

Financial Year-End Tax Planning Guide

2023 Financial Year End



Year-End Tax Planning Guide

1. Assets / Repairs & Maintenance

For many businesses, fixed assets and intangibles comprise a large part of their asset base and give rise to material tax adjustments. We recommend fixed asset registers are reviewed regularly and the following points considered:

Fixed Asset Register Review

You should review your fixed asset register to ensure assets are classified correctly and the correct tax depreciation rates are being applied. Assets can be written off the fixed asset register if they are no longer used in the business and the cost of disposing of the asset is greater than its disposal value.

Low Value Assets

A full deduction is available for fixed assets costing less than certain amounts (these amounts include freight and other set up costs e.g., installation of the asset).

The threshold for this deduction is \$1,000 (ex GST) for assets purchased during the year.

Repairs and Maintenance

At year end, repairs and maintenance expense accounts should be reviewed to consider whether they contain any capital expenditure. Amounts should be capitalised for tax if the expenditure is greater than the low value asset amount and relates to:

- the purchase of an asset or
- improving or replacing a significant part of an asset.

Generally, no deductions are allowed for a repairs and maintenance reserve. It may be worthwhile undertaking repairs and maintenance prior to balance date to obtain a full deduction.

Bright Line Test

The bright-line test may apply if you sell residential property. This may mean that you are required to pay additional income tax. The bright-line property rule looks at when the property was acquired and subsequently sold.

- On or after 27 March 2021, and sold within 10 years
- Between 29 March 2018 and 26 March 2021, and sold within 5 years

- Between 1 October 2015 and 28 March 2018 and sold within 2 years.

This also applies to New Zealand tax residents who buy overseas residential properties.

Generally, the bright-line property rule does not apply to a sale of property that has been your main home.

Mixed Use Assets

There have been changes to the income tax and GST rules for assets used for both business and private purposes. These are primarily targeted at baches, boats, planes, and helicopters (used privately and to derive income) and potentially to other assets used both for business and private purposes.

Consideration should be given to these rules if you have any assets that you use both privately and to generate income.

Residential Rental Property Loss Ring Fencing and Interest Deductibility

The legislation regarding the ringfencing of residential rental losses came into force on 1 April 2019. This means that losses on residential rental properties can only be offset against income derived from the residential rental property.

Additionally, from 1 October 2021, interest deductions for residential rental property acquired on or after 27 March 2021, or for new loans drawn down on existing properties, cannot be claimed as an expense. However, for property acquired before 27 March 2021 with an existing loan in place, interest deductions are being phased out over 4 years, with 75% of interest deductible in the year ended 31 March 2023.

2. Bad Debts

To claim a deduction for a bad debt in the current year, the debt must be bad, and must be written off during the year. Further, there must be evidence to verify that the debt has been written off.

GST on bad debts written off can be claimed back as an input tax deduction. Include the GST component of any bad debts written off in the credit adjustments box of your GST return (Box 13).

3. Retentions

Retentions on contracts are generally taxable in the year the contractor becomes legally entitled to receive them. Therefore, if retentions are outstanding at year end, they usually do not form part of your income for tax purposes for that year and are therefore only taxed when they become due. This can result in a significant deferral of income.

4. Valuation of Trading Stock (not including livestock) and Work in Progress

Trading Stock

Trading stock must be valued using one of the following valuation methods:

- cost
- replacement price
- discounted selling price
- market selling value.

Stock obsolescence expense is not deductible for tax purposes. Therefore, to reduce the value of obsolete stock on hand, it should be physically disposed of or, alternatively, valued at market selling value.

The market selling value may be used only when it is lower than cost and can be substantiated i.e., by providing evidence of sales records from before and after balance date. It must be calculated on an item-by-item basis (broad formula write downs are not allowed).

Replacement price and discounted selling price may be used to approximate cost if these methods are also used for financial reporting purposes.

Turnover Under \$1.3 Million

If your turnover does not exceed \$1.3 million and the value of closing stock is reasonably estimated to be less than \$10,000, then you can use the value of your opening stock as your closing stock value.

Work In Progress

Work in progress includes goods that are in the process of being produced but are not yet finished. You should include the cost of the raw products as well as the costs of any labour incurred in getting the product to that stage.

5. General Accruals

For accruals or provisions of expenditure to be deductible in the current year, the expenditure must be definitively committed to and capable of reasonable estimation before year end.

Expenditure that is merely contingent, pending or threatened will generally not meet the incurred test. Accruals which are akin to general provisions will generally not be deductible.

Holiday Pay and Bonuses for Employees

Employee provisions such as accrued annual leave, bonuses, long service leave or commissions are only deductible in the current year if they are paid out within 63 days of balance date. Bonuses need to be approved and documented prior to balance date to meet the "incurred" test. If bonuses are not approved prior to 31 March, no deduction is allowed even if they are paid within 63 days of balance date.

Further to this, even if expenditure meets the "incurred" test, it will be still be non-deductible to the extent it relates to:

- goods which have not been used by year end or
- services which have not been performed by year end or
- choses in action which remain enforceable.

Prepaid Expenditure

Certain types of expenditure can be claimed as a tax deduction in the year in which they are incurred regardless of the fact that the good or service will not be used until a future year

- Advertising for up to 6 months after the balance date and not exceeding \$14,000 in total;
- Insurance for up to 12 months after the balance date as long as the premiums incurred during the year for the contract do not exceed \$12,000;
- Rates to the extent of the amount invoiced on or before balance date;
- Rent for up to 6 months after the balance date and not exceeding \$26,000 in total. There is no monetary limit for rent that is prepaid not more than one month in advance;

- Subscriptions or fees for membership in any trade or professional association, for up to 12 months after the balance date as long as the expenditure incurred during the year for membership in the association does not exceed \$6,000;
- Advance bookings for travel and accommodation, to be used within 6 months after balance date and not exceeding \$14,000 in total;
- Service or maintenance contract for plant, equipment or machinery, for up to 3 months after balance date, as long as the expenditure incurred during the year for the contract does not exceed \$23,000;
- Use or maintenance of telephone and other communication equipment for up to 2 months after balance date (amount is unlimited);
- Consumable aids (i.e., items that do not become a component of the finished stock, e.g., oil, grinding wheels, chemicals, wrapping and packaging) not exceeding \$58,000 in total;
- Audit fees and mandatory accounting fees (unlimited);
- Stationery, subscriptions for newspapers, journals or other periodicals, and postal and courier services (unlimited).
- Vehicle registration fees, drivers license fees and road user charges (unlimited);
- Other services for up to 6 months after balance date, and not exceeding \$14,000 in total;
- Other periodic charges for up to 12 months after the balance date, and not exceeding \$14,000 in total.

6. Lease Inducement / Surrender Payments (Commercial Leases)

These payments are now on revenue account for both the payer and payee:

- Lease inducement payments are now deductible to the landlord and taxable to the tenant, spread over the term of the lease.

- Amounts paid in consideration for the surrender or termination of a lease are taxable to the payee and deductible to the payer in the year they are derived or incurred.

7. Legal Fees

- \$10,000 de minimis concession.
- Fees need to be connected with business activity i.e., nexus test met.
- Overrides capital limitation – legal fees deductible irrespective of whether legal fees are capital in nature.

Note: all legal fees (including those not connected with the business) are included when calculating threshold.

8. Subvention Payments

Companies that are part of the same “group of companies” can group losses either by election or by subvention payment.

The subvention payment must be physically paid prior to 31 March 2024.

9. Provisional Tax

The final instalment of 2023 provisional tax for 31 March balance date taxpayers is due for payment on 8 May 2023 (as 7 May 2023 is a Sunday). If the standard uplift method has been used for the first and second instalments, and no estimate is lodged at any instalment, use of money interest (UOMI) is charged on any underpayments of provisional tax compared with the actual residual income tax (RIT), where actual RIT is greater than \$60,000. If the standard uplift method has been used and paid in all instalments, and the actual RIT is less than \$60,000, then no UOMI applies until the terminal tax due date.

UOMI will generally apply from the first instalment if you have not paid provisional tax on time using the standard uplift method or have used the estimate method. UOMI can also apply from the first instalment in the first year of business. If this situation applies, you may want to contact us for further advice.

10. Trust Disclosures

From the 2021-22 year and onwards, there are increased disclosure requirements for Trusts with assessable income. There is a requirement to prepare a statement of profit or loss and a statement of financial position. There are also further disclosure requirements in the tax return of Trust's relating to beneficiary distributions, settlements, and details of those who hold power of appointment.

Due to the increased disclosure requirements, we recommend that you seek assistance with filing your Trust's income tax returns.

11. Process Review / Systems Health Check

While you are consolidating your year-end information, this provides an ideal opportunity to assess that your processes and systems are working efficiently.

- Ensure your connected apps are sending the correct data across your systems.
- Are there other apps or system add ons that could provide you with more information?
- Look for opportunities to systemise your processes, e.g. Are you doing manual tasks or are you inputting the same data more than once? There may be an opportunity to automate your tasks.

Please get in touch if you would like to talk to our digitisation team about improving your processes.

12. GST and Tax Invoices

New laws introduced by the Government, taking effect on 1 April 2023, have modernised the GST rules for invoicing and record keeping. The requirement to use tax invoices is being replaced by a more general requirement to provide and keep certain records known as 'taxable supply information'. For example, your transaction records, accounting systems and contractual documents may, in combination, contain all the information you need to support the figures in your GST returns.

Note: How you calculate GST is not changing.

Please contact us if you would like further details.

13. Record Keeping

To prove your deductions are legitimate you must keep all relevant records for at least seven years from the date of filing your tax return and they must be in English (unless the Commissioner has approved otherwise).

The following records must be kept:

- all income received (copies of invoices issued, etc.)
- all tax invoices and receipts for purchases, insurance, power, phone, and all other costs incurred.
- credit and debit notes
- bank statements
- cash books or computerised accounting records
- wage records for any employees
- interest and dividend payments
- a list of business assets and liabilities
- depreciation schedules
- statements of year end trading stock and stock-take records
- motor vehicle logbooks
- details of entertainment expenses for clients, staff, or suppliers
- final profit and loss statements and balances sheets.

Please note this is not an exhaustive list.

Keeping records in order makes good sense. If you are investigated by Inland Revenue, you should be able to justify all your claims with a minimum of time and effort.

If you need help with any of the above, please contact our office on 06 757 5477 or email info@velocite.co.nz