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Federal Budget tax measures that impact your business

Small and medium sized businesses received a bit of attention from the Government in this year's 2018-19 Budget.

Making it all the way to number 2 on the Government's priority list of 'must-do's', the Government stressed that it must "keep backing business to invest and create more jobs, especially small and medium sized businesses".

With that said, a handful of measures were announced to support these businesses in Australia.

If you are a small or medium sized business owner, we've listed a few of the key Budget measures, tax breaks and outcomes that may directly impact you.

1. \$20,000 instant asset write-off extended to 30 June 2019

Do you own a small business? Have you been planning any significant purchases?

If so, the great news is: you have another 12 months to take advantage of the \$20,000 instant asset write-off scheme!

This tax break only applies to small businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$10 million.

This Budget initiative means that as a small business owner, you get to improve your cash flow

and boost your business activity and investment for another year.

Note: On 1 July 2019, the threshold will reduce to \$1,000.

How does this work?

If you buy an asset to use for business purposes and it costs less than \$20,000, you can immediately deduct the business portion of the cost in your tax return.

This deduction is used for each asset that costs less than \$20,000.

You would then claim the deduction through your tax return, in the year the asset was first used or installed ready for use.

Example:

Jane owns a plumbing business. She buys five new laptops for her employees. Jane can take advantage of the \$20,000 instant asset write off for all of these items because each individual item costs less than \$20,000.

Jane also buys five second-hand mobile phones for her employees. The mobile phones are 50% for personal use and 50% for business use. This means only half the full amount of the iPhone can be claimed.

Note!

- You can use the \$20,000 instant asset write-off multiple times. However, each one must cost less than \$20,000.

2. Personal tax relief for low and middle-income earners

If you earn less than \$90,000, you can expect some tax relief in the form of a new low and middle income tax offset and changes to personal income tax brackets.

Low and middle-income tax offset

- This offset will provide tax relief of up to \$530 to low and middle income earners for the 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 income years.
- This offset means around 4.4 million people will receive the full \$530 benefit for 2018-19.

Note! The benefit is in addition to the existing low income tax offset and will be available on assessment after you lodge your tax return.

What are your savings per year?

If you earn... Your savings per year

\$37,000 or less	Up to \$200
\$37,001 - \$47,999	Between \$200 - \$530
\$48,000 - \$90,000	Up to \$530
\$90,001 - \$125,333	Up to \$530, gradually reducing to \$0

Changes to personal tax brackets

- From 1 July 2018, the top threshold of the 32.5% tax bracket will be increased from \$87,000 to \$90,000.
- When the low and middle-income tax offset concludes in 2021-22, the benefits will be locked in by increasing the top threshold of the 19% tax bracket from \$37,000 to \$41,000 and increasing the low income tax offset from \$445 to \$645 from 1 July 2022.
- From 1 July 2022, the top threshold of the 32.5% tax bracket will be increased from \$90,000 to \$120,000, providing a tax cut of up to \$1,350 per year.

How does this impact small and medium sized businesses?

The immediate relief for low and middle-income earners will be a significant benefit to the nearly 40% of small businesses that are unincorporated.

There will be some tax changes for your employees, so now is the time to review your payroll software, PAYG withholding tax and business processes.

Note!

- Single Touch Payroll is coming on 1 July 2018! If your business has 20 or more employees, you'll need to report payments such as salaries and wages, withholding and super information to the ATO directly from your payroll solution at the same time you pay your employees.

Tip!

- Speak to your payroll software provider to find out how you can be compliant.

Are you ready for tax time? Quick tips to help you this EOFY

Tax time is always busy so we're sharing a few quick tips to help you sail through lodgment season.

Some tax time tips...

- Gather and sort your business records now, including cash, online, EFTPOS, bank statements, credit or debit card transactions covering:
 - sales and other business income
 - expenses you can claim as a business deduction such as staff wages, contractor expenses, operating expenses and business travel expenses.
- If you changed your record keeping software during the year, check that all your information has transferred over correctly.

Are you a sole trader?

- Even if your income is below the tax-free threshold, you still need to lodge a tax return.
- Do you pay PAYG instalments? Lodge your activity statements and pay all your PAYG instalments before you lodge your tax return so your income tax assessment takes into account the instalments you've paid throughout the year.

Are you a partnership?

If you operate your business in a partnership:

- the partnership lodges a partnership tax return, reporting the partnership's net income (assessable income less allowable expenses and deductions)

As an individual partner, you report on your individual tax return:

- your share of any partnership net income or loss
- any other assessable income, such as salary and wages (shown on a Payment Summary), dividends and rental income.

The partnership doesn't pay income tax on the income it earns. Instead, you and each of the partners pay tax on the share of net partnership income you receive.

Are you a trust?

If you operate your business through a trust, the trust reports its net income or loss (this is the trust's income less expenses and deductions) and the trustee is required to lodge a trust tax return.

As a trust beneficiary, you report on your individual tax return any income you receive from the trust.

Are you a company?

If you operate your business through a company, you need to lodge a company tax return.

The company reports its taxable income, tax offsets and credits, PAYG instalments and the amount of tax it is liable to pay on that income or the amount that is refundable.

The company's income is separate from your personal income.

What's attracting the ATO's attention this tax time?

Enhancements in technology and data matching mean the ATO is able to detect people and businesses operating outside the tax system this tax time.

The ATO are keeping a watchful eye and looking out for behaviours, characteristics and tax issues that may raise questions and attract their attention.

Behaviours that may attract the ATO's attention

- Tax or economic performance that is not comparable to similar businesses
- Low transparency of your tax affairs
- Large, one-off or unusual transactions, including the transfer or shifting of wealth
- Aggressive tax planning
- Tax outcomes inconsistent with the intent of the tax law

- Choosing not to comply or regularly taking controversial interpretations of the law, without engaging with the ATO
- Lifestyle not supported by after-tax income
- Accessing business assets for tax-free private use
- Poor governance and risk-management systems.

Other areas of concern...

Fringe benefits tax

- Situations where an employer-provided motor vehicle is used for private travel of employees. This constitutes a fringe benefit and needs to be declared on your FBT return.

Note! There are circumstances where this benefit may be exempt, such as where the entity was tax exempt or the private use of the vehicle was exempt.

Self-managed super funds

- Significant management and administration expenses
- Incorrect calculation of exempt current pension income
- Incorrect treatment of related party transactions
- Personal services income diverted to SMSFs
- Incorrect treatment of non-arm's length income

Trusts

What attracts the ATO's attention is a complying superannuation fund (generally an SMSF) that receives income distributions from a trust where the distributions result from:

- the exercise of a discretion of the trustee
- the fixed entitlement was not acquired on arm's length terms
- the fixed entitlement was acquired using a loan from a related lender and is not on arm's length terms
- there are loans between related parties which are not on arm's length terms which have facilitated the acquisition of assets within the trust
- the rate of return received by the superannuation fund from its investment is not consistent with an arm's length return.

Lifestyle assets and private pursuits

The ATO is focusing on assets and private pursuits that generate deductions or are mischaracterised as business activities. Some of these include:

- private aircraft ownership or activities
- art ownership and dealings
- car or motor bike racing activities
- luxury and charter boat activities
- enthusiast or luxury motor vehicles
- grape growing and other farming pursuits
- horse breeding, racing and training activities
- holiday homes and luxury accommodation provision
- sporting clubs and other activities involving participation of the principals or associates of principals of private groups.

Tip! If you're concerned about your tax or super position, speak to us. You can correct a mistake by making a voluntary disclosure.

Are you making the most of your tax concessions?

There's still time for you to take advantage of small business tax concessions before the end of the financial year.

If you act before 30 June, you can make the most of some concessions. For example:

Instant asset write-off

If you buy and install business assets by 30 June that cost less than \$20,000 each, you can deduct the business portion in this year's tax return.

Pre-paid expenses

You can claim a deduction this year if you prepay an expense that will end in the next financial year, for example, the rent for your business premises or an insurance policy.

Do you need to do a stocktake?

If you estimate that the difference between your opening and closing trading stock is \$5,000 or less, you don't need to do a stocktake. Instead, you can include the same amount for your opening and closing stock in this year's tax return.

Small business concessions

Here is a list of the small business tax concessions that may be available to you.

Income tax

- Lower company tax rate changes
- Increased small business income tax offset
- PAYG instalment concession

Deductions

- Simplified depreciation rules – instant asset write-off
- Accelerated depreciation for primary producers
- Deductions for professional expenses for start-ups
- Immediate deductions for prepaid expenses

Simplified record-keeping

- Simplified trading stock rules
- Two-year amendment period

GST, BAS and excise

- Simpler BAS
- Accounting for GST on a cash basis
- Annual apportionment of GST input tax credits
- Paying GST by instalments
- Excise concession

Capital gains tax (CGT)

- Small business restructure rollover
- CGT 15-year asset exemption
- CGT 50% active asset reduction
- CGT Retirement exemption
- CGT Rollover
- Contributions of small business CGT concession amounts to your super fund

Fringe benefits tax (FBT)

- FBT car parking exemption
- FBT work-related devices exemption

Superannuation

- Superannuation clearing house
- Contributions of small business CGT concession amounts to your super fund. ■

Do you need to pay payroll tax?

If you are an employer you may have a payroll tax obligation.

Payroll tax is a state and territory tax on the wages you pay as an employer. Payroll tax is calculated on the amount of wages you pay each month and

payable in the state or territory of Australia where the services were performed.

Wages liable for payroll tax include:

- Employee wages
- Contractor payments
- Directors' remuneration
- Superannuation
- Allowances
- Fringe benefits
- Bonuses and commissions
- Termination payments

Not all businesses will have a payroll tax obligation. You only have to pay it if your taxable wages (or your group wages) exceed the threshold in your state or territory.

Note!

- Each state or territory has a different tax threshold as well as registration process.
- Find out what the threshold is in your state or territory, and if your taxable wages are approaching or have surpassed that threshold. Your tax adviser will be able to tell you if you need to register your business for payroll tax.

Payroll tax is generally lodged and paid to state and territory revenue offices monthly.

Changes to GST on property transactions

From 1 July 2018, if you are purchasing new residential premises or potential residential land you will have to pay the GST directly to the ATO as part of the settlement.

These changes will apply to contracts entered into on or after 1 July 2018.

The amount of GST hasn't changed, just who is required to pay the GST to the ATO. You as the purchaser now pays the GST directly to the ATO instead of paying it to the developer as part of the purchase price.

You won't have to register for GST to make this payment.

Property developers will need to give written notification to you when you need to withhold an amount for GST.

This does not affect sales of existing residential properties or the sales of new or existing commercial properties.

Key tax dates

Date	Obligation
21 June 2018	May monthly BAS due
16 July 2018	Issue PAYG withholding payment summaries
23 July 2018	June monthly BAS due
30 July 2018	• June quarter SG due • June quarterly BAS due • June quarter PAYG instalment due
1 August 2018	August fuel tax credit rates change
14 August 2018	PAYG withholding annual report due
21 August 2018	July monthly BAS due
28 August 2018	• Taxable payments annual report due • June quarter SG charge statement due

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