**Instructions: This letter covers tax return preparation for individuals and different entities. The yellow highlighted sections provide guidance on what you may wish to tailor for particular clients.**

[Insert DD Month YYYY]

|  |
| --- |
|  |

[Insert Client Name]

[Insert Client Position]

[Insert Company Name]

[Insert Company Address]

[Suburb State Post Code]

Dear [Insert Client Name]

**Re: Year-end tax preparation**

As year-end is rapidly approaching, I am writing to encourage you to contact our office to arrange a meeting to discuss tax preparation matters.

I have also prepared a list of records you may wish to bring with you when we meet concerning the preparation of [Delete as applicable: your individual income tax return for the year ended 30 June 2023 or the income tax return for your company, trust or partnership for the year ended 30 June 2023 or your group income tax returns for the year ended 30 June 2023] which is attached as Appendix 1 to this correspondence.

**YEAR-END CONSIDERATIONS**

Please find detailed below commentary on certain categories of tax planning issues that you may wish to consider in the lead up to year-end. [delete relevant sections below as appropriate]

**BUSINESS YEAR-END TAX PREPARATION ISSUES** [delete if not in business]

Some key business issues which may be relevant prior to the end of the financial year are outlined below. A number of these are new measures introduced by the Federal Government to assist businesses and rebuild the economy due to COVID-19, including:

* The introduction of ‘Temporary full expensing’ (TFE)[[1]](#footnote-2)
* Introduction of the ‘loss carry-back’ regime and
* Expansion of certain small business tax concessions.

**Tax depreciation incentives**

Numerous tax depreciation incentives have been introduced or extended in the prior year. The various measures have different eligibility requirements and application dates. It is also necessary to consider the interactions between the different measures. In effect most businesses should be able to write off the full amount of the cost of eligible depreciable assets in the 2023 income year.[[2]](#footnote-3).

The application of these rules generally depends on:

* The turnover of the taxpayer
* The type of asset
* The cost of the asset and
* The date of acquisition / date the asset is installed ready for use.

**Loss carry back** [delete if not a company]

The loss carry back rules provide companies with aggregated turnover of less than $5 billion the option to carry back a tax loss for the 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 income years.

The amount of the loss carry back for the 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 or 2022-23 income year is limited to the lessor of the amount of tax paid in earlier income years, being the 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 or 2021-22 income years (as relevant) and the amount of the franking account balance at the end of the income year the loss carry back is being applied.

**Expansion of small business tax concessions**

An SBE can access a range of tax concessions. From 1 July 2021 businesses that are not SBEs because their turnover is $10 million or more but less than $50 million are also eligible for:

* An immediate deduction for eligible start-up costs incurred from 1 July 2020 and
* An immediate deduction under the 12-month prepayment rule for prepaid expenses incurred from 1 July 2021.

**Tax deductibility of COVID-19 test expenses**

* The cost of taking a COVID-19 test to attend a place of work will be tax deductible for individuals from 1 July 2021.
* In making these costs tax deductible, the Government will also ensure Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) will not be incurred by businesses where COVID-19 tests are provided to employees for this purpose.

**New concessions**

The Treasury Laws Amendment (2022 Measures No. 4) Bill 2022 introduced into Parliament on 23 November 2022 proposes to make the following changes for small business entities:

* Introduce a Skills and Training Boost
* Introduce a Technology Investment Boost

**Skills and Training Boost**

The Skills and Training Boost is available for small business with aggregated annual turnover less than $50 million. It provides small businesses to claim and additional 20 per cent tax deduction for eligible expenditure incurred on external training delivered to their employees by certain registered training providers.

The boost is proposed to apply to eligible expenditure incurred from 7.30 pm (AEDT) on

29 March 2022 until 30 June 2024.

**Technology Investment Boost**

The Technology Investment Boost is available for small business with aggregated annual turnover less than $50 million. It provides small businesses to claim and additional 20 per cent tax deduction (up to a cap of $20,000) for eligible expenditure incurred on expenses and depreciating assets that support digital operations or digitising your operations.

The Technology Investment Boost is proposed to apply to eligible expenditure incurred from 7.30 pm (AEDT) on 29 March 2022 until 30 June 2023.

**Lower company tax rate [Delete if not company]**

It is critical to determine whether or not a company is a base rate entity for the purposes of determining the amount of its income tax liability for the year ended 30 June 2023.

A company which is a base rate entity will pay tax at a rate of 25% on its taxable income for the year ended 30 June 2023 whereas a company which is not a base rate entity will pay tax on its taxable income at the 30% tax rate.

A company will be regarded as being a base rate entity if no more than 80% of the company’s assessable income comprises ‘base rate entity passive income’ (BREPI) and its ‘aggregated turnover’ is less than $50 million for the year ended 30 June 2023. For these purposes aggregated turnover is only calculated on the relevant annual turnover of the company and its affiliates and connected entities for the current year being 30 June 2023.

A company’s BREPI includes the following:

* Distributions (e.g. dividends) other than non-portfolio dividends. A non-portfolio dividend is defined under section 317 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936(*ITAA 1936*) to mean a dividend paid to a company where that company has a voting interest amounting to at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividend
* Franking credits attached to dividends
* Non-share dividends
* interest income or a payment in the nature of interest (except interest income derived by an entity which is a financial institution such as a Bank or a Co-operative Housing Society or an entity that holds an Australian credit licence or is a financial services licensee in certain circumstances)
* Royalties and rent
* Deferred and discounted gains on Division 16E qualifying securities
* Net capital gains
* Amounts included in partnership or trust income distributions of net income to the extent that they are attributable to BREPI under one of the preceding items which has been on-distributed to a company which is a partner in a partnership or a company which is a beneficiary of a trust.

Accordingly, an amount that flows through a partnership or trust to a company (either directly or indirectly via other interposed partnerships or trusts) will retain its character in the hands of the company for the purposes of determining whether or not that amount is BREPI of the company. Hence, it is necessary to analyse and dissect partnership and trust distributions (including distributions via a chain of trusts and partnerships) to determine the nature of the income which is received by the company where it is either a partner in a partnership or a beneficiary of a trust.

Where the distribution comprises a mixture of BREPI and trading income it will be necessary to allocate expenses in a fair and reasonable way particularly in relation to indirect costs such as overheads.

Once it is determined that the appropriate company tax rate is either 25% or 30% all of the income derived by the company will be subject to tax at the applicable rate whether such income is BREPI or not.

Moreover, where there is a privately owned group of companies which has not been consolidated it will be necessary to apply the BREPI test to each company in that group to determine the rate of tax payable by that company.

**Changed imputation rate [Delete if not company]**

In addition to determining the tax rate of a company, there is also the need to consider the application of the dividend imputation rules that apply to the franking of dividends by a company.

Under the dividend imputation system, the amount of franking credits that can be attached to a dividend by a company cannot exceed the maximum franking credit for the distribution.

The maximum franking credit is in turn calculated by reference to the company’s corporate tax rate for imputation purposes.

Importantly a company’s corporate tax rate for imputation purposes is calculated differently to its company tax rate for the current year. Hence, in certain circumstances a company’s tax rate for an income year may be different to the rate at which it can frank dividends in that year.

The corporate tax rate for imputation purposes is defined under section 995-1(1) of the *ITAA 1997* to mean the company tax rate of a company worked out on the assumption that:

* Its aggregated turnover for the income year is equal to its aggregated turnover for the previous income year
* Its BREPI for the income year is equal to its BREPI for the previous income year
* Its assessable income for the income year is equal to its assessable income for the previous income year.

Thus, in determining the extent to which a dividend can be franked in the 2023 year by a company, reference will be made to that company’s aggregated turnover, base rate entity passive income and assessable income derived in the 2022 year.

For example, where the company had an aggregated turnover of less than $50 million and no more than 80% of that company’s assessable income is BREPI for the 2022 year it will apply the lower corporate tax rate of 25% in the 2023 year for franking purposes. Where this criteria is not met the corporate tax rate for imputation purposes will be 30%.

However, where the company did not exist in the previous year its corporate tax rate for imputation purposes will be deemed to be at the lower corporate tax rate of 25% for that initial year.

**Small business tax offset[Delete if not sole trader or receiving small business income via a trust or partnership]**

An individual is entitled to the small business income tax offset for the year ended 30 June 2023 being 16% of the income tax payable on the portion of an individual’s taxable income that is their ‘total net small business income’.

This non-refundable offset is available to sole traders who would meet the requirements of being a small business entity, and to individuals who are not a small business entity, but who are assessed on a share of the net income of a small business entity in which they are a partner in a partnership that is a small business entity or a beneficiary of a trust that is a small business entity.

An entity is a small business entity for these purposes if it carries on business and its aggregated turnover for the 2023 year is less than $5 million. An individual is only able to claim one small business tax offset for an income year irrespective of the number of sources of small business income derived by that individual and the maximum amount of the offset is capped to $1,000 per year.

**Small business CGT (SBCGT) concessions**

There are significant tax savings potentially available where an eligible active asset used in a business is sold at a capital gain, and the taxpayer can satisfy either the $6 million maximum net asset value test immediately before the CGT event or the $2 million CGT small business entity test (i.e. less than $2 million of aggregated turnover) for the 2023 year.

The SBCGT concessions may also apply to a disposal of shares or units in a small business entity, however it should be noted that additional conditions must be met. Some of these include:

* Where the asset being disposed of is a share or an interest in a trust, the taxpayer must be a CGT concession stakeholder in the object company or trust. Alternatively, if the CGT asset is a share in a company or an interest in a trust which is owned by an interposed entity, the taxpayer must be a CGT concession stakeholder in respect of the object company or trust, and CGT concession stakeholders in that object company or trust must together also have a small business participation percentage of at least 90% in the interposed entity
* The object entity must be a CGT small business entity for the income year or the $6 million maximum net asset value test must be satisfied just before the CGT event. In applying this test it is important to note that a modified connected entity test applies in determining whether these turnover and asset tests are satisfied
* The shares or interests in the object entity must satisfy a modified active asset test that looks through shares in companies and interests in trusts to the activities and assets of the underlying entities.

Given the complexity of the SBCGT concessions, specialist advice should be obtained especially in respect of the disposal of an active asset being a share in a company or an interest in a trust at a capital gain which may be reduced under the concessions.

**Trustee resolutions [Delete if no trust entity]**

The trustee of a non-fixed trust should document the exercise of any discretion regarding distributions of trust income by 30 June 2023 (or any earlier date required under the trust deed) to ensure that beneficiaries are presently entitled to all trust income and therefore ensure that the trustee will not be potentially subject to tax at a penalty rate of 47% (including Medicare levy) in respect of trust income to which no beneficiary has been made presently entitled.

Such distributions should be made in accordance with the definition of trust income set out in the relevant trust deed. Prior to making such beneficiaries present entitled it may also be prudent for the trustee to determine whether any beneficiaries should be made specifically entitled to capital gains or franked dividends. Care should be taken to ensure that any exercise of the trustee’s discretion to make beneficiaries specifically entitled to such amounts is permitted under the trust deed and satisfies all requirements imposed under the tax law.

**Division 7A [Delete if no company]**

It is prudent to determine whether any payments, loans or debt forgiveness made by a private company to a shareholder (or an associate of a shareholder) have been made during the year ended 30 June 2023. Where this has occurred during the year it should be determined whether any exemptions potentially apply, and if not, what strategies could be employed to ensure that a deemed dividend does not arise in respect of any such payment, loan or debt forgiveness.

It is particularly important to recognise that an unpaid present entitlement which is owed by a trust to a related private company beneficiary who effectively lends those funds back to the associated trust will be treated as a loan for the purposes of Division 7A of the *ITAA 1936*.

**INDIVIDUAL TAX PREPARATION CONSIDERATIONS** [Delete if client does not have individual tax return prepared]

The following tax planning measures should be considered in respect of your own individual circumstances.

**Salary sacrifice arrangements**

If employed, you may wish to review your remuneration arrangements with your employer and forego future gross salary in return for receiving exempt or concessionally taxed fringe benefits and/or making additional superannuation contributions under a valid salary sacrifice arrangement.

However, in entering into a salary sacrifice arrangement it is important to make sure that any additional employer superannuation contributions made in lieu of gross salary do not result in the total of compulsory superannuation contributions and salary sacrificed contributions exceeding the prevailing concessional contributions cap which is $27,500 for the 2023 year.

Alternatively, an employee can claim a deduction for personal superannuation contributions provided certain eligibility conditions are met including the requirement to provide a notice of your intention to claim such a contribution with your complying superannuation fund. You should consult our licensed financial adviser to consider the merits of exploring these options.

**Capital gains tax planning**

*C*areful planning should be undertaken in planning the timing of any CGT event in respect of the disposal of appreciating assets which may trigger a capital gain. In this context, it is important to recognise that CGT is triggered when you enter into a contract for the sale of a CGT asset rather than on its settlement which is particularly important where the entry and settlement of the contract straddle year-end.

In these circumstances, it may be preferable for a cash flow perspective to defer the sale of the CGT asset to the subsequent year where other relief may be available such as a capital loss sold on another asset.

However, it is important to note that Taxation Ruling TR 2008/1 provides that an asset sold under a ‘wash sale’ to a related entity to generate a capital or revenue loss to reduce a capital gain will result in the loss being cancelled under the general anti-avoidance provisions of Part IVA of the *ITAA 1936* where there has been no significant change in the taxpayer’s economic exposure to the asset.

Care should also be taken to ensure that an eligible asset is retained for the 12-month holding period required to apply the CGT discount, and to recognise that the CGT discount is not available to the extent that any capital gain accrued after 8 May 2012 and you were a foreign resident or temporary resident at any time after that date.

**Work-related deductions**

You should ensure that any unreimbursed claims for work-related expenses, car expenses and travel expenses are correctly allowable on the basis that such expenses were incurred in gaining or producing salary and wages income or other payments subject to the PAYG withholding regime, including any work-related claims below $300.

Where items are used both for work or business purposes and for private purposes (e.g. use of a mobile phone or home computer) it is also necessary to apportion deductions so that a deduction is only claimed for the business portion of the expense. In addition, all claims for work-related expenses and business travel expenses must be substantiated by way of evidence such as invoices, receipts and credit card statements.

Where car expenses are claimed as deductible using the logbook method it is also necessary to retain all appropriate invoices and receipts as well as maintain a fully compliant logbook. Alternatively, where car expense deductions are claimed using the cents per kilometre method it is necessary that any estimate of business kilometres travelled be based on reasonable estimates which should be appropriately documented.

For employees who were working from home during the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides 2 methods for calculating deductions for additional running expenses:

1. 67 cents per work hour for heating, cooling, lighting, cleaning and the decline in value of office furniture, plus the work-related portion of phone and internet expenses, computer consumables and stationery. Decline in value on work related technology and office furniture can be claimed separately.
2. Actual work-related portion of all running expenses, which will need to be calculated on a reasonable basis.

Care should be taken in claiming work-related deductions as the ATO continues to scrutinise excessive claims and uses data analytics to detect claims which are unusual or abnormally high relative to other persons in the taxpayer’s occupation or profession.

**TAX AND SUPERANNUATION REFORMS IMPACTING PROPERTY OWNERSHIP [Delete if not applicable]**

Various taxation and superannuation measures have been legislated in recent years which may impact a taxpayer’s purchase and sale of residential property, and the amount of deductions potentially available to residential rental property owners. The most important of these changes are set out below.

**Denial of travel deductions in relation to rental properties**

Deductions are not allowable in respect of travel costs incurred in inspecting or maintaining residential rental properties by individuals, discretionary trusts, small unit trusts and self-managed superannuation funds.

Moreover, such expenses cannot be included in the cost base or reduced cost base of the residential rental premises or deducted as black-hole expenditure. Accordingly, it is important to recognise that there is no tax relief for travel costs incurred in either inspecting or maintaining property or collecting rents.

**Limiting deductions for second hand depreciating assets**

Individuals, discretionary trusts, small unit trusts and self-managed superannuation funds are also denied a deduction for the decline in value of a depreciating asset (e.g. furniture and fittings) to the extent that the asset is used or installed ready for use in residential rental premises, and that asset was previously used by the taxpayer for a non-taxable purpose or was previously used by another entity, e.g. a previous owner.

However, any decline in the value of such second-hand depreciating assets may result in a capital loss (or in certain circumstances a capital gain) on any subsequent disposal of an asset on the basis that the asset has been used for a non-taxable purpose. These rules apply to income years starting on or after 1 July 2017 in relation to depreciating assets acquired from, or owned at, the time the measure was publicly announced on 9 May 2017.

**Foreign resident CGT withholding rate**

A non-final 12.5% foreign resident CGT withholding tax must be retained by a purchaser at settlement from the purchase price of certain property acquired from a foreign resident which must be subsequently remitted by the purchaser to the ATO. However, such tax does not need to be retained from the purchase price of the property if the vendor obtains a clearance certificate from the ATO prior to settlement or if an exemption or variation otherwise applies. It should be noted that the foreign resident CGT withholding obligation does not arise in relation to a CGT asset if the market value of that asset is less than $750,000 or if the CGT asset is not taxable Australian real property or certain indirect Australian real property interests.

**Main residence exemption for foreign residents**

Foreign resident individuals who held Australian property prior to 7.30pm (AEST) on 9 May 2017 can only claim the CGT main residence exemption for disposals occurring up until 30 June 2020.

If the property is disposed of on or after 1 July 2020 (regardless of the purchase date), the CGT main residence exemption is only available if the individual satisfies the “life events” test. To satisfy the life events tests all of the following elements need to be satisfied:

* the individual was a foreign resident for a continuous period of six years or less at the time of the CGT event and
* at least one of the following occurred:
	+ during all or part of the period of a person’s foreign residency, either they, their spouse or their child who was under 18 years of age had a terminal medical condition
	+ during all or part of the period of a person’s foreign residency, their spouse, or their child (who is under 18 years of age at the time of their death) died or
	+ the CGT event occurs in a matter involving the distribution of assets between the person and their spouse in a family law context, such as in the event of divorce or separation or similar maintenance agreements.

All other requirements to claim the main residence exemption must also be satisfied.

**Deductions of expenses associated with holding vacant land**

Effective from 1 July 2019, tax legislation altered the deductibility of expenses relating to costs associated with holding vacant land such as interest and rates. Such costs should be reviewed by reference to the views expressed by the ATO during the current year (TR 2021/D5) .

**Additional superannuation contributions on downsizing a main residence**

Individuals aged 60 or over from (1 July 2022) or 55 or over (from 1 January 2023) are eligible to make additional non-concessional contributions of up to $300,000 per individual if it is sourced from the capital proceeds on the sale of the ownership interest in a CGT exempt Australian main residence held by that individual (or their spouse or former spouse).

This measure allows an eligible individual an additional downsizing contribution cap of $300,000 which will be excluded from the broader non-concessional contributions cap and the restrictions on non-concessional contributions for individuals with a total superannuation balance above $1.7 million.

Furthermore, the maximum downsizer contribution of $300,000 can be claimed by both the taxpayer and the spouse even where only one of those parties is on the title to the property.

However, various conditions must be satisfied including the requirement that the ownership interest in the main residence must have been held for at least 10 years prior to the date of disposal, and the contribution must be made to a complying superannuation fund within 90 days of receiving the proceeds of sale. However, there is no requirement that the individual acquire a replacement main residence or satisfy the work test in order to be eligible for the downsizing contribution which can only be utilised once by each taxpayer.

**First home super saver (FHSS) scheme**

The FHSS scheme essentially allows an individual to make additional voluntary salary sacrificed superannuation contributions or after-tax contributions to a complying superannuation fund from 1 July 2017 up to a maximum amount of up to $15,000 per year (and $50,000 in total) which can be withdrawn to help finance a first home deposit from 1 July 2018.

The scheme is a tax initiative primarily aimed at low to middle income earners and provides that 85% of concessional contributions can be withdrawn together with any associated earnings as a FHSS released amount which is then in aggregate included in the individual’s assessable income and subject to a 30% non-refundable tax offset.

Compulsory superannuation employer contributions and contributions in respect of defined benefit funds are not eligible for the FHSS scheme.

Various other eligibility conditions must be satisfied including a requirement that the relevant individual has never owned real property in Australia, and that such an individual must enter into a contract to acquire eligible residential premises within 12 months of the release of the FHSS amount.

In addition, where the buyer’s partner also has never owned real property, the couple can effectively withdraw an amount of up to $60,000 to jointly fund a home deposit.

If you would like to discuss the above tax planning issues with us or have a better understanding of their potential impact on you and your business [delete if not applicable], please do not hesitate to contact me on [insert telephone number].

Yours faithfully

**[Insert name of Partner]**

**APPENDIX 1: REQUIRED CLIENT RECORDS**

**Delete either “Individual income tax returns” list or “Sole traders, companies, trusts and partnerships” list as appropriate**

**Individual income tax returns**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of taxpayer: |  |
| Address: |  |
| Contact number: |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Client records required** | **Information provided** | **Not applicable** |
| Bank account name, number and BSB (if new client or if account details have changed) |  |  |
| Bank statements (including any issued by a building society or credit union) |  |  |
| Car expenses details (including logbook and invoices if required) |  |  |
| CGT statement (or details of any asset sales during the year including dates of acquisition and disposal, cost base items and capital proceeds) |  |  |
| Copies of contract notes relating to the disposal of CGT assets including shares and units |  |  |
| Copies of invoices for rental expenses (e.g. advertising costs, body corporate fees, borrowing expenses, capital works (including any quantity surveyor’s depreciation report), cleaning costs, depreciation schedule, gardening and maintenance expenses, insurance, interest, land tax, legal fees, postage, rates, stationery and security costs) |  |  |
| Copies of invoices referable to costs /expenses associated with holding vacant land |  |  |
| Distributions from unit trusts |  |  |
| Dividend statements (including any dividend reinvestment plan or share buyback details) |  |  |
| Insurance policies (including any income protection insurance premiums) |  |  |
| Managed funds statements |  |  |
| Notice of intention to claim personal superannuation contributions (if applicable) |  |  |
| Partnership distribution statement |  |  |
| Private health insurance statement (note Private health insurers no longer have to provide a statement) |  |  |
| Receipts and invoices for work-related expenses (e.g. union fees, subscriptions, protective clothing, safety boots, employer uniforms, tools of trade, self-education costs) and information regarding the number of hours worked from home |  |  |
| Rental statements (including any agent’s commission and details of the date the property was rented during the income year) |  |  |
| Statement of eligible termination payments (or any rollover payment notification) |  |  |
| Statement of Government social security pensions or allowance income streams |  |  |
| Statement of income received in respect of life insurance policies and friendly society bonds |  |  |
| Record of hours worked from home  |  |  |
| Record of work-related expenses and their work related percentage  |  |  |
| Trust distribution statements |  |  |

**Sole traders, companies, trusts and partnerships**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of taxpayer: |  |
| Address: |  |
| Contact number: |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Client records required – business clients** | **Information provided** | **Not applicable** |
| GENERAL INFORMATION |
| Accounting information, including any trial balance, profit & loss and balance sheet (if applicable) |  |  |
| Accrued expenses (e.g. audit fees and bonuses) and unearned revenue |  |  |
| Asset register detailing depreciating assets bought and sold or scrapped during the year and any other capital assets purchased during the year |  |  |
| Bank statements |  |  |
| Cashbook (if maintained) |  |  |
| CGT register (if maintained) |  |  |
| Cheque butts and deposit books (if maintained) |  |  |
| Copies of Instalment Activity Statements and/or Business Activity Statements lodged for the income year |  |  |
| Copies of invoices for fees paid to registered tax agent or auditor (if another firm provided services) |  |  |
| Copies of invoices or documentation for material amounts or which relate to extraordinary transactions |  |  |
| Copies of sell notes and settlement statements for shares purchased and sold (including original contract notes and settlement statements, if possible) |  |  |
| Copies of sell notes for units in managed funds purchased and sold (including original purchase notes, if possible) |  |  |
| Details of any investments purchased during the year |  |  |
| Details of any leases entered into and terminated during the year |  |  |
| Details of provision for long service leave, annual leave or any other provision or reserve |  |  |
| Details of work-in-progress |  |  |
| Distribution statements, annual tax statements and capital gains statements from managed funds |  |  |
| Dividend statements |  |  |
| Documentation relating to acquisition or disposal of CGT assets (e.g. purchase contracts and sale contracts)  |  |  |
| Listing of trade creditors with amounts owing |  |  |
| Listing of trade debtors with amounts outstanding |  |  |
| Rental statements |  |  |
| Statements from lenders detailing the opening and closing balances of existing loans during the financial year (and any repayments made) |  |  |
| Details of government grants received during the year |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Client records required – business clients** | **Information provided** | **Not applicable** |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – COMPANY [Delete if not applicable] |
| Auditor’s report (if applicable) |  |  |
| Copies of Instalment Activity Statements and/or Business Activity Statements lodged for the income year |  |  |
| Copies of minutes of company meetings |  |  |
| Details of any changes in shareholdings, including the issue of new shares |  |  |
| Details of any share buybacks or share cancellations |  |  |
| Loans, payments, debt forgiveness, or use of assets given to shareholders or associates of the shareholders, if private company |  |  |
| Transfer Pricing documentation (if applicable)  |  |  |
| Significant Global Entity assessment  |  |  |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – TRUST [Delete if not applicable] |
| Copies of Instalment Activity Statements and/or Business Activity Statements lodged for the income year |  |  |
| Copies of minutes of trust meetings, in particular trustee resolutions or minutes |  |  |
| Copy of trust deed or any amendments during year, if not already supplied |  |  |
| Details of any units redeemed or issued during the year (for a unit trust) |  |  |
| Details of any unpaid present entitlements to beneficiaries or associate private companies |  |  |
| Details of any elections (e.g. family trust election, interposed entity election)  |  |  |
| If a closely held trust, any relevant notices (e.g. tax file number (TFN) report, trustee beneficiary (TB) statement) |  |  |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – PARTNERSHIP [Delete if not applicable] |
| Copies of Instalment Activity Statements and/or Business Activity Statements lodged for the income year |  |  |
| Copies of minutes of partnership meetings |  |  |
| Copy of partnership agreement |  |  |
| If the partnership was restructured during the year, please provide details |  |  |

1. It was announced in the 2021-22 Federal Budget that the TFE measures will be extended to 30 June 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. There are exceptions, for example the amount above the motor vehicle depreciation limit. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)