

YOUR KNOWLEDGE

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Publication date: 1 March 2023

What's the Deal with Working from Home?

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) has updated its approach to how you claim expenses for working from home.

The ATO has 'refreshed' the way you can claim deductions for the costs you incur when you work from home. From 1 July 2022 onwards, you can choose either to use a new 'fixed rate' method (67 cents per hour), or the 'actual cost' method depending on what works out best for your scenario. Either way, you will need to gather and retain certain records to make a claim.

The first issue for claiming any deduction is that there must be a link between the costs you incurred and the way you earn your income. If you incur an expense but it doesn't relate to your work, or only partially relates to your work, you cannot claim the full cost as a deduction.

The second key issue is that you need to incur costs associated with working from home. For example, if

The ATO has warned that it will no longer accept estimates or a sample diary over a four week period for the 67 cents fixed rate method of claiming work from home deductions. From 1 March 2023 You will need to demonstrate the actual hours you worked from home.

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you are living with your parents and not picking up any of the expenses for running the home then you can't claim deductions for working from home as you have not incurred the expenses, even if you are paying board (the ATO treats this as a private arrangement).

Let's take a look at the detail:

The new 'fixed rate' method

Previously, there were two fixed rate methods to choose from for the 2021-22 income year:

- A cover-all 80 cents per hour rate for expenses incurred while working from home (which was available from 1 March 2020). This COVID-19 related rate was intended to cover all additional running expenses incurred while working from home; or
- If you had a space dedicated to work but were not running a business from home, you could claim 52 cents for every hour you worked from home to cover the running expenses of your home. This rate doesn't cover certain items such as the depreciation of electronic devices, which can be claimed separately.

It's clear that working from home arrangements are here to stay for many workplaces even though COVID restrictions have eased. So, from the 2022-23 financial year onwards, the ATO has combined these two fixed rate methods to create one revised method accessible by anyone working from home, regardless of whether they have a dedicated space or are just working at the kitchen table.

The new rate is 67 cents per hour and covers your energy expenses (electricity and gas), phone usage (mobile and home), internet, stationery, and computer consumables. You can separately claim the cost of the decline in value of assets such as computers, repairs, and maintenance for these assets, and if you have a dedicated home office, the cost of cleaning the office.

If there is more than one person working from the same home, each person can make a claim using the fixed rate method if they meet the basic eligibility conditions.

What proof do the ATO need that I am working from home?

To use the fixed rate method, you will need a record of all of the hours you worked from home. **The ATO has warned that it will no longer accept estimates or a sample diary over a four week period.** For example, if you normally work from home on Mondays but one day you have an in-person meeting outside of your home, your diary should show that you did not work from home for at least a portion of that day.

Having said that, the ATO will allow taxpayers to keep a record which is representative of the total number of hours worked from home during the period from 1 July 2022 to 28 February 2023.

There is nothing in the ATO guidance to suggest that claims are limited to standard office hours. That is, if you work from home outside standard office hours or over the weekend, then make sure you keep an accurate record of the hours you are working so that you can maximise your deductions.

You also need to keep a copy of at least one document for each running cost you have incurred during the year which is covered by the fixed rate method. This could include invoices, bills or credit card statements. Where bills are in the name of one member of a household but the cost is shared, each member of the household who contributes to the payment of that expense will be taken to have incurred it. For example, a husband and wife, or flatmates where they jointly contribute to costs.

You need to keep these records for five years so that if the ATO come calling, you can prove your claim. If this proof is not available at the time, the deduction will be denied. If your work from home diary is electronic, ensure you can access this diary over time (such as producing a PDF summary of your calendar at the end of each financial year clearly showing the dates and times of your work). *Continued page 6...*



The 'Super' Wars

A consultation paper released by Treasury has sparked a national debate about the role, purpose and access to superannuation ahead of the 2023-24 Federal Budget.

What is the purpose of superannuation? At first glance, the consultation released by Treasury in February titled [*Legislating the objective of Superannuation*](#) sounds innocuous enough. The consultation seeks to anchor future policies relating to superannuation to a legislated objective:

The objective of superannuation is to preserve savings to deliver income for a dignified retirement, alongside Government support, in an equitable and sustainable way.

But what seems self-evident has opened a Pandora's Box of what superannuation is not. If superannuation is to "preserve savings", that is, restricting access to superannuation savings to retirement only, by default it is not a means of accumulating wealth in a concessional tax environment. It is not a strategy to manage intergenerational wealth. The definition would also prevent initiatives such as the COVID-19 early access scheme used widely during the pandemic to give those in financial distress access to quick cash (over 3 million people withdrew \$37.8 billion from their superannuation funds). And, it is not a method of purchasing a home sooner.

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Future earnings for super balances above \$3m taxed at 30% from 2025-26

The Government has announced that from 2025-26, the 15% concessional tax rate applied to future earnings for superannuation balances above \$3 million will increase to 30%.

The concessional tax rate on earnings from superannuation in the accumulation phase will remain at 15% up to \$3m. From \$3m onwards, the rate will increase to 30%. The amendment applies to future earnings; it is not retrospective.

80,000 people are expected to be impacted by the measure.

The announcement doesn't propose any changes to the transfer balance cap or the amount that a member can have in the tax-free retirement phase.

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As an aside, the Treasurer points out that the average super balance in Australia is \$150,000 - taking account of all those with a super balance including new entrants into the workforce. For those 65 and over, the average balance is around \$400,000 across all income brackets.

Superannuation and national building

The second component of the Treasury consultation is nation building. At a recent speech, the Treasurer stated, “to my mind, defining super’s task as delivering income for retirement isn’t to narrow super’s role in our economy...it’s to elevate it, and broaden it.” The consultation states:

“There is a significant opportunity for Australia to leverage greater superannuation investment in areas where there is alignment between the best financial interests of members and national economic priorities, particularly given the long-term investment horizon of superannuation funds.”

The compulsory superannuation guarantee (SG) was introduced in 1992 at a rate of 3% and will rise to 12% from 1 July 2025. Australia’s superannuation pool has grown from around \$148 billion in 1992 to over \$3.3 trillion. It now represents 139.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) and is projected to grow to around 244% of GDP by 30 June 2061. Australia’s pool of pension assets is now one of the largest in the world, and the fourth largest in the OECD.

The consultation does not define how “leveraging greater superannuation investment” would be achieved.

**The Treasurer has ruled out changes to the existing early access hardship provisions for super.*

The Federal Budget is released on 9 May 2023. Look out for our update with all the relevant news to you, your business and your super.

1 July 2023 Super Balance Increase but no Change for Contributions

The general transfer balance cap (TBC) – the amount of money you can potentially hold in a tax-free retirement account, will increase by \$200,000 on 1 July 2023 to \$1.9 million. The TBC is indexed to the consumer price index each December.

The TBC applies individually. If your transfer balance account reached \$1.7m or more at any point before 1 July 2023, your TBC after 1 July 2023 will remain at \$1.7m. If the highest amount in your account was between \$1 and \$1.7m, then your cap is proportionally indexed based on the highest ever balance your transfer balance account reached.

That is, the ATO will look at the highest amount your transfer balance account has ever been, then apply indexation to the unused cap amount.

For example, if you started a retirement income stream valued at \$1,275,000 on 1 October 2022 and this was the highest point your account reached before 1 July 2023, then your unused cap is \$425,000 (\$1.7m - \$1.275m). This unused cap amount is used to work out your unused cap percentage ($\$425k / \$1.7m = 25\%$). The unused cap percentage is then applied to the indexation increase ($\$200k * 25\% = \$50k$) to create your new TBC of \$1,750,000.

But don’t worry, you don’t have to calculate this yourself, you can see your personal transfer balance cap, available cap space, and transfer balance account transactions online through the ATO link in myGov.

The caps on the contributions you can make into super however, will remain the same. That is, \$27,500 for concessional contributions and \$110,00 for non-concessional contributions. The contribution caps are linked to December’s average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) figures.

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What will the ATO be Asking about your Holiday Home?

Taxpayers claiming deductions on holiday homes are in the ATO's sights.

The ATO is concerned that people with holiday homes are claiming more deductions than they should and have published the starting questions they will be asking to scrutinise claims:

- How many days was it rented out and was the rent in line with market values?
- Where do you advertise for rent and were any restrictions placed on tenants?
- Have you, your family or friends used the property?

The problem is blanket claims for the holiday home regardless of the time the home was rented out or available for rent. You will need to apportion your expenses if:

- Your property is genuinely available for rent for only part of the year.
- Your property is used for private purposes for part of the year.
- Only part of your property is used to earn rent.
- You charge less than market rent to family or friends to use the property.

The ATO has also indicated that deductions might be limited if a property is only made available for rent outside peak holiday times and the location of the property (or other factors) mean that it is unlikely to be rented out during those periods.

The regulator is also likely to be suspicious if the owner claims that the property was genuinely available for rent during peak holiday periods but wasn't deriving any income during those periods. This might indicate that the property was really being used for private purposes or that the advertised rental rate was unrealistic.

Whether a property is genuinely available for rent is a matter of fact. Factors that help demonstrate a property is genuinely available for rent include; it is available during key holiday periods, kept in a condition that people would want to rent it, tenants are not unreasonably turned away, advertised in ways that give it broad exposure to possible tenants, and the conditions are not so restrictive that tenants are unlikely to rent the property.

Quote of the month

“Without effort, your talent is nothing more than unmet potential. Without effort, your skill is nothing more than what you could have done but didn't.”

Angela Duckworth, Author of Grit: The Power of Passion and Perseverance

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The 'actual' method

Some people might find that the 'actual method' produces a better result if their expenses are higher. As the name suggests, you can claim the actual additional expenses you incur when you work from home (and reduce the claim by any personal use and use by other family members). However, you will need to ensure you have kept records of these expenses and the extent to which the expenses relate to your work.

Using this method, you can claim the work related portion of:

- The decline in value of depreciating assets – for example, home office furniture (desk, chair) and furnishings, phones and computers, laptops or similar devices.
- Electricity and gas (energy expenses) for heating, cooling and lighting.
- Home and mobile phone, data and internet expenses.
- Stationery and computer consumables, such as printer ink and paper.
- Cleaning your dedicated home office.

Be careful with this method because the ATO are looking closely to ensure these expenses are directly related to how you earn your income. For example, you can't claim personal expenses such as coffee, tea and toilet paper even if you do use these items when you are at work. Nor can you claim occupancy expenses such as rent, mortgage interest, property insurance, and land taxes and rates unless your home is a place of business. It is unusual for an employee's home to be classified as a place of business.

I run a business from home, what can I claim?

Where your home is also your principal place of business and an area is set aside exclusively for business activities, you can potentially claim a deduction for an appropriate portion of occupancy expenses as well as running costs. An example would be a doctor who runs their surgery from home.

The doctor may have one-third of the home set aside as a place of business where they see patients.

It is important to keep in mind that Capital Gains Tax (CGT) might be payable on the eventual sale of the home. While your main residence is normally exempt from CGT, the portion of the home set aside as a place of business will not generally qualify for the main residence exemption for the period it is used for this purpose, although if you are eligible, the small business CGT concessions and general CGT discount may reduce any resulting capital gain.

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