

Table of contents - plain-English scenario finder

Search the FACTS in the question first. USE IF YOU SEE tells you which scenario to open. CASE CLUE tells you, in plain English, when a case is actually worth using.

A | Core calculations and timing

Scenario 1	Taxable income or tax loss - assessable income minus deductions	9
USE IF YOU SEE: Numbers for assessable income + deductions; asks taxable income or tax loss. CASE CLUE: No case - use the section/formula and apply the facts.		
Scenario 2	Final individual tax bill - rates + offsets + Medicare + HELP	10
USE IF YOU SEE: Asks final amount owed/refund; gives Medicare, HELP, private health, offsets or PAYG. CASE CLUE: No case - use the section/formula and apply the facts.		
Scenario 3	Old tax losses vs capital losses - what can be carried forward?	12
USE IF YOU SEE: Old tax loss or capital loss carried forward from earlier years. CASE CLUE: No case - use the section/formula and apply the facts.		
Scenario 4	Which year is income counted? Cash received vs income earned	13
USE IF YOU SEE: Question is about WHICH YEAR income belongs in. CASE CLUE: Use Carden/Henderson when the issue is cash received vs income earned in a particular year.		

B | Income from work, gifts, prizes and compensation

Scenario 5	Salary, wages, bonus or attendance payment	14
USE IF YOU SEE: Salary, wage, bonus, attendance payment or regular work payment. CASE CLUE: Use Dixon when an extra regular payment is clearly tied to the employee doing the job.		
Scenario 6	Employer voluntarily tops up salary or keeps paying employee	15
USE IF YOU SEE: Employer voluntarily tops up salary or keeps paying employee after an event. CASE CLUE: Use Dixon when a voluntary payment still exists because of the employment.		
Scenario 7	Personal gift OR payment for services?	16
USE IF YOU SEE: Money/gift from friend, client or admirer - personal gift or payment for services? CASE CLUE: Use Scott/Hayes when money could be a genuine personal gift OR a reward for services.		
Scenario 8	Tips from customers - including pooled tips	17
USE IF YOU SEE: Tips from customers, including pooled tips. CASE CLUE: Use Kelly when a tip/reward is received because the person performed their work.		
Scenario 9	Prize/award because of work, sport or business performance	18
USE IF YOU SEE: Prize/award because of job, sport, sales target or business performance. CASE CLUE: Use Kelly/Stone when a prize is connected with the person's job, sport or income-earning activity.		
Scenario 10	Lottery, casual gambling or genuine windfall	19
USE IF YOU SEE: Lottery, casual gambling or genuine windfall. CASE CLUE: No case - use the section/formula and apply the facts.		
Scenario 11	Sportsperson - hobby or income-earning business?	20
USE IF YOU SEE: Athlete gets prizes/sponsorship and may be running a business from sport. CASE CLUE: Use Stone when sport is organised/commercial enough to look like an income-earning business.		

Table of contents - continued

Find the facts -> open the matching scenario -> use the named case only when the CASE CLUE matches.

B | Income from work, gifts, prizes and compensation

Scenario 12	Non-cash benefit - can it be turned into money?	21
USE IF YOU SEE: Employee/customer receives free goods, holiday or another non-cash benefit. CASE CLUE: Use Tennant v Smith / Cooke & Sherden when convertibility into money is the issue.		
Scenario 13	Work-related benefit that is not normal cash salary	22
USE IF YOU SEE: Work-related benefit connected to employment/services but not normal cash salary. CASE CLUE: Use Smith/Dean when a benefit is received because of employment/services.		
Scenario 14	Allowance OR exact reimbursement of employee expense?	23
USE IF YOU SEE: Employer pays an allowance OR exactly pays back an employee expense. CASE CLUE: Use RTA v FCT when deciding fixed allowance vs exact repayment of the employee's bill.		
Scenario 15	Compensation - what lost amount is it replacing?	25
USE IF YOU SEE: Compensation payment - ask what the payment is replacing. CASE CLUE: Use the what-it-replaces principle; income replacement usually keeps income character.		
Scenario 16	Normal business contract cancelled but business keeps going	26
USE IF YOU SEE: Normal trading contract is cancelled but the business keeps operating. CASE CLUE: Use Heavy Minerals when a normal trading contract is cancelled but the business itself keeps going.		
Scenario 17	Contract cancelled and an important part of business is lost	27
USE IF YOU SEE: Cancellation destroys/sterilises an important part of the business structure. CASE CLUE: Use Californian Oil Products when cancellation damages the business structure, not just one sale.		
Scenario 18	Payment for agreeing not to compete/work/do something	28
USE IF YOU SEE: Payment for agreeing not to compete, work, disclose or do something. CASE CLUE: Use Dickenson/Higgs/Riley when paid to accept a restrictive covenant or similar restraint.		
Scenario 19	Know-how/life story, interest, rent, lease premium or royalty	29
USE IF YOU SEE: Know-how/life-story payment, interest, rent, lease premium or royalty. CASE CLUE: Use Brent for personal know-how/life story; use the specific receipt rule for rent/interest/royalties.		

C | Business income and profit-making deals

Scenario 20	Business or hobby?	31
USE IF YOU SEE: Small, part-time or unusual activity may be hobby or real business. CASE CLUE: Use Ferguson/Walker when deciding whether repeated organised activity is a real business.		
Scenario 21	Share trader or passive investor?	32
USE IF YOU SEE: Person buys/sells shares frequently - trader or passive investor? CASE CLUE: Use Ferguson/general business indicators for frequent, organised share dealing.		
Scenario 22	Business sells asset/item as part of normal operations	33
USE IF YOU SEE: Business sells an asset/item as part of its normal commercial operations. CASE CLUE: Use Memorex/Hyteco when disposal is part of ordinary profit-making operations.		

Table of contents - continued

Find the facts -> open the matching scenario -> use the named case only when the CASE CLUE matches.

E | General and work-related deductions

Scenario 43	Interest before income starts or after business stops	65
USE IF YOU SEE: Interest before an income project earns income or after a business has stopped. CASE CLUE: Use Steele before income starts once committed; Brown/Placer Pacific after business ends.		
Scenario 44	Legal fees/damages - what is the dispute really about?	67
USE IF YOU SEE: Legal fees, damages or business liability; identify the real subject matter/occasion. CASE CLUE: Use Day/Herald & Weekly Times and capital/private contrasts according to what generated the dispute.		
Scenario 44A	Softwood Pulp - feasibility study before committing to project	68
USE IF YOU SEE: Feasibility/market study before taxpayer commits to starting the project. CASE CLUE: Use Softwood Pulp when deciding WHETHER to start; contrast Steele once genuinely committed.		
Scenario 45	Day-to-day expense OR capital/enduring business asset?	69
USE IF YOU SEE: Expense may be CAPITAL rather than a day-to-day operating cost. CASE CLUE: Use Sun Newspapers/Hallstroms for operating cost vs business structure/enduring advantage.		
Scenario 46	Advertising/sponsorship/promotion to attract customers	71
USE IF YOU SEE: Advertising, sponsorship, promotion or spending to attract customers. CASE CLUE: Use BP Australia where recurring promotion/customer-attraction spending is an operating cost.		
Scenario 47	Repair restores worn/damaged part	72
USE IF YOU SEE: Repair restores a damaged/worn part of an existing asset. CASE CLUE: Use W Thomas/Lurcott when work restores a subsidiary part rather than replacing/improving the whole.		
Scenario 48	"Repair" is actually replacement, improvement or initial repair	73
USE IF YOU SEE: Repair may actually be whole replacement, improvement or an initial repair. CASE CLUE: Use Western Suburbs Cinemas for improvement; Law Shipping for pre-existing damage at acquisition.		
Scenario 48A	Work clothes / uniform / protective boots	75
USE IF YOU SEE: Clothes, uniform, logo clothing, steel-cap boots or protective gear. CASE CLUE: Use Edwards/Mansfield only for genuinely occupation-specific clothing, not ordinary everyday clothes.		
Scenario 48B	Meals and food while working - ordinary lunch or special work cost?	76
USE IF YOU SEE: Lunch, coffee, work meals, training food, overtime meals or food while travelling. CASE CLUE: Use Cooper when the taxpayer argues ordinary food is deductible because their job/training required it.		
Scenario 48C	Childcare so the taxpayer can work - deductible?	77
USE IF YOU SEE: Childcare/babysitting/after-school care paid so taxpayer can attend work, study or business. CASE CLUE: Use Lodge when childcare is a private prerequisite that enables the taxpayer to work.		

F | Specific deductions, stock and capital allowances

Scenario 49	Specific deductions - QUICK OVERVIEW (jump to 49A-E)	78
USE IF YOU SEE: Several small specific deductions/denials appear together - use 49A-E for the exact item. CASE CLUE: No case - identify the specific provision before using s 8-1.		

Table of contents - continued

Find the facts -> open the matching scenario -> use the named case only when the CASE CLUE matches.

G | Partnerships, trusts, companies and franking

Scenario 61	Franking account - credits/debits + year-end deficit	109
USE IF YOU SEE: Prepare a franking account or year-end deficit; use 61A for different later franking %.		
CASE CLUE: No case - record tax/franked-dividend credits and franked-distribution debits correctly.		
Scenario 61A	Franking BENCHMARK - later dividend uses different franking %	111
USE IF YOU SEE: Two dividends in same period have DIFFERENT franking percentages.		
CASE CLUE: No case - first dividend sets benchmark; calculate any under/over-franking consequence.		
Scenario 62	Individual/shareholder receives franked dividend	112
USE IF YOU SEE: Individual/shareholder receives cash dividend + franking credit.		
CASE CLUE: No case - gross-up assessable income and claim attached franking credit as tax offset.		
Scenario 62A	A COMPANY receives a franked dividend	114
USE IF YOU SEE: A company receives a franked dividend and must record attached credit in its own franking account.		
CASE CLUE: No case - corporate recipient gets gross-up/offset PLUS a franking-account credit.		

H | GST and FBT

Scenario 63	GST - does the business sale/service have GST?	115
USE IF YOU SEE: Business sale/service may have GST - test whether there is a taxable supply.		
CASE CLUE: No case - apply the four taxable-supply limbs and any exclusion.		
Scenario 64	GST-free vs input taxed + can business claim GST credit?	116
USE IF YOU SEE: GST-free/input-taxed supply or business wants an input tax credit.		
CASE CLUE: No case - classify supply first, then test creditable acquisition/input tax credit.		
Scenario 65	GST net amount - GST collected minus GST credits	117
USE IF YOU SEE: Calculate GST net amount from taxable supplies and creditable acquisitions.		
CASE CLUE: No case - output GST minus available input tax credits.		
Scenario 66	FBT first check - did employer give/pay/reimburse a benefit?	118
USE IF YOU SEE: Employer gives, pays or reimburses something for an employee.		
CASE CLUE: Use RTA v FCT for exact reimbursement vs allowance; then apply the FBT gateway.		
Scenario 67	FBT reimbursement - general expense-payment calculation	120
USE IF YOU SEE: Employer reimburses/pays employee expense; calculate taxable value and ODR.		
CASE CLUE: Use RTA v FCT only for classification; taxable value/ODR calculation is mainly statutory.		
Scenario 67A	FBT - PRIVATE phone/internet or childcare reimbursement	122
USE IF YOU SEE: Employer pays PRIVATE phone/internet or childcare; Type 1/Type 2 and ODR matter.		
CASE CLUE: Use RTA v FCT for reimbursement classification; private expense means ODR is nil/limited.		

I | Super, Part IVA and international

Scenario 68	Super - salary sacrifice + employer contribution overview	123
USE IF YOU SEE: Salary sacrifice/employer super overview; use 68A for personal contribution deduction.		
CASE CLUE: Use Constable only as historical support; current super provisions do the main work.		

Table of contents - continued

Find the facts -> open the matching scenario -> use the named case only when the CASE CLUE matches.

I | Super, Part IVA and international

Scenario 68A	Personal super contribution - can individual deduct it?	125
USE IF YOU SEE: Individual pays OWN money into super and wants a personal tax deduction. CASE CLUE: No case - check payment, fund/age conditions and valid notice of intent.		
Scenario 69	Part IVA - arrangement mainly designed for tax advantage?	126
USE IF YOU SEE: Transaction/steps look designed mainly to obtain a tax advantage. CASE CLUE: Use Spotless for tax-driven commercial deal; Hart for engineered steps; Peabody for alternative postulate.		
Scenario 70	International - resident/non-resident + foreign income/source	128
USE IF YOU SEE: Resident/non-resident, foreign income/source, treaty or foreign tax offset. CASE CLUE: No case - use the residence/source/treaty/offset rules supplied in the course.		

Scenario 02 | Full individual tax liability - rates, offsets, Medicare, MLS, HELP and PAYG

USE WHEN

The question asks for the resident individual's **tax payable, refund or liability to the ATO** and gives taxable income or enough information to calculate it, together with private health insurance, HELP and/or PAYG facts.

WHAT THE EXAMINER MAY ASK

"Calculate the taxpayer's liability to the ATO for 2025-26." "Is the result payable or refundable?"

START WITH

s 4-15 then s 4-10 ITAA 1997; 2025-26 resident rates; Medicare/MLS and HELP rules; PAYG as a final credit. Use any rate schedule supplied in the exam if it differs.

HD REASONING PATH - PLAIN ENGLISH

1. Work out taxable income first.
 2. Apply the 2025-26 resident individual tax rates to that taxable income.
 3. Subtract any tax offsets that apply, such as LITO or franking offsets.
 4. Add the Medicare levy. Add Medicare levy surcharge only if the income and private-hospital-cover facts trigger it.
 5. Work out any HELP/STSL compulsory repayment using repayment income, but never more than the debt still owing.
 6. Subtract PAYG withholding/instalments last. Positive answer = amount payable; negative answer = refund.
- BENCHMARKS 2025-26:** Medicare levy generally 2%. Single MLS bands: ≤\$101,000 nil; \$101,001-\$118,000 1%; \$118,001-\$158,000 1.25%; ≥\$158,001 1.5% if no appropriate hospital cover. HELP starts above \$67,000; cap repayment at debt. LITO max \$700 and phases out by \$66,667.

MATERIAL FACTS TO EXTRACT

- 2025-26 **taxable income** (or inputs to calculate it).
- Whether the taxpayer is an Australian resident individual.
- Private patient hospital cover and any MLS-income facts.
- HELP/STSL debt balance and repayment income.
- Tax offsets, including franking credits if supplied.
- PAYG withheld or instalments already paid.

WORKING / FORMULA

2025-26 resident rates used in the course pack: \$0-\$18,200 nil; \$18,201-\$45,000: 16% of excess; \$45,001-\$135,000: \$4,288 + 30% of excess over \$45,000; \$135,001-\$190,000: \$31,288 + 37% of excess; \$190,001+: \$51,638 + 45% of excess.

Final ATO position = basic tax - tax offsets + Medicare levy + applicable MLS + compulsory HELP - PAYG credits.

AUTHORITY THAT EARNS MARKS - AND WHERE TO PUT IT

No case is normally needed. This is primarily a statutory/mechanical issue. Use the saved time for an accurate section reference and transparent working.

COPY-AND-ADAPT HD ANSWER SCAFFOLD

First, under **s 4-15**, the taxpayer's taxable income is \$___ (\$___ assessable income less \$___ deductions). Applying the 2025-26 resident rates, basic income tax is \$___. The taxpayer is [entitled/not entitled] to a \$___ tax offset, reducing income tax to \$___. The ordinary Medicare levy is \$___. Because the taxpayer [does/does not] have appropriate private patient hospital cover and their surcharge income is \$___, the Medicare levy surcharge is \$___. The taxpayer's HELP repayment income is \$___, producing a compulsory repayment of \$___ under the 2025-26 marginal formula, capped at the outstanding HELP debt of \$___. Finally, PAYG credits of \$___ are subtracted. The final amount is therefore \$___ [**payable/refundable**].

WORKED MINI-EXAMPLE / CALCULATION PATTERN

At taxable income of \$100,000: basic tax = \$4,288 + 30% x \$55,000 = **\$20,788**. Ordinary Medicare levy = \$2,000 (subject to low-income rules). If HELP repayment income is also \$100,000, the course's 2025-26 marginal formula gives 15% x (\$100,000 - \$67,000) = **\$4,950**. Subtract PAYG only after adding any applicable MLS/HELP.

Scenario 27 | CGT event C1 - asset lost or destroyed

USE WHEN	A CGT asset is destroyed, lost or written off and the taxpayer may receive insurance or compensation.
WHAT THE EXAMINER MAY ASK	START WITH
"Does destruction trigger CGT?" "How are insurance proceeds treated?"	CGT event C1, s 104-20 ITAA 1997; capital proceeds rules and any replacement-asset/rollover provision if expressly raised.

HD REASONING PATH - PLAIN ENGLISH

1. Use CGT event C1 when a CGT asset is lost or destroyed rather than sold.
2. Identify any insurance, compensation or other capital proceeds received because of the loss/destruction.
3. Compare those proceeds with the cost base/reduced cost base to calculate the gain or loss.
4. Check the event timing - generally when compensation is first received or when the loss/destruction occurs under the rule.
5. Then apply any relevant roll-over, exemption, capital-loss or discount rules.

MATERIAL FACTS TO EXTRACT

- What asset was destroyed/lost.
- Insurance/compensation amount and what it compensates.
- Date destruction/loss occurred.
- Cost base and prior deductions.
- Asset classification: trading stock, depreciating asset or ordinary CGT asset.

WORKING / FORMULA	C1 gain/loss: insurance/other capital proceeds compared with cost base/reduced cost base, subject to special rules and overlap regimes.
--------------------------	---

AUTHORITY THAT EARNS MARKS - AND WHERE TO PUT IT

No case is normally needed. This is primarily a statutory/mechanical issue. Use the saved time for an accurate section reference and transparent working.

COPY-AND-ADAPT HD ANSWER SCAFFOLD

The [asset] has been [lost/destroyed], so **CGT event C1 under s 104-20** is the relevant starting point. The event occurs when _____. The \$_____ insurance/compensation received for the asset forms the relevant capital proceeds, subject to any specific adjustment. The asset's cost base is \$_____, producing a capital [gain/loss] of \$_____. Before finalising the CGT result, the asset's classification must be checked: if it is trading stock or a depreciating asset, the specific stock/Division 40 rules may govern or cause the CGT result to be disregarded. Assuming no such priority rule or rollover applies, the C1 gain/loss enters the CGT method statement.

IF THE FACTS CHANGE - PIVOT, DO NOT PASTE THE SAME CONCLUSION

Fact change	CLEAR TAX RESULT - YES / NO / PARTLY / DEPENDS + WHY
Destroyed item is trading stock	DEDUCTIBLE: YES / GENERALLY YES. Use Division 70; avoid a duplicate CGT/stock deduction.
Destroyed item is a depreciating asset	CGT GAIN/LOSS: DISREGARDED TO THE RELEVANT EXTENT. Check Division 40 balancing adjustment and s 118-24 CGT disregard.
Insurance covers lost profits as well as asset damage	CGT RESULT: Split the payment: lost-profit component may be ordinary income; asset component may be capital proceeds.
No insurance/proceeds	CAPITAL LOSS: POSSIBLY YES. A capital loss may arise if reduced cost base exceeds nil proceeds, subject to asset-specific loss rules.

Scenario 48C | Childcare so the taxpayer can work - can it be deducted?

USE WHEN	The taxpayer pays childcare, babysitting, before/after-school care or similar costs so they can attend work, study or run a business.
WHAT THE QUESTION LOOKS LIKE	START WITH
"I could not work without childcare - can I claim it?"	Start with s 8-1. Ask whether the cost is incurred in doing the work, or merely puts the taxpayer in a position to work.

HD REASONING PATH - PLAIN ENGLISH

1. Childcare may be necessary in a practical sense, but necessity alone does not make an expense deductible.
2. The cost is usually incurred so the taxpayer can get to/perform work, rather than in the actual process of earning income.
3. It also has a strong private/domestic character because it concerns family care.
4. Lodge is the key comparison.
5. Therefore CHILDCARE DEDUCTIBLE = NO unless the question gives a very specific statutory exception outside the normal rule.

MATERIAL FACTS TO FIND

- Who is being cared for and why?
- Is care needed simply so the taxpayer can attend work/study?
- Is the employer paying/providing the childcare instead? If yes, check FBT separately.
- Is there any unusual statutory exception stated?

CLEAR RESULT EMPLOYEE/PARENT CHILDCARE COST: DEDUCTIBLE = NO under the ordinary s 8-1 analysis.

CASE / AUTHORITY - WHEN TO USE IT

Lodge v FCT: child-minding costs were a private prerequisite that enabled the taxpayer to work; they were not incurred in the income-earning process itself. Use Lodge whenever the argument is "I needed childcare in order to earn my income."

COPY-AND-ADAPT EXAM ANSWER

Although the \$___ childcare cost allows the taxpayer to attend work, that is not enough for s 8-1. The expense is incurred to put the taxpayer in a position to earn income and is also private/domestic in character. Lodge v FCT supports this distinction. Accordingly, CHILDCARE DEDUCTIBLE = NO. If the employer instead pays or reimburses the childcare, analyse the employer benefit separately under the FBT scenarios.

IF THE FACTS CHANGE - QUICK PIVOT

If the facts say...	What happens?
Parent pays childcare personally to attend work	DEDUCTIBLE: NO.
Employer reimburses childcare	Employee deduction still not created; check FBT for employer.
Employer operates qualifying on-premises childcare	Check the specific FBT exemption/rules if supplied in course facts.

Appendix A | Alphabetical case locator

Case names are enlarged for faster scanning. Cases are sorted alphabetically (ignoring a leading "The" and the * priority marker).

CASE / AUTHORITY	YEAR	WEEK / TOPIC	SCENARIO
* All States Frozen Foods Pty Ltd v FCT 90 ATC 4175	1990	W7 Trading stock - on hand without physical possession	50
Ashgrove Pty Ltd v FCT 94 ATC 4549	1994	W3 CGT second charging provisions	28-30
* Associated Newspapers Ltd v FCT; Sun Newspapers Ltd v FCT (1938) 5 ATD 87	1938	W5 Revenue versus capital - structure/process	45
Blank v FCT 2016 ATC 20-587	2016	W1 Personal exertion - reward/product connection	-
Blockey v FCT (1923)	1923	W2 Historical isolated transaction authority	23
* BP Australia Ltd v FCT (1965) 14 ATD 1	1965	W5 Revenue expenditure - recurring market access	46
* Brent v FCT 71 ATC 4195	1971	W1 Life-story payment - services versus asset	19
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd v FCT (1952) 9 ATD 423	1952	W5 Capital expenditure - preserving competitive position	45
C of T (Vic) v Phillips (1936) 3 ATD 330	1936	W1, 2 Compensation / periodicity	15
Californian Oil Products Ltd (in Liq) v FCT (1934) 3 ATD 10	1934	W2 Business compensation - structural contract destroyed	17
Carden's case (C of T (SA) v Executor Trustee & Agency Co of SA Ltd)	1938	W1 Derivation - receipts versus earnings method	4
* Carpentaria Transport Pty Ltd v FCT 90 ATC 4590	1990	W5 Capital allowance - plant/depreciating asset classification	51
Case 13/99 99 ATC 240	1999	W1 Capital versus personal exertion receipt	18
Case K25 78 ATC 243	1978	W1 Existence of business	20
Case S73 85 ATC 530	1985	W7 Existence of partnership for tax purposes	54-55
* Case S75 85 ATC 544	1985	W8 Partner salary	56
* Case Z9 92 ATC 144	1992	W1 Employment right surrendered / capital versus income	14, 66
* Charles Moore & Co (WA) Pty Ltd v FCT (1956) 11 ATD 147	1956	W4, 5 Business loss / s 8-1 nexus	35, 44
Constable v FCT (1952) 86 CLR 402	1952	W9 Employer super contribution - historical income principle	68
Dean and Anor v FCT 97 ATC 4762	1997	W1 Employment-benefit regimes / integration	13
* Dickenson v FCT (1958) 11 ATD 415	1958	W1 Restrictive covenant / business structural right	18
Dingwall v FCT 95 ATC 4345	1995	W3 CGT capital proceeds / market value	34
Dwight v FCT 92 ATC 4192	1992	W8 Vested and indefeasible interest - s 95A(2)	57, 59

Appendix B | Rapid legislation index

This is a navigation index rather than a substitute for applying statutory conditions. In a final exam, it is usually enough to give the section number and paraphrase the operative rule accurately.

Provision	Topic	Exam use
s 4-10 ITAA 1997	Income tax	Rate schedule/tax offsets stage.
s 4-15	Taxable income	Assessable income less deductions.
s 6-5	Ordinary income	Core ordinary-income inclusion; resident/foreign resident subsections also relevant internationally.
s 6-5(4)	Constructive receipt	Amount applied/dealt with on taxpayer's behalf can be treated as received.
s 8-1	General deductions	Positive limbs, negative limbs and "to the extent".
s 8-10	No double deduction	Claim the same amount only once under the most appropriate provision.
s 15-2	Employment/services benefits	Statutory inclusion for specified benefits/allowances subject to exclusions.
s 25-5	Tax affairs	Specific deduction for managing tax affairs.
s 25-10	Repairs	Restoration of income-producing premises/depreciating asset; capital denied.
s 25-25	Borrowing expenses	Specific write-off for borrowing costs.
s 25-35	Bad debts	Specific bad-debt deduction subject to conditions.
s 25-100	Travel between workplaces	Defined deduction for travel between separate income-producing places, subject to restrictions.
s 26-5	Fines/penalties	Specific deduction denial.
s 26-10	Leave provisions	Deduction generally deferred until payment.
Division 30	Gifts	Qualifying gifts to DGRs; genuine gift/no material benefit.
Division 32	Entertainment	General deduction denial with exceptions.
Division 34	Clothing	Work-clothing restrictions/exceptions.
Division 36	Tax losses	Current/prior general tax losses.
Division 40 / s 40-25	Depreciating assets	Decline in value and balancing adjustments.
Division 43	Capital works	Construction expenditure deductions.
s 40-880	Business capital expenditure	Potential five-year write-off for qualifying residual capital costs.
Division 70	Trading stock	Definition, purchases, opening/closing adjustment, valuation and disposals.
s 102-5	Net capital gain	Includes net capital gain in assessable income.
s 104-10	CGT event A1	Disposal/change of ownership.
s 104-20	CGT event C1	Asset lost or destroyed.
s 104-25	CGT event C2	Cancellation/surrender/expiry/ending of intangible asset/right.
s 104-35	CGT event D1	Creation of contractual/other rights.
s 104-150	CGT event H1	Residual capital event such as specified forfeited-deposit facts.
s 108-5	CGT asset	Broad property/legal/equitable right definition.
s 108-10	Collectables	Special collectable classification/loss rules.
s 108-20	Personal-use assets	Special personal-use gain/loss rules.