Worksheet 1 above at Part **D** item **5** label **E R&D expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward**.

If you have already included this expenditure incurred to associates to be carried forward in item **6 Calculation of total profit or loss** on the *Company tax return 2013*, also include this amount at **D Preliminary calculation**.

Next step:

- [Part E – R&D tax offset calculation](#)

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Part E – R&D tax offset calculation

31 July 2017

The R&D tax incentive provides a targeted tax offset to encourage certain companies (R&D entities) to conduct R&D activities that benefit Australia and has the following two core components:

- a 45% refundable tax offset for eligible entities with an aggregated turnover of less than \$20 million, unless they are controlled by one or more tax exempt entities
- a 40% non-refundable tax offset for all other eligible entities.

Part E of these instructions will assist you in working out which offset you are entitled to and the amount of R&D tax offset you will be able to claim at item **21** of the *Company tax return 2013*.

See also:

- R&D refundable and non-refundable tax offsets
- Grouping for aggregated turnover purposes
- Claiming the tax offset

Item 1 Exempt entity ownership

Regardless of a company's aggregated turnover, if one or more [exempt entities](#) have [direct control](#) or [indirect control](#) of the company (with a relevant control threshold of 50%), then the company is eligible for the 40% non-refundable tax offset only.

If your company is controlled by one or more income tax-exempt entities, print **X** in the box at the right of **Yes** and go to Part E item **5 Non-refundable tax offset**. You do not need to complete items **2**, **3** and **4**.

If your company is not controlled by one or more income tax exempt entities, print **X** in the box at the right of **No** and go to item **2**.

Item 2 Aggregated turnover

If a company's [aggregated turnover](#) is \$20 million or greater, the company is eligible for the 40% non-refundable tax offset.

If your company has an aggregated turnover of \$20 million or greater, print **X** in the box at the right of **Yes** and go to Part E item **5 Non-refundable tax offset**. You do not need to complete items **3** and **4**.

If your company has an aggregated turnover of less than \$20 million, print **X** in the box at the right of **No**. You must complete items **3** and **4** of Part E. You do not need to complete item **5**.

Item 3 Aggregated turnover less than \$20 million

At Part E item **2**, if you have printed **X** in the box at the right of **No**, you must complete item **3** and show details for your company and all entities connected with your company, or that are [affiliates](#) of yours, during 2012–13.

Write your company name and tax file number (at **a** item **3**), and (if any) the names and tax file numbers of all entities that are connected with, or are affiliates of, your company at any time during the year in Part E item **3**.

Attach an additional table if you are connected or affiliated with more than three other entities.

In the column **Annual turnover**, write the amount of each entity's [annual turnover](#), as defined in section 328-120 of the ITAA 1997.

If you have used an additional table, add up the annual turnovers for each of the entities listed on the additional table and include the sum of these amounts at row **e**.

To correctly calculate aggregated turnover, you will need to make an adjustment if any amounts shown in the **Annual turnover** column relate to:

- ordinary income amounts derived from dealings between yourself and any entities you have listed in item **3**
- ordinary income amounts derived from dealings between two or more other entities you have listed in item **3**
- ordinary income amounts derived by entities you have listed in item **3** while they were not connected with you and were not your affiliates.

At row **f**, show the total amount included in the **Annual turnover** column which requires an adjustment due to the points described above.

At **AT Aggregated turnover** write the amount calculated in the following worksheet:

Worksheet 2

| Row | Calculation element | Amount |
|-----------|---|--------|
| a | Your company turnover | \$ |
| b | Connected/affiliated entity turnover | \$ |
| c | Connected/affiliated entity turnover | \$ |
| d | Connected/affiliated entity turnover | \$ |
| e | Connected/affiliated entity turnover total from additional table | \$ |
| f | Adjustments required as a result of exclusions from aggregated turnover | \$ |
| AT | Aggregated turnover (a+b+c+d+e-f) | \$ |

Item 4 Refundable tax offset

If you answered 'No' to items **1** and **2** of Part E, you can claim the refundable tax offset.

Write at **Z1 Total notional R&D deductions** the amount shown at **Z** of Part A, item **11**.

Write at **U Refundable R&D tax offset** the amount calculated by multiplying the amount you have shown at **Z1 Total notional R&D deductions** by 45%.

Transfer the amount at **U** to the *Company tax return 2013*, item **21** label **U Refundable R&D tax offset**.

You do not need to complete item **5**.

Item 5 Non-refundable tax offset

If you answered 'Yes' to item **1** or item **2** of Part E, you can claim the non-refundable tax offset.

Write at **Z2 Total notional R&D deductions** the amount shown at **Z** of Part A, item **11**.

Write at **A Non-refundable R&D tax offset** the amount calculated by multiplying the amount you have shown at **Z2 Total notional R&D deductions** by 40%.

Transfer the amount at **A** to the *Company tax return 2013*, item **21** label **A Non-refundable R&D tax offset**.

Taxpayer's declaration

If you do not lodge the schedule with your tax return, you must sign and date page 4 of the schedule.

Next step:

- [Lodgment](#)

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Lodgment

31 July 2017

Lodge the completed Research and development tax incentive schedule 2013 or a printout from the completed calculator with the appropriate company tax return.

If you have requested an amendment

If your company has made a request for an amendment that includes changes to its R&D claim, you must complete a *Research and development tax incentive schedule* showing the amended figures. Send this schedule, with a letter requesting the amendment to:

Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 3004
PENRITH NSW 2740

Find out about:

- [Definitions](#)
- [Abbreviations](#)

- [More information](#)

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Definitions

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Aggregated turnover

Aggregated turnover is the sum of the [annual turnover](#) for all of the following:

- the R&D entity
- any entity connected with the R&D entity
- any entity affiliated with the R&D entity.

Certain turnover amounts from dealings between these entities are excluded.

See also:

- Step 3 – calculate your aggregated turnover
- section 328-115 of the ITAA 1997

Affiliate

An individual or company is an affiliate of your entity if, in relation to the affairs of their business, they act, or could reasonably be expected to act in either of the following ways:

- in accordance with your entity's directions or wishes
- in concert with your entity.

Two or more entities in partnership are not each other's affiliates just because one partner acts or could reasonably be expected to act in concert with the other in relation to the affairs of the partnership business.

See also:

- Aggregation

Annual turnover

An entity's annual turnover is the total ordinary income it derived in the income year in the ordinary course of carrying on its business activities. This amount does not include GST.

If an entity is not carrying on a business at any time during the income year, its annual turnover is nil. If your entity carries on business for part of the income year, its annual turnover for that year must be worked out using a reasonable estimate of what its annual turnover would be if it carried on a business for the whole income year.

See also:

- Small business entity concessions - Eligibility

Associates

In broad terms, associates are those entities that, by reason of family or business connections, might appropriately be regarded as being associates of a particular entity.

Some examples of an associate of a company, other than a company in the capacity of trustee, include:

- a partner of the company or a partnership in which the company is a partner
- a trustee of a trust estate under which the company or associate benefits
- another entity (including a natural person) that, acting alone or with another entity or entities, sufficiently influences the company
- an entity (including a natural person) that, either alone or together with associates, holds a majority voting interest in the company
- a second company that is sufficiently influenced by the company or the company's associate
- a second company in which a majority voting interest is held by the company or the company's associate.

See also:

- section 318 of the ITAA 1936

Connected with an entity

Your entity is connected with another entity if either of the following applies:

- either entity controls the other entity
- both entities are controlled by the same third entity.

See also:

- section 328-125 of the ITAA 1997

Direct control

Broadly, your entity controls another entity if either of the following applies to your entity, its affiliates or both:

- they beneficially own or have the right to acquire the beneficial ownership of interests in the other entity that carry between them the right to receive at least 40% of any distribution of
 - income
 - capital
 - net income of the partnership if the other entity is a partnership
- if the other entity is a company, they beneficially own or have the right to acquire the beneficial ownership of interests in the company with at least 40% of the voting power in the company.

Different rules apply for a discretionary trust.

We can decide that your entity does not control another entity, where your control percentage is at least 40%, but less than 50%. See subsection 328-125(6) of the ITAA 1997.

For detailed information about the meaning of 'connected with' and 'control', see section 328-125 of the ITAA 1997.

Exempt entity

Exempt entity means an entity that is exempt from income tax under the ITAA 1997, ITAA 1936 or any other Commonwealth law, or an untaxable Commonwealth entity. For example, an entity that is exempt from income tax under **section 50-1** of the ITAA 1997 is an exempt entity.

Feedstock input expenditure

Feedstock input expenditure refers to the expenditure incurred in one or more income years in acquiring or producing goods, or materials transformed or processed during R&D activities in producing one or more tangible products.


Feedstock outputs

Feedstock outputs refers to the tangible products produced as a result of the R&D activities (through the transformation or processing of feedstock inputs).

Feedstock revenue

Where the feedstock output is immediately sold or applied, the feedstock revenue will be its market value at that point.

Where further expenditures are incurred on the feedstock output between the R&D activity and the point of sale, then the feedstock revenue will be a proportion of the value of the marketable product that is sold. In these circumstances the feedstock revenue is calculated as follows:

 Market value of the marketable product multiplied by cost of producing feedstock output divided by cost of producing marketable product.

Indirect control

If your entity directly controls a second entity, and the second entity controls (whether directly or indirectly) a third entity, then your entity is taken to control the third entity.

See also:

- subsection 328-125(8) of the ITAA 1997

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Abbreviations

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| | |
|-----------|--|
| ABN | Australian business number |
| CRC | cooperative research centre |
| DIISRTE | Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education |
| GST | goods and services tax |
| IR&D Act | <i>Industry Research and Development Act 1986</i> |
| ITAA 1936 | <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> |
| ITAA 1997 | <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> |
| R&D | research and development |
| RSP | registered service provider |
| TFN | Tax file number |

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More information

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Online

- ato.gov.au/randdtaxincentive for more information on the R&D tax incentive
- ato.gov.au for general tax information and to download publications and rulings from our legal database

Publications


Publications referred to in these instructions

- Company tax return instructions 2013 (NAT 0669)
- Deductions for prepaid expenses 2013 (NAT 4170)
- Guide to depreciating assets 2013 (NAT 1996)
- International dealings schedule instructions 2013
- Research and development tax incentive - about the program
- Research and development tax incentive - who can claim
- Research and development tax incentive – amounts you can claim
- Research and development tax incentive – keeping records and calculating your notional deductions
- Research and development tax incentive – clawback adjustments
- Research and development tax incentive – expenditure incurred to an associate
- Research and development tax incentive – feedstock adjustments
- Research and development tax incentive – for whom are the R&D activities conducted?
- Research and development tax incentive – grouping for aggregated turnover purposes
- Research and development tax incentive – refundable and non-refundable tax offsets
- TR 2002/6 *Income tax: Simplified Tax System: eligibility – grouping rules (*STS affiliate, control of non-fixed trusts)*

To get an ATO publication

- search **ato.gov.au** for publications and forms
- see our **Legal database** on ato.gov.au our external legal database for taxation rulings and practice statements
- phone **1300 720 092**

If you are a tax agent

- go to taxagents.iorder.com.au 
- order by fax on **1300 361 462**

By phone

- Business **13 28 66**

Information about business income tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT), fuel tax credits (FTC), goods and services tax (GST), pay as you go (PAYG) and activity statements, including lodgment and payment, accounts and business registration (including Australian business number and tax file number), and dividend and royalty withholding tax.


- Tax agents **13 72 86**

For enquiries from registered tax agents

Other services

If you do not speak English well and need help from the ATO, phone the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) on **13 14 50**.

If you are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment, phone the ATO through the National Relay Service (NRS) on the numbers listed below, and ask for the ATO number you need:

- TTY users, phone **13 36 77**. For ATO 1800 free call numbers, phone **1800 555 677**.
- Speak and Listen users, phone **1300 555 727**. For ATO 1800 free call numbers, phone **1800 555 727**.
- Internet relay users, connect to the NRS at relayservice.com.au 

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