Print whole section

Other deductions

How to complete myTax if you have other deductions, like income protection premiums, personal super contributions, etc.

Latest

Applies to 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

Personal super contributions

How to claim a deduction for personal super contributions when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Deduction for project pool

How to claim deductions for certain capital expenditure when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Forestry managed investment scheme deductions

How to claim forestry managed investment scheme deductions when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Low-value pool deduction

How to claim deductions for low-cost and low-value assets when

Other deductions

How to claim deductible expenses you haven't been able to claim elsewhere when lodging your tax return using myTax.

QC 106660

myTax 2026 Personal superannuation contributions

How to claim a deduction for personal super contributions when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Latest

Applies to 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

Things to know

Complete this section only if your super fund or retirement savings account (RSA) provider has given you an acknowledgment of your valid notice which advised them of the amount you intend to claim as a deduction.

Personal super contributions are amounts you have paid to a super fund or RSA to provide super benefits for either:

- yourself
- your dependants in the event of your death.

You may be able to claim a deduction for these contributions in 2025–26, if all the following apply:

- the eligible contributions were made from after-tax income to a complying super fund or RSA
- you satisfied the work and age restrictions
- your valid notice of intent has been sent and acknowledged by your fund.

You can’t claim a deduction for COVID-19 early release of super amounts. You should consider the broader tax outcomes that may apply if you have both:

- made a withdrawal of your super under the COVID-19 early release of super program
- recontributed that withdrawal into your super fund.

Claiming a deduction may have an impact on several areas including:

- income tests for eligibility for certain tax offsets and government benefits
- super contribution caps.

Claiming deductions for personal super contributions has more information, including:

- the effects of claiming a deduction
- what you can't claim.

Related page

Caps, limits and tax on super contributions
Find out the caps and limits on super contributions and how they are taxed.

Eligible contributions

You may be able to claim a deduction for personal super contributions that you made to your eligible super fund or RSA provider from your **after-tax** income. For example, from your bank account directly to your super fund.

To be eligible to claim a deduction:

- the contributions must have been **received** by your super fund or RSA provider before 1 July 2026
- the super fund or RSA provider still holds the contributions you've included on your notice of intent
  - this requirement may not be met if, for example, there was a voluntary rollover, or the fund started paying a super income stream.

Most super funds have deductible status. If you are unsure:

- you can check if personal contributions made to your fund are deductible by selecting **Fund details** under the **Super** tab in your ATO Online account (accessed via myGov), and referring to the **Deductible status**
- contact your super fund.

What you can't claim

You **can't** claim a deduction:

- for super contributions your employer pays directly to your super fund or RSA provider from your **before-tax** income such as
  - the compulsory super guarantee
  - salary sacrifice amounts
  - reportable employer super contributions from your annual income statement or payment summary and shown in the Income tests section
- for contributions to the following types of funds
  - a Commonwealth public sector super scheme with a defined benefit interest
  - constitutionally protected funds or other untaxed funds that wouldn't include the contributions in their assessable income
  - super funds that notified the Commissioner before the start of the income year that they elected to treat all member contributions to the
    - super fund as non-deductible
    - defined benefit interest within the super fund as non-deductible
- where you made contributions to a super fund or RSA provider that are attributable to the following super housing measures
  - downsizer contributions
  - re-contributions of amounts released under the first home super saver (FHSS) scheme
- where either of the following applied

  - you made a contribution that was attributable, either in whole or in part, to a capital gain that you made, and
    - you chose to apply the small business capital gains tax retirement exemption to all or part of that capital gain, and
    - you were under 55 years old **just before** you made that choice
  - the contribution was attributable, either in whole or in part, to a capital gain, and both
    - a company or trust chose to apply the small business capital gains tax retirement exemption to all or part of that capital gain
    - you were under 55 years old **just before** making the contribution.

Work and age restrictions

A number of work and age restrictions apply to making a claim:

- If you turned 75 years old before 1 June 2025, you can't claim a deduction for personal super contributions for 2025–26.
- If you turned 75 years old between 1 June 2025 and 31 May 2026, you can only claim a deduction for contributions you made before the 28th day of the month following the month in which you turned 75 years old.
- Once you turn 67 years old
  - you can make personal contributions without meeting the work test (or exemption) but you can't claim a deduction for the contributions.
  - you must satisfy the work test or work test exemption in order for your super fund to accept a contribution for which you can claim a deduction. You should check with your super fund or RSA provider.
- If you're under 18 years old on 30 June 2026 and you made the contribution in 2025–26, you can claim a deduction for your personal super contributions only if you earned income from
  - activities or circumstances that treat you as an employee for super guarantee purposes, such as, salary or wages or other

remuneration in return for your personal labour or skills

- carrying on a business.

Notice of intent – valid and acknowledged

All the following must apply to claim a tax deduction:

- you gave a valid notice of intent to your super fund or RSA provider, in the approved form, advising them of the amount you intend to claim as a deduction
- you gave the notice of intent on or before the day you lodge your 2026 tax return or 30 June 2027, whichever is earlier
- your super fund or RSA provider acknowledged your valid notice
- until you receive an acknowledgment from your super fund or RSA provider, you aren't entitled to a deduction for personal super contributions
  - you may either wait to lodge your tax return until you receive the acknowledgment, or
  - you may lodge now (without claiming the deduction) and request an amendment once you have received the acknowledgment.

If your super fund or RSA provider has rejected your notice or advised that it isn't valid, you aren't entitled to claim a deduction.

Notice of intent to claim or vary a deduction for personal super contributions includes the form and instructions to claim a deduction for personal contributions. It also includes information on how to change an amount previously included on a valid notice.

Super contributions splitting

Complying super funds and RSA providers may allow you to split your super contributions with your spouse. However, personal super contributions for which you can't claim a deduction for can't be split to your spouse's super account.

If you're planning to split all or part of your contributions with your spouse but want to claim a tax deduction for them, you must give the notice of intent to claim a deduction first. See, Splitting your contributions with your spouse.

Super contribution caps

There are limits on how much you can contribute to your super fund each financial year without having to pay extra tax.

The limits are called 'contribution caps':

- Personal contributions you are allowed as an income tax deduction count toward your concessional contributions cap. The 2025–26 concessional contributions cap is $30,000 unless you carry-forward unused concessional contributions amounts from previous income years.
  Note: Employer contributions also count towards to your concessional contributions cap.
- Personal super contributions that aren't allowed as income tax deductions count towards your non-concessional contributions cap. For 2025–26, the non-concessional contributions cap is $120,000. Your own cap might be different. It can be
  - higher, if you trigger (can use) the bring-forward arrangements
  - nil, if your total super balance is greater than or equal to $2.0 million on 30 June 2025.

Before claiming a deduction, you should consider broader tax outcomes that may apply.

Related page

Key super rates and thresholds
Rates and thresholds apply to contributions, employment termination payments, super guarantee and co-contributions.

Government super contributions

We use the information in your tax return to calculate if you're entitled to any Government super contributions. We pay any entitlement directly to your super fund or RSA provider.

Check that you have provided your tax file number (TFN) to your super fund or RSA provider.

Super co-contribution

The super co-contribution is a matching government super contribution (up to a maximum of $500) for low income earners who

made a personal super contribution.

You may be entitled to a super co-contribution based on the personal contributions you made for which you **didn't** or **couldn't** claim a tax deduction.

Low income super tax offset (LISTO)

The Low income super tax offset is a government super contribution (up to a maximum of $500) for low income earners. It is designed to offset the tax paid by your super fund or RSA provider on concessional contributions.

You may be entitled to a LISTO based on:

- your concessional contributions
- your personal super contributions for which a deduction **was** allowed.

Completing this section

We pre-fill your tax return with personal super contribution deductions that your super fund or RSA provider has acknowledged from your valid notice of intent. Check them and add any deductions that your super fund or RSA provider has acknowledged from your valid notice of intent that hasn't pre-filled.

To personalise your tax return to show personal super contributions, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had deductions you want to claim
- Other deductions

To show your personal super contributions, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deductions banner.

At the **Personal super contributions** banner:

1. For each super fund or RSA provider you contributed to that hasn't pre-filled and you have confirmed that you meet all contribution, work and age restriction and notice of intent eligibility criteria, select **Add** and enter the fund name.
2. Answer the question **Did you provide your fund (including a retirement savings account) with a notice of intent to claim a deduction for personal superannuation contributions, and receive**

an acknowledgment from your fund?
If **No**, go to step 5.
If **Yes**, go to step 3.

3. Enter the **Fund ABN** or **Fund TFN**.
4. Add up and enter the 2025–26 contributions which you're eligible to claim as a tax deduction at **Amount**.
   You can't claim an amount higher than the amount your super fund or RSA provider acknowledged.
   The deduction you claim can only reduce your taxable income to nil. It can't add to or create a loss.
5. Select **Save**.
6. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions** section.

Note: You can check your super fund details by selecting **Fund details** under the **Super** tab in your ATO Online account, accessed via myGov. A link to your fund website will also be provided there which you may find useful.

Record keeping

Keep your notice of intent to claim a deduction and the acknowledgment of your notice from your super fund or RSA provider, as we may ask to see them.

QC 106725

myTax 2026 Deduction for project pool

How to claim deductions for certain capital expenditure when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Latest

Applies to 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

Things to know

Complete this section if you had capital expenditure directly connected with a project.

You may be able to claim a deduction at this section for capital expenditure you allocated to a project pool for a project you:

- operated in 2025–26 for a taxable purpose
- carried on, or proposed to carry on, for a taxable purpose which was abandoned, sold or otherwise disposed of in 2025–26, before or after it started to operate.

You can't claim a deduction at this section for:

- private or domestic expenditure, such as the cost of constructing a driveway at your home
- capital expenditure that is directly connected with a project you undertook in carrying on a business.

A **depreciating asset** is an asset that has a limited effective life and can reasonably be expected to decline in value over the time you used it.

A **taxable purpose** is one of the following:

- producing assessable income
- exploration or prospecting
- mining site rehabilitation
- environmental protection activities.

Certain capital expenditure you incurred after 30 June 2001, which was directly connected with a project that you carried on (or proposed to carry on) for a taxable purpose, can be allocated to a project pool and written off over the 'project life'. The expenditure mustn't otherwise be deductible or form part of the cost of a depreciating asset you hold or held.

You're carrying on a project if it involves some form of continuing activity. The holding of a passive investment, such as a rental property, wouldn’t represent sufficient continuing activity to constitute the carrying on of a project.

Such capital expenditure, the 'project amount', is expenditure you incurred:

- to create or upgrade community infrastructure for a community associated with the project – you must have paid for this expenditure, not just incurred, to be a project amount
- for site preparation costs for depreciating assets (other than draining swamp or low-lying land, or clearing land or horticultural plants)
- for feasibility studies and environmental assessments for the project
- to obtain information associated with the project
- in seeking to obtain a right to intellectual property
- for ornamental trees or shrubs.

You allocate these project amounts to a 'project pool', each project has a separate project pool.

If you're unsure whether the capital expenditure you incurred qualifies as a project amount, see Guide to depreciating assets.

You spread your deduction for project amounts allocated to a project pool over the project life which:

- is the period from when the project starts to operate until when it stops operating.
- is estimated by you in years, including fraction of years.
- isn't determined by how long you intend to carry on the project. Factors outside your control (for example, something inherent in the project such as a legislative or environmental restriction that limits the project's operating period) are relevant to estimating the project life.

If there is no finite project life, there is no project and therefore no deduction is available under these rules.

You start to deduct amounts for a project pool in the income year when the project starts to operate. So, if you started to operate a project for a taxable purpose in 2025–26, a deduction is available 2025–26.If your project operated in 2025–26 for purposes other than taxable purposes, you must reduce your deduction amount by a

reasonable amount for the extent to which the project operated for other than taxable purposes.

If you abandon, sell or otherwise dispose of your project in 2025–26 (whether or not the project started to operate), you can claim both:

- a deduction for the 2024–25 closing pool value (if any)
- any project amounts allocated to the pool in 2025–26.

Any amounts you receive for the abandonment, sale or other disposal is assessable income you must show at Other income. You must also show the following amounts as assessable income at Other income, if in 2025–26, you either:

- recouped an amount of expenditure you allocated to the project pool
- derived a capital amount in relation to a project amount or something on which you expended on a project amount.

Completing this section

To personalise your tax return to show a deduction for project pools, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had deductions you want to claim
- Other deductions

To show a deduction for project pools, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deductions banner.

At the **Deduction for project pool** banner:

1. For each project pool, select **Add**, enter the project pool description and work through the following steps to calculate your project pool deduction amount.
2. Did you conduct transactions in a foreign currency for your project in 2025–26?
   Yes – See Foreign exchange rules. Go to step 3.
   No – Go to step 3.
3. Use the Project pool calculator (XLSX, 148KB) to calculate your project pool deduction.
   When you have calculated your project pool deduction, go to step 4.

4. Enter your 2025–26 project pool deduction into **Project pool deduction amount**.
5. Select **Save**.
6. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions** section.

Foreign exchange rules

The pool value can be subject to adjustments. An adjustment could happen under foreign exchange (forex) rules that apply to transactions you conducted in a foreign currency.

If during 2025–26 you met or no longer had an obligation to pay in a foreign currency a project amount which you allocated to a project pool, you might have derived a gain or incurred a loss under forex rules. If the amount in foreign currency became due for payment within 12 months after the time you incurred it, usually there is a reduction in the pool value by any such gain (a forex gain) and it will be increased by any such loss (a forex loss).

If the forex gain exceeds the pool value, the pool value is reduced to zero and the residual gain is assessable income which you should include at Other income. If you had previously elected that this treatment ('the 12-month rule') shouldn't apply, any gain will be assessable and you should include it at Other income and any loss will be deductible and you include it at Other deductions.

For more information about the forex rules, see Foreign exchange gains and losses.

QC 106726

myTax 2026 Forestry managed investment scheme deductions

How to claim forestry managed investment scheme deductions when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Latest

Applies to 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

Things to know

Complete this section if you made payments to a forestry managed investment scheme (FMIS).

FMIS rules aim to encourage the expansion of commercial plantation forestry in Australia through the establishment and tending of new plantations for felling.

An FMIS can have 2 different types of investors – initial participants and subsequent participants.

You're an **initial participant** if you meet **all** the following conditions:

- the scheme is a qualifying scheme
- you obtained your forestry interest in the FMIS from the forestry manager of the scheme
- your payment to obtain the forestry interest results in the establishment of trees.

You're a **subsequent participant** if you obtained your interest in an FMIS through secondary market trading.

A promoter, arranger or manager of an FMIS can't be a participant in that scheme.

Visit Initial participants to learn more about deductible initial and ongoing payments made under an FMIS, including if you didn't hold your forestry interest for 4 years.

Visit Subsequent participants to learn more about deductible ongoing payments made under an FMIS. As a subsequent participant, you can't claim a deduction for the cost of acquiring your forestry interest.

You can't claim

You can't claim a deduction at this section for any of the following:

- payments for borrowing money

- interest and payments in the nature of interest (such as a premium on repayment or redemption of a security, or a discount of a bill or bond)
- payments of stamp duty
- payments of goods and services tax (GST)
- payments that relate to transportation and handling of felled trees after the earliest of the following
  - sale of the trees
  - arrival of the trees at the mill door
  - arrival of the trees at the port
  - arrival of the trees at the place of processing (other than where processing happens in-field)
- payments that relate to processing
- payments that relate to stockpiling (other than in-field stockpiling).

Completing this section

For each forestry interest you held in an FMIS as:

- an initial participant, you need to work out the amount of your deductible initial and ongoing payments made under an FMIS
- a subsequent participant, you need to work out the amount of your deductible ongoing payments made under an FMIS.

To personalise your tax return to show forestry managed investment scheme deductions, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had deductions you want to claim
- Other deductions

To show forestry managed investment scheme deductions, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deductions banner.

At the **Forestry managed investment scheme deductions** banner:

1. For each FMIS deduction, select **Add**, and
   - enter **Your description**

- enter the **Amount**.

2. Select **Save**.
3. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions** section.

You need to keep records of your involvement in an FMIS.

QC 106727

myTax 2026 Low-value pool deduction

How to claim deductions for low-cost and low-value assets when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Latest

Applies to 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

Things to know

To claim a deduction for the decline in value of **low-cost** and **low-value** assets, you must have:

- used the assets in the course of producing assessable income
- allocated them to a **low-value pool**.

Low-cost assets are depreciating assets that cost less than $1,000.

Low-value assets are depreciating assets that:

- **aren't** low-cost assets, and
- are depreciated by the diminishing value method, and
- on 1 July 2025, had an opening adjustable value of less than $1,000 under the diminishing value method.

You can have only one low-value pool.

Once you choose to allocate a low-cost asset to the low-value pool, you must allocate to the pool all other low-cost assets you start to hold in that year and in future years. Once allocated, those assets must remain in the pool.

However, you can decide whether to allocate low-value assets to the low-value pool on an asset-by-asset basis.

Assets you can allocate to a low-value pool include assets you use:

- in your work as an employee
- to gain rental income.

If you claim the deduction at this section, don't also claim the deduction as a work-related expense or rental expense.

You can't include the following in a low-value pool:

- Assets you have previously claimed deductions for using the prime cost method.
- Assets that cost $300 or less for which you can claim an immediate deduction.
- Assets that you deduct amounts under the simplified depreciation rules for small business entities.
- Horticultural plants.
- Assets that are primarily for use in your employment, if your employer provided it, paid for it or reimbursed you for any of its cost, and the benefit was exempt from fringe benefits tax – including
  - a portable electronic device (such as a laptop, portable printer, personal digital assistant, calculator, mobile phones or a portable GPS navigation receiver)
  - computer software
  - protective clothing
  - a briefcase
  - a tool of trade.
- Certain assets you used to conduct research and development activities.

When you allocate an asset to a low-value pool, you must make a reasonable estimate of the percentage you'll use the asset to produce your assessable income over its effective life (for a low-cost asset) or remaining effective life (for a low-value asset). This estimate is your **taxable use percentage** for the asset.

You work out your low-value pool deduction using a diminishing value rate. A rate of 37.5% generally applies to the pool balance. However, a rate of 18.75% (that is, half the normal pool rate) applies to the **taxable use percentage** of:

- the cost of each low-cost asset you allocated to the pool in 2025–26
- any additional capital costs (such as improvements) you incurred in 2025–26 for assets you allocated to the pool in an earlier income year
- any additional capital costs (such as improvements) you incurred after allocation for low-value assets you allocated to the pool in 2025–26.

For more information, see 'Low-value pools' in the Guide to depreciating assets.

Don’t show at this section

Don’t show the following at this section:

- assets for which you deduct amounts under the simplified depreciation rules for small business entities, go to Business income or losses
- your low-value pool if it contains assets only used in business and not for any other income producing purpose, go to Business income or losses.

Completing this section

To personalise your tax return to show your low-value pool deduction, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had deductions you want to claim
- Other deductions

To show your low-value pool deduction, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deduction banner.

Within the **Low-value pool deduction** banner:

1. Work out your total low-value pool deduction using the Depreciation and capital allowances tool or Worksheet 1.

   The **Depreciation and capital allowances tool** can help you to work out any low-value pool deduction. Access this tool when you add your low-value pool deduction.
   Fields from this tool can't be adjusted in myTax. To make any adjustments or to add new assets to the tool, select the 'Use the depreciation and capital allowances tool' link.

   If you used the Depreciation and capital allowances tool and saved to myTax, go to step 4.

2. If you used Worksheet 1:
   - enter the amount at row **i** from Worksheet 1 into the **Total decline in value deduction** field
   - use Worksheet 2 to work out the closing balance.
3. Select **Save**.
4. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions** section.

Keep a record of your 2025–26 closing pool balance for your 2026–27 tax return.

Working out your deduction and the pool closing balance

Worksheet 1 – Working out the low-value pool deduction

Row	Low-value pool deduction	Amount
a	The closing balance of the pool for 2024–25. If you didn't have a low-value pool in 2024–25, show **0**.	$
b	For each **low-value asset** allocated to the pool in 2025–26, multiply its opening	$

	adjustable value (on 1 July 2025) by your taxable use percentage for the asset. Add up the amounts and show the total.	
c	Add rows **a** and **b**.	$
d	Multiply row **c** by 0.375.	$
e	For each **low-cost asset** allocated to the pool in 2025–26, multiply its cost (including additional capital costs incurred in 2025–26, such as improvements) by your taxable use percentage for the asset. Add up the amounts and show the total.	$
f	For each asset allocated to the pool in a prior income year, and low-value asset allocated to the pool in 2025–26 that you incurred additional capital costs (such as improvements) in 2025–26, multiply the costs by your taxable use percentage for the asset. Add up the amounts and show the total.	$
g	Add rows **e** and **f**.	$
h	Multiply row **g** by 0.1875.	$
i	Add rows **d** and **h**.	**$**

The amount at row **i** is the total low-value pool deduction.

Worksheet 2 – Working out the closing pool balance

Row	Closing balance for 2025–26	Amount
j	Transfer amount from row **a** in worksheet 1.	$
k	Transfer amount from row **b** in worksheet 1.	$

l	Transfer amount from row **e** in worksheet 1.	$
m	Transfer amount from row **f** in worksheet 1.	$
n	Add rows **j**, **k**, **l** and **m**.	$
o	Transfer amount from row **i** in worksheet 1.	$
p	Subtract row **o** from row **n**.	$
q	For each pool asset subject to a balancing adjustment event in 2025–26, multiply its termination value by your taxable use percentage for the asset. Add up the amounts and show the total.	$
r	Subtract row **q** from row **p**. This is your closing pool balance for 2025–26.	**$**

Note:

Some common events, such as the sale or disposal of an asset in the low-value pool, or loss or destruction of an asset, result in a 'balancing adjustment event'.

If there has been a balancing adjustment event for an asset in the pool, you must reduce the closing pool balance. To do this, you multiply the asset's termination value (generally any proceeds, including any insurance payout, from the event) by your taxable use percentage for the asset. Your closing pool balance is reduced by the amount that results from this calculation.

There is space for you to include this amount in Worksheet 2. If this amount is more than the closing pool balance, you reduce the closing pool balance to nil and include the excess amount at Any other income.

myTax 2026 Other deductions

How to claim deductible expenses you haven't been able to claim elsewhere when lodging your tax return using myTax.

Latest

Applies to 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

Things to know

Complete this section if you have incurred other expenses that you haven't been able to claim as deductions elsewhere on your tax return.

At this section you may claim:

- Income protection, sickness and accident insurance premiums
- election expenses for local, territory, state or federal candidates
- expenses related to sharing economy or other marketplace income which **weren't** derived from
  - carrying on a business
  - as an employee of the digital platform
- foreign exchange losses
- debt deductions you incurred in earning assessable income that aren't disallowed under the thin capitalisation rules and haven't been claimed elsewhere
- debt deductions you incurred in earning certain foreign non-assessable non-exempt income that aren't disallowed under the thin capitalisation rules
- amounts deductible for certain business-related capital expenditure under section 40-880 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997), either
  - over 5 income years relating to a business you carried on through a company or a trust

  - immediately as start-up expenses relating to the structure or the operation of the business that you proposed to be carried on

- a deduction for the net personal services income (PSI) loss of a personal services entity that related to your PSI
- certain deductible capital expenditure you didn't claim in full before ceasing a primary production business where a deduction can be claimed in a subsequent year or years
- non-capital losses you incurred on the disposal or redemption of a traditional security that are deductible under section 70B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936) – for more information, see **Sale or disposal of company bonds and convertible notes** in You and your shares
- small business pool deductions for depreciating assets of your small business pool that you can't claim at **Business income or losses** because you didn't carry on a business in 2025–26 – for more information, see Small business pool
- self-education expenses you incurred in doing a course to satisfy the study requirements of a taxable scholarship

You can't claim deductions for expenses you incurred in actively seeking paid work if you receive Youth Allowance or JobSeeker as a job seeker.

Don't show the following expenses at this section as other sections deal with these matters:

- expenses relating to your work as an employee (including your claim for **working from home expenses**), go to Other work-related expenses
- expenses relating to income from carrying on a business as a sole trader (including personal services income or as a share trader)
- expenses relating to investment planning and advice involving shares, unit trusts and interest-bearing deposits
- losses from the disposal of shares or real property that are capital in nature.

Other sections deal with these matters.

Completing this section

We pre-fill your tax return with other deductions you uploaded from myDeductions. Check them and add any other deductions that haven't pre-filled.

To personalise your tax return to show your other deductions or election expenses, at **Personalise return** select:

- You had deductions you want to claim
- Other deductions

To show your other deductions, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deductions banner.

At the **Other deductions** banner:

1. For each of your other deductions (excluding election expenses) select **Add**, and
    - select the **Type of deduction**
    - enter **Your description**. To assist in record keeping, add a short description of your expense.
      Include '**Scholarship expenses**' in your description if your deduction is for Self-education expenses related to satisfying the study requirements of a taxable scholarship.
    - enter the **Amount**.
      The **Depreciation and capital allowances tool** can help you to work out any decline in value. It can also work out any deductible balancing adjustment when you stop holding a depreciating asset. Access this tool in the **Deductions** section.
      Fields from this tool can't be adjusted in myTax. To make any adjustments, or to add new assets to the tool, select 'Use the depreciation and capital allowances tool' link.
2. Select **Save**.
3. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions** section.

To show your election expenses, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deductions banner.

At the **Election expenses** banner:

4. Add up all your deductible election expenses and enter the amount into the **Election expenses** field.
5. Select **Save**.
6. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions** section.

You need to keep records for 5 years (in most cases) from the date you lodge your tax return.

Our myDeductions tool is free to use and is available through the ATO app. The tool makes it easier and more convenient to keep records of your expenses and income in one place, including photos of your receipts and invoices.

More information

Find out about

- Election expenses
- Income protection, sickness and accident insurance premiums
- Expenses related to sharing economy or other marketplaces income
- Foreign exchange losses
- Debt deductions
- Section 40-880 deductions
- Net PSI loss of a personal services entity that related to your PSI
- Self-education expenses for study requirements of a taxable scholarship

Election expenses

Election expenses include a candidate's costs of contesting an election at a local, territory, state or federal level of government. A deduction for local government election expenses can't exceed $1,000 for each election you contested, even if you incurred the expenditure in more than one income year. Entertainment expenses qualify as deductible election expenses only in very restricted circumstances.

For more information on deductions for election expenses, see Taxation Ruling TR 1999/10 *Income tax and fringe benefits tax:*

Members of Parliament – allowances, reimbursements, donations and gifts, benefits, deductions and recoupments.

You must show as income at Other income a reimbursement in 2025–26 of any election expenses that you have claimed as a deduction in 2025–26 or a previous year.

Related page

Election expenses
Deductions for the costs of contesting parliamentary and local government elections, and union elections.

Income protection, sickness and accident insurance premiums

You can claim the cost of any premiums you paid for insurance against the loss of your income. You must include any payment you receive under the policy for loss of your income at Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses or Other income in your tax return.

You can't claim a deduction for a premium or any part of a premium which you paid under a policy to compensate you for such things as physical injury. Life insurance, trauma insurance and critical care insurance are some types of policies for which premiums aren't deductible.

You can't claim a deduction for a premium where you have taken the policy out through your super fund and they have deducted the premiums from your super contributions.

Expenses related to sharing economy or other marketplaces income

The sharing economy is economic activity through a digital platform (such as a website or an app) where people share assets or services for a fee. Amounts you receive are assessable income, even if you aren't carrying on a business.

Include at this section expenses you incurred that relate to income you received from renting or hiring (sharing) out your assets through a digital platform.

If you own or lease an asset jointly, then you claim your deduction in proportion to your share of ownership.

Car expenses have special deduction rules, which don't apply to other vehicles such as trucks, motorbikes, bicycles or self-drive recreational vehicles (RVs). For more information, see Peer-to-peer car sharing deductions.

Caravan or RV expenses have special rules for calculating apportionment for income-producing and private use. For more information, see Peer-to-peer caravan and RV sharing deductions – apportioning the expenses for private use.

At this section, also include expenses you incurred that relate to income you received from providing services or completing tasks through a digital platform, except income you earned as an employee of a digital platform.

Don't show expenses at this section that related to:

- income you earned through sharing economy or marketplace activities where you're carrying on a business. Show this amount at Business income or losses.
- rental income, such as renting all or part of your home. Show this in Rent.
- employee salary or wages. Show this amount at the relevant deduction item in the Deductions section.

You must apportion your expenses for private use. You can only claim deductions for your expenses to the extent that they relate to your income-producing activities. You may be able to claim fees or commissions a digital platform charged you as a 100% deduction.

Related page

Sharing economy and tax
How to determine if your activities are part of the sharing economy and the impact on your super and tax.

Foreign exchange losses

At this section:

- include any deduction for foreign exchange losses (forex losses).
- **Don't** show
  - forex losses at this section that you have included in calculating your business net income or loss at Business income or losses

- foreign source forex losses you have included at Other foreign income

Show any assessable foreign exchange gains (forex gains) at Other income.

Losses attributable to a fluctuation in a currency exchange rate or to an agreed exchange rate differing from an actual exchange rate are brought to account when they're realised. Losses include when you:

- dispose of either foreign currency, or a right to such currency
- cease to have a right to receive or pay foreign currency
- cease to have an obligation to pay or receive foreign currency.

Some forex losses aren't deductible, for example:

- losses of a private or domestic nature
- losses relating to exempt income.

In some cases, forex losses are also not deductible on the:

- acquisition of capital or depreciating assets
- disposal of capital assets.

In these cases, the losses are integrated into or matched with the tax treatment of the underlying asset.

In some circumstances, you may make an election that affects the realisation or treatment of a forex loss. For more information on the forex measures and how to calculate your forex losses, see Foreign exchange gains and losses.

Debt deductions

At this section, you may claim 'debt deductions' you incurred in earning assessable income (for example, foreign source income that you included at Other foreign income on your tax return), if you haven't claimed them elsewhere on your tax return.

A 'debt deduction' is, broadly, an expense you incurred in obtaining or maintaining a loan or other form of debt finance. Examples include:

- interest
- establishment fees

- legal costs for preparing loan documents
- fees lending institutions charged for drawing on a loan facility.

If you're an Australian resident, you can claim debt deductions you incurred in earning certain types of foreign non-assessable non-exempt income that were:

- payments out of attributed controlled foreign company income
- attributed foreign investment fund income.

You aren't allowed to claim debt deductions disallowed under the thin capitalisation rules. Thin capitalisation rules may apply if you were either:

- an Australian resident and you (or any associate entities) had certain overseas interests and your debt deductions combined with those of your associate entities were more than $2 million for 2025–26
- a foreign resident with operations or investments in Australia and your debt deductions against Australian assessable income combined with those of your associate entities were more than $2 million for 2025–26.

Special rules apply to deductions for expenses that you incurred in borrowing money that you used for producing assessable income. Examples of such expenses include loan establishment fees and legal costs for preparing loan documents. Interest expenses aren't subject to these rules and are deductible in the income year in which you incur them.

If the total borrowing expenses (except interest expenses) you incurred in 2025–26 were more than $100, you have to deduct the expenses over the shorter of either:

- the life of the loan
- 5 years from the date you first borrowed the money.

If the total of these expenses you incurred in 2025–26 is $100 or less, you can deduct them immediately.

Section 40-880 deductions

This section allows you to claim a deduction for certain business-related capital expenditure over 5 income years or immediately in the

case of some start-up expenses.

Expenditure deductible over 5 income years

Claim a section 40-880 deduction at this section if either:

- you incurred the relevant capital expense, and the following apply
  - the expenditure relates to a business that was proposed at the time you incurred the expense
  - the business commenced by 30 June 2026
  - you were carrying on the business through a company or trust
- you incurred the relevant capital expense and the expenditure relates to a business which ceased in a previous income year and you carried on the business through a company or trust.

If you incurred relevant section 40-880 expenses, claim the amount at Business income or losses if the expenses are in relation to both a business:

- which ceased in a previous income year
- that you carried on as a sole trader or through a partnership.

Certain start-up expenses

Section 40-880 of the ITAA 1997 allows a taxpayer who isn't in business, or who is a small business entity, to immediately deduct certain start-up expenses relating to the structure or operation of a business that you proposed to carry on.

This was extended to medium businesses (entities whose aggregated threshold was less than $50 million) for expenses incurred from 1 July 2020.

Expenditure is fully deductible in the income year in which you incurred it, if **all** of the following apply:

- it relates to a business that you proposed to be carried on
- you incurred expenses for either
  - advice or services relating to the proposed structure or operation of the business
  - payments to an Australian government agency in relation to setting up the business or establishing its operating structure.

- you either
  - were a small business entity or medium entity
  - didn't carry on a business and were not connected with, or an affiliate of, an entity carrying on a business that was not a small or medium entity.

Your deduction for this amount will be deferred until the income year in which the business activity commences if both the following apply:

- you incurred relevant section 40-880 expenses that don't qualify for immediate deduction
- you hadn't commenced the business by 30 June 2026.

The Guide to depreciating assets includes more information on section 40-880 deductions.

Net PSI loss of a personal services entity that related to your PSI

There are special rules for the income tax treatment of certain PSI . PSI is income that is mainly a reward for your personal efforts or skills and is generally paid to you or to a personal services entity (being a company, partnership or trust).

You can claim a deduction for the PSI loss where:

- the payment was made to a personal services entity
- that entity incurred a PSI loss relating to your PSI.

For more information about PSI deductions, see Claiming deductions when receiving PSI.

If you need help with these rules, contact us.

Self-education expenses for study requirements of a taxable scholarship

You may claim at this section expenses you incurred in meeting the study requirements of a taxable scholarship. However don't claim these expenses at this section if you were an employee of the provider; claim them at Work-related self-education expenses.

Examples of expenses you can claim are:

- textbooks

- stationery
- student union fees
- student services and amenities fees
- decline in value of your computer
- certain course fees.

You can't claim a deduction for travel from your home to your normal place of education and back.

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