

**Form A
2013**



INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSION

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
TIN	
DOC NO.	
BATCH NO.	
IND CODE	

INCOME TAX ACT 1959 AS AMENDED

NON BUSINESS RETURN

OF INCOME DERIVED FROM ALL SOURCES, IN AND OUT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, DURING THE 12 MONTHS FROM

1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE OF THIS FORM SEE PAGES 6 AND 7

SURNAME MR / MRS / MS		
CHRISTIAN OR GIVEN NAMES		
If Name Changed, Previous Name If No Change, Write "NO CHANGE"		
Postal Address for Service of Notices		
Residential Address		
If Married, State Full Name of Spouse and Date of Marriage	Name of Spouse	Date of Marriage
State whether a Citizen or Noncitizen, and Year of Birth	Citizenship	Year of Birth
State whether Bougainville taxpayer	See notes for guidance section	Mark Y if yes <input type="checkbox"/>
If Noncitizen, Date of Arrival in PNG and / or Date of Departure	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure
Occupation and Employer's Industry	Occupation	Employer's Industry
Year of Last Return and File Number	Year of Last Return	File Number
If First Return, State Why Returns Not Previously Lodged. Also State Phone No.	For Person Lodging First Return	Telephone Number

DECLARATION To Be Signed By ALL Taxpayers	I, the person making this return, declare that the particulars shown in the return and in any accompanying documents are true and correct in every detail and disclose a full and complete statement of total income derived by me, in and out of Papua New Guinea, during the year ended 31 December 2013.	
	Taxpayer's Signature Date	

TAX AGENT DETAILS To Be Completed Only Where Return is Prepared By Tax Agents	Name and Address (City / Town)	Tax Agent Number
	Contact Person	Telephone Number

SALARY OR WAGE INCOME - Pin White Copy (Original) Of Statement Of Earnings Here

SALARY OR WAGE INCOME FROM WHICH TAX WAS DEDUCTED							
ITEM	Serial Number of Statement of Earnings	Employer's Name	Period of Employment	Tax Deducted K	t	Income K	
			/ / to / /				
			/ / to / /				
			/ / to / /				
			/ / to / /				
TOTAL TAX DEDUCTED				5			
1	TOTAL TAXED SALARY OR WAGES					10	
	ALLOWANCES PAID BY EMPLOYERS - IF TAX NOT DEDUCTED, SHOW ALLOWANCE AT ITEM 5						
	• Housing Allowance					11	
	• Motor Vehicle Allowance					12	
	• Telephone Allowance					13	
	• Entertainment Allowance					14	
	• Public Utilities Allowance					15	
	• Domestic Services Allowance					16	
	• Other Allowances, being _____					17	
	NOTE: 1 Any claims for deductions against allowances should be made on the bottom panel of this page. 2 If a deduction is claimed, full details of the amount claimed must be given. 3 There are no deductions for Entertainment, Public Utilities or Domestic Services Allowances.						
2	NET ALLOWANCES					20	
	TAXABLE BENEFITS RECEIVED - IF TAX NOT DEDUCTED, SHOW BENEFIT AT ITEM 5						
	• Value of Housing Provided by Employer - as per Statement of Earnings					21	
	• Value of Motor Vehicle Provided by Employer - as per Statement of Earnings					22	
	• Value of Meals Provided by Employer - as per Statement of Earnings					23	
	• Value of Life or Medical Insurance Paid by Employer					24	
	• Value of Club Subscriptions Paid by Employer					25	
	• Value of Employee Shares/Options Given by Employer					26	
	• Value of Additional Leave Fares, over and above the exempted one annual leave fare.					27	
	• Value of Any Other Benefits Provided by Your Employer, being _____					28	
3	TOTAL TAXABLE BENEFITS					30	
	TERMINATION OR GRATUITY PAYOUTS						
	• Termination Payouts Taxed at 2%. If Superannuation Payout - State Date Contributions Commenced _____					31	
	• Superannuation Payout taxed at 8%. State Date Contribution Commenced _____					32	
	• Superannuation Payout taxed at 15%. State Date Contribution Commenced _____					33	
	• Termination Payouts Fully Taxed - State Date of Termination _____					34	
	• Gratuity Payments Taxed at 2%					35	
	• Gratuity Payments Fully Taxed					36	
	• Retrenchment Payments - (Government Retrenchment Scheme)					37	
4	TOTAL TERMINATION OR GRATUITY PAYOUTS					40	
	SALARY OR WAGE INCOME WHICH DID NOT HAVE TAX DEDUCTED						
	Employers Name	Type of Income / Benefit	Reason Why Tax Not Deducted				
5	TOTAL UNTAXED SALARY OR WAGE INCOME					50	
	DEDUCTIONS AGAINST SALARY OR WAGE INCOME (Refer to Notes for guidance).						
	• Total Deductions Claimed Against Allowances paid by Employers - Full Details to be provided.					61	
	• Other Salary or Wages Expenses (describe expense and say how it is relevant to gaining salary or wages income) _____					62	
	• Election Expenses (to National Parliament) - provide full details of the expenditure claimed and deduct campaign contributions. Electorate stood for _____ Date writs issued _____					63	
	• Gifts to Foundation for Law, Order and Justice; Sporting Bodies; or Approved Charitable Organisations Gift given to _____ Date of Gift _____					64	
	• Primary or High School Educational fees (less Education Allowance or amounts subsidised or reimbursed) Name of dependant _____ Name of School _____					65	
	• Agricultural Development Expenditure Transferred to You as Shareholder of a Company Engaged in Primary Production - enclose a copy of the company's declaration.					66	
6	TOTAL SALARY OR WAGE DEDUCTIONS					70	

NOTES:				
- A maximum of three dependants can be claimed				
- If your salary or wage income is more than K17428, then additional dependant rebates are not allowable				
- Only parents/parents-in-law residing in Papua New Guinea can be claimed				
Type of Dependant	Full Name	Date of Birth	Separate Net Income During Year	If you wholly maintain the Dependant write "WHOLLY". If not, or other persons helped, give full details
Spouse				
Parents of Taxpayer or of Spouse				
Invalid Relatives over 16 years				
A Medical Certificate signed by a Government Medical Officer stating the Invalid Relative is permanently incapacitated for work must be attached before a claim can be allowed.				
Children under 16 years of age				
Student Children 16-25 years of age				
If claiming parents / parents-in-law - where do they live? If in the village, how much money did you give them this year?				

NON SALARY OR WAGE INCOME

KINA ONLY

7	RENTAL INCOME (Attach schedule if insufficient space)			
	Address of each property	Date Acquired	Gross Rent	
		TOTAL RENT	110	
	RENTAL EXPENSES (On rent producing properties only)			
	• Rates and Taxes			CLAIMED
	Authority Paid to	Paid For	Amount Paid	
			111	
	• Repairs (Not including additions, improvements or alterations)			
	Which Property	Description of Work	Amount Paid	
			112	
	• Insurance Premiums (For burglary, fire, etc.)			
	Premium Paid to	Claims Received	Premium Paid	
			113	
	• Interest			
	Name and Address of Lender	Amount Still Owing	Interest Paid	
			114	
	• Commission			
	Name and Address of Letting Agent	Period Let	Amount Paid	
			115	
	• Rent (Where property sublet)			
	Name and Address of Recipient	Which Property	Amount Paid	
			116	
	• Depreciation (Attach depreciation schedule)			
				117
	• Any Other Deductions Relating to Rented Properties (Give Details)			
				118
8		TOTAL RENTAL EXPENSES	120	
9		NET RENTAL INCOME (LOSS)	130	
	NOTE: Overseas losses are only offsettable against overseas income			

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF TAXPAYER AND DEPENDANTS -See notes for guidance section.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
a) Non-current	141	a) Non-current	142
Total Non-Current Net Assets and Liabilities	143		
b) Current	144	b) Current	145
Total Current Net Assets and Liabilities	146		

10	INTEREST (Received or credited)				
	Name and Address of Borrower or Bank, etc	Interest Withholding Tax	Foreign Tax Paid	Gross Interest	
	
	201	202	203	
	State Why Exempt	Less EXEMPT INTEREST		208	
	TAXABLE INTEREST			210	
NOTE: Attach proof if IWT or foreign tax credit claimed					
11	DIVIDENDS				
	Company	D.W.T. Paid	Foreign Tax Paid	Gross Dividend	
	
	211	212	213	
	State Why Exempt	Less EXEMPT DIVIDENDS		218	
	TAXABLE DIVIDENDS			220	
Private Companies in which Shares are held					
NOTE: Attach proof if D.W.T. or foreign tax credit claimed Investment Corporation Fund dividends are exempt income.					
12	OTHER INCOME				
	• Profits from Sale of Land, Shares, Leases or Other Property				
	Description of Item Sold	Date Purchased	Date Sold	Profit	
	
	Was item purchased / acquired with intention of resale at a profit		YES / NO		
	If no, state why purchased / acquired				
	• If yes, include profit in income column				231
	• Premiums or Other Amounts Received in Connection with the Grant, Assignment or Surrender of Leases				232
	• Tips or Commissions Received for Services Rendered				233
	• Royalties (If tax has been deducted, pin the P7 form to this page)				234
	• Pensions or Annuities (unless returned on page 2) In case of tax free pension, give details of investment and date of investment.				235
	• Directors Fees (unless returned on page 2).				236
18	• Any Other Non Salary or Wages Income (Show Details)				237
				
19	TOTAL NON SALARY OR WAGE INCOME (LOSS) (ITEMS 9 - 18)			240	
20	OTHER NON SALARY OR WAGE EXPENSES (Show Details)				
	• Primary or High School Educational Fees (Only if not claimed on Page 2) Name of School				
	• Other Non Salary or Wage Expenses				
				
					250
21	NET NON SALARY OR WAGE INCOME (LOSS)			260	

CALCULATION OF TAX PAYABLE

SALARY/WAGES INCOME	270	
OTHER INCOME (Non-Salary/Wages Income)	275	
TOTAL INCOME	280	
TAX ON TOTAL INCOME	285	
Less: TAX ON SALARY/WAGES	290	
GROSS TAX (TAX ON OTHER INCOME)	295	
Less: Rebates & Credits		
Section 213F Dependants No. ()	315	
Section 214 (3) S & W Deductions	320	
Section 214 (4) Non S & W Loss	325	
Section 214B Education Rebate	327	
Section 219 Foreign Taxes	330	
Section 219A DWT	335	
Section 219BB IWT	337	
Total Rebates & Credits	345	
Net Tax Assessed After Rebates and Credits	346	
Section 316(1) Late Lodgement Penalty	350	
Section 316(2) Omitted Income	355	
Section 311AG Incorrect VPT	360	
Total Additional Tax	365	
Provisional Tax (Applied)	370	
Provisional Tax (Due)	375	
Balance of Tax Payable/Refundable	380	

Notes For Guidance

Please Read Carefully

Who Should Use This Form

1. Salary or Wage earners who did not have the correct tax deducted each pay period.
2. Salary or Wage earners who are claiming deductions against that income in excess of K200
3. Salary or Wage earners who have non-business income from any other source (including overseas) in excess of K100.
4. Salary or Wage earners who received an allowance for housing, entertainment, public utilities, domestic services, telephone and motor vehicle, etc.
5. Salary or Wage earners who receive more than one leave fare each year.
6. Persons who receive income from property, ie rents.
7. Persons who receive interest (including interest which is exempt from tax).
8. Persons who receive dividends.
9. Persons who receive any other income otherwise than from a Partnership, Trust, Business or Profession.

Who Should Use Form B

Persons who receive income from a Business or Profession, or income from a Trust or Partnership should use Form B. Such persons should not also lodge a Form A to disclose any Salary or Wage income they may have; there is space on the Form B for this.

Which Persons Do Not Need To Lodge Tax Returns

Salary or Wage earners who have had the correct tax deducted each pay period, did not receive an allowance and did not receive income from any other source which exceeded K100 in total need not lodge a return.

For People Who Are Residents

This return should show income from all sources, both in and out of Papua New Guinea. Persons who disclose income from overseas and have paid tax on that income will be entitled to a credit for the overseas tax paid. Persons wishing to claim this tax credit should enclose a copy of the relevant Notice of Assessment or other documents evidencing payment of the tax. By allowing this tax credit, the income will not be fully taxed in both countries.

For People Who Are Non-Residents

This return should show any income that is sourced in Papua New Guinea, excepting dividends or interest in respect of which withholding tax has been paid. Dividend or interest withholding tax paid by non-residents is a first and final tax. If it is claimed any income is exempt by virtue of a Double Tax Agreement the reasons for this claim should be fully stated.

Bougainville Taxpayers

Any person whose employment or principal income earning activity is carried on in Bougainville Province is a Bougainville taxpayer. Taxes paid are collected for the Bougainville Government.

Interest

As from 1 January 1999, most interest payments sourced in Papua New Guinea are taxable. Interest income must be declared even if no withholding tax was deducted. Where Interest Withholding Tax has been deducted this will be allowed as a credit in the assessment.

Interest from certain foreign currency deposits authorised by the Bank of Papua New Guinea.

Dividends

Most dividends are assessable, including dividends from overseas companies. Exceptions include some liquidators distributions, some bonus share issues and dividends from the Investment Corporation Fund. Tax credits are available in respect of dividends where:

1. Dividend Withholding Tax has been paid (DWT)
2. Foreign Tax has been paid on overseas dividends

Where a credit is claimed, proof of payment of the tax should be provided. In the case of foreign taxes, a dividend slip is usually sufficient.

Effective 1 January 2006, resident individuals do not include dividend income paid in 2006 on which DWT has been deducted as the DWT is the final tax.

Rebates In Respect Of Dependants

A taxpayer whose income consists solely of Salary or Wages, from which Salary or Wages Tax has been deducted in accordance with their Salary or Wage Declaration, will already have had their tax adjusted for the dependants claimed; the rebate is built into the Salary or Wage Tax Scales. Ordinarily, they will not be entitled to an additional rebate for dependants.

However, persons whose income is solely from sources other than Salary or Wages, or whose Salary or Wage income does not exceed K17,428 and have non salary or wage income too, may be entitled to an additional rebate in respect of their dependants. The maximum sum of rebates allowable is K1,050 and the maximum number of dependants who can be claimed is three (3). The rebates allowable are calculated as follows:-

- i) Rebate for the first nominated dependant - 15% of the tax assessed, subject to a maximum rebate of K450 and a minimum rebate of K45.
- ii) Rebate for the other two nominated dependants - 10% of the tax assessed, subject to a maximum rebate of K300 and a minimum rebate of K30 per dependant.

The full amount of the rebate is only available where the dependant is wholly maintained for the full year and the net income of the dependant does not exceed K1040 during the year. A partial rebate is allowed where -

- i) The dependant is only maintained for part of the year (in which case the rebate is only allowed for the relevant portion of the year).
- ii) Two or more persons contribute to the maintenance of the same dependant (in which case the rebate is apportioned between those two persons)
- iii) A dependant child (not being a student) turns 16 years of age during the year (in which case the rebate is allowed up to the date of the 16th birthday)
- iv) A dependant student child turns 25 years of age during the year (in which case the rebate is allowed up to the date of the 25th birthday)
- v) A person claimed as a spouse only became a spouse during the year, ie, they became married, either in church or by custom, during the year (in which case the rebate is only allowed from the date of marriage)
- vi) The person being claimed earned salary or wages in excess of K40 during any fortnight (in which case no rebate can be claimed in respect of those fortnights).

A rebate will not be allowed unless the details on Page 3 are completed in full. Subject to their net income not exceeding K1040, rebates are allowable for any three of the following persons:-

- i) Your spouse.
- ii) An unmarried child, who is less than 16 years of age.
- iii) A student child, who is less than 25 years of age and is receiving full time education at a school, college or university.
- iv) An invalid relative, who is over 16 years of age, is your child, brother or sister, and has been certified permanently incapacitated for work by a medical officer of the Public Service.
- v) Your parent or a parent of your spouse, provided they live in Papua New Guinea.

Rebates Of Salary or Wages Tax

A rebate of salary or wage tax may be allowable where the sum of the following amounts exceed K200:-

- i) Expenses incurred in gaining your salary or wage income including expenses incurred against allowances.
- ii) Expenses incurred in standing for election to the National Parliament (not Provincial or Local Governments).
- iii) Agricultural Development Expenditure transferred to shareholders.
- iv) Gifts made to the Foundation of Law, Order & Justice, Sporting Bodies; and Charitable Organisations (approved by the Commissioner General). Gifts to Approved Charitable Organisations must exceed K50.

The amount of the rebate is 25% of the allowable expenditure in excess of K200. Non Salary or Wage earners lodging this return, ie those with investment income get a deduction for ii), iii) and iv) mentioned immediately above, instead of a rebate.

Education Expenses

Salary or Wage earners paying school fees of a child or student who is wholly maintained by them, ie, is their dependant, are entitled to a rebate in respect of those school fees. The rebate is limited to school fees paid to Primary or High Schools (whether situated in PNG or overseas) and the amount which qualifies for rebate is the net amount paid after deduction of any subsidies received, any Education Allowances paid by your employer or anyone else, any amounts reimbursed by your employer or any one else, or any scholarship monies paid towards fees. Amounts paid in respect of uniforms, excursions, textbooks, travelling expenses, etc, should not be claimed; the deduction is limited to school fees. The Commissioner General will calculate the rebate allowable. For 2013 the rebate is calculated at 25% of fees paid with a maximum of K750 per child. Non Salary or Wage earners get a deduction for education expenses and not a rebate.

For People Receiving Allowances

All allowances, with the exception of housing allowances paid to citizens participating in an approved low cost housing scheme, are now taxable, although, in some cases, deductions can be claimed against the allowances so as to reduce the tax payable. Because allowances are now taxable people receiving an allowance must lodge an income tax return. In addition, anyone who received a housing allowance variation must lodge a return or no variation will be granted next year. The amount of any allowance received and the nature of the allowance should be shown on your statement of earnings. The amount shown there or received, (if it is not shown) should be entered in the income column on panel two of page 2 of the return.

Deductions are permitted to be claimed against some allowances where they have been used for the purpose they were given, ie, to purchase or rent housing in the case of a housing allowance. No deductions are allowable for amounts paid from the following allowances:

1. Entertainment Allowances
2. Public Utilities Allowances
3. Domestic Service Allowances

Similarly, there may be no deduction against other types of allowances, such as the risk allowances received by soldiers.

Where a deduction is claimed the total amount claimed is to be entered on the bottom panel of page two against the item "total deductions claimed against allowances paid by employers." It is of utmost importance that anyone making a claim against their allowance provides, in a separate schedule attached to the return, full details of the expenditure met from the allowance. The types of details required are elaborated upon below. If no details are given with the return, we will need to ask for the details or may simply disallow your claim.

Housing Allowances

The deduction to be made against housing allowances is "housing expenditure", which is defined in Section 4 of the Income Tax Act. Basically, it is any expenditure (but also including depreciation) incurred by the allowance recipient which is associated with their sole or principal residence, and which would be deductible under the Act if the allowance received had been instead rent in respect of an income producing property. Thus it would include rent, if the allowance is used to rent the property in which you live or, if you were purchasing the property in which you live, it would include:-

1. Rates and taxes (but not water rates or cartage)
2. Interest on any loan to acquire the house (but not repayments of principal on the loan)
3. Insurance on the house (but not the contents)
4. Repairs (but not improvements or extensions)
5. Body corporate levies (if the property is a flat or unit)
6. Depreciation on the house or unit (but not the contents). Further notes on depreciation appear below.

However, the deduction claimed cannot exceed the amount of the allowance. Things which are not deductible as housing expenditure would include:-

- a) Electricity expenses
- b) Water rates, including excess water rates and cartage of water
- c) Payments to domestic servants, ie haus meris, gardeners, security staff etc
- d) Travelling expenses to and from the property
- e) Telephone, fax or telex expenses
- f) Entertainment expenses
- g) Connection to and rental of PAY-TV facilities

Depreciation is not really expenditure, however, "housing expenditure" has been defined in such a way as to include it. But the depreciation allowable is restricted to depreciation on the house or unit itself and the fittings therein. It does not include depreciation on the contents of the house, ie, such things as furniture, stoves, refrigerators, etc, which make up a normal household. Further, as depreciation is not allowable in respect of land, where the property purchased consisted of land with an existing home upon it, it is necessary to apportion the cost price between the land and building components. Where separate values have not been specified in the contract of sale, a realistic assessment of both components will need to be made. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

	Prime Cost	Diminishing Value
Brick, stone or concrete structures	2%	3%
Other structures	3%	4½%

Using the prime cost method depreciation is calculated as a percentage of the original cost price and a fixed deduction for depreciation is claimed each year. Under the diminishing value method the depreciation allowed varies and diminishes each year, with depreciation being claimed on the written down value of the previous year. Written down value is cost price less depreciation already allowed as a deduction.

Motor Vehicle Expenses

Most of us use the motor vehicle to go to work, to go shopping, to go to the club, to visit friends, etc. If you receive a motor vehicle allowance and only use the vehicle for these types of things no deduction is allowable against your allowance. Similarly if you used the allowance to buy and/or run your spouses car, no expenditure would be deductible. Expenditure is only deductible where

the vehicle is used for purposes associated with carrying out your duties as an employee and not your role as a social being. Travelling to and from work is not considered to be associated with your duties as an employee; they start when you get to work. Home is the place you live and you travel there because you are a social being, not because your employer compels you to.

Having got to work you may have to use the vehicle in the course of your duties, perhaps something has to be delivered to a customer, or a client has to be visited, a prospective buyer shown a property, etc. Sometimes these things may be done on the way to work or on the way home. Where your vehicle is used in such circumstances the expenditure incurred would be deductible against any allowance received.

It would be highly unusual for an employee to use their vehicle solely in carrying out their duties. With travelling to and from work being excluded, most would not use their vehicle for what might be called "business" purposes at all. Where a person uses their vehicle only partially in carrying out their duties as an employee it becomes necessary to calculate the proportion of total motor vehicle expenses which is allowable. This is usually done by keeping a log book which contains the opening and closing odometer reading for the year and in which is recorded the kilometres associated with carrying out your duties as an employee ie, for "business" trips. The proportion of the expenses that is deductible is simply the ratio of what might be called "business kilometres" to total kilometres. Thus, if the kilometres travelled in carrying out your employee duties ("business kilometres") was 1000 and the total kilometres for the year was 10,000, then 10% of the motor vehicle expenses incurred during the year would be deductible.

Just as it is preferable to keep a logbook to record "business kilometres" so is it desirable to record the motor vehicle expenses incurred during the year. The types of motor vehicle expenses, which might be incurred, would include: Repairs, service, fuel, tyres, registration, insurance, depreciation, lease premiums if leased and interest if money was borrowed to purchase the vehicle.

The rate of depreciation on motor vehicles is:

Prime cost	20%
Diminishing value	30%

For an explanation of how prime cost and diminishing value works, see the notes on housing allowance above. To take a simple example then, if total motor vehicle expenses for the year was K3420 and the ratio of "business kilometres" to total kilometres was 20%, then K684 would be deductible, ie, K3420 x 20%.

Telephone Expenses

Most of us use the telephone for social purposes; to keep in touch with family and friends. If you received a telephone allowance and only use the telephone for social purposes no deduction is allowed against your allowance. As is the case with motor vehicles, telephone expenses are only deductible when incurred to carry out your duties as an employee. This means the cost of calls made to suppliers to your employer or clients, etc, would be deductible. With the whole family making use of the home telephone it will be difficult to keep an accurate record of what calls are for business purposes and which are for private purposes. Clearly a home telephone would be used mostly for private or social reasons. The telephone account does show the charges levied for local and overseas calls, so it is possible to record and cost each business call. Where this is not done a reasonable estimate will need to be made. As a home telephone is essentially a social device the cost of installation is not deductible and nor is telephone rental or sales tax; only business calls are deductible.

Other Allowances

Most other allowances are likely to be income supplements paid because of the conditions worked under. For instance, the risk allowances paid to soldiers serving in trouble spots. Expenditure from such allowances cannot be for "business" purposes and so there is no deduction allowed against them. In fact, such allowances make more money available to meet living expenses.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on the last day of the year of income may be furnished. It may be given in such a way that all assets are clearly stated separately at the prices at which these were acquired. Similarly the break up of liabilities may also be provided. As indicated above the column, the assets and liabilities of dependent persons may also be included in the statement. Dependants are those persons who are dependent on the taxpayer for support and maintenance.

Further Enquiries

If you need any further information to complete this return you can contact an Enquiry Officer of the Internal Revenue Commission by ringing 322 6509. Personal enquiries can be made at the Ground Floor, Revenue Haus, Port Moresby, while written enquires should be addressed to the attention of the Enquiry Officer, Internal Revenue Commission, PO Box 777, Port Moresby.

Important

This return should be lodged with the Internal Revenue Commission, P O Box 777, Port Moresby, PNG NOT LATER than 28th February 2014. If you cannot lodge it before this date, write to the above address and request an extension of time (to a specific date) to lodge it.

	For Office Use Only
Doc ID No.	
Batch No.	

PNG - LOSSES SCHEDULE

Name of Entity

Tax File Number Tax ID Number

Name of Ultimate Beneficial Owner

- Q1 Have you incurred a tax loss in the year of income (YOI)? Yes 1 No 2
- Q2 If "Yes", what is the amount of that loss? 5
- Q3 You must reduce that loss by the amount of any net exempt income derived during the YOI. Set out the amount of any net exempt income derived during the YOI. 7
- Q4 Have you utilised a prior year loss in the current YOI? You must reduce any loss carried forward by the amount of any net exempt income derived before utilising the loss. Yes 10 No 12
- Q5 Have you had any significant change in ownership or ultimate beneficial ownership of the company during the period for which losses have been carried forward? Yes 15 No 16

If yes, provide details of the change in ownership as a separate attachment.

Q6 Losses may only be carried forward where there is continuity of ownership (COT) or where the company meets the requirements of the same business test (SBT). In the table below, provide details of the losses carried forward from each income year, the test which will be met to enable them to be carried forward, any losses utilised, any losses expired and any remaining losses carried forward to the next YOI. Please show losses after any reduction for any net exempt income received.

Year of income	Current year loss incurred and prior year losses brought forward to YOI	Test Satisfied		Losses utilised in YOI	Losses Carried Forward to next YOI
		COT	SBT		
2013	20	21	22	23	25
2012	30	31	32	33	35
2011	40	40	42	43	45
2010	50	51	52	53	55
2009	60	61	62	63	65
2008	70	71	72	73	75
2007	80	81	82	83	85
2006	90	91	92	93	95
2005	100	101	102	103	105
2004	110	111	112	113	115
2003	120	121	122	123	125
2002	130	131	132	133	135
2001	140	141	142	143	145
2000	150	151	152	153	155
1999	160	161	162	163	165
1998	170	171	172	173	175
1997	180	181	182	183	185
1996	190	191	192	193	195
1995	200	201	202	203	205
1994	210	211	212	213	215
1993	220	221	222	223	225
Prior	230	231	232	233	235
Expired	240	241	242	243	245

Total of losses claimed in Company Tax Return 250