<u>Due on or before</u> April 15, July 15, October 15, or January 15 for preceding quarter.

GROSS RECEIPTS

Money (Miscellaneous donations, bank interest, etc., not dues)	\$
Stocks & Bonds	
Notes and Other Securities	
Tangible Personal Property	
Real Property	
Moneys or Property received from any trust	
Gross receipts from any property, enterprise, business, or activity operated by or for Fellowship Society\$	
Less related expenses	
Net Profit (Add to total receipts subject to tithe)	
Net Loss (Do not add and do not subtract from total receipts subject to tithe)\$	=
Dues, Assessments, and other charges levied or assessed against Member of Fellowship Society	\$
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS	\$
LESS EXEMPTIONS	
Gifts, Contributions, and Property for exclusive use of such Society for acquisition of such property\$	
Gifts and Contributions for special purposes by resolution of the Executive Committee (Fellowship)	
TOTAL EXEMPTIONS	\$
TOTAL RECEIPTS SUBJECT TO TITHE	\$
REMITTANCE (10%) To The Fellowship	
Money or other property shall be deemed to have been given or contributed to a Fellowsh Gifts or from solicitations or by virtue of the terms and provisions of a trust agreement, or of an individual, or of any other contract or instruments.	
Society For Qua	arter Ended
Treasurer Date	

Clarification on what is deductible from gross income:

There may be some confusion about which expenses are deductible in computing the tithe as an "enterprise" and which are not as regards "normal business." Chapter 3 in the By-Laws clearly indicates that the premise of the tithe is based on 10% of a society's gross income. One would normally put the period there and remit 10% of gross income. However, the Fellowship's By-Laws allow for a few specific variations, among which are the expenses directly related to an enterprise conducted by the society as a money-making endeavor.

Here are some examples of what would be deductible: A local conference where registration fees are charged or the development of a product for sale, such as a DVD. Expenses related to these enterprises *are* good examples of legitimate deductions from gross income.

Here are some examples of what is *not* deductible: The cost of a meeting space for a regular society meeting or study group. Also refreshments for that meeting would not be deductible.

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