

ATO warns investors about tax avoidance schemes

The ATO's Commissioner, Chris Jordan, has warned investors about new and complex tax avoidance schemes being marketed as people get ready to lodge their 2013 tax returns, saying: "Tax avoidance schemes are no longer the blatant too-good-to-be-true offers seen in the past."

Many modern tax avoidance schemes are complex structures that are difficult for even experienced investors to identify, and many are marketed via social media or glossy promotional brochures, with offers of exclusivity and the stamp of approval from so-called experts.

In one case, promoters offered an arrangement for people to purchase "emissions" units generated through offshore carbon reduction activities (the scheme involved offshore arrangements with people claiming more than they paid).

"If you are getting back more money than you put in with no risk, and if no real goods or services are being provided, it is likely to be a tax avoidance scheme and could lead to significant tax penalties".

**GIC and SIC rates for
September 2013 quarter**

For the September 2013 quarter, the GIC (General Interest Charge) rate is 9.82% (0.02690411% daily compounding rate). The SIC (Shortfall Interest Charge) rate is 5.82% (0.01594520% daily compounding rate).

Tax Fact

A tax deduction can be claimed when you undertake a self-improvement or personal development course that includes modules or elements that can be directly related to your current income-earning activity. The amount of the deduction you can claim will be determined by the extent to which the course is directly related to your current income-earning activities.

Please read this update and contact this office if you have any queries

In this month...

Welcome to the start of another tax season as we are looking forward to once again being of assistance with the preparation and lodgement of that all-important income tax return.

Please contact us when you are ready to file your return or need advice on any issues that you either feel are relevant to your return or otherwise as we are only here to help. One thing that we have learnt over the years is that talking to us before your return can only be of benefit so please do not hesitate to pick up the phone early.

This new tax year like any other comes with a few surprises and a few rule changes so please do not hesitate to contact us at any time...and as always we are looking forward to catching up.

At a Glance

- From 1 July 2013, there is a new \$6500 write-off for small businesses that have a turnover of less than \$2 million. The small-business instant asset write-off I'm sure will keep Harvey Norman and JB hi-fi and most other retailers happy, in that it means the 'pre-30th of June' shopping spree budget can now be increased.
- As always, work-related expenses are under the spotlight when it comes to the ATO. This year is no different and travel claims are on the radar. Please contact us to ensure this that if your return is flagged for audit, that we have the substantiation rules covered.
- Medicare levy will increase from 1 July 2014 and this will affect the majority of the Australian population. This will have a direct impact to the FBT legislation and the excess non-concessional contributions tax rate.
- Investment properties always have the opportunity to produce some great capital growth, but they are also a reminder of the tax tool that will allow you to reduce your taxable income and minimise your tax on a regular basis.

ATO's new 'Trusts Taskforce'

The ATO's recent compliance operations have uncovered evidence of increased manipulation of trusts as vehicles that can be at the centre of tax avoidance or evasion arrangements.

The ATO will target those people that exploit trusts to conceal information, mischaracterise transactions, and artificially deal with trust income to avoid or reduce tax.

Which trusts will be looked at?

The Trusts Taskforce is intended to target higher risk taxpayers and is not targeting ordinary trust arrangements and tax planning associated with genuine business or family dealings.

They will undertake compliance activity to target known tax scheme promoters, individuals and businesses who participate in such arrangements.

In the most serious cases, criminal sanctions will be pursued in collaboration with law enforcement authorities (e.g., through Project Wickenby and collaboration with overseas authorities).

Simpler depreciation rules for business

The ATO has reminded small businesses with turnover of less than \$2 million (i.e., small business entities or 'SBEs') that the depreciation rules for business assets are now simpler from the 2012/13 income year onwards.

Assets costing less than \$6,500

The small business instant asset write-off threshold has increased from \$1,000 to \$6,500 allowing small businesses to immediately write-off most new depreciating assets costing less than \$6,500.

Assets costing \$6,500 or more

Depreciating assets that cost \$6,500 or more (regardless of their effective life) are now added to the general small business pool and deducted at a single rate of 30%. Newly acquired assets are deducted at 15% (half the pool rate) for the first income year.

Motor Vehicles

Small businesses that purchase a vehicle can now also claim an additional deduction of up to \$5,000 in the income year it is purchased, effectively bringing forward the depreciation deduction to earlier in the vehicle's life.

Where the vehicle is used exclusively for business and has not been written off immediately under the instant asset write-off, the cost of the motor vehicle is added to the general small business pool and the deduction in the first year is made of up to \$5,000 plus 15% of the vehicle's remaining value.

Example

An SBE purchased a motor vehicle on 29 June 2013 for \$20,000 which is used exclusively in their business. Under the new rules, the deduction in the first income year will be \$7,250, being \$5,000 plus 15% of the \$15,000 remaining value.

Under the old rules the deduction would have been \$3,000 in the first year (i.e., 15% of \$20,000).

Super funds keep pension exemption after death

The government has made amendments to "provide tax certainty for deceased estates in situations where a person has died while in receipt of a superannuation income stream".

Broadly, a superannuation fund is entitled to a tax exemption for income that supports the payment of superannuation income stream benefits (i.e., superannuation pensions).

Under the amendments, where a complying superannuation fund member was receiving a superannuation income stream immediately before their death, the superannuation fund will continue to be entitled to the earnings tax exemption in the period from the member's death until their benefits are cashed:

- by paying them out as a lump sum; and/or
- by commencing a new superannuation income stream;

subject to the benefits being cashed as soon as practicable.

The level of the exemption would be no greater than it was before the member's death (allowing for investment earnings after the member's death).

The ATO on work related expenses

With \$18 billion in work-related expenses (WREs) being claimed each year, the ATO says that it will focus on occupations with a pattern of large or rising claims, as well as claims which do not fit the pattern for a particular occupation.

What's new this year?

This year the ATO is writing to around 218,000 people employed in the following occupations:

- Building construction project managers and supervisors;
- Building construction labourers; and
- Sales and marketing managers.

Travel to work claims

Many building construction labourers drive a vehicle to work each day.

If they can prove they have had to carry bulky equipment then this travel becomes a deductible expense, *as long as*:

- They can verify that their employer requires them to carry such equipment as part of their job; and
- There is no alternative storage solution at the workplace. If the employer does provide secure storage, then no deduction.

Tax-free component of genuine redundancy

Part of a genuine redundancy is tax-free and must be taken in cash. The tax-free limit for the 2012-13 income years is \$8806 plus a further \$4404 for each year of service.

TIP; The balance of a genuine redundancy can be rolled over into your superannuation fund as a personal contribution and is then concessional taxed at only 15 per cent within the fund.

Please Note: Many of the comments in this publication are general in nature and anyone intending to apply the information to practical circumstances should seek professional advice to independently verify their interpretation and the information's applicability to their particular circumstances.

Medicare Levy increase becomes law

The DisabilityCare Australia legislation that provides for a half a percentage point increase in the Medicare levy has passed the Parliament and become law.

The legislation will increase the Medicare levy from 1.5% to 2% of taxable income from 1 July 2014.

Note: This will have a flow-on effect to other tax rates than implicitly incorporate the Medicare levy, such as FBT, the family trust distribution tax rate and the excess non-concessional contributions tax rate, all of which increase to 47% from 1 July 2014.

Investment Properties

We think an abolition of negative gearing would cause distortions to the property market.

Wayne Swan (1954-)

Almost one in every four taxpayers in Australia owns a rental property. Aside from increasing their financial wealth, many people invest in property to enjoy the tax benefits.

Tax Fact

Over 1.81 million people claimed more than \$38.59 billion in rental deductions in their tax returns in the 2010-11 tax year.

While rental income is assessable, outgoings relating to your investment property are allowable deductions and can be offset against other income. This will generally result in a tax refund for the taxpayer. So the more that you can claim as allowable deductions, the lower your taxable income becomes and the higher your refund.

TIP; If you own a rental property with someone else, you need to show your share of the rental income and expenses in your income tax return in the same proportion as shown on the legal title of the property.