


TD 2025/7 - Income tax: value of goods taken from stock for private use for the 2025-26 income year

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Status: **legally binding**

Taxation Determination

Income tax: value of goods taken from stock for private use for the 2025–26 income year

📌 Relying on this Determination

This publication (excluding appendix) is a public ruling for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.

If this Determination applies to you, and you correctly rely on it, we will apply the law to you in the way set out in this Determination. That is, you will not pay any more tax or penalties or interest in respect of the matters covered by this Determination.

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Ruling

1. This Determination provides an update of amounts that we will accept as estimates of the value of goods taken from trading stock for private use by taxpayers in named industries. The updated amounts are contained in the Schedule for the value of goods taken from trading stock (Schedule) at paragraph 2 of this Determination.

Status: **legally binding**

Schedule for the value of goods taken from trading stock

2. The Schedule for the value of goods taken from trading stock for private use in the 2025–26 income year is:

Table 1: Values of goods

Type of business	Amount (excluding GST) for adult or child over 16 years old	Amount (excluding GST) for child 4 to 16 years old
Bakery	\$1,620	\$810
Butcher	\$1,070	\$535
Restaurant or café (licensed)	\$5,460	\$2,210
Restaurant or café (unlicensed)	\$4,420	\$2,210
Caterer	\$4,650	\$2,325
Delicatessen	\$4,420	\$2,210
Fruiterer or greengrocer	\$1,140	\$570
Takeaway food shop	\$4,680	\$2,340
Mixed business (includes milk bar, general store and convenience store)	\$5,640	\$2,820

Date of effect

3. This Determination applies to the 2025–26 income year. However, this Determination will not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of a settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of this Determination (see paragraphs 75 and 76 of Taxation Ruling TR 2006/10 *Public Rulings*).

Commissioner of Taxation

22 October 2025

Status: **not legally binding**

Appendix – Explanation

❶ *This Appendix is provided as information to help you understand how the Commissioner’s view has been reached. It does not form part of the binding public ruling.*

4. In the context of self-assessment, each taxpayer should be able to demonstrate that the value attributed to goods taken from stock for private use was fair and reasonable. Taxpayers should always have regard to their own circumstances when determining the appropriate value.

5. We have previously issued ‘goods own use’ (GOU) amounts for a range of industries in recognition of the fact that in many cases it is difficult for accurate records to be kept of transactions involving goods taken from stock for private use. These amounts are estimates of the value of goods taken from trading stock for private use by taxpayers in named industries.

6. It is also recognised that greater or lesser values may be appropriate in particular cases. Taxpayers may be able to justify a lower value for goods taken from stock than that shown in the Schedule. In that case, the lower amount should be used. Where the value of goods ex-stock would be significantly greater, the actual amount should be used.

Methodology

Selection of industries

7. Industries suitable for inclusion in the Schedule should:
- exhibit a transformation process of trading stock items (for example, baking)
 - have as trading stock a range of small items or ingredients, usually of low value
 - not be suited to inventory systems, and
 - have a high turnover of items, often for cash.
8. Industries included in the Schedule are:
- bakery
 - butcher
 - restaurant or café (licensed)
 - restaurant or café (unlicensed)
 - caterer
 - delicatessen
 - fruiterer or greengrocer
 - takeaway food shop
 - mixed business (incorporating milk bar, general store and convenience store).

Status: **not legally binding**

Determination of amounts

9. The basis for determining values of goods taken from trading stock is derived from the latest¹ Household Expenditure Survey (HES) results issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, adjusted for consumer price index movements for each category of items.² The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects at varying intervals detailed information about the expenditure, income, net worth and other characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. Information is collected during personal interviews and from diaries in which survey participants have recorded all personal expenditure over a 2-week period. Interviews and diary keeping are spread over the financial year of collection. At the 'fine-level' of expenditure, the survey details household expenditure in over 700 categories of items across a range of household composition groups.³ It is considered that these survey results provide reasonable and statistically valid estimates as to the community's level of spending on a wide range of items.

10. Using the HES data, consideration has been given to the fine-level expenditure items and which items would be present in the trading stock of the industries listed in the Schedule. The stock items are generally limited to the HES 'food and non-alcoholic beverage' broad category, except for the Restaurants or cafés (licensed) industry where 'alcoholic beverage' items are included⁴, and the Caterer industry where some 'household equipment' items are included.

11. The main assumption in calculating GOU amounts is that if a business has an item in stock, the taxpayer would take the item from stock for own use rather than purchase the item elsewhere. However, the GOU amounts represent amounts that we deem acceptable. Where a taxpayer considers the values provided in the Schedule do not reflect their particular circumstances, they may elect to maintain suitable records⁵ of items taken from trading stock for personal use.

Updating the Schedule

12. It is intended to adjust the values annually to reflect either the most recent HES data or the HES data uplifted for consumer price index movements and reissue the Schedule each income year.

¹ 2015–16 year of income.

² This figure is rounded up to the nearest \$10 for adults.

³ For example, sole person, couple or couple with one dependant.

⁴ For adults but not for children.

⁵ See section 262A of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and Taxation Ruling TR 96/7 *Income tax: record keeping – section 262A – general principles*. Law Administration Practice Statement PS LA 2004/3 (GA) *Valuation of goods taken from trading stock for private use by sole traders or partners in a partnership* sets out the approach the Commissioner will accept for valuing trading stock that is taken for private use by sole traders or partners in a partnership.

Status: **not legally binding**

References

Related rulings and determinations:

TR 96/7; TR 2006/10

Previous rulings and determinations:

TD 2021/1; TD 2021/8; TD 2022/15, TD 2023/7;
TD 2024/8

Legislative references:

- ITAA 1936 262A

Other references:

- Australian Bureau of Statistic (2016) Household Expenditure Survey, Australia [website], accessed 14 October 2025.
- PS LA 2004/3 (GA)

ATO references

NO: 1-18LEZ9TM

ISSN: 2205-6211

BSL: SMB

ATOlaw topic: Income tax ~~ Assessable income ~~ Trading stock ~~ Disposal of trading stock

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