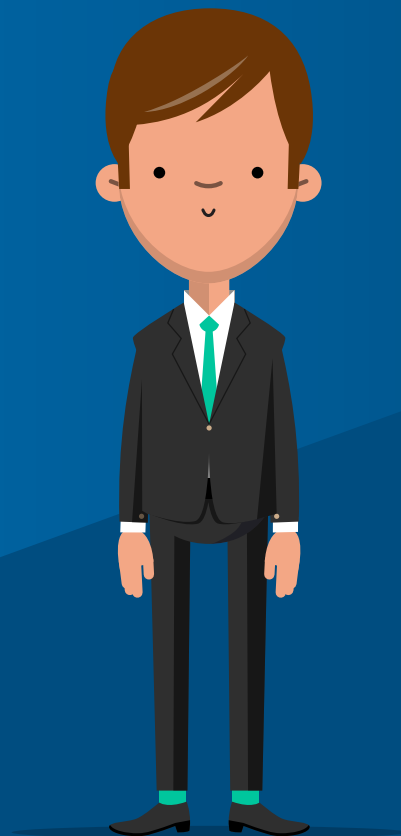


2020

# Tax Time Toolkit

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## Real estate



**Australian Government**  
**Australian Taxation Office**

# Helpful occupation guides and information for tax time

We encourage you to share this information with your staff, clients, members and networks.

The following pages contain practical and tailored information to help real estate professionals, property managers, brokers and administration staff understand what they can and can't claim in their tax return.

You'll find tips as well as 'ready to use' messages you can adapt for your own communication channels.

## Occupation guides:

- [Real estate professional](#)
- [Office worker](#)

## Common claims:

- [Car expenses](#)
- [Gifts and donations](#)

## Ready-to-use messages:

- [Social media posts](#)
- [Article](#)

# If you're a real estate professional, it pays to learn what you can claim at tax time



## To claim a deduction for work-related expenses

- you must have spent the money yourself and weren't reimbursed
- it must be directly related to earning your income
- you must have a record to prove it.\*

You can only claim the work-related part of expenses. You can't claim a deduction for any part of the expense that relates to personal use.

\* You can use the ATO app myDeductions tool to keep track of your expenses and receipts throughout the year.

## Car expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction when you:
  - drive between separate jobs on the same day – eg travelling from your real estate agency to your second job as a waiter
  - drive to and from an alternate workplace for the same employer on the same day – eg travelling between two different residential open homes.
- ✗ **You generally can't claim** the cost of trips between home and work, even if you live a long way from your usual workplace or have to work outside normal business hours – eg to attend a weekend auction.

There are limited circumstances where you can claim the cost of trips between home and work, such as where you carry bulky tools or equipment for work – eg a large 'for sale' sign and tools to erect it. The cost of these trips is deductible only if:

- your employer requires you to transport the equipment for work
- the equipment was essential to earning your income
- there was no secure area to store the equipment at the work location, and
- the equipment is bulky – at least 20kg or cumbersome to transport.

If you claim car expenses, you need to keep a logbook to determine the work-related percentage, or be able to demonstrate to the ATO a reasonable calculation if you use the cents per kilometre method to claim.

## Travel expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction for travel expenses if you have to travel overnight from your usual work location – eg traveling to a remote area to inspect a property – provided the cost was incurred while carrying out your work duties. Travel expenses may include meals and accommodation, fares, petrol and incidentals such as parking fees and tolls.
- ✗ Receiving a travel allowance from your employer does not automatically entitle you to a deduction. You still need to show that you were away overnight, you spent the money yourself, and the travel was directly related to earning your income – eg it was not a personal expense.

## Clothing and grooming expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction for the cost of buying, hiring, mending or cleaning certain uniforms that are unique and distinctive to your job eg clothing items you're required to wear which have a logo that is unique and distinctive to your employer.
- ✗ **You can't claim** a deduction for the cost of buying or cleaning plain clothing worn at work, even if your employer tells you to wear it and even if you only wear it for work, eg black pants and a white shirt.
- ✗ **You can't claim** a deduction for hairdressing, cosmetics, hair and skin care products, even if your employer tells you to use them, or you are required to be well-groomed.

## Home office expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a percentage of the running costs of your home office if you have to work from home, including depreciation of office equipment, work-related phone calls and internet access charges, and electricity for heating, cooling and lighting costs. If you are required to purchase equipment for your work and it costs more than \$300, you can claim a deduction for this cost spread over a number of years (depreciation).
- ✗ **You generally can't claim** the cost of rates, mortgage interest, rent and insurance.

## Other common deductible work-related expenses



- ✓ Other expenses you can claim a deduction for include:
  - marketing equipment – eg the work-related portion of cameras used for property photos
  - decorating properties – eg flowers
  - renewing your annual Certificate of Registration
  - union and professional association fees
  - technical or professional publications.

## Gifts



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction for the cost of gifts – eg alcohol, flowers – bought for work purposes if you are a salesperson or property manager entitled to receive your income from commission or both commission and retainer.
- ✗ **You can't claim** a deduction if you earn a fixed income and you are not entitled to earn a commission.
- ✗ **You can't claim** a deduction for gifts that are in the form of entertainment – eg a live sporting event.

This is a general summary only.  
For more information, go to [ato.gov.au/occupations](https://ato.gov.au/occupations)



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# If you're an office worker it pays to learn what you can claim at tax time



## To claim a deduction for work-related expenses

- you must have spent the money yourself and weren't reimbursed
- it must be directly related to earning your income
- you must have a record to prove it.\*

You can only claim the work-related part of expenses. You can't claim a deduction for any part of the expense that relates to personal use.

\* You can use the ATO app myDeductions tool to keep track of your expenses and receipts throughout the year.

## Car expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction when you:
  - drive between separate jobs on the same day – eg from your office job to a second job as a musician
  - drive to and from an alternate workplace for the same employer on the same day – eg travelling to a different office to attend a meeting for the same employer.

- ✗ **You generally can't claim** the cost of trips between home and work, even if you live a long way from your usual workplace or have to work outside normal business hours – eg having to work late to speak to a colleague in a different time zone.

There are limited circumstances where you can claim the cost of trips between home and work, such as where you carry bulky tools or equipment for work – eg large heavy filing boxes full of records you need for a particular meeting. The cost of these trips is deductible only if:

- your employer requires you to transport the equipment for work
- the equipment was essential to earning your income
- there was no secure area to store the equipment at the work location, and
- the equipment is bulky – at least 20kg or cumbersome to transport.

If you claim car expenses, you need to keep a logbook to determine the work-related percentage, or be able to demonstrate to the ATO a reasonable calculation if you use the cents per kilometre method to claim.

## Self-education expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction for self-education expenses if your course relates directly to your current job, eg human resource training for a manager.
- ✗ **You can't claim** a deduction if your study is only related in a general way or is designed to help get you a new job, eg a health and wellbeing course.

## Travel expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction for travel expenses if you are required to travel overnight and don't attend your usual work location – eg travelling to a remote office, provided the cost was incurred while carrying out your work duties. This could include meals, accommodation, fares and incidental expenses that you incurred and your employer has not provided or reimbursed you.
- ✗ Receiving a travel allowance from your employer does not automatically entitle you to a deduction. You still need to show that you were away overnight, you spent the money yourself, and the travel was directly related to earning your income.

## Home office expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a percentage of the running costs of your home office if you have to work from home, including depreciation of office equipment, work-related phone calls and internet access charges, and electricity for heating, cooling and lighting costs. If you keep a diary of your home office usage, you can calculate your claim quickly using the home office expenses calculator.
- ✗ **You generally can't claim** the cost of rates, mortgage interest, rent and insurance.

## Clothing expenses



- ✓ **You can claim** a deduction for the cost of buying, hiring, mending or cleaning certain uniforms that are unique and distinctive to your job – eg clothing items you're required to wear which have a logo that is unique and distinctive to your employer – or protective clothing that your employer requires you to wear.
- ✗ **You can't claim** a deduction for the cost of buying or cleaning plain clothing worn at work, even if your employer tells you to wear it, and even if you only wear it for work, eg a business suit.

## Other common deductible work-related expenses



- ✓ As long as the expense relates to your employment, **you can claim** a deduction for the cost of seminars and conferences, technical or professional publications, union and professional association fees.



This is a general summary only. For more information, go to [ato.gov.au/occupations](https://ato.gov.au/occupations)



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# Car expenses

## What's under the bonnet?

If you use your **own** car for work purposes, you can claim a deduction using the **cents per kilometre** method or **logbook** method. If you use someone else's car for work purposes, you can only claim for direct costs you pay for – such as fuel.

### You can claim a deduction for car expenses if:

- ✓ you use your car in the course of performing your work duties
- ✓ you attend work-related conferences or meetings away from your normal workplace
- ✓ you travel directly between two separate places of employment and one of the places is not your home
- ✓ you travel from your normal workplace to an alternative workplace and back to your normal workplace
- ✓ you travel from your home to an alternative workplace and then to your normal workplace
- ✓ you perform itinerant work.



### Remember

- ✗ You can't claim a deduction for normal daily journeys between home and work except in limited circumstances where you carry bulky tools or equipment (such as an extension ladder or cello) that:
  - your employer requires you to use for work
  - you cannot leave at work.
- ✗ If travel is partly private, you can only claim the work-related portion.
- ✗ You can't claim a deduction for car expenses that have been salary sacrificed.
- ✗ You can't claim a deduction if you have been reimbursed for it.

### You can calculate your car expenses in two ways



#### Cents per kilometre method

- You can claim a maximum of 5,000 business kilometres per car, using this method.
- Your claim is based on 68 cents per kilometre.
- You don't need written evidence but you need to be able to show how you worked out your business kilometres (for example, by producing diary records of work-related trips).



#### Logbook method

- Your claim is based on the business-use percentage of expenses for the car.
- Expenses include running costs and decline in value. You can't claim capital costs, such as the purchase price of your car, the principal on any money borrowed to buy it and any improvement costs (eg, adding paint protection and tinted windows).
- To work out your business-use percentage, you need a logbook and the odometer readings for the logbook period. The logbook period is a minimum continuous period of 12 weeks.

- You can claim fuel and oil costs based on your actual receipts or you can estimate the expenses based on odometer records that show readings from the start and the end of the period you used the car during the year.
- You need written evidence for all other expenses for the car.

Your vehicle is **not** considered a car if it is a motorcycle or a vehicle with a carrying capacity of:

- ✗ one tonne or more, such as a utility truck or panel van
- ✗ nine passengers or more, such as a minivan.

Keep receipts for your actual expenses. You cannot use the cents per kilometre method for these vehicles. While it is not a requirement to keep a logbook, it is the easiest way to show how you have calculated your work-related use of the vehicle.

# Keeping a logbook

Your logbook must cover at least **12 continuous weeks**. If you started using your car for work-related purposes less than 12 weeks before the end of the year, you can extend the 12-week period into the next financial year.

If you are using the logbook method for two or more cars, keep a logbook for each car and make sure they cover the same period.

Your 12 week logbook is valid for 5 years. However, if your circumstances change (eg, you change jobs) and the logbook is no longer representative, you will need to complete a new 12 week logbook.

Your logbook can be electronic or paper. The example below has the details you need to keep.



## Car details

Make:

Holden

Model:

Barina

Engine capacity:

2.4L

Registration number:

ABC 123

Journey start date	Odometer reading at start of journey	Journey end date	Odometer reading at end of journey	Reason for the journey	Total kilometres travelled
27 August 2017	10,200km	27 August 2017	10,210km	Private – take kids to school	10km
27 August 2017	10,210km	27 August 2017	10,230km	Private – travel to work	20km
27 August 2017	10,230km	27 August 2017	10,245km	Business – travel to offsite client meeting	15km
27 August 2017	10,245km	27 August 2017	10,260km	Business – return to office	15km
27 August 2017	10,260km	27 August 2017	10,280km	Private – travel from office to home	20km

## Calculate your work-related car use

(Complete this section after 12 continuous weeks of logbook use)

Logbook period (dd/mm/yy to dd/mm/yy)  to

a) Calculate the **total** number of kilometres travelled during the logbook period:

b) Calculate the number of kilometres you travelled in the course of earning your income during the logbook period:

c) Calculate the work-related use by dividing the amount at **(b)** by the amount at **(a)**. Multiply this figure by 100.

Your business use percentage is:

Once you've calculated your business use percentage, multiply it by your car expenses to figure out your claim.

Car expenses can include running costs such as fuel, oil, and servicing, registration, insurance and vehicle depreciation. You can claim fuel and oil costs based on receipts or you can estimate the expenses based on odometer records that show readings from the start and end of the period you used the car during the year.

You need written evidence for all other expenses for the car.

The **ATO app's myDeductions** tool can be used to record work-related car trips as well as any car expenses. You can share your myDeductions records directly with your agent at tax time. For more information, visit [ato.gov.au/mydeductions](http://ato.gov.au/mydeductions).

For more information, speak with your tax agent or visit [ato.gov.au/carexpenses](http://ato.gov.au/carexpenses)

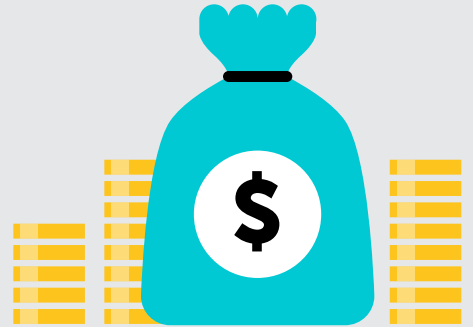


# Gifts and donations

## When can I claim?

- ✔ You can claim a deduction for a donation you make to an organisation if the donation meets four conditions:
  - You make it to a deductible gift recipient (DGR)
  - It must truly be a donation. A donation is a voluntary transfer of money or property where you receive no material benefit or advantage\*
  - It must be money or property, which includes financial assets such as shares
  - You have a record of the donation such as a receipt.

\* If you receive a material benefit – that is if the donor receives something which has a monetary value from the DGR in return for their donation – it is considered a contribution, and extra conditions apply. Visit [ato.gov.au/gift-or-contribution](https://ato.gov.au/gift-or-contribution) for more information.



## What is a DGR?

A deductible gift recipient (DGR) is an organisation or fund that can receive tax deductible gifts.

Not all charities are DGRs. For example, in recent times there has been an influx of crowdfunding campaigns. Many of these crowdfunding websites are not run by DGRs.

You can check whether your donation was made to an endorsed DGR on the Australian Business Register website [abn.business.gov.au/DgrListing.aspx](https://abn.business.gov.au/DgrListing.aspx).



## What records do I need?

- ✔ You should keep records of all tax deductible gifts and contributions you make.

When you make a donation, the DGR will usually issue you with a receipt – but they don't have to. If this is the case, in some circumstances, you can still claim a tax deduction by using other records, such as bank statements.

If a DGR issues a receipt for a deductible gift, the receipt must state:

- the name of the fund, authority or institution to which the donation has been made
- the DGR's ABN (if any – some DGRs listed by name might not have an ABN)
- that the receipt is for a gift.

If you give through a workplace giving program your payment summary or a written record from your employer is sufficient evidence.

## Bucket donations

- ✔ If you made one or more donations of \$2 or more to bucket collections conducted by an approved organisation for natural disaster victims, you can claim a tax deduction of up to \$10 for the total of those contributions without a receipt. Further information is available on the **ATO website**.



## When you can and can't claim a deduction

- ✔ You may be able to claim a deduction when:
  - the gift or donation is \$2 or more and you have a record of the donation
  - you donate property or shares, however special rules apply (see [ato.gov.au/gifts-and-fundraising-rules](https://ato.gov.au/gifts-and-fundraising-rules))
  - there are special circumstances under the Heritage and Cultural gift programs where donations can also be deductible (see [ato.gov.au/cultural-gifts](https://ato.gov.au/cultural-gifts) for more detail).

Token items used to promote a DGR can be claimed as a deduction, such as label pins, wristbands and stickers.

- ✘ You can't claim gifts or donations as a deduction when it is for:
  - the purchase of raffle or art union tickets, such as an RSL Art Union prize home
  - the purchase of fundraising items that have an advertised price and can be used, such as chocolates, mugs, keyrings, caps or toys
  - the cost of attending fundraising dinners, even if the cost exceeds the value of the dinner
  - payments to school building funds made, for example, as an alternative to an increase in school fees
  - gifts to families and friends regardless of the reason
  - donations made under a salary sacrifice arrangement
  - donations made under a will.

## Gifts and donations to political parties and independent candidates and members

In some circumstances, your gifts and donations to registered political parties and independent candidates may be claimed as a deduction.

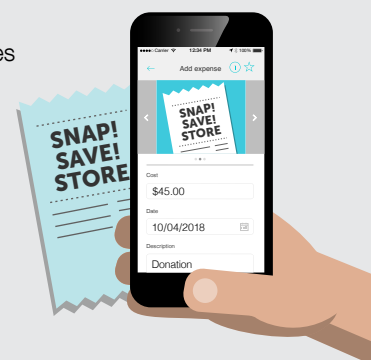
Your gift or donation must be \$2 or more and be money or property that you purchased during the 12 months before making the donation. This includes if you pay a membership subscription to a registered political party. You must also make the gift or donation as an individual, not in the course of carrying on a business, and it can't be a testamentary donation.

The most you can claim in an income year is:

- \$1,500 for contributions and gifts to political parties, and
- \$1,500 for contributions and gifts to independent candidates and members.

To claim a deduction you must keep a written record of your donation.

To find out who is registered, go to [ato.gov.au/political-gifts](https://ato.gov.au/political-gifts).





# Ready-to-use Tax Time messages

Below are a range of messages you can use (or adapt) for your own communication channels, such as websites, intranets, newsletters and social media platforms.

## Suggested social media posts for Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn profiles

Not sure what you can claim in your tax return? As a real estate agent we understand closure is important, check out the ATO's work-related expenses guide for real estate agents for a closed-deal on what you can and can't claim this tax time [ato.gov.au/RE20](https://ato.gov.au/RE20)

Tax info 'on the house'? Let the ATO do the hard yards for you and check out their work-related expenses guide for real estate professionals to understand what you can claim [ato.gov.au/RE20](https://ato.gov.au/RE20)

# Selling for success at tax time

**It may not always be clear for real estate agents who spend a fair bit of time on the go, what can and can't be claimed at tax time, especially when it comes to working from home (and this does mean your home – not a home you may be trying to sell!).**

You may spend time in a commercial office, or you may spend time in an office or study at home to earn your income as a real estate employee. If you do the latter, you can claim a deduction for the additional running expenses of this home office which may include:

- the decline in value of home office equipment, such as computers, printers, office furniture, and telephones (full cost for items up to \$300 and decline in value for items over \$300)
- the cost of repairs to your home office furniture and fittings
- the cost of heating, cooling, lighting and cleaning of your home office
- the cost of consumables (such as printer toner) and stationery.

There are two ways to calculate your additional running expenses (both require diary records showing the time the office was used for a representative four-week period), you can:

- use a fixed rate of 52 cents per hour, or
- calculate your actual expenses.

You cannot claim occupancy expenses, such as rent, rates, mortgage interest and home insurance premiums, unless your home office is considered to be your place of business – and you solely conduct your employment as a real estate employee from your home office because your employer provides you with no other location to work from. Further, if your only income is paid to you as a real estate employee, you are not considered to be carrying on a business.

There are legitimate costs incurred as a direct result of working from home but there are also costs which are considered private expenses. The ATO can help you know the difference. Download the ATO's work-related expenses guide for real estate professionals at [ato.gov.au/RE20](https://ato.gov.au/RE20)