

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 income year:

- 788,983 companies lodged income tax returns, a 1.2% increase from 2009–10
- companies reported total income of \$2,440 billion, a 8.2% increase from 2009–10
- total company expenses were \$2,201 billion, a 7.1% increase from 2009–10
- companies were liable for \$61.9 billion in net tax, a 15.9% increase from 2009–10.

For the 2010–11 financial year, petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) totalled \$1.6 billion.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on companies and PRRT, as reported on company income tax returns, PRRT instalment statements and PRRT returns. For income tax purposes, a company is a body corporate or any unincorporated association or body of persons, but does not include a partnership or a non-entity joint venture. Limited partnerships, corporate unit trusts and public trading trusts are also treated as companies.

Companies pay income tax in instalments (pay as you go instalments, or PAYGI), some of which are paid during the income year in which the income is derived, or in a single lump sum during the subsequent year. For the majority of companies, the income year is the same as the financial year. However, some companies use a substituted accounting period.

Companies pay a flat rate of tax, without a tax-free threshold. From the 2001–02 income year, the tax rate for public and private companies is 30%. Other companies, such as retirement savings account providers, pooled development funds, credit unions, non-profit companies and life insurance and friendly society companies, have various other tax rates.

For the purpose of this publication, a company may represent a consolidated group of companies for income tax purposes, rather than a single entity.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2010–11 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by

- changes to time limits in deductibility of employer contributions for former employees.

COMPANY RETURNS

Generally, every resident company that derives assessable income from any source, and every non-resident company that derives assessable income from Australian sources, are required to lodge a company tax return. A resident non-profit company is not required to lodge a return if its taxable income is less than \$416.

For the 2010–11 income year, a total of 788,983 companies lodged returns – this was a 1.2% increase on the number lodging in 2009–10.

TABLE 3.1: Companies¹, by taxable status, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Taxable status	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Non-taxable companies	476,680	61.2	467,510	59.3
Taxable companies ²	302,569	38.8	321,473	40.7
Total	779,249	100.0	788,983	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

² Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

In the 2010–11 income year, the financial and insurance services industry recorded the greatest change in industry numbers with 2,797 fewer companies than the previous year.

TABLE 3.2: Companies¹, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ²	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,724	2.1	16,545	2.1
Mining	4,310	0.6	4,549	0.6
Manufacturing	38,127	4.9	37,992	4.8
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,222	0.3	2,292	0.3
Construction	96,608	12.4	98,970	12.5
Wholesale trade	41,049	5.3	41,408	5.2
Retail trade	44,756	5.7	45,940	5.8
Accommodation and food services	22,245	2.9	23,403	3.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	33,765	4.3	34,244	4.3
Information media and telecommunications	8,962	1.2	9,123	1.2
Financial and insurance services	91,284	11.7	88,487	11.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	104,482	13.4	104,036	13.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	105,858	13.6	107,811	13.7
Administrative and support services	25,019	3.2	25,604	3.2
Public administration and safety	3,205	0.4	3,206	0.4
Education and training	7,851	1.0	8,053	1.0
Health care and social assistance	27,317	3.5	27,858	3.5
Arts and recreation services	6,970	0.9	7,098	0.9
Other services	26,686	3.4	26,999	3.4
Other ⁴	71,809	9.2	75,365	9.6
Total⁵	779,249	100.0	788,983	100.0

1 Includes all companies that lodged returns (taxable and non-taxable).

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

4 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 3.1: Company size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total income is the amount a company declared under Income, item 6S, on page 3 of the 2011 company tax return.

Loss/nil companies have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro companies have a total income equal to or more than \$1, but less than \$2 million.

Small companies have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million, but less than \$10 million.

Medium companies have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million, but less than \$100 million.

Large companies have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million, but less than \$250 million.

Very large companies have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

In terms of company size, 77.4% of companies were micro companies in the 2010–11 income year, while only 0.1% of companies were very large companies. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of companies in a loss/nil situation compared to 2009–10.

TABLE 3.3: Companies¹, by company size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Company size	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	112,836	14.5	110,580	14.0
Micro	601,696	77.2	610,521	77.4
Small	49,610	6.4	51,958	6.6
Medium	13,051	1.7	13,806	1.7
Large	1,114	0.1	1,156	0.1
Very large	942	0.1	962	0.1
Total³	779,249	100.0	788,983	100.0

1 Includes all companies that lodged returns (taxable and non-taxable).

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY INCOME

For the 2010–11 income year, companies reported total income of \$2,439.6 billion, an increase of 8.2% from 2009–10.

TABLE 3.4: Company income, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,586	1.0	27,621	1.1
Mining	164,845	7.3	204,211	8.4
Manufacturing	267,479	11.9	274,792	11.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	35,634	1.6	43,440	1.8
Construction	143,446	6.4	157,873	6.5
Wholesale trade	358,795	15.9	381,660	15.6
Retail trade	231,245	10.3	239,881	9.8
Accommodation and food services	32,937	1.5	34,437	1.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	88,285	3.9	103,850	4.3
Information media and telecommunications	69,369	3.1	73,313	3.0
Financial and insurance services	517,973	23.0	555,476	22.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	41,919	1.9	45,154	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	120,803	5.4	132,727	5.4
Administrative and support services	42,184	1.9	48,429	2.0
Public administration and safety	4,517	0.2	5,099	0.2
Education and training	4,451	0.2	4,682	0.2
Health care and social assistance	25,640	1.1	26,233	1.1
Arts and recreation services	13,043	0.6	14,845	0.6
Other services	22,234	1.0	23,798	1.0
Other ³	47,144	2.1	42,048	1.7
Total⁴	2,255,529	100.0	2,439,573	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2010–11 income year, 72.1% of company income was derived from the sales of goods and services. Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value recorded the largest fall, decreasing by \$16.9 billion.

TABLE 3.5: Company income, by source, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Source of income	No.	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
			\$m	No.	\$m
Sales of goods and services	288,437	1,640,268	293,570	1,759,014	
Other gross income	323,589	298,723	331,374	323,778	
Gross interest	396,980	184,824	416,946	207,632	
Gross dividends	53,425	30,410	52,519	42,779	
Gross rents/leasing/hiring	65,240	36,408	65,056	37,343	
Gross distribution from trusts	61,948	27,022	59,209	28,283	
Income from financial arrangements (TOFA) ²	62	258	225	17,459	
Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value	1,764	28,223	1,647	11,281	
Gross distribution from partnerships	9,858	4,232	9,555	7,070	
Assessable government industry payments	35,608	3,069	37,315	3,636	
Fringe benefit employee contributions	73,691	657	76,539	711	
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	994	1,198	1,023	479	
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	250	225	259	74	
Forestry managed investment scheme income	258	13	208	32	
Total^{3,4}	668,239	2,255,529	680,073	2,439,573	

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

² New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

³ Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may declare more than one type of income.

⁴ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY EXPENSES

For the 2010–11 income year, company expenses totalled \$2,201.1 billion, an increase of 7.1% from 2009–10.

TABLE 3.6: Company expenses, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ¹	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,098	1.1	26,765	1.2
Mining	123,373	6.0	141,502	6.4
Manufacturing	252,888	12.3	260,964	11.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	34,607	1.7	48,093	2.2
Construction	135,832	6.6	150,235	6.8
Wholesale trade	339,121	16.5	358,370	16.3
Retail trade	222,081	10.8	229,989	10.4
Accommodation and food services	31,246	1.5	33,255	1.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	84,730	4.1	99,774	4.5
Information media and telecommunications	60,300	2.9	65,235	3.0
Financial and insurance services	457,210	22.2	472,891	21.5
Rental, hiring and real estate services	36,971	1.8	38,815	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	114,049	5.5	124,275	5.6
Administrative and support services	40,266	2.0	46,249	2.1
Public administration and safety	4,218	0.2	4,781	0.2
Education and training	4,072	0.2	4,302	0.2
Health care and social assistance	23,560	1.1	27,729	1.3
Arts and recreation services	12,535	0.6	13,584	0.6
Other services	20,953	1.0	22,186	1.0
Other ³	34,209	1.7	32,107	1.5
Total⁴	2,055,317	100.0	2,201,100	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2010–11 income year, 46.8% of total company expenses was related to the cost of sales. The largest fall in company expenses from any one source, in percentage terms, was from unrealised losses on the revaluation of assets to fair value, with a 19.4% fall for 2010–11.

TABLE 3.7: Company expenses, by type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Type of expense	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Cost of sales	242,494	975,600	246,687	1,030,367
Other expenses	690,870	625,632	703,036	666,200
Interest expenses within Australia	297,272	136,052	296,010	150,535
Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses	148,244	78,900	152,175	86,017
Depreciation expenses	446,886	62,601	451,598	66,271
Rent expenses	227,431	36,800	233,194	42,690
Interest expenses overseas	9,562	27,476	9,718	31,221
Employee superannuation	320,942	25,791	325,516	27,234
Repairs and maintenance	276,887	19,134	277,807	20,063
Unrealised losses on the revaluation of assets to fair value	2,408	22,813	2,256	18,380
Expenses from financial arrangements (TOFA) ²	204	732	274	15,214
Motor vehicle expenses	341,220	11,064	345,187	11,943
Royalty expenses within Australia	5,473	8,613	5,833	11,475
Bad debts	41,468	9,210	42,053	8,543
Lease expenses within Australia	49,837	7,972	45,983	8,037
Royalty expenses overseas	1,547	5,649	1,598	5,959
Lease expenses overseas	1,559	999	1,399	813
Foreign resident withholding expenses	443	279	456	137
Total^{3,4}	699,760	2,055,317	711,368	2,201,100

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

2 New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

3 Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may claim more than one type of expense.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the 2010–11 income year, companies reported total assets of \$6,412.5 billion. This represents an increase of \$82.8 billion, or 1.3%, compared to 2009–10. Total company liabilities rose in 2010–11 by \$58.6 billion or 1.1%.

TABLE 3.8: Company assets and liabilities, by company size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Company size	Total liabilities		2009–10 ¹ Total assets		Total liabilities		2010–11 ¹ Total assets	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Loss/nil	23,909	0.5	49,727	0.8	25,696	0.5	51,940	0.8
Micro	178,485	3.5	349,782	5.5	193,709	3.7	372,932	5.8
Small	128,524	2.5	223,244	3.5	135,594	2.6	233,216	3.6
Medium	313,959	6.1	456,659	7.2	328,812	6.3	475,508	7.4
Large	219,587	4.3	316,933	5.0	228,177	4.4	327,335	5.1
Very large	4,255,676	83.1	4,933,318	77.9	4,266,753	82.4	4,951,587	77.2
Total²	5,120,140	100.0	6,329,663	100.0	5,178,742	100.0	6,412,517	100.0

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY NET TAX

Net tax is used to categorise companies as being taxable or non-taxable. A taxable company is one that is required to pay income tax in a financial year and net tax is more than \$0. Non-taxable companies are defined as those not required to pay income tax for a financial year – this includes not-for-profit entities and those with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

BOX 3.2: Calculating net tax for companies¹

Company net tax is calculated as:

	Total income (income – item 6S)
less	Total expenses (expenses – item 6Q)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Total profit or loss</i> (item 6T)
add or subtract	Reconciliation items ²
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable or net income</i> (calculation statement – item A) ³
apply	Relevant tax rate ⁴
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (calculation statement – item B)
subtract	Rebates/tax offsets, foreign income tax offset, franking deficit tax offset (calculation statement – items C, D and E)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable</i> ⁵
subtract	Other refundable credits (calculation statement – item Z)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i>

1 Items in brackets refer to company tax return labels from the 2011 company income tax return.

2 These are adjustments made for items where the tax treatment differs from the company's accounting treatment.

3 If a company has a taxable income of \$1 or more at 'Taxable income or loss' item 7T, this amount is transferred to 'Taxable or net income', calculation statement item A.

4 The general company rate is 30%, but other rates may apply to certain entities such as life insurance companies and non-profit organisations. This rate only applies to positive taxable income.

5 Located below item G of the calculation statement on the company income tax return form.

NOTE

Net tax does not equate to total tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, PAYG instalments and other credits are applied and any R&D tax offset is credited to give total tax payable or refundable.

Companies were liable for \$61.9 billion in net tax for the 2010–11 income year, a 15.9% increase from 2009–10. For the 2010–11 income year, very large companies accounted for 0.2% of the total number of taxable companies, but were liable for 62.6% of total company net tax.

TABLE 3.9: Company net tax of taxable companies¹, by company size, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Company size	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss/nil	414	129	341	42
Micro	257,994	5,817	274,022	6,383
Small	33,374	5,105	35,632	5,873
Medium	9,391	7,364	9,980	7,522
Large	756	2,889	806	3,300
Very large	640	32,120	692	38,775
Total³	302,569	53,423	321,473	61,896

1 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2010–11 income year, public companies accounted for \$40 billion (64.6%) of total net tax, but represented only 1.1% of the number of taxable companies. Private companies accounted for \$21.6 billion (35.0 %) of total net tax, but represented 87.8 % of taxable companies.

TABLE 3.10: Company net tax, by company type, 2010–11 income year¹

Company type	Taxable companies ²	Net tax \$m	Average net tax ³ \$
	No.		
Public company	3,400	40,012	11,768,326
Private company	282,154	21,647	76,721
Public trading trust	128	72	565,454
Limited partnership	369	32	87,630
Cooperative	843	92	109,235
Strata title	33,919	30	894
Corporate unit trust	19	1	67,928
Non-profit organisation	632	8	12,396
Other ⁴	9	..	34,884
Total⁵	321,473	61,896	192,539

1 Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

2 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

3 Average net tax figures are derived from actual (not rounded) net tax figures and taxable company numbers.

4 Includes pooled development funds and others, '..' means rounded to zero but not zero

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2010–11 income year, 1.2% of taxable companies were each liable for \$1 million or more in net tax, in aggregate, accounting for 77.8% of total company net tax.

TABLE 3.11: Taxable companies, by net tax, 2010–11 income year¹

Net tax	Taxable companies ²			Net tax	
	No.	%	\$m	%	
\$1 – \$9,999	167,672	52.2	450	0.7	
\$10,000 – \$49,999	87,800	27.3	2,116	3.4	
\$50,000 – \$99,999	27,353	8.5	1,935	3.1	
\$100,000 – \$499,999	30,603	9.5	6,385	10.3	
\$500,000 – \$999,999	4,122	1.3	2,854	4.6	
\$1,000,000 or more	3,923	1.2	48,156	77.8	
Total³	321,473	100.0	61,896	100.0	

¹ Data for the 2010–11 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2012.

² Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BOX 3.3: Non-taxable companies

In general, non-taxable companies are companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

They include:

- companies trading at a loss, which can be due to poor trading performance (such as poor sales or cost control performance) or to the nature of a company's activities
- companies whose trading profits are offset by reconciliation – this is where profits based on a company's trading activities are offset by adjustments made by reconciliation items, such as deductions for the decline in value of depreciating assets, capital works deductions and other deductible expenses.

In the 2010–11 income year, the number of non-taxable companies decreased by 1.9% from the previous year.

TABLE 3.12: Non-taxable companies¹, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Non-taxable companies	No.	2009–10 ²	No.	2010–11 ²
		% ³		% ³
Trading at a loss	273,690	35.1	269,215	34.1
Reported zero trading profit and zero non-trading income	70,578	9.1	69,670	8.8
Reported zero trading profit, with some non-trading income offset by reconciliation items	9,259	1.2	10,751	1.4
Reported positive trading profit which was fully offset by reconciliation items	112,218	14.4	107,380	13.6
Reported a trading profit, but had other credits to offset their tax liability	10,935	1.4	10,494	1.3
Total	476,680	61.2	467,510	59.3

1 Non-taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

3 The percentage is calculated as a percentage of total companies, not a percentage of non-taxable companies.

In the 2010–11 income year, the mining industry had the highest proportion of non-taxable companies to total companies within its industry at 72.2%.

TABLE 3.13: Non-taxable companies¹, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years

Industry ²	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	Non-taxable No.	Percentage of total companies %	Non-taxable No.	Percentage of total companies %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,732	70.2	11,127	67.3
Mining	3,151	73.1	3,283	72.2
Manufacturing	23,215	60.9	22,553	59.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,395	62.8	1,389	60.6
Construction	60,187	62.3	59,844	60.5
Wholesale trade	24,500	59.7	24,326	58.7
Retail trade	28,121	62.8	28,517	62.1
Accommodation and food services	15,653	70.4	15,854	67.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	22,444	66.5	22,007	64.3
Information media and telecommunications	6,332	70.7	6,229	68.3
Financial and insurance services	52,782	57.8	49,851	56.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	55,787	53.4	51,877	49.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	65,795	62.2	65,186	60.5
Administrative and support services	15,347	61.3	15,056	58.8
Public administration and safety	1,989	62.1	1,969	61.4
Education and training	5,256	66.9	5,208	64.7
Health care and social assistance	15,786	57.8	15,619	56.1
Arts and recreation services	4,922	70.6	4,875	68.7
Other services	16,757	62.8	16,373	60.6
Other ⁴	45,529	63.4	46,367	61.5
Total	476,680	61.2	467,510	59.3

1 Non-taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. Data for 2009–10 revised.

4 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) took effect from 1 July 1986 as a tax on profits from offshore petroleum projects, except certain North West Shelf projects and projects in the Joint Petroleum Development Area in the Timor Sea.

Like royalties, PRRT payments are allowable deductions when calculating income tax. The tax is calculated at 40% of 'excess' profit, which is the excess of assessable receipts over deductible expenditure and eligible transferred exploration expenditure.

The tax is paid to the ATO quarterly, with the first three instalment payments made in October, January and April respectively. A final payment and annual return are due within 60 days of the end of a year of tax. Any refund is processed after lodgment of the return.

In the 2011–12 financial year, total PRRT increased by 51.3% to \$1.6 billion.

TABLE 3.14: Petroleum resource rent tax, 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT)	2010–11 No.	2011–12 No.
Number of taxpayers	71	75
	\$m	\$m
Assessable receipts	12,049	12,709
Expenditure – class 2 general ¹	15,063	21,515
Expenditure – class 2 exploration ²	1,649	2,170
Expenditure – other	506	925
<i>Expenditure – total</i>	<i>17,217</i>	<i>24,610</i>
Transferred expenditure – section 45a ³	845	855
Transferred expenditure – section 45b ⁴	731	1,659
<i>Transferred expenditure – total</i>	<i>1,576</i>	<i>2,514</i>
Taxable profit	2,618	3,961
Carry forward expenditure	9,362	18,376
Total PRRT paid on taxable profit	1,047	1,584

¹ General project operating expenditure (drilling plant and equipment, pipelines and wage costs) incurred on or after 1 July 1990.

² Project exploration expenditure (exploration and appraisal drilling) incurred on or after 1 July 1990.

³ Exploration expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 1990 transferred from other petroleum projects of a taxpayer.

⁴ Exploration expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 1990 transferred from other petroleum projects within a wholly owned group of companies.

⁵ Totals may differ from the sum of the components, due to rounding.

SOURCE OF COMPANY AND PRRT STATISTICS

The company income tax statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively. The statistics are not necessarily complete as not all returns are processed by 31 October each year.

The PRRT statistics were sourced from PRRT instalment statements and PRRT returns for the 2011 and 2012 financial years. These statements were processed by 31 October 2011 and 31 October 2012 respectively.

The statistics in the detailed tables have all been updated for the 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2012. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of the company return form is in the appendix – you can view or download it in PDF format from the attached CD-ROM, or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at ato.gov.au

COMPANY AND PRRT CHAPTER TABLES

The company and PRRT chapter tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF COMPANY AND PRRT DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website – you can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the company detailed table index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies which table they appear in.

Table 1: Selected items, 1979–80 to 2010–11 income years

This table shows selected items from the company tax return over multiple income years.

Table 2: Selected items, by net tax and company type, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items, such as total income, taxable income, total credits/rebates, total refundable credits, net tax and net capital gains for public, private, other and total companies, broken down by net tax groupings.

Table 3: Selected items, by taxable income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies that are classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other), broken down by taxable income groupings.

- Part A: Income items
- Part B: Expense items
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items
- Part D: Financial and other information items
- Part E: Calculation statement items

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 4: Selected items, by industry, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for companies classified by fine and broad industry groupings (determined by the main source of income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes.

- Part A: Income items
- Part B: Expense items
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items
- Part D: Financial and other information items
- Part E: Calculation statement items

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may only appear under their broad industry groupings.

Table 5: Selected items and financial ratios, by company size and broad industry, 2010–11 income year

This table reports amounts for selected items from the company tax return and financial ratios calculated from these items by company size, for companies that are; taxable and profitable, taxable and non-profitable, non-taxable and profitable, and non-taxable and non-profitable.

- Part A: Micro companies
- Part B: Small companies
- Part C: Medium to very large companies

Table 6: Selected items, by total income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies, classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other) and broken down by total income groupings.

- Part A: Income
- Part B: Expense items
- Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items
- Part D: Financial and other information items
- Part E: Calculation statement items

! In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 7: Selected items, by broad industry and total income, 2010–11 income year

This table shows the number of companies classified under the different broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes, and the total income, taxable income and net tax of these companies. The companies' total income, taxable income and net tax are also broken down by total income groupings.


 In order to comply with privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in this table.

Table 8: Selected financial and other information, by company size, for non-membership period returns, 2010–11 income year

This table details selected labels from 'Financial and other information' of the company return for subsidiary companies (non-membership period returns) that were members of a consolidated group at any time during the 2010–11 income year.

Table 9: Company tax return lodgment numbers and method by company size, 1989–90 to 2010–11 income years

This table details company tax return lodgment numbers and method (paper and electronic) by company size over multiple income years.

Table 10: Petroleum resource rent tax statistics, 1999–2000 to 2011–12 financial years

This table details selected items reported in the petroleum resource rent tax returns over multiple financial years processed by 31 October of each year.