



**Inland Revenue**  
Te Tari Taake

**IR7G**  
March 2026

# Partnership and look-through company (LTC) return guide 2026

Read this guide to help you fill in your IR7 return.

Complete and send us your IR7 return by 7 July 2026,  
unless you have an extension of time to file.

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**The information in this guide is based on current tax laws at the time of printing.**

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# Introduction

## Who must complete an IR7 return

Every partnership or look-through company (LTC) must complete an IR7 return showing their total income after expenses and attach either the **Partnership income/loss attribution - IR7P** or the **Look-through company (LTC) income/loss attribution - IR7L**.

The partnership or LTC is not assessed for tax, but each partner or owner is liable for tax on their share of income from the partnership or LTC.

Each partner or owner must complete an income tax return showing all income, including their share from the partnership or LTC.

## Return due date

If the partnership or LTC has a 31 March balance date, you have until 7 July 2026 to send in the return, unless you've been granted an extension of time. If you have an agent or a balance date other than 31 March this date may be different.

## Business industry classification (BIC) code

We're lawfully required to supply the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) with a code for your business or trading activity, for levy classification and calculation.

If your BIC code is not preprinted on the return or is different from the preprinted one, please enter the correct code.

To work out your main business or trading activity and its code, go to [businessdescription.co.nz](https://businessdescription.co.nz) or call ACC on 0508 426 837.

It's important that you choose the code which most accurately reflects your main business or trading activity.

Please provide the code only. Do not provide a description.

## Has the partnership or LTC ceased?

If this is the final return, include a set of accounts (if required) up to the date the partnership or LTC ceased. Also include details of any distribution of assets and liabilities.

If the partnership or LTC is registered for GST or as an employer, you will also need to complete a **Business cessation - IR315** form to finalise your records.

Depending on the partnership's or LTC's circumstances, other issues may also need to be finalised, for example outstanding returns and/or arrears.

Find out how to finalise the partnership's or LTC's tax accounts or deregister for GST at [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz)

### Note

An LTC is still a legal entity until it's taken off the Companies Register. An LTC can stop trading but still have tax obligations, for example completing returns.

## Nil returns

Every partnership and LTC must complete an income tax return, whether or not it has been active. If there is no gross income to declare, losses to claim, and no disclosures to make at Question 27 (read page 49) you can complete a nil return. Complete the return up to Question 9 and sign the declaration at Question 28.

For more information on look-through company rules, read our **Look-through companies - IR879** guide.

# Questions

## Question 10 Schedular payments

If the partnership or LTC has received schedular payments, we'll send you a Summary of income, detailing the payments received and the tax deducted.

From your Summary of income, copy the total tax deducted into Box 10A and gross payments into Box 10B.

The Summary of income may not contain all your earnings information. If any details are missing, please include them at Question 10.

If the partnership or LTC is registered for GST, your gross schedular payments should not include any GST. If they do, show the gross payments at Question 10 and deduct the GST portion at Question 23.

## Question 11 New Zealand interest

Include interest from all New Zealand sources at Question 11.

The interest payer will usually send you an **RWT withholding certificate - IR15**, showing the gross interest paid and the amount of RWT deducted.

Write the total of all RWT deducted in Box 11A.

Add up all the gross interest amounts (before the deduction of any tax) and write the total in Box 11B.

### Note

If expenses are deductible against the interest income (for example commission), claim them at Question 23. Read the note about expenses on page 27.

Do not send us interest statements or IR15 certificates with the return. Keep these in case we ask for them later.

## Interest on broken term deposits

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

If the term deposit was broken in full, or it was business related, deduct the negative interest from the gross interest shown on the IR15 or equivalent statement.

Deduct the allowable negative interest component, using the worksheet below, before entering the gross amount at Question 11 of your return. In all other cases, the negative interest is deductible in a later return when the term deposit matures.

### Worksheet

Copy your gross interest from your RWT on interest form to Box 1.

1 ▶

\$  .

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

2 ▶

\$  .

Subtract Box 2 from Box 1 and print the answer in Box 3.

3 ▶

\$  .

**Copy this amount to Box 11B of your tax return.**

## Interest paid or charged by Inland Revenue

If we paid you interest, include it in Box 11B for the income year the partnership or LTC received the interest.

If the partnership or LTC paid us interest, include it as a deduction in Box 23 of the return for the income year the interest is paid. Read about expenses on page 27.

## Interest from overseas

If the partnership or LTC received interest from overseas, convert your overseas interest and tax credits to New Zealand dollars and show the amounts at Question 16. Please read the notes about overseas income on pages 13 to 16.

## Income from financial arrangements

If the partnership or LTC was a party to a financial arrangement, such as government stock, local authority stock, mortgage bonds, futures contracts or deferred property settlements, you may have to calculate the income or expenditure from the financial arrangement using a spreading method, rather than on a cash basis. To work out if you must use a spreading method, please read Financial arrangements on pages 26 and 27.

If the financial arrangement matures, is sold, remitted or transferred, you must do a "wash-up" calculation known as a base price adjustment.

Any RWT will be deducted on a cash basis. Show the RWT deducted and any income from the financial arrangement in Boxes 11A and 11B.

## Question 12 New Zealand dividends

Dividends are the part of a company's profits that it passes on to its shareholders. Unit trusts are treated as companies for income tax purposes. Distributions from unit trusts will generally be taxable and are treated as dividends.

Complete Question 12 if you received any New Zealand dividends, including dividends from your local electricity or gas supplier. Do not include a dividend that's a distribution of the trust's capital and is tax free. The company or unit trust that paid you the dividend will send you a dividend statement.

Do not send us any dividend statements with the return. Keep these in case we ask for them later.

### Note

If expenses are deductible against the dividend income (for example commission), claim them at Question 23. Read the note about expenses on page 27.

## Credits attached to dividends

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

Imputation credits are credits for part of the tax the company has already paid on its profits, which means the dividends are not taxed twice.

RWT is deducted from your dividend to bring the total credits withheld up to 33% of the gross dividend.

## What to show in your return

Your dividend statements show the amount:

- you received (net dividend)
- of any imputation credits, and
- of any RWT credits.

Add all these amounts together to work out your total gross dividends and enter this in Box 12B.

Add up all the imputation credits and print the total in Box 12. Add any dividend RWT credits and print the total in Box 12A.

## Shares instead of dividends

If the partnership or LTC received shares instead of dividends, include them as income at Question 12. Write the amount as if you received dividends instead of shares.

## Dividends from overseas

Please read about overseas income on pages 13 to 16 of this guide.

## Question 13 Māori authority distributions

Māori authorities can make various types of distributions.

Fill in Question 13 if you received any taxable Māori authority distributions. The Māori authority that paid you the distribution will send you a Māori authority distribution 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 the Māori authority has already paid on its profits, so the distributions are not taxed twice.

## What to show in your return

Your Māori authority distribution statement shows the amount of:

- the distribution made to you, including the taxable portion and the non-taxable portion, and
- Māori authority credit.

Transfer these amounts, leaving out any non-taxable distributions, to the relevant boxes at Question 13.

### **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 their 10 members. Each member will receive \$825 as a cash distribution and \$175 of Māori authority credits.

Each member of the authority liable to complete an IR7 return would show the following information at Question 13:

Box 13A - \$175

Box 13B - \$1,000 (made up of \$825 + \$175)

## Non-taxable distribution

You do not need to include in the IR7 return any other distributions received from a Māori authority that are not taxable in the hands of a Māori authority member. These amounts are non-taxable distributions and cannot have credits attached.

For more information read our **Māori authority guide - IR487**.

## Question 14 Income from another partnership

If the partnership or LTC received any income or loss from another partnership, write the details at Question 14.

Do not include any:

- interest and RWT - show these at Question 11
- dividends, imputation credits, and dividend RWT - show these at Question 12
- Māori authority distributions and credits - show these at Question 13
- overseas income and any credits attached - show these at Question 16, see pages 13 to 16
- income and expenses from residential property including rental and bright-line income - show these at Question 18, see page 17
- other rental income - show this at Question 19, see page 23
- taxable property sales or disposals - show these at Question 20, see page 23
- other income - show this at Question 21, see page 24.

Add up all the other income from partnerships and include the total in Box 14B. If a loss, put a minus sign in the last box.

Add up any other tax credits and include the total in Box 14A.

## Question 15 Income from another LTC

If the LTC received income from another LTC, write the details at Question 15.

### Note

A partnership does not receive income or deductions from an LTC. If 2 or more people jointly receive income or deductions from an LTC, they should show these on their own returns, not the partnership's return.

LTCs are transparent (looked through), meaning the owners are treated as having received the income and incurred the loss of the company.

The LTC will normally supply the information required to complete your return.

Do not include any of the following types of income received from another LTC at Question 15:

- interest and RWT - show these at Question 11
- dividends, imputation credits, and dividend RWT - show these at Question 12
- Māori authority distributions and credits - show these at Question 13
- overseas income and any credits attached - show these at Question 16, see pages 13 to 16
- income and expenses from residential property including rental and bright-line income - show these at Question 18, see page 17
- other rental income - show this at Question 19, see page 23
- taxable property sales or disposals - show these at Question 20, see page 23
- other income - show this at Question 21, see page 24.

### **Change to the loss limitation rule**

This rule limits the amount of deductions an owner can claim to the amount of their owner's basis, which represents their economic interest in the LTC.

The loss limitation rule no longer applies to most LTC owners. It continues to apply for owners of LTCs that are in a partnership or joint venture that includes another LTC.

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

Add up all the other income from LTCs and include the total in Box 15B. If a loss, put a minus sign in the last box.

Add up any other tax credits and include the total in Box 15A.

Add up any non-allowable deductions this year from LTCs and include the total in Box 15C.

**Note**

There should not be non-allowable deductions this year unless the loss limitation rule still applies.

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 15D prior years' non-allowable deductions claimed this year.

If you have an amount in Box 15C, add this to Box 15B and put the total in Box 15E.

If you have an amount in Box 15D, subtract this from Box 15B and put the total in Box 15E.

If you do not have any amounts in Box 15C or Box 15D, copy the amount from Box 15B into Box 15E.

Box 15E is your adjusted LTC income.

## Question 16 Overseas income

If the partnership or LTC received overseas income, for example from interest or financial arrangements, show this at Question 16.

Convert all overseas income and qualifying overseas tax paid to New Zealand dollars. You can do this by:

- using the rates available on [ird.govt.nz/tools-calculators](http://ird.govt.nz/tools-calculators)
- contacting the overseas section of a trading bank and asking for the exchange rate for the day you received your overseas income.

Tax paid overseas is distributed to the partners or owners and the tax credit limit is calculated on the partner's or owner's income tax return. Keep evidence of overseas tax paid with your tax records for 7 years. For more information about foreign tax credits read **A guide to foreign investment funds and the fair dividend rate - IR461**.

If the income was received from a financial arrangement, please read our **Tax Information Bulletin (TIB), Vol 20, No 3 (April 2008)**.

## Overseas dividends

There are 2 situations covering the treatment of overseas dividends. Each owner or partner will need to determine which of the following applies to their share of foreign investments:

- If the shares have FIF income or loss calculated, do not include any dividends paid from these shares on the IR7 return. Instead, show the calculated FIF income or loss at Box 16B.
- If the shares are covered by 1 of the FIF exclusions (see page 15), show the dividends at Box 16B.

Each owner or partner will need to advise their individual amount of either the FIF income or loss (or their FIF calculation method) or the dividend, to be included on the IR7 return. Show each owner's or partner's individual amount, plus any other allocation of overseas income, at Box 16B on the IR7 return and at Box 26F on the IR7L or IR7P form - see page 30. This information is also used in determining the income amount at Box 4 on page 35 of this guide.

In either situation, include any qualifying overseas tax credits attached to the dividends at Box 16A. Some Australian dividends can have New Zealand imputation credits attached. Include these at Box 12. **Note you cannot claim Australian franking credits.**

If the partnership or LTC received dividends from an overseas company through an agent or trustee who deducted RWT in New Zealand or dividends treated as interest, show the New Zealand RWT deducted at Box 12A.

### Note

If you've shown an imputation credit in Box 12 or an RWT credit in Box 12A and there is no income associated to these in Box 12B, you'll need to attach a note to the top of page 3 of your return with the details.

## Foreign investment fund (FIF) income or loss

If at any time during the 2026 income year the partnership or LTC held rights like shares, units or an entitlement to benefit in any foreign company, foreign unit trust, foreign superannuation scheme or foreign life insurance policy, the partners or owners may be required to calculate FIF income or loss in their own income tax returns.

Generally, the partners or owners will use the fair dividend rate to calculate FIF income. The partners or owners may also need to complete an additional FIF disclosure form. See Question 27 on page 49.

The main exclusions from an interest in a FIF are:

- investments in certain Australian resident companies listed on approved indices on the Australian stock exchange, that maintain franking accounts. Investments covered in the list are available in the **Australian share exemption list - IR871**
- interest in certain Australian unit trusts
- limited exemptions for interest in certain venture capital interests that move offshore (for 10 income years from the income year in which the company migrates from New Zealand)
- a 10% or greater interest in a CFC
- an individual or trustee of certain trusts, who is a partner or owner and holds, at all times in the income year, FIFs with a total cost of \$50,000 or less.

You can find more information on the exclusions and the FIF rules at [ird.govt.nz/foreign-investment-funds](http://ird.govt.nz/foreign-investment-funds) and in our **Tax Information Bulletins (TIBs)** - see the online index for relevant issues.

## Controlled foreign company (CFC) income or loss

If at any time during the 2026 income year the partnership or LTC has attributed CFC income or loss, the partners or owners may be required to calculate this in their own income tax returns.

A loss from a CFC cannot be used to offset domestic income or be included in domestic losses that are carried forward to the 2026 income year. Generally, these losses

can only offset income or future income from CFCs that are resident in the same country as the CFC that incurred the loss.

The partners or owners may also need to complete an additional CFC disclosure form. See Question 27 on page 49.

## Question 17 Business income

Write the net profit or loss in Box 17B. This is the amount of income or loss after deducting all allowable business expenditure. If this is a loss, put a minus sign in the last box. Refer to our **Smart business - IR320** guide for information on allowable business expenditure and record keeping.

Attach 1 of these to the top of page 3 of your return:

- a set of the partnership's or LTC's financial accounts
- a completed **Financial statements summary - IR10** form
- a completed **Farming income - IR3F** form, or **Schedule of business income - IR3B** form.

If you complete an IR10, which speeds up the processing of the return, you do not need to send us your financial accounts as well, but keep them in case we ask for them later.

### Attribution rule

Anyone who provides services and puts an intermediary between themselves and the recipient of the personal service has income earned allocated to them, not the intermediary.

If this rule applies to persons associated to your partnership or LTC, it will affect the amount of taxable income in this return.

When applying the attribution rule, LTCs are treated as associated entities and not as being transparent.

To find out how to apply this rule, please read our **Tax Information Bulletins (TIBs), Vol 12, No 12 (December 2000), Vol 13, No 11 (November 2001), and Vol 21, No 8 Pt 2 (October/November 2009)**.

If you need more information, contact us - see page 52.

## Question 18 Income and expenses from residential property

This question applies to owners of residential property, including overseas property, that have:

- income subject to the residential property deduction rules
- net income (profit) from a bright-line sale
- income in relation to a loan in a foreign currency
- depreciation recovery income from disposed assets
- net income from the taxable disposal of a residential property outside the residential property deduction rules because it is held on revenue account.

### Residential property deduction rules

Most residential rental properties are subject to the residential property deduction rules (also known as the ring-fencing rules). The rules generally limit the amount of residential deductions you can claim in the year to the total amount of residential income earned in that year.

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

The residential property calculations are made at the partner or owner level as they may have other residential income and deductions that need to be included.

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

- the main home
- subject to the mixed-use asset rules (for example, a holiday home rented out part-time and not used for at least 62 days in the income year, or 62 working days in the income year if it's usually only used on working days), or
- owned by companies other than close companies, or
- owned by government enterprises, or
- certain employee accommodation.

For these types of property, any rental income or loss is shown at Box 19B and net income or net loss from a taxable disposal shown in Box 20B.

Any rental net loss and net loss from a taxable disposal is partially excluded from the 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, or
- 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 19B and taxable disposal net loss shown at Box 20B.

The residential property deduction rules also apply to a partnership or LTC that has borrowed money to acquire an interest in certain entities that have 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. These entities 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**.

Read our **Rental income - IR264** guide for more information on:

- when the rules apply
- how to calculate your income
- the amount of deductions you can claim this year, and
- the amount of any excess deductions that must be carried forward.

## Completing your return

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

You can use 1 of the following methods:

- **Portfolio** basis - combine 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 individual basis and portfolio basis - choose to apply different methods to different property. Some properties are held in a portfolio and others are held on an individual basis.

For a partnership most of the calculations for excess rental deductions are made in the partners' return. The partnership needs to provide sufficient information for the partners to complete their return correctly. If a partner wants to use the individual method the partnership needs to maintain separate records for each rental property and pass each property's details to the partner.

For an LTC, the owners need to complete their return using the same method chosen by the LTC for their share of the income and deductions. An owner can choose a different method for other rental properties they own.

### **Example**

An LTC uses the portfolio method. The portfolio was loss-making overall, so any shareholder who directly holds other residential properties subject to the ring-fencing rules can include those other properties as part of the portfolio. They can then use their share of the deductions that flow through from the LTC against their total residential income. This includes their residential income from the LTC and any other residential income they derive.

### Example

An LTC uses the individual property basis. The shareholders must also use this method in their own returns. So, if residential deductions for the property exceed the residential income from the property, the shareholder can only use their share of the deductions up to their share of the income from the property. Their excess deductions cannot be used against residential income from a property they own directly.

**The Residential property deductions worksheets - IR1226** can be used to help calculate the figures required to be entered in your return. You can print a copy off our website [ird.govt.nz/forms-guides](https://ird.govt.nz/forms-guides)

Write the total gross residential rental income from the portfolio and/or individual property in Box 18B.

### Box 18C Net bright-line profit

The bright-line test needs to be considered when none of the other land taxing rules at Question 20 apply to the disposal of the property.

The bright-line test taxes profit made on the sale of residential property (including overseas property) when it is sold within a certain period of time (bright-line period) and no exclusions or rollover relief apply. Your intention or purpose for purchasing or selling the property is not relevant.

For property sold on or after 1 July 2024, the bright-line test looks at whether your bright-line end date for the property is within 2 years of your bright-line start date.

For a standard purchase of property, the bright-line period starts from the date the property's title is transferred to you (generally the settlement date). For a standard sale, the bright-line period ends when you enter into a binding sale and purchase agreement to sell the property. Different rules apply for other types of purchase (for example, off the plans) and for other types of sale or disposal (for example, when property is gifted).

For property sold before 1 July 2024, the sale will come under the bright-line test if the following apply:

- You acquired the property on or after 29 March 2018
- You are selling it within 5 years or before 1 July 2024 (whichever comes first).

Generally, the bright-line test does not apply to a sale of business premises or farmland. Rollover relief is available for certain types of ownership transfers.

If the sale of the property is taxable under the bright-line test, any interest previously denied under the interest limitation rules is treated as if it were part of the cost of the property in the year of sale.

For more information about the bright-line test, go to:

- [ird.govt.nz/bright-line](https://ird.govt.nz/bright-line)
- **Bright-line property tax - IR1229** for property sold from 1 July 2024
- **Bright-line property tax - IR1227** for property sold before 1 July 2024.

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

You can also use the **Property tax decision tool** on our website to work out if you need to pay tax on the sale of your property. Go to [ird.govt.nz/bright-line](https://ird.govt.nz/bright-line)

## Completing your return

Income and losses for property taxable under the bright-line test are treated differently in your income tax return.

Include your share of the net income (profit) from the sale of the property in Box 18C.

If you have a bright-line loss, do not include it in your income tax return. Instead keep your own record of all your bright-line losses. The loss must be carried forward to a later income year where it can be used to offset income from other taxable land sales, including bright-line.

Complete a **Bright-line property sale information - IR833** form for each bright-line property sold or disposed of and include it with your return. The form explains how to calculate the resulting profit or loss.

Complete the form even if the details have been included in a **Financial statements summary - IR10** or set of accounts, unless the income will be included in your return as part of your business income as a property speculator, property dealer, developer or builder.

### **Box 18D Other residential income**

Write the other residential income in Box 18D. This includes the total from the following amounts:

- income in relation to a loan denominated in a foreign currency from the portfolio and/or individual property
- all depreciation recovery income from assets disposed of from the portfolio and/or individual property
- net income from the taxable disposal of a residential property outside the residential property deduction rules because it is held on revenue account.

### **Box 18E Total combined residential income**

The amount in Box 18E is the total amount of Box 18B, Box 18C and Box 18D.

### **Box 18F Residential rental deductions**

Write the total eligible deductions for the year for all ring-fenced residential rental properties in Residential rental deductions Box 18F.

If you have an investment in a land rich entity, include the amount of interest paid that does not relate to the residential rental property in Box 19B.

#### **Note**

The partners or owners share of the Total combined residential income and Residential rental deductions are shown in Boxes 26G and 26M on the IR7P or IR7L.

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

## Question 19 Other rental activities income

Write the net profit or loss (total rents minus expenses) in Box 19B. If this is a loss, put a minus sign in the last box. Only include net residential rental income or losses not covered by the residential property deduction rules such as commercial rental income. Do not include any residential rental income already included at Question 18.

Attach 1 of these to the top of page 3 of your return:

- a set of the partnership's or LTC's financial accounts
- a completed **Financial statements summary - IR10** form, or
- a completed **Rental income - IR3R** form.

## Question 20 Income from taxable property sales or disposals

Include all income and tax losses from land sales or disposals of other property not included at Question 18.

Profits from land sales are taxable if you bought a property (including an overseas 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 the partnership or LTC:

- is a builder and improved a property before selling it
- developed or subdivided land and sold sections
- had a change of zoning on the property and sold it within ten years of buying it, or
- sold a mixed-use asset.

Write the total profit or loss from the sale or disposal of other property in Box 20B.

Net profit from the sale of a property taxable under the bright-line test is included in Box 18C. The only exception is the sale of a mixed-use asset that is taxable under the bright-line test, include this in Box 20B instead. Do not include any net loss from the sale of a property taxable under the bright-line test.

For more information on the land sale rules, go to [ird.govt.nz/buying-selling](https://ird.govt.nz/buying-selling) or our guide **Tax and your property transactions - IR361**. You can find our forms and guides at [ird.govt.nz/forms-guides](https://ird.govt.nz/forms-guides)

### **Box 20A Residential land withholding tax (RLWT) credit**

If a partner had RLWT deducted from the sale or transfer of a residential property located in New Zealand, they'll need to show the full amount of the RLWT in their own individual income tax return. Do not include it in the partnership tax credits.

If the LTC is an "offshore RLWT person" and has sold or transferred residential property located in New Zealand, RLWT may have been deducted from the sale price.

The LTC should have received a statement on the completion of the sale process showing the amount of RLWT deducted. The LTC can claim a credit for any RLWT deducted. Show the amount of RLWT deducted, less any RLWT paid back to the LTC and/or transferred to outstanding amounts during the income year.

If there was more than 1 amount of RLWT deducted, show the combined amount, less any RLWT paid back to the LTC and/or transferred to outstanding amounts during the income year.

## **Question 21 Other income**

If you invested capital in a partnership or LTC but did not take an active part in the day-to-day operation or management of the business, any earnings would be considered passive income. Enter this amount at Question 21 unless you've already included it at another Question on your return.

Also at Question 21 show any other income the partnership or LTC received, for example sale of:

- non-FIF shares or other property
- securities.

If the partnership or LTC received any of the income listed above, please read the following.

### **Income from sale of non-FIF shares or other property**

Profits from the sale of shares and other property are taxable if the partnership or LTC buys:

- and sells shares or other property as a business
- shares or other property for resale, or
- shares or property to make a profit.

List the details of gross income and expenses from these sales on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to the top of page 3 of your IR7. Include the total profits in Box 21B.

### **Selling or disposing of assets**

If the partnership or LTC sold or disposed of a depreciated asset for more than its adjusted tax value, you may need to account for depreciation recovered.

You can use the depreciation calculator on our website [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz) to get a complete depreciation schedule for any asset. The schedule includes the amount to claim in the year of purchase and any adjustment in the year of sale. For more information read **Depreciation - a guide for businesses - IR260**, and either **Depreciation rates - IR265** or **Historic depreciation rates - IR267**.

### **Losses from shares or other property**

If the partnership or LTC has made a loss and you can show that if the partnership or LTC had made a profit it would have been taxable, the partnership or LTC may be able to claim the loss as an expense. Include the total loss at Box 21B.

Write the details of the loss on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to the top of page 3 of your IR7. Include details of other profits or losses made from similar sales, whether in this tax year or earlier.

## Financial arrangements

A partner or owner must account for income from financial arrangements on an accrual basis. Financial arrangements include government stock, local authority stock, mortgage bonds, futures contracts and deferred property settlements.

Changes to the rules for the treatment of financial arrangements have split the rules into 2 sets. Generally, the first set applies to financial arrangements entered into before 20 May 1999 and the second applies to financial arrangements entered into, on or after that date.

Both sets of rules require the income or expenditure to be spread over the term of the financial arrangement. An exception from these spreading provisions applies if the partner or owner is a cash-basis holder (under the first set of rules), or a cash-basis person (under the second set of rules).

A person is a **cash-basis holder** if, from 20 May 1999 to 31 March 2025:

- the absolute value of all financial arrangements held in a year added together was \$1 million or less, or
- the absolute value of the net income and expenditure for the year under all financial arrangements was \$100,000 or less, and
- The 'absolute value' is the value figure whether it is positive or negative.

The partner or owner is a **cash-basis person** if, from the 2025-26 income year:

- the absolute value of all financial arrangements added together is \$2 million or less, or
- the absolute value of income and expenditure (the value no matter whether it's a positive or a negative figure) calculated under the accrual rules in the income year from the financial arrangement is \$100,000 or less.

If the partner held the financial arrangements prior to the 2025-26 income year, different thresholds applied.

To determine whether the partner or owner is a cash-basis holder or cash-basis person, they must take into account their share of the financial arrangement, or their share in the gross income or expenditure under the financial arrangement the partnership or LTC is a party to.

### **Sale or maturity of financial arrangements**

Whether or not the exemption from the spreading methods applies, when a financial arrangement matures, is sold, remitted or transferred, you must do a "wash-up" calculation, known as a base price adjustment. The calculation ensures the total gains or losses from the financial arrangement are accounted for.

If you need any information about calculating a base price adjustment, call us on 0800 443 773.

## **Question 23 Expenses**

The partnership or LTC may have incurred expenses in generating its income, for example:

- commission deducted from interest and dividends
- expenses for return preparation, or
- interest paid to Inland Revenue for late payment of tax in the income year it is paid.

If the expenses have not already been claimed in the return, print the amount in Box 23.

## **Question 25 Deduction for losses extinguished on transition from a QC or LAQC**

If the partnership or LTC had losses which were extinguished on transitioning from a QC or LAQC, each owner or partner is allowed a deduction for an amount equal to the amount given by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Loss balance extinguished} - \text{prior years' deductions}) \\ & \times \text{partnership share or owner's effective interest} \end{aligned}$$

**Note**

This is limited to the partner's or owner's share of net partnership or net LTC income for the year.

**Loss balance extinguished** is the loss balance extinguished on transition from a QC or LAQC. If it includes foreign losses please contact us to make sure they are accounted for correctly.

**Prior years' deductions** is the total amount of deductions for extinguished losses allowed in previous income years for all persons with a share in the partnership, or an effective look-through interest in the LTC. If this is the first year deductions have been claimed for extinguished losses, the amount will be zero.

Work out the maximum allowable deduction for each owner or partner using the calculation table below and on page 29.

**Boxes 1 to 3** only need to be completed once. Use the resulting figures for all owners or partners.

**Boxes 4 to 9** must be completed for each owner or partner using their information from the IR7L or IR7P.

Loss balance extinguished  
(copy this figure to Box 25  
on the IR7)

**1** ▶

\$  .

Prior years' deductions  
(copy this figure to Box 25A  
on the IR7)

**2** ▶

\$  .

Subtract Box 2 from Box 1  
and print the answer in Box 3.

**3** ▶

\$  .

If the answer in Box 3 is zero, no further deductions for extinguished losses can be claimed by the owners or partners. If it is greater than zero, continue below.

**Note**

Information on completing the IR7L is explained later in this guide. Attribution of income/loss is explained on page 29, and how to complete Box 26Q is explained on page 31 and 32 of this guide.

Copy the total income figure from Box 26K on the IR7L or IR7P to Box 4

4 ▶

\$ 

For LTC owners, copy any non-allowable deductions this year from Box 26Q on the IR7L to Box 5

5 ▶

\$ 

Add Boxes 4 and 5 and print the answer in Box 6.

6 ▶

\$ 

If Box 6 is a loss, the owner or partner is not entitled to a deduction this year. If it is not a loss, continue below.

Convert the owner's or partner's attribution of income/loss from Box 26B on the IR7L or IR7P to a decimal amount (for example 40% = .40). Print the answer in Box 7.

7 ▶

Multiply Box 3 by Box 7 and print the answer in Box 8.

8 ▶

\$ 

Print the amount from either Box 6 or Box 8, whichever is the lesser, in Box 9 below. This is the maximum deduction for the owner or partner.

Maximum deduction

9 ▶

\$ 

Copy the amount from Box 9 to Box 26L on the IR7L or IR7P form.

Add up the maximum deductions for all owners or partners and print the answer in Box 25B of the IR7 return.

## Question 26 Attribution of income/loss

All income, losses and tax credits must be attributed to the partners or owners in proportion to their share in the partnership or effective look-through interest in the LTC.

At Question 26 tick which entity the income/loss details are attached for.

- partnerships, complete the IR7P to provide attribution details for all partners, or
- LTCs, complete the IR7L to provide attribution details for all owners.

Show the details for each partner or owner on the relevant form. If there are more than 2 partners or owners, use additional IR7P or IR7L forms. You can print them from our website [ird.govt.nz](http://ird.govt.nz)

Attach all IR7P or IR7L forms to the top of page 3 of your IR7 return.

## Completing your IR7L or IR7P

### Box 26A IRD number

Print the partner's or owner's IRD number. If you do not know their IRD number you will need to contact them to request it.

### Box 26B Attribution of income/loss

Show the attribution of income or loss the partner or owner is entitled to as a percentage of the total. Write percentages as four-digit numbers, for example show 15% as 15.00.

#### Note

For LTCs with only 1 owner the percentage will be a five-digit number, for example show 100% as 100.00.

For LTCs, effective look-through interest determines each owner's attribution of income or loss from the LTC.

Each owner's effective look-through interest is generally determined by the percentage of shares the owner has in the LTC.

For more information read our **Look-through companies - IR879 guide**

### Boxes 26C to 26J Attributed income/loss

Print the partner's or owner's attribution of:

- interest (from Question 11) in Box 26C
- dividends (from Question 12) in Box 26D
- Māori authority distributions (from Question 13) in Box 26E
- overseas income (from Question 16) in Box 26F
- residential income (from Question 18) in Box 26G

- other rental income (from Question 19) in Box 26H
- other passive income (from Questions 20 and 21 minus any relevant expenses at Question 23, including income received by a non-active partner or owner in the business) in Box 26I
- all other income and expenses (not already included in Boxes 26C to 26I) in Box 26J.

### **Box 26K Total income**

Print the total of all Boxes 26C, 26D, 26E, 26F, 26G, 26H, 26I and 26J in Box 26K. If a loss, put a minus sign in the last box.

#### **Note**

The totals of all partners' or owners' Box 26Ks must add up to the IR7 income or loss shown in Box 24. If they do not, it will take us longer to process your return.

### **Box 26L Deduction for extinguished losses**

See instructions on pages 27 and 28 of this guide.

### **Box 26M Residential rental deductions**

Print the partner's or owner's attribution in Box 26M.

### **Boxes 26N, 26O and 26P Attributed tax credits**

Print the partner's or owner's attribution of:

overseas tax paid (from Question 16) in Box 26N

- imputation credits (from Question 12) in Box 26O
- other tax credits (from Questions 10 to 15, excluding any imputation credits) in Box 26P.

### **Boxes 26Q to 26T Non-allowable deductions (IR7L only) - where loss limitation rule does not apply for the owner(s)**

#### **Note**

This information applies for an LTC who is not subject to the loss limitation rule. See the note on page 12.

## Non-allowable deductions this year

There will not be non-allowable deductions this year as the loss limitation rule no longer applies. Do not include an amount in Box 26Q.

## Non-allowable deductions brought forward

### Note

The LTC should have records of the non-allowable deductions brought forward.

## Prior years' non-allowable deductions claimed this year

This will be the same as the amount in Box 26R and is the amount claimable this year. Copy the amount in Box 26R to Box 26S.

## Non-allowable deductions carried forward

There should be no non-allowable deductions to carry forward. Leave Box 26S blank.

## Example 1

### Loss limitation rule no longer applies - owner with previously non-allowable deductions

The following details are for Catherine who owns all of the shares in Company A, an LTC.

IRD number	12-121-212
Total gross income	\$10,000
Expenses/deductions	\$15,000
Loss	\$5,000
Non-allowable deductions brought forward	\$10,000

### Boxes 26Q to 26T Non-allowable deductions (IR7L only) - where loss limitation rule still applies for the owners

### Note

This information only applies for an LTC that is in a partnership or joint venture with another LTC.

The loss limitation rule ensures that the deductions claimed reflect the level of an owner's economic loss in the LTC. The "owner's basis" refers to the adjusted tax book value of an owner's investment in the LTC. The deductions an owner can claim are restricted if the overall deductions exceed the owner's basis in the LTC.

**See examples of the loss limitation rule on pages 32 to 49.**

### Note

For each owner calculate their owner's basis and any non-allowable deductions using the tables and information on pages 34 and 35. Please see Part 7 of our **Look-through companies - IR879** guide before calculating the owner's basis. It explains the terms used in the following calculation.

**If there's more than 1 owner, complete the tables on pages 34 and 35 for each owner separately.**

### Calculate the owner's basis here:

Investments	<b>1</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Distributions	<b>2</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Subtract Box 2 from Box 1	<b>3</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Income	<b>4</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Add Boxes 3 and 4	<b>5</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Deductions from previous tax years (but excluding any non-allowable deductions in those years)	<b>6</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Subtract Box 6 from Box 5	<b>7</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Disallowed amounts	<b>8</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Subtract Box 8 from Box 7*	<b>9</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>

\* If Box 9 is a negative amount it means the owner has negative equity in the LTC and their owner's basis will be treated as nil.

Print "0.00" in Box 9.

### Note

Deductions in Box 6 above also includes all the deductions claimed against gross income from the LTC from all sources in previous years in which the company was an LTC. For example, if the LTC has a rental property, all the deductions claimable against the rental income will be included in the total deductions figure, as well as expenses incurred in producing income from all other sources.

When each owner's basis (Box 9 on the previous page) has been calculated you can work out if there is any limitation on the deductions claimable for each owner. If the:

- owner's basis (Box 9) is more than their attribution of the deductions (expenses), you will not need to complete Box 26Q - go to Non-allowable deductions
- attribution of deductions (expenses) to the owners are more than their owner's basis you'll need to complete Boxes 1 to 3 below to calculate the amount to declare at Box 26Q.

Attribution of this year's deductions (expenses)	<b>1</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Owner's basis (from Box 9 on page 33)	<b>2</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Subtract Box 2 from Box 1	<b>3</b> ▶	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>

The result is non-allowable deductions this year. Copy the amount from Box 3 into Box 26Q on your IR7L.

Any deductions an owner cannot claim because of the loss limitation rule are carried forward and may be claimed in future years, subject to the application of the loss limitation rule in those years. Owners may only use these deductions against income from the LTC.

### Non-allowable deductions

Complete the calculation (Boxes 1 to 5) on the following page if you have:

- non-allowable deductions brought forward from last year (copy the amount from Box 25R Non-allowable

deductions on your IR7L 2025 form into Box 27R on your IR7L 2026 form), or

- non-allowable deductions this year (that means Box 26Q has an amount in it).

Non-allowable deductions brought forward (also show this amount in Box 26R).	<b>1 ▶</b>	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Non-allowable deductions this year (Box 3 on page 34, put zero if you do not have non-allowable deductions).	<b>2 ▶</b>	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Add Boxes 1 and 2.	<b>3 ▶</b>	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
If your Owner's basis (Box 9 on page 33) was more than your attribution of this year's deductions (expenses), copy the difference to Box 4, otherwise print \$0.00.	<b>4 ▶</b>	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Subtract Box 4 from Box 3 (print \$0.00 if this would equal a negative value).	<b>5 ▶</b>	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>

### Prior years' non-allowable deductions claimable this year

If there is a figure in Box 4, you will be able to claim prior years' non-allowable deductions. Enter the smaller number of Box 3 and Box 4 as prior years' non-allowable deductions claimed this year in Box 26S on your IR7L.

### Non-allowable deductions carried forward

The amount in Box 5 is the non-allowable deductions to carry forward. Copy this amount into Box 26T.

## Example 2

### LTC loss limitation rule - current year non-allowable deductions only

The following details are for Company A which is an LTC:

IRD number	12-345-678
Total gross income	\$6,000
Expenses/deductions	\$10,000
Loss	\$4,000
One owner (shareholder):	Sam (100%)
IRD number	91-111-213
Sam's owner's basis	\$5,500.00

**Note:** Company A is in a partnership with another LTC.

**Calculate the non-allowable deductions for Sam:**

Attribution of this year's deductions (expenses)	<b>1 ▶</b>	\$ 10,000.00
Owner's basis (from Box 9 on page 33)	<b>2 ▶</b>	\$ 5,500.00
Subtract Box 2 from Box 1	<b>3 ▶</b>	\$ 4,500.00

Box 3 is Sam's non-allowable deductions this year. The amount in Box 3 (\$4,500) is shown at Box 26Q.

Non-allowable deductions brought forward (also show this amount in Box 26R on the IR7L).	<b>1 ▶</b>	\$ 0.00
Non-allowable deductions this year (copy from Box 3 on previous page)	<b>2 ▶</b>	\$ 4,500.00
Add Boxes 1 and 2	<b>3 ▶</b>	\$ 4,500.00
Excess owner's basis (not applicable to Sam)	<b>4 ▶</b>	\$ .
Subtract Box 4 from Box 3 (Print \$0.00 if negative).	<b>5 ▶</b>	\$ 4,500.00

Box 5 is Sam's non-allowable deductions to carry forward. The amount in Box 5 (\$4,500) is shown at Box 26T.







le any income/loss shown at Questions 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24 and 26.

ere. See the guide for further details.

nt is a loss, put a minus sign in the last Box.

4,000.00 -

4,500.00

claimed this year

, .

Adjusted LTC income

19B.



\$ , , 500.00

**Calculate the non-allowable deductions for Linda and Marley:**

		Linda	Marley
Attribution of this year's deductions (expenses)	<b>1 ▶</b>	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Owner's basis (from Box 9 on page 33)	<b>2 ▶</b>	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Subtract Box 2 from Box 1	<b>3 ▶</b>	\$ -2,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Non-allowable deductions brought forward (also show this amount in Box 26R).	<b>4 ▶</b>	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
Add Boxes 3 and 4. (Print \$0.00 if this would equal a negative value.)	<b>5 ▶</b>	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,500.00



Company C's IR7L details for Linda would look like this:



**Inland Revenue**  
Te Tari Taake

## Look-through company income/loss attribution

See the guide for further details before completing this form.

Complete this form and attach it to the top of page 3 of the LTC's IR7 income tax return.

Look-through company (LTC) name **COMPANY C**

IRD number (8 digit numbers start in the second box. **1 2 3 4 5 6 7**)

Owner's name **LINDA**

IRD number **26A ▶ 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 3** Attribution of income (See the guide for details)

### Attributed income/loss and tax credits

Interest – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box  
**26C ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   **26L ▶** \$

Dividends  
**26D ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   Residential rental income  
**26M ▶** \$

Māori authority distributions  
**26E ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   Overseas tax paid  
**26N ▶** \$

Overseas income – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box  
**26F ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   Imputation credit  
**26O ▶** \$

Total combined residential income  
**26G ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   Other tax credits  
**26P ▶** \$

Other rental income – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box  
**26H ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   Non-allowable deductions  
**26Q ▶** \$

Other passive income – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box  
**26I ▶** \$  ,  ,  .   Non-allowable deductions  
**26R ▶** \$

All other income (not already included at Boxes 26C to 26I) – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box  
**26J ▶** \$  ,  **1,000.00** - **26S ▶** \$

Total income (sum of boxes 26C to 26J) – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box  
**26K ▶** \$  ,  **1,000.00** - **26T ▶** \$



Linda will show her income from Company C on her **Individual income tax return - IR3** at Question 19 "Did you receive any look-through company (LTC) income?" as shown below.

Linda's attribution of this year's deductions is not limited, so she can claim her full share of the loss (\$1,000). In addition, she is now able to claim the \$500 she was not allowed last year, making her adjusted LTC income a \$1,500 loss.

**Linda's IR3 Question 19 would look like this:**

<b>19</b>	Did you receive any <b>look-through company (LTC) income?</b> Exclude
No	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Question 20
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print the totals here
Total LTC tax credits	
<b>19A</b>	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Total active LTC income - if this amount is positive	
<b>19B</b>	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Non-allowable deductions this year	
<b>19C</b>	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Prior years' non-allowable deductions	
<b>19D</b>	\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<p>Either add Boxes 19B and 19C or subtract Box 19D from the sum of Boxes 19A and 19B. Print your answer in Box 19E.</p>	

le any income/loss shown at Questions 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24 and 26.  
ere. See the guide for further details.

nt is a loss, put a minus sign in the last Box.

1,000.00 -

, .

claimed this year

,500.00

Adjusted LTC income

19B. **19E** ▶ \$ , 1,500.00 -

Company C's IR7L details for Marley would look like this:

Owner's name	MARLEY													
IRD number	26A ▶	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	4					Attribution of in (See the guide for
<b>Attributed income/loss and tax credits</b>														
Interest – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box	26C ▶	\$												Deduction for
			,					.						26L ▶ \$
Dividends	26D ▶	\$												Residential ren
			,					.						26M ▶ \$
Māori authority distributions	26E ▶	\$												Overseas tax p
			,					.						26N ▶ \$
Overseas income – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box	26F ▶	\$												Imputation cre
			,					.						26O ▶ \$
Total combined residential income	26G ▶	\$												Other tax credi
			,					.						26P ▶ \$
Other rental income – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box	26H ▶	\$												Non-allowable
			,					.						26Q ▶ \$
Other passive income – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box	26I ▶	\$												Non-allowable
			,					.						26R ▶ \$
All other income (not already included at Boxes 26C to 26I) – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box	26J ▶	\$					1	0	0	0	.	0	0	-
			,											Prior years' nor
														26S ▶ \$
Total income (sum of boxes 26C to 26J) – if a loss, put a minus sign in the last box	26K ▶	\$					1	0	0	0	.	0	0	-
			,											Non-allowable and 26R, or sub
														26T ▶ \$

Marley will show his income from Company C on his **Individual income tax return - IR3** at Question 19 "Did you receive any look-through company (LTC) income?".

He would also have \$1,500 non-allowable deductions to carry forward to next year.

Income/loss for further details)	26B ▶	50.00 %
Extinguished losses (See the guide for further details)		
Total deductions		
Paid		
Credits		
Losses (See the guide for further details)		
Deductions this year (See the guide for further details)		1,000.00
Deductions brought forward		500.00
Non-allowable deductions claimed this year		
Deductions carried forward (either add Boxes 26Q or subtract Box 26S from 26R)		1,500.00



le any income/loss shown at Questions 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24 and 26.  
ere. See the guide for further details.

nt is a loss, put a minus sign in the last Box.

1,000.00 -

1,000.00

claimed this year

, .

Adjusted LTC income

19B.

19E ▶

\$ , , 0.00

## ACC levies

The amount liable for ACC levies is based on the partners' or owners' share of the partnership or LTC income derived from personal effort that is, "active" declared in the individual partners' or owners' IR3 income tax returns.

### Partners' or owners' wages

Regular salaries or wages paid by the partnership or LTC to partners or owners have already had earners' levy accounted for in PAYE withheld. ACC will invoice the partnership or LTC for other levies.

### For more information

If you have any questions about ACC or levies, please go to ACC's website [acc.co.nz/productslevies](https://acc.co.nz/productslevies) or contact the ACC Business Service Centre.

Phone 0800 222 776

Email [business@acc.co.nz](mailto:business@acc.co.nz)

## 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 227 771

Our self-service lines are open 7 days a week. They offer a range of automated options, especially if you're enrolled with voice ID.

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

### 0800 self-service number

Our 0800 self-service number, 0800 257 777, is open 7 days a week. 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.

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.

## Postal addresses

### Returns

Inland Revenue  
PO Box 39090  
Wellington Mail Centre  
Lower Hutt 5045

## General correspondence

Inland Revenue  
PO Box 39010  
Wellington Mail Centre  
Lower Hutt 5045

For a full list of addresses go to [ird.govt.nz/contact-us](https://ird.govt.nz/contact-us) and select the post option.

## 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](https://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)



**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa**  
New Zealand Government