



# VKC CONSULTING

Chartered Accountants

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## It's Tax Time 2016! What you need to know about the key changes

### Key changes

There are a number of key changes and new measures to be aware of when completing your return this Tax Time, including the tax concessions for small business and increasing access to company losses. For more information, there are links below to topics that may be relevant to your business:

- [Instant asset write-off](#) – qualifying small businesses can still claim an immediate deduction for business assets purchased costing less than \$20,000 through to 30 June 2017.
- [Company tax cuts for small business](#) – the company tax rate was reduced to 28.5% from 1 July 2015 for small businesses with a turnover of

less than \$2 million and is proposed to be reduced to 27.5% from 1 July 2016 for businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$10 million, though legislation has not yet been passed to bring in this change.

- [Immediate deductions for start-up costs](#) – small businesses are reminded that they can continue to deduct a range of start-up expenses (which began on 1 July 2015).
- [Small business income tax offset](#) – unincorporated small businesses can claim a tax offset of 5% of income tax payable up to \$1,000. It is proposed the percentage be increased over the next 10 years from 5% to 16% (with the \$1,000 cap per individual being retained), though legislation has not yet been passed to bring in this change.

### Processing of returns

The ATO started processing 2015-16 tax returns on 8 July and started paying out any refunds shortly after that. The ATO aims to finalise the majority of electronically-lodged current year returns within 12 business days of receipt.

### Note!

VKC Consulting Chartered Accountants will be able to tell all about the key changes that will affect your 2015-16 tax return and the changes that will affect your tax affairs for the 2016-17 income year. It is best to talk to us about how any tax law changes might affect your business.

### Simplified depreciation rules for your small business clients

New content to clarify how the simplified depreciation rules might apply to your business is now available on the [ATO website](#).

There has been some confusion when using the instant asset write-off threshold, particularly when a taxpayer needs to:

- fully deduct assets that cost less than \$20,000;
- place assets costing \$20,000 or more into the small business pool; and
- deduct the full amount of the small business pool when the balance is less than \$20,000 – before any depreciation deductions are applied.

The information on the ATO website will help you to avoid making common errors, such as:

- under-claiming – by not writing-off the small business pool when the balance falls under \$20,000;
- over-claiming – writing-off the balance of pool because the balance falls under \$20,000 after applying the yearly depreciation deduction.

### Tip!

We are experts in the treatment of depreciating assets and will ensure that you make all the correct claims. We recommend that you seek our assistance in working out what assets you can depreciate and how best to make the claims.

## New tax rules for property sales over \$2 million

New rules have been introduced to strengthen the foreign resident capital gains tax (CGT) regime to assist in the collection of the CGT liabilities of foreign residents.

Australian residents buying or selling real property with a market value of \$2 million or more need to be aware of the new withholding tax rules which came into effect on 1 July 2016.

Australian residents who are selling a 'taxable Australian property' with a market value of \$2 million or more need to obtain a clearance certificate from the ATO to confirm a 10% withholding amount does not need to be withheld from the transaction.

A seller (either Australian resident or foreign resident) needs to provide a clearance certificate to the buyer by settlement, or the buyer will be required to withhold 10% of the sales price and pay this to the ATO. A seller can claim a credit for the withholding amount paid to the ATO against the final tax assessed in their income tax return. A purchaser can vary down the 10% non-final withholding tax if the seller has received a variation notice from the ATO and provided it to the purchaser prior to settlement.

### Note!

Though conveyancers do know about these new rules, VKC Consulting Chartered Accountants (as a tax agent) is best placed to assist you in applying for a clearance certificate (if you are a seller) and helping you with your obligations (if you are a buyer).

## Division 7A

### i) Benchmark Interest rate

For the purposes of Division 7A which is about distributions made to entities connected to private companies, the benchmark interest rate for an income year is the 'indicator lending rates - bank variable housing loans interest rate' last published by the Reserve Bank of Australia before the start of the income year.

The ATO has released Taxation Determination [TD 2016/11](#) which specifies that the benchmark interest rate applicable for the 2016-17 income year is 5.40%. This rate applies to loans from private companies to connected entities. Rates for previous income years can be found on the [ATO's website](#).

### To do!

Division 7A is a very complex part of the tax law. We are better positioned to help you understand your obligations under Division 7A in relation to loans and other amounts provided to shareholders in a private company.

## Tax implications for the sharing economy

If you earn income through the sharing economy, you have tax obligations that you should know about.

The sharing economy refers to the sharing of goods and services where the buyers (users) and sellers (providers) are connected through a facilitator who may be operating through an app or a website.

Examples of sharing economy services include:

- ride-sourcing – providing taxi travel services to transport passengers for a fare;
- renting out a room or a whole house or unit on a short term basis;
- renting out parking spaces;
- providing personal services, for example:
  - web or trade services;
  - completing odd jobs, errands, deliveries etc.

If you provide sharing economy services, you may need to:

- assess whether you are carrying on an enterprise;

- register for an Australian business number (ABN) and/or GST;
- account for GST when you make taxable supplies of goods and services;
- declare your income; and
- determine if you can claim GST credits/input tax credits and income tax deductions for your expenses.

The nature of the goods or services you provide and the extent of your activities will determine what you need to do for tax purposes.

### Tip!

Please seek our advice about what your income tax and GST obligations are if you earn income from or provide services in the sharing economy.

## Changes to CGT treatment for certain earnout rights

There is a new CGT treatment for certain earnout rights created on or after 24 April 2015 which satisfies the criteria of a 'look-through earnout right'.

Earnout arrangements are often used when parties cannot agree on the value of the business at the time of sale.

If you have sold or purchased (or propose to sell or purchase) a business (or its assets) under a look-through earnout right created on or after 24 April 2015, then the new look-through CGT treatment will apply.

The ATO has updated its CGT Guide on look-through earnout rights. However, if you are engaging in transactions of this type, you should seek expert advice from us.

## Goods and Services Tax

### i) *New law applying GST to imported digital products and services*

As noted in the previous edition of *VKC Tax News*, from 1 July 2017, overseas businesses will be required to pay GST on international sales of digital products and services provided to Australian consumers.

If you sell digital products or services to Australian consumers and you meet the registration turnover threshold of over \$75,000 Australian in sales, you will be required to register for, report and pay GST on sales made. If you sell through an electronic distribution platform, for example, an app store, the platform operator is responsible for registering, reporting and paying the GST.

Examples of digital products include downloaded movies, games and electronic books. Examples of services include architectural, legal or educational services. The new law applies very broadly to sales of anything except non-digital goods or real property.

### ii) *Simplified GST accounting methods for small food retailers*

The ATO has introduced the simplified accounting method for GST purposes (SAM) to make it easier for small food retailers to account for GST. These methods will help you work out the amount of GST you are liable to pay to the ATO at the end of each tax period.

There are five methods to choose from which are:

- Business norms;
- Stock purchases;
- Snapshot;
- Sales percentage; and
- Purchases snapshot.

You need to decide which one is best for your business and this depends on the relevant turnover threshold (either '\$2 million SAM turnover or less' or '\$2 million GST turnover or less' depending on the method). You cannot use the averaging involved in these methods to set your prices. Businesses must still set prices in line with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's (ACCC's) guidelines.

The ATO consulted on the SAM 2016/D38 *Goods and Services Tax: Simplified Accounting Method Determination (No. 38) 2016 for Restaurants, Cafes and Caterers - purchases snapshot method* guidance document in August and will finalise this shortly.

### iii) *Changes to GST obligations for overseas businesses*

Overseas business clients may no longer be subject to GST from 1 October 2016. Overseas businesses supplying Australian businesses don't need to register for GST if they:

- only make GST-free supplies through an enterprise carried on outside Australia;
- have a business presence in Australia of less than 184 days in a 12-month period; and
- have a GST turnover below the GST registration threshold of \$75,000 Australian (because certain supplies will no longer be included in the GST turnover).

GST-registered importers no longer need to identify the exact amount paid for international transport, insurance and other costs to calculate the value of the taxable importation for GST purposes.

### Note!

If you acquire supplies for your business from overseas suppliers, this change may impact on your GST obligations. Please contact us to discuss further.

## Useful information for small business

### i) ATO benchmarks for small business

The ATO recently announced the latest benchmarks for small business. Small business benchmarks are a guide to help you compare your business' performance against similar businesses in the same industry.

You can find your business' benchmark by:

- Business type – [Benchmarks A–Z](#);
- Business [industry categories](#) based on the ATO's [Business industry codes](#); or
- [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC codes\)](#).

### ii) What's new for small business?

The ATO has released new information on the following tax concessions:

- Instant asset write-off – simplified depreciation rules;
- Accelerated depreciation for primary producers;
- Deductions for professional expenses for start-ups;
- Small business restructure roll-over;
- Fringe benefit tax changes for work-related devices;
- Small business income tax offset; and
- Company tax cut for small business.

Your tax adviser will be able to provide you with information about these new tax concessions for small business.

### iii) Small business income tax offset and calculator

The small business income tax offset for unincorporated small businesses can reduce the tax you pay by up to \$1,000 each year, and is available from the 2015-16 income year.

Your offset is based on the amounts you show in your income tax return. These are:

- the net small business income that you earned as a sole trader; and/or
- the share of net small business income from a partnership or trust.

To be eligible for the offset as a sole trader, you must be a small business entity. If you have a share of net small business income from a partnership or a

trust, that partnership or trust must be a small business entity.

There is a 'small business income tax offset calculator' available on the ATO website that can help you to work out the amounts you need to include in your tax return.

### iv) Simplified depreciation for small business

You can choose to use the simplified depreciation rules if you have a small business with an aggregated annual turnover (the total normal income of your business and that of any associated businesses) of less than \$2 million.

### v) Simplified depreciation – rules and calculations

You can choose to use the simplified depreciation rules if you have a small business with an aggregated annual turnover of less than \$2 million.

Under these rules you:

- immediately write-off – that is, claim their full cost in the year you buy them – most depreciating assets costing less than \$20,000;
- pool most higher cost assets (those with a cost equal to or more than the current instant asset write-off threshold) and claim:
  - a 15% deduction in the year you buy them;
  - a 30% deduction each year after the first year;
- deduct the balance of your small business pool at the end of the income year if the balance at that time (before applying the depreciation deductions) is less than the instant asset write-off threshold.

If you choose to use the simplified depreciation rules, you must:

- use them to work out deductions for all your depreciating assets except those specifically excluded, and
- apply the entire set of rules, not just individual elements (such as the instant asset write-off).

You may choose to stop using the simplified depreciation rules or become ineligible to use them, in which case you'll then use the general depreciation rules.

### vi) Tax tips for small business

The ATO has released a range of tax tips for small businesses during Tax Time. They are:

- Include all your income;
- Don't miss out on deductions;

- Check for personal services income;
- Simplify depreciation; and
- Lodge on time.

### **Phoenix Taskforce cracking down on dodgy business behaviour**

Fraudulent 'phoenix' activity occurs where a company deliberately liquidates to avoid paying creditors, taxes and employee entitlements. Currently, this is an area of focus for the ATO.

Six search warrants were executed on 29 July 2016 as part of a cross-agency investigation into alleged illegal 'phoenix' activity on the Gold Coast. The operation stems from the work of the members of the multi-agency Phoenix Taskforce who are collaborating to help stamp out illegal phoenix activity.

The search warrants, which were led by the ATO with Australian Federal Police assistance, were part of a criminal investigation into unpaid superannuation, employee withholding, GST and income tax.

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