

Individual Tax Return Checklist 2020

Thank you for your business.

Attached is our checklist for Individual Tax Returns for the 2020 financial year which is designed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of your return.

In order for us to provide a more efficient service, we request that you provide a summary of each deduction item. It is NOT necessary to bring in all source documents such as Tax Invoices. However, if you are uncertain about any claim, then please feel free to bring the documentation with you for our review.

It is important that if you make a claim, the appropriate documentary evidence must be available should the ATO require substantiation.

Please complete the attached checklist and make sure that you keep all relevant documents if you have ticked any boxes below 'Yes' on the checklist. Please summarise the relevant documents and provide us with the summary including the total of the expenses for each claim together with the checklist. If you are unsure about a particular claim then you may wish to provide us with the original tax invoice.

During your consultation, you may find it useful to discuss your general finances, wealth protection and general tax minimisation. Please refer to 'Questions you might like to ask' below.

Should you have any queries, please don't hesitate to contact us on (02) 9299 7044.

Lockwood & Ward

Questions you might ask

Tax planning and minimisation	Small business accounting	
Reduce mortgage debt	Investment property purchase	
Financial planning	Residential mortgage finance	
Insurance	Commercial finance	
Self managed superannuation fund	Business sales	
Retirement planning	Personal debt problems	
Starting a business	Salary packaging	



Client Details

Full name						
Date of birth	Residency					
TFN	ABN					
Occupation						
Mobile number	Home	Work				
Email address						
Residential address						
Postal address						
Bank Account Details						
Would you like the ATO to deposit your tax refund (if applicable) directly into your bank account?						
If YES please provide bank details:						
Account Name						
	Account Number					
Spausa Datails						
Spouse Details						
Did you have a spouse for the full year from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020?						
If you had a spouse for only part of the income year please specify the period						
What was your spouse's taxable income for the 2020 income year?						



Income from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

	Salary or wages		Capital gains
	Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees and	_	E.g. Shares and real estate property
_	etc.		Direct or indirect interests in controlled foreign entities
	Employer lump sum payments	П	Transfer of property or services to a foreign
Ш	Employment termination payments (ETP)	ш	resident trust
	Australian government allowances and payments		Foreign source of income (e.g. foreign
	E.g. Newstart and Youth Allowance		pensions) and foreign assets or property
	Australian Government pensions and other		Rent
	allowances		Bonuses from a life insurance company or a
	Australian annuities and superannuation income streams	_	friendly society policy (on bonds)
	Australian superannuation lump sum payments	Ш	Forestry managed investment scheme income
	Attributed personal services income		Other income:
	Gross interest Income		A non-qualifying component of an ETP
	Dividends	$\overline{\Box}$	Lump sum payments in arrears
	Employee Share Schemes (ESS) including	$\overline{\Box}$	Foreign exchange gains
ш	foreign ESS		Royalties
	Distributions from partnerships or trusts		Scholarships, bursaries, grants
	Dersonal Carvines Income (DCI)		•
Ш	Personal Services Income (PSI)		Any assessable balancing adjustments on
	Net income or loss from business		Any assessable balancing adjustments on depreciating assets
	• •		
	Net income or loss from business		depreciating assets
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business		depreciating assets
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses		depreciating assets Jury service fees
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments		depreciating assets Jury service fees
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses Cents per kilometre method (up to a maximum of		depreciating assets Jury service fees to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses		depreciating assets Jury service fees to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work D3. Work related uniform, occupation specific
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses Cents per kilometre method (up to a maximum of		depreciating assets Jury service fees 2 to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work D3. Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing expenses
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses Cents per kilometre method (up to a maximum of 5,000 kms)		depreciating assets Jury service fees 2 to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work D3. Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing expenses Protective clothing E.g. fire resistant clothing, sun protection clothing,
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses Cents per kilometre method (up to a maximum of 5,000 kms) Log book method		depreciating assets Jury service fees to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work D3. Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing expenses Protective clothing E.g. fire resistant clothing, sun protection clothing, safety coloured vests etc
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses Cents per kilometre method (up to a maximum of 5,000 kms) Log book method D2. Work related travel expenses		depreciating assets Jury service fees 2 to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work D3. Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing expenses Protective clothing E.g. fire resistant clothing, sun protection clothing,
	Net income or loss from business Deferred non-commercial business losses Net farm management deposits or repayments Deductions from 1 July D1. Work related car expenses Cents per kilometre method (up to a maximum of 5,000 kms) Log book method D2. Work related travel expenses Employee domestic travel		depreciating assets Jury service fees to 30 June 2020 Meal, accommodation and incidental expenses you incur while away overnight for work D3. Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing expenses Protective clothing E.g. fire resistant clothing, sun protection clothing, safety coloured vests etc



Repairs to uniform		
D4. Work related self education expenses To claim a deduction you must show that the course directly relates to your work during the 2020 financial year. E.g. tuition fees, textbooks, student union fees, computer, travel between home and education, work and education, professional seminars, conferences, workshops, reference books, technical journals, trade magazines etc D5. Other work related expenses including (will vary according to occupation):		Dehydration moisturisers (Aircrew only)
		Hair treatment (Aircrew only)
		Other
		D7. Interest deductions (can only be claimed if there is gross interest income)
		D8. Dividend deductions (can only be claimed if there is dividend income)
		If your deduction is more than \$5000, please provide the details of the deduction list
		Gifts or donations
Union fees		D40. Cook of managing toy offeing
Subscriptions to trade, business or professional associations		D10. Cost of managing tax affairs
		Interest charged by the ATO
Overtime meal expenses (only claimable if allowance is showing on PAYG payment		Litigation costs
summaries)	Ш	Other expenses incurred in managing your tax affairs (e.g. Tax agent fee, travel to the agent etc)
Tools and equipment		D12. Personal superannuation contributions
Professional libraries		You can claim a deduction for personal super contributions made on/after 1 July 2019 if: you
Computers		made the contribution to a complying superfund,
Repair Costs		meet the age restriction, notify your fund in writing of the amount you intend to claim as a deduction
Internet Costs		and your superfund acknowledges your notice of intent in writing.
Phone Expenses		
Home office expenses (a fixed rate of 52 cents per		Other deductions:
hour; 80 cents per hour from 1 March to 30 June 2020) * Please see covid-19 information on page		Income Protection Insurance premiums
Stationery		Sickness and accident insurance premiums
Journals		
Depreciation		
Losses from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020		Medicare Levy Related Items from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020
Tax losses of earlier income years		
Foreign investment losses		Medicare levy reduction for exemption E.g. VISA 457
Primary production losses		Medicare surcharge (MLS)
Non-primary production losses		



Important Changes for Covid-19

Working from home during COVID-19

The ATO has introduced a temporary shortcut-method of calculating expenses employees while working from home due to the COVID-19 situation. You can claim a deduction of 80 cents for each hour you work from home from 1 March to 30 June 2020. The shortcut method covers all additional deductible running expenses, including:

- electricity, cooling or heating and expenses
- decline in value and repair of items that cost less than \$300 (including computer consumables, such as printer ink and stationery)
- cleaning expenses
- your phone costs and internet cost
- decline in value of a computer, laptop or similar device.

If you use this method, you can't claim any other expenses for working from home.

You don't need to have a dedicated work area to use this method. However, you must keep a record of the number of hours you have worked from home. This could be a timesheet, roster, a diary or documents that set out the hours you worked from home.

You don't have to use the shortcut method; you can choose to use one of the existing methods to calculate your deduction. You can use the method or methods that will give you the best outcome as long as you meet the working criteria and record keeping requirements for each method.

If you had a work from home arrangement before 1 March 2020, you will need to use one of the existing methods to calculate your deduction for the period 1 July 2019 to 29 February 2020.

Landlords affected by Covid-19

In circumstances where a landlord provides rent relief to a tenant due to COVID-19 (e.g., a tenant temporarily stops paying rent or pays a lower amount of rent due to COVID-19), the ATO generally takes the approach that the landlord can continue to claim deductions for expenses they normally incur in relation to property (e.g., mortgage interest, rates, insurance and repairs).

COVID-19 early release of superannuation

Government has recently amended the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994 (the 'SIS Regulations') to introduce a new, temporary, condition of release under which fund members, who have been adversely affected by COVID-19, can access their superannuation entitlements on compassionate grounds. Individuals will not need to pay tax on amounts released and will not need to include it in their tax return.

JobKeeper and your tax return

If you are a sole trader who has received JobKeeper payments, you need to include the payments as business income in your individual tax return.

If you are an employee, JobKeeper payments are treated the same as your usual salary or wages from your employer. It will be included in your income statement as either salary and wages or as an allowance, depending on the circumstances.