# End of financial year 2022-23

# Tax return checklist and tax tips

To help you complete your tax return, including if you've been working from home, this checklist outlines income and expenses you need to disclose to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) when lodging your return. We've also provided an overview of the types of tax offsets and deductions you may be entitled to claim plus other handy tax tips.

In	Income			
	Gross salary, wages, earnings, allowances, benefits, tips and directors' fees as shown on the pay as you go (PAYG) payment summary supplied by your employer.			
	Lump sum and termination payments as per the PAYG payment summary supplied by your employer.			
	Annuities or other pensions, such as account-based pensions, as per PAYG payment summary or statements provided by your financial institution or super fund.			
	Taxable Government allowances or pensions, such as the JobSeeker Payment, Youth Allowance and Age Pension.			
	Interest earned as shown on your bank, mutual bank or credit union statements.			
	Dividends received or reinvested, including any franking credits attached as shown on the dividend statements provided by the company.			
	Distributions from partnerships and trusts, including managed funds, as shown on the distribution statement provided by the partnership or trust.			
	Details of any capital gains or losses incurred from the sale of (or other dealings involving) capital gains tax (CGT) assets, such as shares and property. This includes dates and values of acquisitions and disposals, as shown on purchase and sale documents.			
	Rent received from investment properties as shown on real estate agent statements or your personal records.			
	Details of any foreign source income (including overseas pensions) earned or received, foreign assets			

held and any foreign taxes paid.



# **Expenses**

Work-related expenses that have not been reimbursed by your employer

Deductible work from home (WFH) expenses not reimbursed by your employer. For more information please see page 2.	
Motor vehicle expense details for work-related travel in a personal vehicle, including the work-related kilometres travelled. This excludes travel to and from work.	
Other work-related travel expenses, such as taxis, public transport and bridge tolls.	
Purchase of compulsory uniforms, protective clothin and laundry costs for work-related purposes.	
Self-education expenses, including fees, books, stationery, travel and parking.	
Union fees and memberships to industry and professional organisations.	
Purchase of sun protection, hats, sunglasses and sunscreen if you need sun protection at work.	
Purchase of tools of trade or equipment for work-related purposes.	
Telephone accounts for work-related calls.	
If you are paid an overtime meal allowance under an award, you can claim up to the reasonable allowance expense amount set out by the ATO.	
Attendance fees and travel for work-related seminars conferences and conventions.	
Books, journals, subscriptions and your professional library expenses.	
Home office set-up expenses such as depreciation on purchase of equipment, including computers, telephones and furniture. Details of home office running expenses such as heating, cooling, lighting and cleaning.	

## **Investment-related expenses**

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	Attendance fees and travel for investment seminars, conferences and conventions.		
	Interest paid and fees charged on money borrowed for investments, such as shares.		
	Bank fees incurred on investment-related activities and accounts.		
	Property rental expenses, including advertising, council and water rates, insurance, interest on loans, real estate management fees, repairs and maintenance, lease preparation, depreciation and capital works (such as buildings and structural improvements) deductions. Please note, from 1 July 2017, travel expenses relating to inspecting, maintaining, or collecting rent for a residential rental property cannot be claimed as a deduction.		
General expenses			

☐ Telephone accounts for investment-related calls

# Tax offsets and deductions

You may be entitled to the following tax off sets (rebates) and deductions for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Tax preparation fees, including travel to your tax agent.

☐ Donations of \$2 or more to registered charities.

# Deductions for expenses related to working from home

If you are working from home and incur expenses that are not reimbursed by your employer, you may be able to claim them as a tax deduction. The expenses must be directly related to working from home and you need to keep a record of your working from home hours and your expenses. There are two ways you can choose to calculate additional running expenses:

#### Fixed rate method – allows:

- a rate of \$0.67 per hour for the cost of work-related phone and internet expenses, utilities, stationery and computer consumables.
- work-related depreciation of technology and office furniture such as chairs, desks, computers and bookshelves, the repairs and maintenance of these assets and cleaning (only for a dedicated home office)

**Actual cost method** – claim the actual work-related portion of all running expenses, calculated on a reasonable basis.

For more details, please refer to the ATO website under 'employees working from home'.

# Deductions if your home is not your principal place of business

Deductions you may be able to claim	You do have a work area	You don't have a work area
Cost of using a room's utilities such as gas and electricity	Yes	Yes
Work-related phone costs	Yes	Yes
Decline in value (depreciation) of office equipment such as desks, chairs and computers	Yes	Yes
Decline in value (depreciation) of curtains, carpets and light fittings	Yes	No
Occupancy expenses such as rent, mortgage interest, insurance and rates	No	No

Source ATO: https://www.ato.gov.au/individuals/income-deductions-offsets-and-records/deductions-you-can-claim/working-from-home-expenses/

#### Private health insurance offset

Depending on your income and age, you may be eligible for a tax off set of up to 32.8% on your health insurance.

If you haven't claimed a reduced premium from your health fund, then you can claim an offset in your tax return

## Spouse super contribution offset

If you made personal superannuation contributions on behalf of a spouse, there is a tax offset of up to \$540 per year. This is available for spouse contributions of up to \$3,000 per year, where your spouse earns less than \$37,000 per year, and a partial tax off set for spousal income up to \$40,000 per year.

# Senior Australians pensioner tax offset

If you are eligible for the senior Australians pensioner tax offset (SAPTO) you are able to earn more income before you have to pay tax and the Medicare levy.

# Capital gains and losses

A capital gain arising from the sale of an investment property or shares and capital losses can be used to offset the capital gains. For example, you may have sold investments that were no longer appropriate for your circumstances and any capital losses realised as a result can be offset against any capital gains you have realised throughout the year. Unused losses can be carried forward to offset capital gains in future years.

Please seek financial advice before making changes to your investments.

#### **Negative gearing**

Negative gearing is another strategy used to manage tax liabilities. Geared investments use borrowed funds to enable a higher level of investment than would otherwise be possible. Negative gearing refers to the cost of borrowing exceeding the income generated by the investment.

This excess cost can reduce the tax you pay on other income. If you invest in shares, you may obtain imputation credits which can be used to further reduce the amount of tax you pay.

#### Income protection insurance

If you hold an income protection policy in your name, then any premium payments you make are tax deductible.

#### Resident tax rates for 2022-23

Note: Medicare levy of 2% will also apply where applicable.

Individual tax rates for the year-ended 30 June 2023				
Up to \$18,200	Nil			
\$18,201 to \$45,000	19% of the portion over \$18,200			
\$45,001 to \$120,000	\$5,092 + 32.5% of the portion over \$45,000			
\$120,001 to \$180,000	\$29,467 + 37% of the portion over \$120,000			
Over \$180,000	\$51,667 + 45% of the portion over \$180,000			

## **Further information**

For further information please contact:

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