

Spike in email scams

In this month...

The ATO is warning taxpayers to protect their personal and financial details following a sharp spike in reports of tax-related email scams.

Since June, reports from the public of 'phishing' scams have quadrupled from 3,586 to 15,441 compared with the same period last year.

"While the public is reporting scam emails to the ATO in increasing numbers, scammers are also becoming more sophisticated in the way they trick taxpayers into handing over their personal details," Tax Commissioner Chris Jordan said.

"We advise people to be vigilant of emails that mimic the ATO's online publications. Think very carefully before clicking on links and attachments in emails or on social networking sites.

"The ATO will never send taxpayers an email asking them to confirm, update or disclose confidential information including your name, date of birth, home address, passwords or credit card details."

We have a reminder in this month's newsletter about recent 'email activity' with scamming emails as we have also been the receiver of many of these over the last few months. As your tax agent we are the first port of call with any correspondence from the ATO and this includes mail, email or telephone requests. In this day and age I know the easy thing is to say delete the email, however, please contact us to verify any correspondence as sometimes the right email may be the one that is deleted.

We will continue to forward all documentation immediately from the ATO whether it be email or 'snail mail' but this will always come from our office with our logo and our stationery. Any emails will also include our personal signatures which, without this, should put you on notice regarding the email received. As a general rule, we do not send 'zip file' attachments - this will give you an early indication of an email scam!

Taxi cents per kilometre rates

The current taxi cents per kilometre earnings rate (for the 2012 income year) is \$1.27/km (up from \$1.24/km for the 2011 income year).

This rate is the average amount of gross income earned by a taxi for the total kilometres travelled by the taxi in a year, including GST.

Taxi operators and drivers can use the rate to:

- Compare their performance to the rest of the taxi industry; and
- Check that their tax records accurately reflect their income.

The ATO also uses the cents per km rate where taxi operators or drivers do not have proper records.

At a Glance

- A recent case regarding a jointly held property was decided in the ATO's favour and will be closely looked at in the future to determine principal residence exemption concerns.
- A further distinction between contractors and employees highlights the need for an acknowledgement upfront and transparency in the relationship.
- Is your log book up-to-date?
- the ATO recently applied 50% audit penalties on the basis of a taxpayers recklessness which highlights the need for not only good advice but continued monitoring of record keeping.
- The new taxi rates cents per kilometre rates have been released.

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

Be careful about property arrangements with family!

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) has held that a taxpayer who jointly owned a townhouse with his son (who lived there) was liable for CGT on his share of the property when it was sold.

Facts

In April 2002, the taxpayer purchased a townhouse for his adult son to reside in, but he had both of them registered on the title of the property, to "guard against his son acting unwisely".

His son lived in the townhouse until 2007, when he moved into another house, and in September 2007 the townhouse was sold and the proceeds from the sale were used to reduce the son's debt to the bank for the second house.

The taxpayer was assessed for the 2008 income year for CGT on 50% of the net capital gain arising from the sale of the townhouse.

Reasons for Decision

The taxpayer claimed that:

- It was never his intention to profit from the sale of the townhouse, and that "he only went on the title to protect his 'inexperienced' son of 23 years from doing something 'silly' and selling the townhouse on a whim"; and
- He did not receive any of the proceeds of sale of the townhouse (as the entire net amount received went towards reduction of his son's loan).

However, the AAT stated that these matters did not alter his liability, as:

- For CGT purposes, a person is treated as having received money if it is applied as he or she directs;
- To be eligible for the 'main residence exemption' in respect of his liability for CGT on disposal of his interest in the property, the taxpayer would have had to reside in the townhouse himself; and
- There was no evidence that the taxpayer held his interest in the property 'on trust' for his son.

Are you sure your 'independent contractors' are not 'employees'?

Two recent cases have highlighted how important the distinction between 'independent contractors' and 'employees' is:

- In one case, it was held that a plumbing business did not meet its **superannuation guarantee** obligations in respect of five of its plumbers that it had treated as independent contractors; and
- In a case between a taxi driver and the owner of the taxi, the Fair Work Commission held that the relationship between them was one of employer/employee, and therefore the **unfair dismissal laws** applied to their relationship.

As a general proposition, an independent contractor provides personal services whilst working in and for **his or her own business**, whereas an employee provides personal services whilst working in the **employer's business**.

2013/14 CGT improvement threshold

For the 2013/14 income year, the improvement threshold is \$136,884 (up from \$134,200 for the 2012/13 income year).

This threshold is used for working out when a capital improvement to a pre-CGT asset is a separate asset and for capital improvements to CGT assets where a rollover may be available.

Warning

The ATO does check logbooks for their authenticity and a common error is lack of evidence to support a claim. Each work-related business trip must be entered at the end of the journey (or as soon as possible afterwards) and show:

- The date
- Kilometres travelled
- Opening and closing odometer readings
- The purpose of the journey

You need to satisfy the tax office that the travel was undertaken for income-producing purposes.

Taxpayer slammed on (lack of) record keeping

The AAT has upheld the application of a 50% penalty to a taxpayer for 'recklessness' in claiming deductions that couldn't be substantiated.

Facts

In the 2011/12 tax year, the taxpayer made the following claims for tax deductions in relation to his work as a car salesman:

- Work-related car expenses of \$23,065;
- Work-related clothing and laundry expenses of \$645; and
- Other work-related expenses, including phone expenses and a car dealer's licence expense, of \$10,605.

Following an audit, these were reduced to nil, \$150 and nil, respectively, and the ATO also imposed a penalty of \$6,092, being 50% of the tax shortfall of \$12,184 (on the basis the taxpayer was 'reckless').

Reasons for Decision

The taxpayer claimed that his conduct was unintentional and that the penalty was unfairly imposed on him, being "more severe than would be imposed in a court if he had been convicted of criminal conduct".

However, it was established during the trial that:

- The taxpayer had not maintained a log book in relation to his claim for car expenses;
- The car dealer's licence expense was not incurred in the relevant financial year;

- Laundry expense records were not maintained (in any event, there was no requirement from his employer to wear specified clothing or shoes, and the taxpayer described his 'work uniform' as "merely whatever clothing he happened to be wearing on a particular day"); and
- Phone records indicated that the taxpayer had two mobile phones (one used by his wife), that the account included home internet charges and that non-work related international calls were included.

Therefore, the AAT was satisfied that the taxpayer was **grossly negligent** in claiming the deductions included in his tax return, and that his conduct was more serious than mere failure to take reasonable care, so the 50% penalty was appropriate.

Salary Sacrifice

It is quite common for employees to set up a salary-sacrifice arrangement with their employer and 'package' some of their future salary or wages in return for benefits of a similar value provided by their employer. These benefits may include superannuation and fringe benefits such as company cars, private health insurance and other expense payments.

Tax Fact

Your income tax liability should be less under a salary-sacrifice arrangement than it would have been without entering into the agreement. It is important to note, though, that there are some associated costs that you need to consider before entering into any arrangement. These costs may include the opportunity costs of the amount being sacrificed plus any surcharges which may arise after having the benefits reported on your payment summary.

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.