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Basic Year-End 30 June 2019

Tax Planner Checklist for Salary & Wage Earners

Following is a basic checklist, the intention being to provide a few "planning" suggestions; however, at the end-of-the-day you always need to:

- provide advice in relation to <u>all income</u>; and
- ❖ be capable of substantiating <u>all deductions</u> claimed, including being able to demonstrate a direct relationship with the generation of your income.

Call-in or ring Rosa on (02) 9939 4004 for an appointment!

✓	INCOME:
	Salaries & Wages: List all of your employers, so we can ensure Gross Earnings and Tax Withheld are included. Provide PAYG Payment Summaries if you have them.
	Reportable Superannuation Contributions: Did your employer make contributions greater than the 9.5% Superannuation Guarantee Levy; or did you contribute by salary-sacrifice to Super? If so, please provide details.
	Reportable Fringe Benefits: Did you receive Reportable Fringe Benefits? If so, please provide details.
	Allowances: If you received Allowances make sure you know what they were for so that we can claim a deduction in relation to the Allowances received.
	Employment Termination Payments: If you received an ETP please provide details
	Employee Share Schemes: If you participate in ESSs please provide details of discounts in a 'taxed upfront scheme' or discounts in a 'tax deferred scheme' and the deferred taxing point. Keep your employer's paperwork!
	Income from Interest or Dividends or Trust Distributions: Make sure you have the relevant paperwork to enable us to confirm the validity of any ATO records, so we can correctly report your income.
	Rental Properties: Do you have your year-end statement from your managing R.E. Agent or, if self-managed, do you have all of the necessary documentary evidence of Income and Expenditure?
	Don't forget to bring details of expenditure you pay directly; also bring your Bank Statements evidencing any mortgage interest paid, plus your Depreciation Schedule if you have one.
	Other Income: Did you receive income from: Sole Trader Business; or Partnership; or Personal Services Income; or Foreign sources? If so, you'll need to assemble details of Income & Expenditure. Why not drop-in for an obligation-free and cost-free discussion.
	<u>Capital Gains:</u> Did you experience a Capital Gains event e.g. sell some form of investment (property, shares etc.)? If so, please compile data to enable <i>Proceeds of Sale</i> and <i>Historical Cost Base</i> to be established. Remember, it's Contract Date and not Settlement Date that determines the Tax Year of the Capital Gains Tax Event.
	اردک Drop-off service, or service by e-mail, is available on request.

DO NOT PAY MORE TAX THAN YOU NEED TO!

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How valuable are your deductions? Medicare Levy stays at 2.0%. What is a deduction worth within tax brackets? \$18,201 - \$37,000 it's 21.0% \$37,001 - \$90,000 it's 34.5%, plus an additional 9.0% up to \$48,000 \$90,001 - \$180,000 it's 39.0%, plus an additional 3.0% up to \$126,000 \$180,001 − and over it's 49.0%.		
	Motor Vehicle: From 1 July 2018 the <u>cents per kilometres rate</u> is 68 cents per kilometer. If you regularly use your own vehicle for work-related purpose maybe it's time for you to establish a <u>current Logbook</u> (call us to discuss); otherwise, you require diary records to substantiate your claim for non-reimbursed work-related kilometres	
	<u>Travel Expenses:</u> Did you incur non-reimbursed parking and/or toll expenditure in relation to earning your income? If so, please provide your diary records.	
	<u>Uniform Expenses:</u> Do you wear protective clothing and/or a uniform with logo? Receipts required for purchases.	
	<u>Self-Education Expenses:</u> Did you undertake study essential to your employment, or that would enable you to increase earnings from your current employment? If so, course details and details of expenditure are required.	
	Other Work-Related Expenses: (Note: "I paid cash, but I lost the receipt!" MEANS NO CLAIM!!)	
	These will include various expenditure not previously mentioned; they must have a direct relationship with the generation of your salary & wages income to be an allowable deduction and must be capable of substantiation. Some examples are: - Conferences/seminars attendance (not reimbursed)	
	 Depreciation (requires details of equipment purchased i.e. description, purchase date and purchase price; plus basis for establishing a work-related percentage) Home office use (how many hours do you work at home in relation to your employment?) Journal/subscriptions 	
	 Mobile; telephone; internet connections (requires a basis for determining work-related percentage claimed) Tools or work equipment Stationery, ink cartridges etc. Sun protection 	
	 Union / professional membership fees NOTE: Apportioning between "private" and "work-related" use e.g. Phone; Internet; Home Office hours etc. requires you maintain a 4-week Log every year to establish a representative basis for claiming work-related % or Home Office hours 	
	Donations: Did you make any "tax deductible" donations? Receipts specifying "tax deductibility" required for donations	
	Cost of Managing Tax Affairs: Did you pay for "taxation advice" during the financial year? Details required.	
	Income Protection Insurance: Did you purchase Income Protection Insurance? Details required.	
√	OTHER:	
	Private Health Insurance: Do you have Private Hospital cover? If so, provide details. Also, be aware that a Medicare Levy Surcharge may apply at a rate of 1% or 1.25% or 1.5% of Adjusted Taxable Income if you exceed certain income thresholds and do not have Private Hospital cover. Also, your eligibility to receive the government's Private Health Insurance rebate is "income tested"?	
	Low Income Tax Offset (LITO): \$445 at Taxable Income \$37,000 and below, reducing by 1.5 cents per dollar above \$37,000. LITO is a non-refundable tax offset.	
	Low and Middle Income Tax Offset (LMITO): The offset is \$1,080 for Taxable Incomes from \$48,000 to \$90,000. Below \$48,000 it drops by 7.5 cents per dollar until it reaches \$255.00 and above \$90,000 it drops by 3.0 cents per dollar until it becomes "nil" at \$126,000. LMITO is a non-refundable tax offset.	
	Education Loan debts: HELP or TSL or SSL or SFSS: Do you have an Education Loan debt? Please note, for 2018/19 repayments will start at \$51,957 at the rate of 2.0% and for 2019/20 it will start at 1% and \$45,880	
	PAYG Instalments: Did you pay PAYG instalments directly to the ATO?	
	Senior Australian & Pensioner Tax Offsets (SAPTO): The maximum tax offset thresholds are \$32,279 (single) and \$57,948 (couple), with the "cut-out" threshold being \$50,119 (single) and \$83,580 (couple). If you are a couple separated by illness, other thresholds apply.	

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