



# Non-resident income tax return guide 2020

Please read page 4 of this guide to see if you have to complete an IR3NR.

This guide is based on New Zealand tax laws at the time of printing and does not take into consideration any double tax agreements that may apply.



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## Use this guide with your return

If you need help filling in your return, please contact:

Inland Revenue, PO Box 39010, Wellington Mail Centre, Lower Hutt 5045, New Zealand

Phone 64 3 951 2020

myIR secure online services secure mail

You can file your return online at [ird.govt.nz](https://www.ird.govt.nz)

If you lose your return, you can download a copy from our website. Please don't use anyone else's preprinted copy.

## Important changes

New residential property deduction rules (also known as the ring-fencing rules) apply to most residential rental properties for the 2019-20 income year, which ends on 31 March 2020 for most people. The changes include:

- limits to the amount of deductions you can claim if your residential rental property makes a loss
- inability to offset excess deductions/rental loss against other income. They are now generally carried forward and offset against future residential property income
- what happens to excess deductions when disposing of residential property
- limits on the amount of interest you can claim for an investment in an entity that rents out residential property.

# Non-residents

We've sent you an IR3NR return or message to complete your return in myIR because our records show you as a non-resident for tax purposes.

This generally means you haven't been personally present in New Zealand but have earned income from New Zealand sources.

If you're uncertain about your residency status please see our guide **New Zealand tax residence - IR292**.

## Who has to send in an IR3NR income tax return?

You must complete and send in an IR3NR if you were a **non-resident for the full year** but received income from New Zealand. For example:

- interest, dividends, taxable Māori authority distributions or royalties\*
- rents
- earnings from self-employment
- directors' fees for services performed in New Zealand
- income from an estate, trust or partnership
- superannuation for past services in New Zealand (this may be exempt if a double tax agreement applies).

\* You probably **won't** have to fill in a return if your only income is from interest, dividends, or royalties, and NRWT was deducted at the correct rate - see page 6.

## Part-year non-residents

If you were a non-resident for part of the year between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, **you have to complete an IR3** and make a list showing your income earned as a resident and as a non-resident. Staple this list to your **IR3 return**.

If you need an IR3 return and/or don't need to file an IR3NR please contact us - see page 3.

## Your return is due to us by 7 July 2020

If you have to fill in a return and you don't send us one, we'll charge a late filing penalty - unless you get an extension of time.

## Income year

The information in this guide is based on the tax year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. If your income year is different you can still use the guide, but work out your income and expenses for your income year. If you need more information, contact us - see page 3.

## How are non-residents taxed?

In an individual's annual assessment, NRWT is assessed on income from interest, dividends and royalties - see pages 7 to 10. All other income is added up and tax is calculated at the current tax rates.

The two amounts of tax are added together. Credit is then allowed for any tax deducted by the payer of the income, eg, NRWT, PAYE, RWT on dividends, Māori authority credits, schedular payment credits and tax paid by trustees.

## Questions 1 to 6 Personal information

This information helps us to contact you. Please make sure we have your details exactly right. If you've changed your name or address, let us know so we can update our records. You can also update your personal information in your myIR account.

### Postal address

If you use your tax agent's postal address leave this address panel blank, even if your postal address has changed. Your agent will tell us of any change of address when updating their client list.

If your address is a New Zealand PO Box number, please show your box lobby if you have one. If you're unsure of your box lobby number please contact New Zealand Post.

### Date of birth

We ask for this so we don't mix up people with the same name.

## Question 7 Bank account number

The fastest and safest way to get any refund is to have it direct credited to your New Zealand bank account. If your bank account number isn't preprinted on the return form, write it in Box 7.

## Question 8 New Zealand Superannuation (NZ Super)

If you received standard NZ Super during the year, you must include it in your return. Work and Income deducts tax from payments to you. Copy the details from your Summary of Income (SOI) to Question 13 of your return. For more information about the SOI - see page 11.

NZ Super paid to you as a resident of another country is known as "portable New Zealand Superannuation". Work and Income doesn't deduct tax from payments of portable superannuation when it's paid to you, and you don't have to include it in your return.

For information about pensions, please see page 11.

# Non-resident passive income

## NRWT

NRWT is deducted from a non-resident's New Zealand income. The types of income (non-resident passive income) and the maximum rates of NRWT are:

- dividends            30%
- interest             15%
- royalties            15%.

Expenses **can't** be claimed against non-resident passive income.

Non-resident passive income has been extended to include non - resident financial arrangement income (NRFAI). NRFAI applies in certain circumstances where there is a financial arrangement between related parties.

Further information is available on our website [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz) in **Tax Information Bulletin (TIB) Vol 29 No 5**.

### Note

If you're a non-resident and have a "fixed establishment" in New Zealand, interest isn't liable for NRWT but you have to include it in your return. A fixed establishment is a fixed place where a non-resident has a business, such as a shop, farm or factory. It doesn't include property that produces rental income only.

New Zealand has double tax agreements (DTAs) with a number of countries. These agreements may allow for different rates, you can check the rates on our website [ird.govt.nz/nrwt](http://ird.govt.nz/nrwt)

If you need more information you can check NRWT on our website or contact us.

Use the "other countries" rates if:

- the country you live in isn't on the list
- you don't know your country of residence
- you have no country of residence.

You don't need to send in a return if:

- your only New Zealand income was from interest, dividends or royalties, and
- NRWT has been deducted at the correct rate, or
- If your interest income has been zero-rated under the approved issuer levy (AIL) rules. See page 8 for details.

If you aren't sending in a return, please write to us, see page 3 so we can record that:

- NRWT/AIL has been deducted correctly, or
- you're no longer a non-resident, or
- you no longer receive any New Zealand-sourced income.

This will save us from contacting you later. Remember to write your name and IRD number on the letter.

## Question 9 New Zealand interest

Did you receive any New Zealand interest between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020:

- in cash or by cheque
- credited or added to your account
- compounded and added to your investment
- earned by a partnership, estate or trust, or from Inland Revenue?

You must show all New Zealand interest you receive. Include interest from banks, building and investment societies, credit unions, other securities and any loans you've made. Also include interest from Inland Revenue.

**Don't include any interest that has:**

- had NRWT deducted at the correct rate
- been zero-rated under the approved issuer levy rules (AIL). See page 8 for details.

### Interest on broken term deposits

If you've broken a term deposit during the year, you may have negative interest to account for. This is interest you've repaid on the term deposit. It may reduce the amount of interest you need to declare on your return.

If you broke the term deposit in full, or it was business-related, deduct the negative interest from the gross interest amount on your **New Zealand NRWT withholding certificate - IR67**. Deduct the allowable negative interest component using the worksheet below before entering the gross amount at Question 9B.

#### Worksheet: Interest on broken term deposits

Copy your gross interest from your NRWT withholding certificate to Box 1.

<b>1</b> ▶	\$		.	
------------	----	--	---	--

Print any negative interest you've paid in Box 2.

<b>2</b> ▶	\$		.	
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Subtract Box 2 from Box 1 and print the answer in Box 3. Include this amount in the total shown at Box 9B on your return.

<b>3</b> ▶	\$		.	
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### What to show in your return

The interest payer will send you a statement or an **New Zealand NRWT withholding certificate - IR67**. It will show the gross interest paid and the amount of tax deducted.

From each interest statement or certificate, copy the name of the payer, add up the amounts of tax deducted and the gross interest and print the totals in the boxes at Question 9.

Don't send us your interest statements or certificates, but keep them in case we ask for them later.

## RWT

If RWT was deducted from your interest, include it in the RWT column. Tell the organisation paying you interest you're a non-resident and the country you're resident in - the payer will then deduct NRWT at the rate for that country.

## NRWT payable on your interest

Refer to [ird.govt.nz/nrwt](http://ird.govt.nz/nrwt) to find the NRWT rate on interest for your country of residence. Multiply that rate by the amount in Box 9B of your return and print your answer in Box 9C.

The credits attached to the gross interest will be offset against the NRWT payable.

## Approved issuer levy (AIL)

From 1 August 1991 "approved issuers" (financial institutions) pay interest to non-residents free of NRWT. They have to pay a levy for the right to issue securities subject to a zero rate of NRWT.

The levy, known as approved issuer levy, is calculated at a rate of two cents for every dollar of interest paid for the security.

### Note

Don't include in your return any interest zero-rated under the AIL rules.

## Interest of \$20 or less

If the total interest you received for the year is \$20 or less, you may not receive a certificate or statement, but you still need to show the gross interest and NRWT. Get the details from your bank statements.

## More than three certificates

There's space in the return for details from three interest statements or certificates. If you have more than three, add up all the NRWT and gross interest amounts from all your certificates and print the totals in Boxes 9A and 9B.

## Interest on joint accounts

If you hold a joint account, you must show your share of the interest in your return.

## Interest paid or charged by Inland Revenue

If Inland Revenue pays you interest, include the interest received in Box 9B for the income year you received the interest.

If you paid Inland Revenue interest, include it as a deduction in the income year the interest is paid.



## Question 10 New Zealand dividends

Did you receive any New Zealand dividends between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020?

Show them at Question 10. Include dividends earned by a partnership or estate or distributed by a trust.

Do not include dividends received which are fully imputed and from a company in which you have a 10% (or greater) direct voting interest. The NRWT rate on these dividends is 0%.

Don't include any dividends that have had NRWT deducted at the correct rate.

### Note

If you received fully imputed cash dividends the rate of NRWT is 15%.

## Credits attached to dividends

A New Zealand company may attach several types of credits to dividends.

- NRWT - 30% or 15% of the dividend is deducted when it's paid to you.
- Imputation credits - a portion of the tax paid by the company on its profits.

You can't claim imputation or franking credits from dividends paid to you while you're a non-resident but you can claim any excess imputation credits you received while you were resident in New Zealand because these can be offset against tax payable on "other income". If you have excess imputation credits to bring forward - see page 23.

- If the dividend does not have NRWT deducted, RWT would generally be deducted at 33%.

## What to show in your return

From each dividend statement, show at Question 10:

- the name of the company
- the dividend credits (by adding up the NRWT and RWT)
- the gross dividend (by adding up the dividend paid, NRWT and RWT).

Add up the amounts and print the totals in Boxes 10A and 10B.

Don't include any imputation or franking credits shown because they don't apply to you.

Don't send us your dividend statements, but keep them in case we ask for them later.

## RWT

If your dividends have had RWT deducted, include this in Box 10A. Tell the payer you're a non-resident and the country you're resident in. The payer will then deduct NRWT at the rate for that country.

## **NRWT payable on your dividends**

Refer to our website at [ird.govt.nz/nrwt](http://ird.govt.nz/nrwt) to find the NRWT rate on dividends for your country of residence. Multiply that rate by the amount in Box 10B of your return and print your answer in Box 10C.

The credits attached to the gross dividends will be offset against the NRWT payable.

## **Shares instead of dividends**

If you received shares from a taxable bonus issue or a non-cash dividend, include them as income at Question 10. Write the amount as if you received dividends instead of shares.

## **More than three statements**

There's space on the return for details from three dividend statements. If you have more than three dividend statements, add up all dividend credits (NRWT and RWT) and gross dividends from all your statements and print the totals in Boxes 10A and 10B.

## **Question 11 New Zealand royalties**

Did you receive any New Zealand royalties between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 that were paid, credited or otherwise dealt with on your behalf?

Show all royalties from New Zealand sources at Question 11, including royalties received by a partnership, estate or trust.

Don't include royalties that have had NRWT deducted at the correct rate.

## **What to show in your return**

From each royalty statement, copy the total amounts of tax deducted and the gross royalties to the boxes at Question 11.

Don't send us your royalty statements, but keep them in case we ask for them later.

## **NRWT payable on your royalties**

Refer to our website at [ird.govt.nz/nrwt](http://ird.govt.nz/nrwt) to find the NRWT rate on royalties for your country of residence. Multiply that rate by the amount in Box 11B of your return and print your answer in Box 11C.

The credits attached to the gross interest will be offset against the NRWT payable.

# Other income

## Question 13 New Zealand income with tax deducted

Did you receive any of these types of income from New Zealand sources between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020:

- salary or wages
- schedular payments
- accident compensation payments related to earnings
- standard NZ Super
- taxable pensions, annuities or superannuation?

### What to show in your return

In May 2020 we'll send you a **Summary of Income (SOI)** for the year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. Use this to complete your return.

If you had income from salary, wages, benefits, taxable pensions or schedular payments, add totals 11E and 12A from your SOI and print the total in Box 13A. Add totals 11B and 12B and print the total in Box 13B.

If you have extinguished tax credits for payroll donations, the PAYE deducted figure on your SOI has been adjusted to show this.

You don't need to attach your SOI to the return unless you're making changes to it.

### Pensions

Don't include these pensions or annuities in your return:

- non-taxable pensions or annuities from superannuation schemes registered with the Financial Markets Authority (eg. government superannuation) or life insurance funds - the tax on these is already paid by the fund
- completely tax-free pensions, such as war pensions or a portable veteran's pension
- portable NZ Super.

#### Note

Portable NZ Super or portable veteran's pension paid while residing overseas are tax exempt and will not need to be included on your return.

### Schedular payments

If you received any schedular payments, read the notes on page 22 to see if you can claim expenses.

If you're registered for GST, your gross schedular payment may include GST. Enter the GST-exclusive amount at Question 13B.

## Question 14 Māori authority distributions

Māori authorities can make various types of distributions.

Fill in Question 14 if you received any taxable Māori authority distributions between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020. The Māori authority that paid you the distributions sends you a statement.

### Credits attached to distributions

The Māori authority may attach a credit to the distribution it makes to members. This credit will be classified as a Māori authority credit and is part of the tax already paid on the profits, so the distributions aren't taxed twice.

### What to show in your return

Your Māori authority distribution statement shows:

- the amount of the distribution made to you, including what portions are taxable and non-taxable
- the amount of Māori authority credit.

These amounts, not including any non-taxable distributions, will need to be transferred to the relevant boxes at Question 14.

#### Example

A Māori authority makes a pre-tax profit of \$10,000. It pays tax on this profit of \$1,750 (Māori authority tax rate of 17.5%) and distributes the entire profit to its 10 members. So, each member will receive \$825 as a cash distribution and \$175 of Māori authority credits.

Each member of the authority who has to file an IR3NR return would show the following information at Question 14:

Box 14B - \$1,000 (made up of \$825 + \$175)

Box 14A - \$175

### Non-taxable distributions

Any other distributions received from a Māori authority, which are not taxable in the hands of a Māori authority member, don't need to be included in the IR3NR return. These amounts are classed as non-taxable distributions and can't have credits attached.

For more information see our guide [Māori authorities - IR487](#).

## Question 15 New Zealand partnership income

If you received any partnership income between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, show it at Question 15.

### What to show in your return

Print your share of the partnership's tax credits in Box 15A. Print your share of the partnership's income in Box 15B.

If your partnership income includes:

- interest and any tax credits, show it at Question 9
- dividends and any credits, show it at Question 10

- royalties and any tax credits, show it at Question 11.

## Expenses

You may be able to claim expenses against your share of the partnership income not claimed in the **Partnership's income tax return - IR7**, eg, interest on capital borrowed to purchase a share in a partnership. Claim these expenses at Question 25.

## Losses from limited partnerships

If you're claiming a loss from a limited partnership and you need help working out the amount you can claim, please go to [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz)

## Question 16 New Zealand estate or trust income

If you received estate or trust income between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, show it at Question 16.

There are three types of estates or trusts:

- complying
- foreign
- non-complying.

Only include the trust's distributions to you as beneficiary income. Don't include any other sort of distribution.

For more information see our guide **Trusts' and estates' income tax rules - IR288**.

## What to show in your return

Print your share of the tax paid by the trustees in Box 16A and the estate and trust income in Box 16B.

If your estate or trust income includes:

- interest and any RWT, show it at Question 9
- dividends and any credits, show it at Question 10
- royalties and any tax credits, show it at Question 11.

### Note

There's a special rule for non-resident beneficiaries who become residents again. It applies if you became resident in New Zealand within five years of leaving, and you received beneficiary income or taxable distributions from a non-complying or foreign trust while not resident. That income is assessable on the day you became a New Zealand resident again. Contact us, see page 3, if this situation applies to you.

## Question 17 Look-through company (LTC) income

If you received any tax credits and/or income from an LTC write the details at Question 17.

### Note

The LTC will normally supply information about non-allowable deductions and any other information required to complete your return.

Deductions (expenses) against LTC income may be limited if the owner (shareholder) doesn't have sufficient owner's basis (equity) in the company. This will only apply if the LTC is in a partnership or joint venture which includes another LTC.

If you had any non-allowable deductions brought forward from last year, you may be able to claim some or all, of the brought forward amount this year. Print the amount claimable in Box 17D.

Don't include:

- interest and RWT - include these at Question 9
- any imputation credits, dividend RWT and gross dividends - include these at Question 10
- any overseas income.

### What to show on your return

Add up all other tax credits received from the LTC and print the total in Box 17A. Add up all LTC income not already included elsewhere and print the amount in Box 17B. Add up all non-allowable deductions this year and print the amount in Box 17C. Add up all prior year non-allowable deductions claimed this year and print the amount in Box 17D.

If you have an amount in Box 17C, add this to Box 17B and put the total in Box 17E.

If you have an amount in Box 17D, subtract this from Box 17B and put the total in Box 17E.

If you don't have any amounts in Box 17C or Box 17D, copy the amount from Box 17B to 17E.

You can find more information about LTCs in our guide **Look-through companies - IR879**.

## Question 19 Income and expenditure from residential property

This question applies to non-residents who are owners of New Zealand residential rental properties that come within the residential property deductions rules in subpart EL of the Income Tax Act 2007.

Most residential rental properties are subject to the residential property deduction rules (also known as the ring-fencing rules). When they apply, your residential rental deductions generally cannot be more than your residential property income.

If your deductions are more than your income, the difference must be carried forward to the next year in which you earn income from residential property, including income from properties held on revenue account.

There are two levels of exclusions from the rules.

Any rental income or loss and net income or loss from a taxable disposal is fully excluded from the new rules if the property is:

- the main home;
- property subject to the mixed-use asset rules (holiday home rented out part-time);
- certain employee accommodation.

For these types of property the existing rules apply with the rental income or loss shown at Box 20 and net income or net loss from a taxable disposal shown in Box 22B.

Any rental net loss and net loss from a taxable disposal is partially excluded from the new rules if it is for:

- property that will always be taxed on sale, being revenue account property of a person in the business of building, developing or dealing in land;
- other revenue account property the person has notified us they want the exclusion to apply to.

For these types of property any rental net loss is shown at Box 20 and taxable disposal net loss shown at Box 22B. Net rental income and net income from a taxable disposal plus any depreciation recovered is shown as residential income Box 19A.

Refer to the **Rental income - IR264** guide for information on when the rules apply, how to calculate your income, the amount of deductions you can claim for this year, and the amount of any excess deductions that must be carried forward.

The residential property deduction rules also apply to any non-resident who has borrowed money to acquire an interest in certain entities with significant rental property holdings - a residential land-rich entity - and has interest expenditure on the borrowed money.

**Residential land-rich entity** - a close company, partnership or look-through company that holds more than 50% of its assets by value in residential land directly or indirectly. They come under the interposed entities rules as part of the residential property deduction rules.

For more information about the interposed entity rules, see page 60 of the **Tax Information Bulletin Vol 31 No.8 September 2019**.

## Completing Question 19 in your return

Tick the method you have used to calculate your residential property income and deductions.

You can use one of the following methods:

- **Portfolio** basis - combine the income and deductions for all rental properties in the portfolio.
- **Individual**, property-by-property basis - income and deductions of individual property calculated separately to other property. You need to maintain separate records for each property to choose this option.
- **Combination** of the property-by-property basis and portfolio basis - choose to apply different methods to different property. Some properties are held in a portfolio and others are held on property-by-property basis.

If you are an owner of a look-through company (LTC) and have attributed residential income or residential rental deductions, you need to use the same method the LTC used to attribute the income and deductions.

Calculate and identify the amounts for Boxes 19A to 19F using your chosen method.

Calculate your rental income and deductions as usual, as shown at Boxes 4 and 14 on the **Rental income - IR3R** form. You can then enter these figures in the **Residential property deductions worksheets - IR1226** to help calculate the figures required to be entered in your return. You can print a copy off our website [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz)

Write the total residential income in Box 19A. This is the total of the following amounts:

- (a) all rental income from the portfolio and/or individual property;
- (b) all depreciation recovery income for assets disposed of from the portfolio or individual property;
- (c) net income from the taxable sale/disposal of a property in your portfolio or individual property; and
- (d) all net rental income, depreciation recovery income and net income from the taxable disposal of the property from residential property that is outside the excluded because it is held on revenue account.

Only include the net income from a disposal once.

If you are a partner in a partnership or owner of a look-through company and have been attributed residential income Box 26G on the IR7P or IR7L, include that here.

Do not include rental losses from properties that the rules do not apply to at Question 19.

Include these and any tax losses on disposal of residential properties in Box 22B.

Write the total eligible deductions for all residential rental properties in the Residential rental deductions Box 19B.

If you are a partner in a partnership or owner of a look-through company and have been attributed residential rental deductions shown in Box 26M on the IR7P or IR7L, include that here.

Do not include purchase costs, capital improvements or costs incurred when disposing of the property here. They are included when calculating the net income for taxable disposals.

This is the total before adjusting for excess deductions.

Write the total excess deductions brought forward from last year in Box 19C. This box cannot be completed for the tax year ending 31 March 2020.

Calculate the amount of allowable deductions you can claim this year adjusting for excess deductions.

Write the total Residential rental deductions claimed this year in Box 19D. This should equal Box 19B plus Box 19C less the amount of excess deductions for each property and/or property portfolio shown in Box 19F.

The amount cannot exceed total residential income at Box 19A, unless there was a taxable sale/disposal of a rental property.

Combine the net income results (after adjusting for any excess deductions) for each property and/or property portfolio calculations and write the total in Box 19E. Your total Net residential income in Box 19E cannot be a loss, unless the rental property or all the properties in the portfolio have been disposed of as taxable sales.



Any losses are counted as zero unless the loss is the results of either:

- excess deductions released as the result of the taxable disposal of the rental property or all properties in a portfolio (refer to Disposals of rental properties), or
- claimable interest paid on your investment in a residential land-rich entity (refer to the **Rental income - IR264** guide).

Write the amount of all excess deductions for the year to be carried forward to next year in Box 19F. This is calculated as Residential rental deductions Box 19B minus Residential rental deductions claimed this year Box 19D. This includes the amount of any excess deductions to be carried forward for interest paid on an investment in a residential land rich entity.

## NOTES

### Note 1

If you sell/dispose of an individual property and the sale is not taxable; or you sell/dispose of the last property in a portfolio and at least one of the sales in the portfolio was not taxable, any excess deductions will transfer to another property or portfolio and carried forward to a future year in which you earn income from a residential rental property (including properties on revenue account).

### Note 2

If you sell/dispose of an individual property and the sale is taxable, or you sell/dispose of the last rental property in a portfolio, and the sale of all your rental properties in a portfolio were taxable, any remaining loss/excess deductions are released and can be offset against other income. However, this does not include any excess deductions transferred to the portfolio/property.

### Note 3

If you want to claim that a property is held on revenue account where the sale may be taxable, you need to tell us the property details of the property. You will be stating the sale will be a taxable sale when the property is disposed of. You must be able to separately identify the deductions relating to the property.

For more information read the **Rental income - IR264** guide.

## Question 20 Income from other rental activities

Show income you received from other New Zealand rental activities between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 at Question 20.

Only include net residential rental income or losses not included at Question 19 and commercial rental income in Box 20.

This includes rents from a New Zealand:

- bach or holiday home that comes within the mixed-use asset rules
- family home
- rental properties held on revenue account, such as part of a business dealing in land or building residences
- commercial rents.

**Prepare a summary of the details** for each rental property. You can use either:

- a **Rental income - IR3R** form, or
- your own summary.

If you prepare your own summary, we need the following details:

- the address of the rented property
- the number of months it was available for renting
- total rents before expenses
- rates
- insurance
- interest
- agents' collection fees
- repairs and maintenance
- depreciation and contents
- total rents after expenses (your net rents).

These details are explained fully in our guide **Rental income - IR264**.

If you need an IR3R form, you can print a copy at [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz)

If you prepare your own summary, please refer to the IR3R form or our guide **Rental income - IR264** to see what to include.

### Ongoing expenses

Claim ongoing expenses, such as rates, insurance and interest, in proportion to the number of months the property was available for renting. For example, if the property was available for 10 months, you can claim  $\frac{10}{12}$ ths of these expenses.

## Repairs and maintenance

You can claim property and plant repairs and maintenance, but not additions or improvements. These may be depreciated. If your property has been classed as a leaky home, write to us with the circumstance of the leaky building and the expense you want to claim (refer to page 3). The depreciation on most buildings is no longer claimable. This generally covers buildings with an estimated useful life of 50 years or more.

## NRWT

Where interest is claimed as an expense and is paid to an overseas lender on a mortgage over land in New Zealand, it must have NRWT deducted and paid to Inland Revenue - unless the Malaysia or Singapore double tax agreements apply. Refer to our **NRWT payer's guide - IR291** for more information.

## What to show in your return

Add up the net rent (rent after expenses) and print the total in Box 20. Staple the IR3R, or your summary, to your IR3NR. Keep your receipts with your records in case we ask to see them later.

## Question 21 New Zealand self-employed income

If you received any income from self-employment between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, show it at Question 21.

## Prepare a summary of details

You can use:

- your financial records
- the **Farming income - IR3F** form for agricultural businesses
- the **Business income - IR3B** form for other businesses
- the **Financial statements summary - IR10** form.

Attach one of the above forms to your return and print profit (net income) in Box 21.

## IR10

The **Financial statements summary - IR10** is a short form of the financial statements of a business. Use an IR10 and speed up processing of the return. We don't need a set of financial accounts if you use the IR10. You still need to complete a set of financial accounts and keep them in case we ask for them later. For help with filling out the IR10, please see our **IR10 guide - IR10G**.

Keep your receipts with your records in case we ask to see them too.

## Question 22 Income from taxable sale/disposals of property

### Income from the sale of land and/or buildings

Include all income from land sales that are excluded from the residential property deduction rules.

Tax losses from disposals of residential property are also included under this question.

Net income from a bright-line sale is included under Residential income at Question 19, except the main home and holiday home taxed under the mixed-use asset rules.

The profits are taxable if you bought a property for the purpose of reselling it or are in the business of buying and selling land and/or buildings.

The profits may also be taxable if you:

- are a builder and improved a property before selling it
- developed or subdivided land and sold sections
- had a change of zoning on your property and sold it within ten years of buying it

The bright-line test needs to be considered when none of the other land sale rules apply to the disposal of the property.

If you purchased a residential property on or after 1 October 2015 and sold/disposed of it within a certain period, any profit will be taxable, even if you didn't intend to sell when you purchased it.

This is called the bright-line test. The bright-line test applies to:

- properties purchased/acquired on or after 1 October 2015 through to 28 March 2018 inclusive and sold/disposed of within 2 years, and
- properties purchased/acquired on or after 29 March 2018 and sold within 5 years.

Income from sales/disposals of residential property is included in residential income in Box 19A.

Write the total profit from other property in Box 22B.

Complete a **Property sale information - IR833** form for each property sold/disposed of and include it with your return. The form explains how to calculate and correctly return the resulting profit or loss. You can download the form at [ird.govt.nz/forms-guides](http://ird.govt.nz/forms-guides)

Complete the form even if the details have been included in a **Financial statements summary - IR10** or set of accounts.

If the property was taxable under the bright-line test and made a loss, any excess deductions cannot be claimed unless they can be offset against net income from other residential property sales.

For more information on property sales, refer to our guide **Buying and selling residential property - IR313**.

## Question 22A Residential land withholding tax (RLWT) credit

If you are an Offshore RLWT person and have sold or transferred residential property located in New Zealand, RLWT may have been deducted from the sale price. You should have received a statement on the completion of the sale process showing the amount of RLWT deducted. You can claim a credit for any RLWT deducted. Show the amount of RLWT deducted, minus any RLWT paid back to you and/or transferred to outstanding amounts during the income year.

If there was more than one amount of RLWT deducted, show the combined amount, minus any RLWT paid back to you and/or transferred to outstanding amounts during the income year.

Attach a note with the name of your withholder(s) to your return.

## Question 23 Other New Zealand income

If you received any other income between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, show it at Question 23. This includes:

- the sale of shares or other property
- the sale or redemption of securities
- cash jobs, tips, payments made "under the table", bartering or income from an illegal enterprise
- amount of loss carry-back to 2019.

### Income from the sale of shares or other property

The profits are taxable if you bought:

- and sold shares or other property as a business
- shares or other property for the purpose of resale.

Write the total profit in Box 23. Attach a note with the details of your income and expenses from these sales to your income tax return.

If you're not sure if your income from the sale of shares or other property is taxable, go to page 3 to find out how to contact us.

### Sale or disposal of assets

If you sold or disposed of a depreciated asset for more than its adjusted tax value, refer to our guides **Depreciation - IR260**, **General depreciation rates - IR265** or **Historic depreciation rates - IR267**.

### Losses from buildings, shares or other property

If you made a loss and can show that if you'd made a profit it would have been taxable, you may be able to claim the loss as a deduction.

Write the loss in Box 22B.

If you're not sure if you can claim a deduction for a loss, go to page 3 to find out how to contact us.

## Investments in portfolio investment entities (PIEs)

If you have an investment in certain PIEs that use their investor's prescribed investor rate (PIR) to calculate the PIE's income tax, you're required to use the 28% PIR for the 2020 income year. This will mean that the income does not get included in your tax return.

If you are a notified foreign investor in one of the foreign investment PIEs the PIE will use the appropriate rate based on the income they attribute to you.

If the PIE has deducted tax at a lower PIR, you're required to pay the tax shortfall. You'll need to attach details to the return.

## Question 25 Other expenses

If you had expenses against the income you earned between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, you can claim here for:

- a fee you paid someone for completing your return
- expenses incurred in earning certain income which tax has been deducted from
- additional expenses incurred in deriving partnership income, eg, interest on capital borrowed to purchase a share in the partnership
- premiums on loss of earnings insurance, provided the benefit from the insurance policy is taxable.

## What to show in your return

Print the total of your expenses in Box 25. If you paid someone to complete your return, write the person's name in the panel provided. Attach a note with the details of other expenses and your name and IRD number to your income tax return.

You can't claim expenses against:

- non-resident passive income, ie, interest, dividends, or royalties
- salary and/or wages
- taxable Māori authority distributions
- election day services
- casual agricultural work
- commissions if you're also paid a salary or retainer from the same employer.

If you're registered for GST:

- you must deduct any GST included in any gross schedular payment income, and
- you can't claim the GST portion of your expenses.

## Question 27 Net losses brought forward

There are two types of net losses you can bring forward.

### Specified activity net losses

If you're claiming specified activity net losses and need help with this question, please contact us, see page 3.

### Other net losses

Other net losses are all those incurred from the 1991 income year onwards and those not limited before 1991.

### Where to find your net loss to bring forward

You can find the amount of net loss you have to bring forward on the "Loss/excess imputation credits carried forward" letter we sent you after your 2019 notice of assessment. If you don't have this letter, contact us and we'll send it to you.

### What to show in your return

Add up all net losses to be brought forward to 2020 and print the total in Box 27A. Print the net loss amount you can claim this year in Box 27B.

## Loss carry-back

### Where on your return to claim loss carry-back

You must let us know if you are going use the loss carry-back scheme. You can do this in the 'I want to' section of your income tax account in myIR and selecting "Opt-in to carry-back loss".

### Claiming a loss carry-back in 2019 from 2020

If you have a 2020 loss you want to carry back to 2019, enter the loss amount in box 23 (Other income) in your 2020 income tax return.

You will then need to amend your 2019 income tax return (if already filed) to include the loss. In myIR choose amendment reason "loss carry-back". Select income type "you are claiming net losses brought forward" and enter the amount of the loss carried-back in box 25B (Amount of loss claimed this year).

### Claiming a loss carry-back in 2020 from 2021

If you are claiming a loss carry-back in 2020, based on an estimated loss in 2021, enter the amount of the estimated loss carry-back in box 27B (Amount claimed this year).

## Excess imputation credits brought forward

You can bring forward any excess imputation credits you received while you were resident in New Zealand because these can be offset against the tax payable on your other income.

If you have excess imputation credits to bring forward, you can find the amount on the "Loss/excess imputation credits carried forward" letter we sent you after your 2019 year notice of assessment.

To claim these credits, attach a note to the front of your return.

# Tax calculation

Is your taxable income:	Calculate your tax on taxable income:
\$0.00 to \$14,000	below
\$14,001 to \$48,000	below
\$48,001 to \$70,000	on page 25
\$70,001 and over	on page 25

## Question 30 Tax calculation

**Use this worksheet if your taxable income is from \$0 to \$14,000.**

If your taxable income is from \$0 to \$14,000, your tax rate is 10.5 cents in the dollar.

Copy your taxable income from Box 28 of your return to Box 1.

1 ► \$  . 00

Multiply Box 1 by 0.105 (10.5 cents in the dollar).  
Print the answer in Box 2.

2 ► \$  .

**This is the tax on your taxable income. Copy it to Box 30B on page 5 of your return.**

**Use this worksheet if your taxable income is from \$14,001 to \$48,000.**

Your tax is \$1,470 plus 17.5 cents for each dollar in this tax bracket.

Copy your taxable income from Box 28 of your return to Box 1.

1 ► \$  . 00

2 ► \$ 14,000 . 00

Subtract Box 2 from Box 1. Print the answer in Box 3.

3 ► \$  . 00

Multiply Box 3 by 0.175 (17.5 cents in the dollar). Print the answer in Box 5.

4 ► \$ 1,470 . 00

5 ► \$  .

Add Box 4 and Box 5. Print the answer in Box 6.

6 ► \$  .

**This is the tax on your taxable income. Copy it to Box 30B on page 5 of your return.**



**Use this worksheet if your taxable income is from \$48,001 to \$70,000.**

**Your tax is \$7,420 plus 30 cents for each dollar in this tax bracket.**

Copy your taxable income from Box 28 of your return to Box 1.

1 ▶ \$  . 00

2 ▶ \$ 48,000 . 00

Subtract Box 2 from Box 1. Print the answer in Box 3.

3 ▶ \$  . 00

Multiply Box 3 by 0.30 (30 cents in the dollar). Print the answer in Box 5.

4 ▶ \$ 7,420 . 00

5 ▶ \$  .

Add Box 4 and Box 5. Print the answer in Box 6.

6 ▶ \$  .

**This is the tax on your taxable income. Copy it to Box 30B on page 5 of your return.**

**Use this worksheet if your taxable income is \$70,000 and over.**

**Your tax is \$14,020 plus 33 cents for each dollar in this tax bracket.**

Copy your taxable income from Box 28 of your return to Box 1.

1 ▶ \$  . 00

2 ▶ \$ 70,000 . 00

Subtract Box 2 from Box 1. Print the answer in Box 3.

3 ▶ \$  . 00

Multiply Box 3 by 0.33 (33 cents in the dollar). Print the answer in Box 5.

4 ▶ \$ 14,020 . 00

5 ▶ \$  .

Add Box 4 and Box 5. Print the answer in Box 6.

6 ▶ \$  .

**This is the tax on your taxable income. Copy it to Box 30B on page 5 of your return.**

# Refunds and/or transfers

## Question 31 Getting a refund?

If you're entitled to a refund, you may:

- have it direct credited to the New Zealand bank account shown at Question 7 or other deposit account, eg, a building society account shown at Question 7
- transfer all or part of it to cover someone else's income tax debit
- transfer all or part of it to pay your 2021 provisional tax.

If you've made payments towards your 2021 provisional tax and, after completing this return, you find that you have less or no provisional tax to pay, the over payment can be included in the amount we refund or transfer. Attach a separate note to your return to request this.

### Direct credit

If you choose direct credit you get your refund faster and you can withdraw your money as soon as it's credited because there's no clearance time.

We pay any refund over \$1.00 direct into your New Zealand bank account as soon as we've processed your return. Make sure your correct account number is printed at Question 7 on the front page of your return.

### Transfers

If you'd like your refund transferred to another account or to arrears being paid off through an instalment arrangement, you'll need to tell us the date you'd like your excess tax transferred (the "transfer date").

The date you can choose depends on what tax has been overpaid and whose account you want the credit transferred to.

### Requesting transfers on your return

You can ask us to transfer a refund to another account by filling out the boxes on page 5 of your return. If you ask for a transfer on your return, we'll transfer your refund at one of the following dates:

Transfer to your own account or an account of someone associated to you, the later of:

- the day after your balance date (or 1 April if your balance date is before 31 March), or
- the due date in the destination account.

Transfer to an account of someone not associated to you:

- the day after your return was filed.

If you don't tell us the date you'd like your credit transferred, we'll transfer it at a date we think gives you the greatest advantage. If you'd like the credit transferred at a different date, you can contact us and ask for the transfer date to be changed (including if we've transferred your credit to cover a debt).

## Associated taxpayers

The following are associated taxpayers for the purposes of transferring overpaid tax:

- a company you're a shareholder-employee in
- a partner in the same partnership
- a relative (eg, child, parent)
- spouse or partner
- a trustee of a family trust you're a beneficiary of.

## Transfers requiring a separate note attached to the return

If you are requesting a transfer at a future date, transfer to arrears being paid off by an instalment arrangement and transfers at a different date, you will need to attach a note with the below details to your return:

- the amount you want transferred
- the account you want it transferred to, eg: name, IRD number, tax type and period end date (and if it's another person whether they're associated)
- the date you'd like the credit transferred
- if it is to be transferred to debt covered by an instalment arrangement.

## Are you entitled to an early payment discount?

The early payment discount is available for people who:

- are new in business, and
- haven't yet begun to pay provisional tax, and
- in the case of a standard balance date taxpayer, have made a payment or payments on or before 31 March 2020 for income tax for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

The discount is calculated at the rate of 6.7% of the lesser of either:

- the amount paid during the year, or
- 105% of your end-of-year residual income tax

and is credited against your end-of-year tax bill.

To check if you qualify, work through the flowchart on the next page.

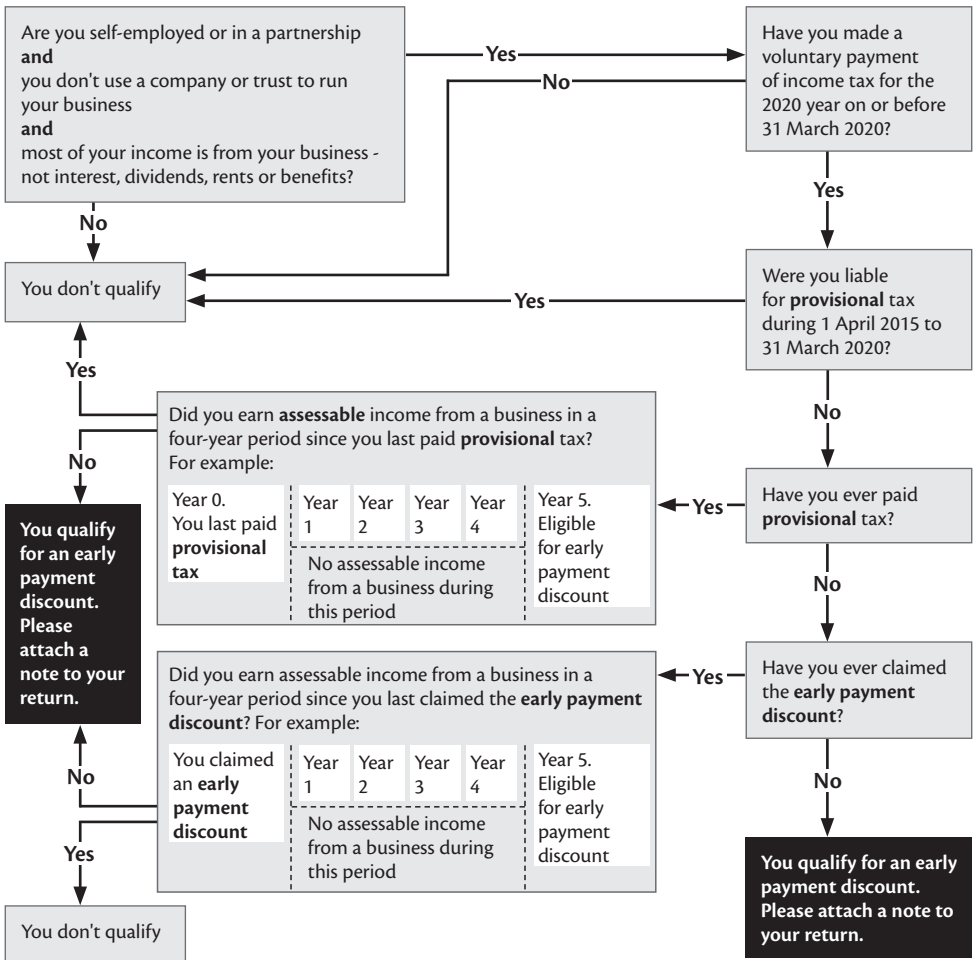
**Terms we use**

**Provisional tax** - this is tax paid in instalments during the year, based on what you expect your income to be, or what it was last year.

**Assessable income** - income that is not exempt income or excluded income (eg, a government grant to a business). Assessable income includes undeclared business income you may have earned (eg, cash jobs).

**Year** - as referred to in the diagram below, year means the standard tax year from 1 April to 31 March, unless you have an approved different balance date, in which case your income year will end then.

If you have any questions about your entitlement to the discount, please contact us.



# Provisional tax

## Question 32 Provisional tax

Provisional tax is generally payable because you earned income during the year that either:

- wasn't taxed, or
- was taxed at the wrong rate.

Provisional tax is usually payable in three instalments during the year. For example, if your 2020 residual income tax (RIT) (Box 30H of your return) is more than \$5,000, you'll become a provisional tax payer and will be liable to pay 2021 provisional tax.

For more information see our guide **Provisional tax - IR289**.

## Initial provisional tax liability

Special rules apply when interest may be charged for an initial provisional tax liability.

You will have an initial provisional tax liability if:

- you begin to derive income from a taxable activity during the tax year, and
- your RIT in any of the four preceding tax years didn't exceed \$5,000, (\$2,500 for the 2019-20 and earlier years), and
- your RIT in any of the four preceding tax years didn't exceed \$5,000, and
- your RIT for the current year is \$60,000 or more.

If this applies to you, please read our guide **Provisional tax - IR289**.

The date you cease employment determines when interest will be charged from.

You are not liable to pay provisional tax in the year you have an initial provisional tax liability. You may make voluntary payments to reduce your interest liability.

## Payment dates

Provisional tax is payable on the instalment dates that fall more than 30 days after the date you ceased employment. If you have to pay provisional tax, you must pay it in:

- three equal instalments if you ceased employment more than 30 days before the first instalment date
- two equal instalments if you ceased employment 30 days or less before the first instalment date and more than 30 days before the second instalment date, or
- one instalment if you ceased employment 30 days or less before the second instalment date.

For the income year ending 31 March 2021, you'll pay:

- three equal instalments (28 August 2020, 15 January 2021 and 7 May 2021) if you ceased employment before 28 July 2020
- two equal instalments (15 January 2021 and 7 May 2021) if you ceased employment between 29 July and 16 December 2020
- one instalment (7 May 2021) if you ceased employment on or after 16 December 2020.

## Standard provisional tax payment dates

If you have a standard balance date of 31 March your payment dates are usually:

First instalment	28 August 2020
Second instalment	15 January 2021
Third instalment	7 May 2021

## Non-standard balance dates

If your balance dates differ from 31 March, your payment dates are the 28th of the month every 5th, 9th and 13th month following the balance date. For example, if your balance date is 30 June, your first provisional payment is due 28 November.

If you're registered for GST and file your returns six-monthly, or you choose the ratio option, these payment dates will alter. If this describes your situation please read our guide **Provisional tax - IR289**.

## Payment options

You have three options for paying provisional tax - the standard option (S), the estimation option (E) or the ratio option (R).

### Standard option

Under this option, your 2021 provisional tax is the same as your 2020 RIT (where it is more than \$5,000) plus 5%.

#### Note

If your RIT is over \$60,000 special interest rules apply to you - please read our guide **Provisional tax - IR289**.

### Use this worksheet to calculate your 2021 provisional tax using the standard option (S)

Copy your RIT from Box 28H of your return to Box 1.

1 ► \$  . 00

Multiply Box 1 by 0.05 (5%). Print your answer in Box 2.

2 ► \$  . 00

Add Box 2 to Box 1. Print your answer in Box 3. Box 3 is your 2021 provisional tax.

3 ► \$  . 00

#### Copy it to Box 30B of your return and print S in Box 30A.

Divide the amount in Box 3 by the number of times you pay provisional tax each year to get the amount you must pay for each instalment. Record this on page 33.

If you're filing your return after 28 August 2020 your instalment amounts may be different. Please read our guide **Provisional tax - IR289**.

## Estimation option

Anyone can estimate their provisional tax. If you expect your 2021 RIT to be lower than your 2020 RIT, estimating will keep you from paying more than you have to.

Your estimate must be fair and reasonable at the time you make it, and at each instalment date. You can be charged a penalty and/or interest if you don't take reasonable care when you estimate your provisional tax.

If you've chosen to pay your 2021 provisional tax using the standard option, you can still estimate your provisional tax any time up to and including your final instalment date. Once you've chosen the estimation option you can't change back to the standard option in that income year. You can re-estimate any number of times up to and including your final instalment date. Your last estimate becomes final at this date.

### Use this worksheet to calculate your 2021 provisional tax using the estimation option (E)

Print your estimated 2021 income in Box 1.

1	▶	\$		•	
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Work out the tax on the amount in Box 1 (see page 24).  
Print your answer in Box 2.

2	▶	\$		•	00
---	---	----	--	---	----

Print your estimated 2021 credits, eg, tax credit, RWT  
deductions, in Box 3.

3	▶	\$		•	00
---	---	----	--	---	----

Subtract Box 3 from Box 2. Print your answer in Box 4.  
Box 4 is your 2021 provisional tax.

4	▶	\$		•	00
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**Copy Box 4 to Box 32B of your return and print E in Box 32A.**

Divide the amount in Box 4 by three to get the amount you must pay for each instalment. Record this on page 33.

If you're filing your return after 28 August 2020, your instalment amounts may be different. Please read our guide **Provisional tax - IR289**.

## Ratio option

If you're GST registered you may qualify to use the ratio option to calculate your provisional tax.

Only enter "R" at Box 32A if you've already elected to use the ratio option. Your application to use the ratio option must be made by phone or in writing before the beginning of the income year you want to use it in.

If you've already elected to use the ratio option and want to continue using it enter "R" at Box 32A.

Read our guides **Penalties and interest - IR240** and **Provisional tax - IR289** for more information.

## Question 33 Is your return for a part-year?

Read the situations listed in Question 31 in your return. If any apply to you, tick the "Yes" option, then tick the situation that applies to you and fill in the start and end dates of the return period.

## Question 35 Notice of assessment and declaration

You must read the declaration and sign the return as being true and correct.

### Self-assessment by taxpayers

Taxpayers are required to assess their own liability as part of meeting their return filing obligations. We may amend your assessment if a correction is required.

If you dispute our assessment please go to [ird.govt.nz/disputes](http://ird.govt.nz/disputes) for more information. The four-month period for you to issue a notice of proposed adjustment (NOPA) to your self-assessment will start on the date Inland Revenue receives your return.

### Are there any penalties?

You may face penalties and prosecution if you:

- are required to put in a return but don't
- give false or misleading information (including not showing all your income)
- leave out details on purpose so the information is misleading
- file your return late.

### Paying your tax

If you have tax to pay, you must pay it by 7 February 2021. If you have a tax agent and a standard balance date, you may have until 7 April 2021 - if this applies to you, please contact your agent. You can pay earlier if you want to.

If you haven't received a statement from us by the last day for payment, please pay the amount you've calculated. When you receive a statement of account showing the amounts we've calculated, check them against your figures. If you have any questions please contact us - see page 3.

### How to make payments

Go to [ird.govt.nz/pay](http://ird.govt.nz/pay) to pay online or find out about these other payment options:

- making electronic payments
- using a credit or debit card.

Or you can call us on 0800 775 247.

### Late payment

We may charge you a late payment penalty if you miss a payment or it's late. We'll also charge you interest if you don't make your tax payment by the due date.

If you can't pay your tax by the due date, please call us. We'll look at your payment options, which may include an instalment arrangement, depending on your circumstances.

Go to [ird.govt.nz/penalties](http://ird.govt.nz/penalties) for more information.



## Your record of payment

When you've worked out how much you have to pay, write the amounts on the schedule below. Keep the schedule as your record so you don't miss a payment.

Payment schedule	
These dates may vary if you have a non-standard balance date, if you have a tax agent or if you are registered for GST on a six-monthly filing frequency.	
Amount	Date payable
<b>2020 income year</b>	
Tax to pay (Box 30J of your return)	7 February 2021
\$ <input type="text"/>	
<b>2021 income year</b>	
Total provisional tax (Box 32B of your return)	
\$ <input type="text"/>	
First instalment (one-third)	28 August 2020
\$ <input type="text"/>	
Second instalment (one-third)	15 January 2021
\$ <input type="text"/>	
Third instalment (one-third)	7 May 2021
\$ <input type="text"/>	

# Services you may need

## Need to speak with us?

Have your IRD number ready and call us on one of these numbers.

General tax, tax credits and refunds	0800 775 247
Employer enquiries	0800 377 772
General business tax	0800 377 774
Overdue returns and payments	0800 377 771

We're open 8am to 8pm Monday to Friday, and 9am to 1pm Saturday. We record all calls.

Our self-service lines are open 7 days a week - except between 5am and 6am each day. They offer a range of automated options, especially if you're enrolled with voice ID.

Find out more at [ird.govt.nz/contact-us](http://ird.govt.nz/contact-us)

## Self-service numbers

Our self-service numbers are open to overseas callers 7 days a week - except between 5am and 6am each day, New Zealand local time. Make sure you have your IRD number ready when you call.

For access to your account-specific information, you'll need to be enrolled with voice ID or have a PIN.

Order forms, guides and returns	+64 4 978 0767
All other services	+64 4 978 0775

When you call, confirm what you want from the options given. If you need to talk with us, we'll re-direct your call to someone who can help you.

## Nominating someone to act on your behalf

You can nominate someone to act on your behalf to help you with your tax and entitlements. You can add a nominated person in myIR.

Having a nominated person does not change your responsibilities. You're still personally responsible for your tax obligations.

## Privacy

Meeting your tax obligations means giving us accurate information so we can assess your tax and entitlements under the Acts we administer. We may charge penalties if you do not.

We may also exchange information about you with:

- some government agencies
- another country, if we have an information supply agreement with them, and
- Statistics New Zealand (for statistical purposes only).

You can ask for the personal information we hold about you. We'll give the information to you and correct any errors, unless we have a lawful reason not to. Find our full [privacy policy at ird.govt.nz/privacy](http://ird.govt.nz/privacy)

## If you have a complaint about our service

We're committed to providing you with a quality service. If there's a problem, we'd like to know about it and have the chance to fix it.

If you disagree with how we've assessed your tax, you may need to follow a formal disputes process.

Find out more about making a complaint, and the disputes process, at [ird.govt.nz/disputes](https://ird.govt.nz/disputes)

## ird.govt.nz

Go to our website for information and to use our services and tools.

- **Log in or register for myIR** - manage your tax and entitlements online.
- **Calculators and tools** - use our calculators, worksheets and tools, for example, to check your tax code, find filing and payment dates, calculate your student loan repayment.
- **Forms and guides** - download our forms and guides.

### Forgotten your user ID or password?

Request these online from the myIR login screen and we'll send them to the email address we hold for you.

## How to get our forms and guides

You can get copies of our forms and guides at [ird.govt.nz/forms-guides](https://ird.govt.nz/forms-guides)