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|  | **Newsletter**  **Tax & Super** | |
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| **November 2018** | | |
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| **About this newsletter:**  Welcome to SME's monthly newsletter - full of great content and ideas!  ***“At SME Care and Communication is Key!"***  Our newsletter highlights current tax developments and topical areas of tax. Any questions from this easy read please call us to discuss.  T: 02 9411 2644 | E: [stuart@smeba.com.au](mailto:stuart@smeba.com.au) |  | ***In this issue:***  *What the Taxman is Thinking 1*  *Christmas and the Taxman 5* |
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**WHAT THE TAXMAN IS THINKING  
New ATO rulings and ATO’s focus this coming tax return season**

**NEW RULINGS  
  
EFFECTIVE LIFE OF DEPRECIATING ASSETS**

A new effective life Ruling applying from 1 July 2018 has been issued – TR 2018/4. If you are not a Small Business taxpayer, and the asset is not eligible to be written off in the year of installation, then you will generally depreciate the asset under the Uniform Capital Allowance (UCA) regime over the term of its effective life. In determining the effective life of an asset, you have the choice to either determine it yourself, or you may use the effective life determined by the ATO (contained in this annual Ruling). Remember of course that Small Business Entities (businesses with an annual aggregated turnover of less than $10

million) still have access to the outright deduction for assets using the $20,000 Instant Asset Write Off.

**OVERNIGHT TRAVEL ALLOWANCES**

The ATO recently updated its annual Tax Determination – TD 2018/11 – setting out the reasonable travel and overtime meal allowances expense amounts for 2018/2019 for employees who are paid a travel allowance when travelling overnight for work purposes. Where a bona fide travel allowance is paid within the limits set out in this annual ATO Tax Determination for employees who are required to travel overnight for employment purposes, the deductible expenses incurred by employees on meals and accommodation are not required to be substantiated with receipts etc. Furthermore, from an employer perspective, the allowance:

• Will not attract FBT

• Is deductible

• Will not be shown on an employee’s Payment Summary (excess amounts must be)

• Will not have tax withheld (excess amounts will)

• Does not attract superannuation.

To enjoy these benefits as well as the substantiation benefit for the employee:

• Be aware of the reasonable amount limits set out in the Tax Determination

• The amount paid must be a bona fide travel allowance which means:

» It must be calculated per night away rather than a predetermined, fixed lump sum amount

» If less than the reasonable amounts it must not be so negligible as to not realistically cover out-of-pocket expenditure for meals and/or accommodation e.g. $20 per day would not be a bona fide travel allowance

• It must be separately identifiable in the payroll system as a separate allowance – not just folded into the employee’s salary.

**WORK FROM HOME FOCUS**

The ATO is set to focus on the claiming of work from home expenses, this tax lodgement season.

A record $7.9 billion in ‘other work-related expenses’ deductions was claimed in 2016/2017 by more than 6.7 million taxpayers, with the ATO detecting a sharp rise in expenses relating to working from home. Says ATO assistant Commissioner, Kath Anderson:

“*There is a rising trend of employees working from home, and while extra costs related to working from home are usually deductible, we are seeing some taxpayers either over-claiming or claiming private costs,” Ms. Anderson said.*

*There is mounting evidence that many taxpayers don’t know what they can and cannot claim. In particular, we are seeing some taxpayers claiming expenses they never paid for, expenses their employer reimbursed, private expenses and expenses with no supporting records.*

*One of the biggest issues we are seeing is people claiming the entire amount of expenses like their internet or mobile phone, not just the extra bit related to work. In reality, the rest of us are subsidising their private phone calls and internet usage, which is not okay,” said Ms Anderson.*

*“If working from home means sitting in front of the TV or at the kitchen bench doing some emails, it’s unlikely that you are incurring any additional expenses. However, if you have a separate work area, then you can claim the work-related portion of running expenses for that space.*

*“Employees cannot generally claim occupancy-related expenses like rent, mortgage repayments, property insurance, land taxes and rates”.*

In the following table, generally only Columns 2 or 3 will apply to employees   
(Column 1 will generally only apply to those who operate a business from home):

**HOW YOU OPERATE FROM HOME**

To substantiate your home-office claim, you are required to keep a diary covering a representative four-week period as establishing a pattern of use for the entire year. You can then use this pattern of home office use to calculate the home office running expenses claim for the entire year, allowing for periods when the home office is not used for income production (such as holidays, illnesses) and also allowing for concurrent use by other family members. A new diary must be kept for each financial year, as patterns of use are likely to fluctuate over two or more years.

**“DODGY” DEDUCTIONS**

More than 8 million Australians claim work-related expenses each year. The ATO is   
  
reminding taxpayers to ensure they get things right when lodging 2017/2018 returns over the coming months. In 2016/2017 alone, the ATO conducted over 500,000 reviews and audits of individual taxpayers, resulting in revenue adjustments of more than $1 billion. The ATO says:

*Every tax return is scrutinised using increasingly sophisticated tools and data analytics. Consequently, we can identify and review income tax returns that may omit information or contain unreasonable deductions. When a ‘red flag’ is raised, our staff will investigate. If your claims seem unusual, we will check them with your employer.*

**CASE STUDY 1**

**CAR EXPENSES**

A railway guard claimed $3,700 in work-related car expenses for travel between his home and workplace. He indicated that this expense related to carrying bulky tools – including large instruction manuals and safety equipment. The employer advised the equipment could be securely stored on their premises. The taxpayer’s car expense claims were therefore disallowed because the equipment could be stored at work and carrying them was his personal choice, not a requirement of his employer.



**CASE STUDY 2**

**TRAVEL EXPENSES**

A wine expert, working at a high-end restaurant, took annual leave and went to Europe for a holiday. He claimed thousands of dollars in airfares, car expenses, accommodation, and various tour expenses, based on the fact that he’d visited some wineries. He also claimed over $9,000 for cases of wine. All his deductions were disallowed when the employer confirmed the claims were private in nature and not related to earning his income



**CASE STUDY 3**

**SELF-EDUCATION**

A taxpayer claimed self-education expenses for the cost of leasing a residential property, which was not his main residence. The taxpayer claimed he had to incur the expense of renting the property as he ‘required peace and quiet for uninterrupted study which he could not have in his own home’. This was not deductible.

In addition to the rental expenses, the cost of a storage facility was claimed where ‘the taxpayer needed to store his books and study materials’. He claimed he needed this because of the huge amount of books and study material associated with his course and that he had no space in his private or rented residence where these could be housed. This was not deductible.

The cost of renting the property was around $57,000, with additional expense of $7,500 for the storage facility. The actual cost of the study program he attended that year was only $1,200.



**CASE STUDY 4**

**TRAVEL EXPENSES**

A medical professional made a claim for attending a conference in America and provided an invoice for the expense. When the ATO checked, they found that the taxpayer was still in Australia at the time of the conference. The claims were disallowed, and the taxpayer received a substantial penalty.

**CHRISTMAS AND THE TAXMAN**

**GIFTS TO EMPLOYEES AND ASSOCIATES (SPOUSES)**

***This Flowchart allows you to assess the tax treatment of gifts provided to employees/associates:***

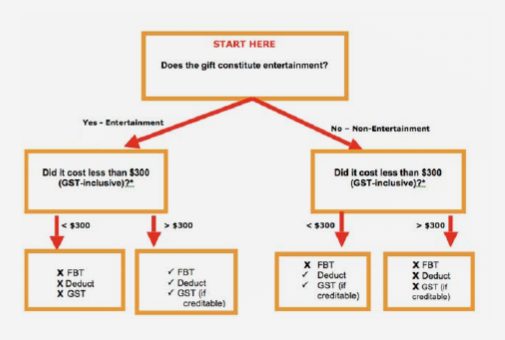
Christmas is traditionally a time

of giving – including employers

showing gratitude towards staff

and clients/suppliers for their

loyalty throughout the year. With

the right approach, it’s possible to

enjoy some tax benefits out of your

generosity, and also avoid Fringe

Benefits Tax (FBT). But as always

with tax, the landscape is layered

with complexity. The following

is a general summary of the tax

treatment of Christmas giving.

The first step in the process is to identify whether or not entertainment has been provided. The ATO make the observation that the provision of entertainment means:

• Providing entertainment by way of food, drink or recreation  
• Providing accommodation or travel in connection with such entertainment, or  
• Paying or reimbursing expenses incurred in obtaining something covered by the above points.

What is recreation? Recreation includes amusement, sport and similar leisure time activities, for example, a game of golf, theatre or movie tickets, a joy-flight or a harbour cruise.

Having identified whether or not your gift is entertainment, you then need to consider the value of the gift.

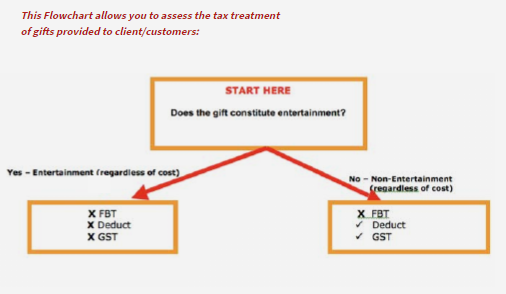
Let’s start with a gift that is NOT considered to be entertainment…

Non-entertainment gifts to staff (such as Christmas hampers, bottles of alcohol, gift vouchers, pen sets etc.), are tax deductible and you can claim GST credits, irrespective of cost. Note however that you can generally avoid

paying FBT if you keep the gift under $300. If this threshold is exceeded, FBT will apply. Therefore, be conscious of this threshold when providing such gifts to staff this Christmas.

On the other hand, entertainment gifts to staff (such as tickets to movies/theatre/amusement park/sporting events, holiday airline tickets etc.) which are under $300 will not attract FBT, are not income tax deductible, and you can not claim GST credits. If over $300, FBT will apply, but a tax deduction and GST credits can be claimed. With FBT rate at 47%, the tax deduction and GST credits available is unlikely to provide a better tax outcome than avoiding FBT by keeping the gift under $300.

**GIFTS TO CLIENTS/CONTRACTORS/SUPPLIERS/CUSTOMERS**

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No FBT is payable, irrespective of the type of gift and irrespective of cost. However, where a

gift constitutes entertainment, no GST or tax deduction can be claimed. Thus, at least from a tax standpoint, it’s better to provide non-entertainment gifts to clients (Christmas hampers, bottles of alcohol, gift vouchers, pen sets) and, in doing so, enjoy a tax deduction and GST credits.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

Instead of gifts, it’s quite common for employers to host a Christmas Party for their staff (often including spouses) at a restaurant.

Where this is the case, the total cost will generally be exempt from FBT provided the per-head cost (dinner and drinks) is kept to under $300 per person. This is known as the Minor Benefits Exemption. To enjoy this exemption the employer must use the Actual Method for valuing FBT meal entertainment. The Actual Method is the default method for valuing meal entertainment, and no formal ATO election is required to use this method. Under the Actual Method, an employer pays FBT (in the absence of an exemption) on all taxable meal entertainment provided to employees and their associates such as spouses (entertainment provided to other parties such as clients, contractors, or suppliers is exempt from FBT).

The downside of using the Minor Benefit

Exemption is that the meal entertainment is not tax deductible, and nor can you claim a GST credit.

This Minor Benefit Exemption is not available if you elect to value your meal entertainment

under the alternative 50/50 Method. Under this method, you pay FBT on only 50% of all

taxable meal entertainment provided to employees, spouses AND third-parties such as clients/contractors/customers etc. irrespective of the cost. Likewise, you can only claim a 50%

income tax deduction and 50% GST credits on such meal entertainment. However as stated

earlier, with the FBT rate at 47%, the 50% tax deduction and 50% GST credits available under

the 50/50 Method is unlikely to provide a better after-tax result than the Actual Method where

no FBT is payable.

The “take-home message” is that if like many employers the only social functions you host for employees during the year are a Christmas Party (and perhaps the Melbourne Cup), be conscious of keeping the per-head cost under $300. By doing so, you may be able to exempt the entire cost of the party from FBT.