

# 2023/24 Individual Tax Return Checklist

## Your Checklist

- Claims for deductions ✓
- Receipts for deductions ✓
- Car claims and log books ✓

*Please review the information below and contact our office if you need assistance.*

## Tax saving strategies prior to 1 July 2024

A strategy often used to reduce taxable income (and, in turn, tax payable) in an income year is to bring forward any expected or planned deductible expenditure from a later income year. This is even more valuable in the 2023/24 income year, as tax cuts are broadly being implemented for most individual taxpayers from 1 July 2024 (meaning deductions will generally have more impact if they are claimed in the 2023/24 tax return).

### Resident taxable income thresholds for the 2023/24 income year

### Tax Payable<sup>1</sup>

0 – \$18,200	Nil
\$18,201 – \$45,000	19% of excess over \$18,200
\$45,001 – \$120,000	\$5,092 + 32.5% of excess over \$45,000
\$120,001 – \$180,000	\$29,467 + 37% of excess over \$120,000
\$180,001 and over	\$51,667 + 45% of excess over \$180,000

1. The Medicare levy of 2% generally applies in addition to these rates.

### Common claims made by individuals

The following outlines common types of deductible expenses claimed by individual taxpayers, such as employees and rental property owners, and some strategies for increasing their deductions for the 2024 income year.

#### 1. Depreciating assets costing \$300 or less

Salary and wage earners and rental property owners will generally be entitled to an immediate deduction for certain income-producing assets costing **\$300 or less** that are purchased before 1 July 2024.

Some purchases you may consider include:

- tools of trade;

- electronic tablets;
- calculators or electronic organisers;
- software;
- books and trade journals;
- stationery; and
- briefcases/luggage or suitcases.

#### 2. Clothing expenses

Individuals may pay for work-related clothing expenses before 1 July 2024, such as:

- compulsory (or non-compulsory and registered) uniforms, and occupation specific and protective clothing; and
- other associated expenses such as dry-cleaning, laundry and repair expenses.

### 3. Self-education expenses

Employees may prepay self-education items before 1 July 2024, such as:

- ◆ course fees (but not HELP repayments or student contribution amounts), student union fees, and tutorial fees; and
- ◆ interest on borrowings used to pay for any deductible self-education expenses.

They may also bring forward purchases of stationery and text books (i.e., those that are not required to be depreciated).

### 4. Other work-related expenses

Employees may also prepay any of the following expenses before 1 July 2024:

- Union fees.
- Subscriptions to trade, professional or business associations.
- Seminars and conferences.
- Income protection insurance (excluding death and total/permanent disability).
- Magazine and professional journal subscriptions.

*Note: If prepaying any of the above expenses before 1 July 2024, ensure that any services being paid for will be provided within a 12-month period that ends before 1 July 2025. Otherwise, the deductions will generally need to be claimed proportionately over the period of the prepayment.*

## Information Required

You will need to provide us with information to assist in preparing your income tax return. Please check the following and provide any relevant statements, accounts, receipts, etc., to help us prepare your return.

### Income/Receipts:

- Details of your employer(s) and wages.
- Lump sum and termination payments.
- Government pensions and allowances.
- Other pensions and/or annuities.
- Allowances (e.g., entertainment, car, tools).
- Interest, rent and dividends.
- Distributions from partnerships or trusts.

- Details of any assets sold that were either used for income-earning purposes or which may be liable for capital gains tax ('CGT').
- Other income (e.g., foreign income).

### Expenses/Deductions (in addition to those mentioned above):

- ◆ Award transport allowance claims.
- ◆ Bank charges on income-earning accounts (e.g., term deposits).
- ◆ Bridge/road tolls (if travelling on work).
- ◆ Car parking (if travelling on work).
- ◆ Conventions, conferences and seminars.
- ◆ COVID-19 testing costs for work purposes.
- ◆ Depreciation of library, tools, business equipment (incl. portion of home computer).
- ◆ Gifts or donations.
- ◆ Home office running expenses, such as:
  - cleaning;
  - cooling, lighting and heating;
  - depreciation of office furniture; and
  - telephone and internet.
- ◆ Interest and dividend deductions, such as:
  - account keeping fees;
  - ongoing management fees;
  - interest on borrowings to buy shares; and
  - advice relating to *changing* investments (but *not* setting them up).
- ◆ Interest on loans to purchase equipment or income-earning investments.
- ◆ Motor vehicle expenses (if work-related).
- ◆ Overtime meal expenses.
- ◆ Rental property expenses, including:
  - advertising expenses;
  - council and water rates;
  - insurance;
  - interest;
  - land tax;
  - property management fees;
  - genuine repairs and maintenance; and
  - telephone expenses.
- ◆ Superannuation contributions.
- ◆ Sun protection items.
- ◆ Tax agent fees.
- ◆ Telephone expenses (if work-related).
- ◆ Tools of trade.

# 2023/24 Year-end Checklist for Business

Many business clients like to review their tax position before the end of the income year and evaluate any strategies that may be available to legitimately reduce their tax. Traditionally, year-end tax planning for profitable small businesses is based around accelerating deductions and deferring income.

Small Business Entities ('SBEs') – i.e., those with an aggregated turnover of less than \$10 million – often have greater tax planning opportunities compared to other businesses, due to certain concessions generally only applying to them. SBEs usually also have the flexibility to pick concessions that suit their circumstances. For 2023/24, many of the SBE concessions are also available to medium-sized businesses ('MSBs'), i.e., businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$50 million.

The following are common strategies that may be considered for **all** business taxpayers.

## Maximising deductions for non-SBE business taxpayers

Deductions can be maximised for non-SBE business taxpayers by **prepaying expenses, accelerating expenditure and/or accruing expenses** that have been incurred.

### Prepayment strategies

Any part of an expense prepayment relating to the period up to 30 June is generally deductible.

In addition, non-SBE taxpayers may generally claim prepayments in full for expenditure that is:

- ◆ under \$1,000;
- ◆ made under a 'contract of service' (e.g., salary and wages); or
- ◆ required to be incurred under law.

*Note: Medium-sized businesses ('MSBs') may fully deduct prepayments made before 1 July 2024 (refer below).*

### Accelerating expenditure (including depreciation deductions)

Accelerating expenditure involves bringing forward expenditure on regular, on-going deductible items.

In fact, this is a useful strategy for any business taxpayer (i.e., including SBEs) because businesses

can generally claim deductions for expenses they 'incurred' during 2023/24, even if the expenses have not actually been paid by 30 June 2024.

Examples of accelerated expenditure that may be incurred and claimed as a tax deduction in 2023/24 by a business taxpayer include the following:

- Repairs.**
- Maintenance.**
- Consumables/spare parts.**
- Advertising.**
- Fringe benefits.** Any employee benefits to be provided, such as property benefits, could be purchased and provided prior to 1 July 2024.
- Superannuation contributions** made to a complying fund, to the extent the contributions are actually made (i.e., they cannot be accrued but must be *paid* by 30 June 2024).

In addition to accelerating expenditure on business items such as those listed above, for 2023/24, non-SBE businesses may claim the following accelerated depreciation deductions for **depreciating assets** first used (or installed ready for business use) by **30 June 2024**:

- Non-SBEs can generally claim the following depreciation deductions (if applicable) for their business assets:

- Assets costing less than \$1,000 may be allocated to a Low Value Pool and depreciated at a rate of 18.75% (in 2024) and 37.5% thereafter.
  - In most other cases, the asset's cost is depreciated over its effective life (as determined by the taxpayer or the ATO).
- Under a proposed measure (which is not yet law), the instant asset write-off threshold that usually applies to SBEs is to be increased (to \$20,000 or \$30,000) and potentially extended to non-SBEs with an aggregated turnover of between \$10 million and \$50 million as from 1 July 2023.

### Accrued expenditure

Business taxpayers (including SBEs) are entitled to a deduction for expenses incurred as at 30 June 2024, even if they have not yet been paid.

Examples of expenses that may be accrued and claimed as a tax deduction in 2023/24 include:

- ◆ **salary or wages and bonuses** accrued for the number of days that employees have worked but have not been paid as at 30 June 2024;
- ◆ accrued **interest** outstanding on a business loan that has not been paid;
- ◆ **commission** payments owing to employees or other external parties;
- ◆ the **fringe benefits tax ('FBT') instalment** for the June 2024 quarter, if it is due but not payable until July 2024; and
- ◆ **directors' fees payable** as at 30 June 2024, where the company is definitively committed to the payment.

### Maximising deductions for SBE taxpayers

Deductions can be maximised for SBE taxpayers by **accelerating expenditure** and/or **prepaying** deductible business expenses (and also by **accruing expenditure** – refer above).

#### Accelerating depreciation expenditure

In addition to accelerating expenditure on various business items (refer above), for 2023/24, SBE taxpayers that use the simplified SBE depreciation rules may claim the following deductions in relation to **depreciating assets**:

Under measures proposed in last year's Budget:

- The instant asset write-off threshold for SBEs is to be increased from (less than) \$1,000 to

(less than) **\$20,000** as from 1 July 2023. However, this is not yet law.

*Note: The Senate has requested amendments to the Bill regarding the above proposed measure that may see the instant asset write-off threshold increased to (less than) **\$30,000**, and which may expand the concession to also include medium-sized businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$50 million.*

- The SBE closing pool balance (before current year deductions), if any, could potentially be fully claimed in the 2024 income year, if it is below the increased threshold (if it is passed).

*Note: Eligible SBE taxpayers using the simplified SBE depreciation rules **cannot** opt out of fully expensing their SBE general pool.*

If appropriate, SBE taxpayers should consider purchasing and using (or installing ready for use) these items by 30 June 2024.

### Prepayment strategies (SBEs and MSBs)

SBEs and medium-sized businesses ('MSBs') that make prepayments before 1 July 2024 can choose to claim a full deduction in the year of payment (i.e., in 2023/24), if the payment covers a period of no more than 12 months (ending before 1 July 2025).

Otherwise, the prepayment rules are the same as for non-SBE taxpayers.

The kinds of expenses that may be prepaid include:

- Rent** on business premises or equipment.
- Lease payments** on business items such as cars and office equipment.
- Interest** – check with your financier whether it is possible to prepay up to 12 months interest in advance.
- Business trips.**
- Training courses** that run from 1 July 2024.
- Business subscriptions.**

### Information Required

This is some of the information we will need you to bring to help us prepare your income tax return:

- Stock-take details as at 30 June 2024.
- Debtors listing (including a list of bad debts written off) as at 30 June 2024.

*Note: To claim a tax deduction, the debt must be written off on or before 30 June.*

- Creditors listing as at 30 June 2024.