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myTax instructions 2022

The following information will help you complete your myTax return for 2022.

Personalise return

How to personalise your tax return when using myTax.

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How to understand your myTax estimate and why it may differ from your final assessment.

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How to complete income sections of your tax return using myTax.

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How to complete deductions sections of your tax return using myTax.

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Tax offsets



How to complete tax offsets sections of your tax return using myTax.

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How to complete adjustments sections of your tax return using myTax.

Medicare and private health insurance



How to complete the Medicare and private health insurance sections of your tax return using myTax.

Other myTax instructions – including spouse details and income tests



How to complete other sections of your myTax return, including spouse details and income tests.

Reporting non-resident foreign income



How to report non-resident foreign income in myTax, if you had a HELP, VSL or TSL liability.

Applying for a refund of franking credits online



How to complete a refund of franking credits application using myTax.

myTax 2022 How to personalise your tax return

How to personalise your tax return when using myTax.

Last updated 1 June 2022

Things to know

Complete the **Personalise return** screen by selecting items that apply to you.

We make some selections for you, based on:

- pre-fill information
- data we have on our records, such as
 - information from your last year's tax return
 - your uploaded data from the ATO app's myDeductions tool.

Make other selections that may apply to include them in your tax return.

The selections in the **Personalise return** screen will tailor your tax return on the **Prepare return** screen to your situation.

When you progress to the **Prepare return** screen, you may find that you have missed a selection. Even if you are part way through your return, you can simply return to the **Personalise screen** and make further selections.

You can't remove any selections we make for you, even if you think the circumstances don't apply to you. For more information, read [Can't remove a selection?](#) below.

If you used [myDeductions](#) to keep records, you can upload your data. If you upload your data from myDeductions before you start your return in myTax, your data will pre-fill ready for use.

For a demonstration on how to personalise your tax return, [watch our tutorial](#).

Want to lodge a nil return?

If you don't need to select any items because you wish to lodge a nil return, then select **Next** at the bottom of the **Personalise return** screen and follow the instructions.

Watch our tutorial

This video shows you how to personalise your tax return.

Media: How to personalise your return in myTax

<http://tv.ato.gov.au/ato-tv/media?v=bd1bdiuboiho6f>  (Duration: 3:32)

We also have a range of [video tutorials](#)  that may assist you using myTax.

Completing this section

Follow the steps below to make selections on the **Personalise return** screen that apply to you to include them in your tax return.

1. Check the answer to the question **Were you an Australian resident for tax purposes from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022?**

For more information, see [Are you an Australian resident for tax purposes?](#)

If **Yes**, go to step 3.

If **No**, go to step 2.

2. If you were a resident for part of the year, enter the dates you were a resident.

If you were not a resident at any time during the year, leave both date fields blank.

3. Answer the question **Did you have a spouse at any time between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022?**

For more information, see [Spouse details](#).

Note: We may have populated this for you based on information from your 2020–21 tax return.

4. Make selections that may apply to include them in your tax return. If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about those items, select from the links below:

- [Salary, wages or other income on an income statement/payment summary, Australian Government payments, or First home super saver \(FHSS\) scheme payment](#)
- [Income from Australian super and annuity funds](#)
- [Australian interest, or other Australian income or losses from investments or property](#)
This includes [Capital gains tax \(CGT\) related items](#)
- [Sole trader or business income or losses, partnership or trust distributions \(not from a managed fund\)](#)
This includes [Personal services income](#).
- [Foreign income](#)
- [All other income, including employee share schemes](#)
- [Deductions](#)
- [Tax losses of earlier income years](#)
- [Tax offsets, adjustments or credit for early payment](#)

If you [can't see an item to select](#), it's because it will already be shown on the **Prepare return** screen or is not required to be included in your tax return.

5. Select **Next** to go to the **Prepare return** screen.

Can't see an item to select?

Certain items apply to everyone and they are always displayed on the **Prepare return** screen.

These items are:

- [Medicare levy reduction or exemption](#)
- [Medicare levy surcharge](#)
- [Private health insurance](#)
- [Income tests](#)

Also, you are not required to make a selection on the **Personalise return** screen for any of the following:

- low income tax offset

- low and middle income tax offset
- PAYG instalments
- Study and training support loans including
 - Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)
 - Vocational and Educational Training Student Loan (VSL)
 - Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS)
 - Trade Support Loan (TSL) debt
 - Student Start-up Loan (SSL)
 - ABSTUDY Student Start-up Loan (ABSTUDY SSL)

We use the information in your tax return and our records to include these in your notice of assessment.

Can't remove a selection?

Where we make a selection for you, it is based on the information:

- provided to us by various organisations including employers, payers, financial institutions and other government departments
- we have on our records, such as from
 - your last year's tax return
 - your uploaded data from the ATO app's myDeductions tool
 - the Depreciation and capital allowances tool or the Personal services income decision tool.

You will not be able to remove the selection but can delete any pre-filled information that is not relevant to you from the **Prepare return** screen.

If we make a selection for you but you believe it does not apply to you, it may be because the information was provided to us incorrectly or you may not be aware of how the payment was made to you.

Example – Business income statement/payment summary

The **Business/Sole trader income or loss** may be pre-selected if you received payments made:

- under a voluntary agreement
- under a labour-hire arrangement, or
- that are other specific payments.

Whilst you may think you are not in business or a sole trader, the payment was made as business and personal services income instead of employment income, which is what you might have expected. You should review the pre-filled information on the **Prepare return** screen and make any necessary adjustments (if required). If you believe the payment was made incorrectly, contact the payer so they can update their records and provide us with correct information.

Income

Based on the selections on the **Personalise return** screen, myTax will automatically display the selected income items at the **Prepare return** screen.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

Income includes:

- [Salary, wages or other income on an income statement/payment summary, Australian Government payments, or First home super saver \(FHSS\) scheme payment](#)
- [Income from Australian super and annuity funds](#)
- [Australian interest, or other Australian income or losses from investments or property](#)
This includes [Capital gains tax \(CGT\) related items](#)
- [Sole traders or you had business income or losses, partnership or trust distributions \(not from a managed fund\)](#)
This includes [Personal services income](#)

- [Foreign income](#)
- [All other income, including employee share schemes](#)

Salary, wages or other income on an income statement or payment summary

If you received income or payments from one of the following sources, you will need to select:

- You received salary, wages or other income on an income statement/payment summary, Australian Government payments, or First home super saver (FHSS) scheme payment, and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- Employment related income
 - [Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses etc](#)
 - [Employment termination payments](#)
 - [Foreign employment income \(on an income statement/payment summary\)](#)
Show all other foreign income in the [Foreign income](#) section.
- Australian Government payments, allowances and pensions, such as
 - [JobSeeker, Youth Allowance and Austudy](#)
 - [pensions and carer payments](#)
 - [Special payments](#)
- Other income shown on a payment summary
 - [Attributed personal services income](#)
 - [First home super saver \(FHSS\) scheme](#)

Income from Australian super and annuity funds

If you received income or payments from one of the following sources, you will need to select:

- You had income from Australian superannuation or annuity funds, and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- [Australian super income streams \(including lump sum in arrears\)](#)
- [Australian annuities](#)
- [Australian super lump sums](#)

Australian interest, other income or losses from investments or property

For Australian investment and property related items, you will need to select:

- You had Australian interest, or other Australian income or losses from investments or property, and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- [Australian interest](#) or [Australian dividends](#) – if you had any amount paid or credited to you.
- [Managed fund distributions](#) – if you received any distributions from a managed fund.
- [Rent \(Australian properties\)](#) – if you earned Australian rental income or your property was available for rent.

Capital gains tax (CGT) related items

Select the CGT related items that apply to you. If you:

- had a CGT event and you made a capital gain, capital loss or you are entitled to apply an exemption or rollover, select [Capital gains or losses that are not from a managed fund distribution](#)
- only had a capital gain from a managed fund and no other CGT events, and you had no carried forward capital losses from prior years to apply against the current year capital gain, select **Managed**

fund distributions (including where distribution has capital gains and foreign income)

- had a capital gain from a managed fund and a separate CGT event, select **Managed fund distributions (including where distribution has capital gains and foreign income)** and [Capital gains or losses that are not from a managed fund distribution](#)
- had a capital gain from a managed fund, no other CGT event during the year but have a carried forward capital loss from a prior year, select **Managed fund distributions (including where distribution has capital gains and foreign income)** and **Unapplied net capital losses from earlier years to carry forward but no CGT event this year**
- only had **Unapplied net capital losses from earlier years to carry forward but no CGT event this year**, only select this item.

Sole trader and business income or losses and partnership or trust distributions

If you were a sole trader or had business income or losses, or you received partnership or trust distributions, you will need to select:

- You were a sole trader or had business income or losses, partnership or trust distributions (not from a managed fund), and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- You had **Business/Sole trader income or loss**, then select either
 - [Personal services income](#)
 - [Business income or loss](#)
- You received distributions from
 - [Partnerships](#)
 - [Trusts](#)

You will be able to enter loss details relating to all of the above except trusts. Loss details section will be automatically displayed in the

Business/sole trader, partnership and trust income (including loss details) section.

If you made [farm management deposits or had repayments](#), you will also need to select this item.

If you select any of the above items (except **Personal services income**), the [Small business income tax offset](#) will automatically be displayed in the **Offsets** section that you can complete if you qualify for the offset.

Foreign income

If you received income or payments from one of the following foreign sources, you will need to select:

- You had foreign income, and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- [Foreign pensions or annuities](#)
- [Foreign employment income \(not on an income statement/payment summary\)](#)
- [Other foreign income](#)
 - You will be able to enter loss details relating to carrying on a business overseas. **Loss details** section will be automatically displayed.
 - If you select this item, the [Small business income tax offset](#) will be automatically displayed in the **Offsets** section that you can complete if you qualify for the offset.

- [Foreign entities](#)

All other income, including employee share schemes

If you received any other income or payments not listed elsewhere, you will need to select:

- You had other income not listed above (including employee share schemes).

If you are unsure if this applies to you, read more about the items this will display from the links below.

- [Employee share schemes](#)
- Any other income, which includes
 - [Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies](#)
 - [Forestry managed investment scheme income](#)
 - [Other income](#)

Deductions

Based on the selections on the **Personalise return** screen, myTax will automatically display some deductions.

Deductions automatically displayed

If you have salary or wage income:

- 'Work-related expenses' will be selected on the **Personalise return** screen, and the following items will display on the **Prepare return** screen
 - [Work-related car expenses](#)
 - [Work-related travel expenses](#)
 - [Work-related clothing, laundry and dry-cleaning expenses](#)
 - [Work-related self-education expenses](#)
 - [Other work-related expenses](#) includes [working from home](#) expenses or [COVID-19 testing expenses](#))

Always displayed:

- 'Gifts, donations, interest, dividends, and the cost of managing your tax affairs' will be selected on the **Personalise return** screen, and the following items will display on the **Prepare return** screen
 - [Interest deductions](#)
 - [Dividend deductions](#)
 - [Gifts or donations](#)
 - [Cost of managing tax affairs](#)

If you have a foreign pension or annuity, no selection is necessary on the **Personalise return** screen, and following item will display on the **Prepare return** screen:

- [Undeducted purchase price \(UPP\) of a foreign pension or annuity](#)

Deductions you need to select if they are relevant to you

To claim deductions, you will need to select:

- You had deductions you want to claim, and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- **Work-related expenses**
You can select Work-related expenses. However, to make a claim on the **Prepare return** screen, you must first show income from salary and wages or foreign employment income in Income statements and payment summaries section.
- [Income protection, sickness and accident insurance premiums](#)
- [Other deductions](#)

Other deductions

Other deductions include:

- [Personal super contributions](#)
- [Deduction for project pool](#)
- [Forestry managed investment scheme deductions](#)
- [Low value pool deduction](#)
- [Any other deductions](#)

Tax losses of earlier income years

If you wish to claim tax losses of earlier income years, you will need to select:

- You had tax losses of earlier income years.

If you are unsure if this item applies to you, read [tax losses of earlier income years](#).

Tax offsets, adjustments or credit for early payments

Based on the information available in your return, myTax will automatically display some tax offsets and adjustments.

To work out whether you need to select additional items on the **Personalise return** screen, see:

- [Tax offsets](#)
- [Adjustments](#) including credit for interest on early payments

Tax offsets

Based on the information available in your return, myTax will automatically display some tax offsets.

Tax offsets automatically displayed

No selections are necessary on the **Personalise return** screen for the following items, but they will display on the **Prepare return** screen:

- [Seniors and pensioners](#) (including self-funded retirees) – if you have an Australian Government pension or allowance, or are over 60 years old.
- [Foreign income tax offset](#) – if you have foreign income and have paid foreign tax.
- [Australian super income stream](#) – if you have income from Australian super income streams.

Tax offsets you need to select if they are relevant to you

If you are entitled to claim tax offsets, you will need to select:

- You are claiming tax offsets, adjustments or a credit for early payment, and
- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- [Zone or overseas forces](#)

- [Small business income tax offset](#)
- [Other tax offsets](#)

Other tax offsets

Other tax offsets include:

- [Super contributions on behalf of your spouse](#) – if you had a [spouse](#)
- [Invalid and invalid carer](#)
- [Landcare and water facility](#)
- [Early stage venture capital limited partnership](#)
- [Early stage investor](#), and
- any other [refundable](#) offsets.

National rental affordability scheme tax offset

If you wish to claim the national rental affordability scheme tax offset, you will need to select [Partnerships or Trusts](#), even if you have not received any partnership or trust distributions. While the myTax section is specific to partnerships and trusts, all individuals making a claim for this offset must use this section.

Adjustments

Based on the information available in your return, myTax will automatically display some adjustments.

Adjustments automatically displayed

No selections are necessary on the **Personalise return** screen for the following items, but they will display on the **Prepare return** screen:

- Under 18 – if you were under 18 years old on 30 June 2022
- [Part-year tax-free threshold](#) – If you were an [Australian resident](#) for tax purposes for part of the income year.

Adjustments you need to select if they are relevant to you

To complete adjustments items, you will need to select:

- You are claiming tax offsets, adjustments or a credit for early payment, and

- the items that are relevant to you.

If you are unsure which items apply to you, or to read more about these items, select from the links below.

- [Government super contributions](#)
- [Working holiday maker net income](#)
- [Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid](#)
- [Credit for interest on early payments](#)

Income earned through the sharing economy or other marketplaces

The sharing economy is economic activity through a digital platform (such as a website or an app) where people share assets or services (labour) for a fee. The income you earn through the sharing economy is assessable which means you:

- must declare all of your sharing economy income in your tax return
- can claim deductions for associated expenses.

For more information, go to [Sharing economy and tax](#).

Use the **Personalise return** screen to select items that are relevant to you.

Ride-sourcing and food delivery

If you received income for 'ride-sourcing' or food delivery services, select:

- You were a sole trader or had business income or losses, partnership or trust distribution (not from a managed fund)
- Business/Sole trader income or loss
 - Business income or loss

Renting out all or part of your home

If you received income from renting out a room or whole house or unit for a short-term basis, select:

- You had Australian interest, or other Australian income or losses from investments or property
 - Rent (Australian properties)

Sharing assets (excluding accommodation)

If you received income from sharing assets (you own or lease) where you were:

- **not** carrying on a business, select
 - You had other income not listed above (including employee share schemes)
- carrying on a business, select
 - You were a sole trader or had business income or losses, partnership or trust distribution (not from a managed fund)
 - Business/Sole trader income or loss, then
 - Business income or loss

Providing services or completing tasks

Your selection will depend on your relationship with the platform and other parties to the agreement.

If you are not in business

If you received income for your services or completing tasks through a digital platform where you were:

- an employee of the platform, select
 - You received salary, wages or other income on an income statement/payment summary, Australian Government payments, or First home super saver (FHSS) scheme payment
 - Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses etc. (including lump sum A, B, D or E payments)

- **not** an employee of the platform or carrying on a business, select
 - You had other income not listed above (including employee share schemes).

Additionally, if you want to claim deductions for expenses incurred related to your income, where you were:

- an employee of the platform, select
 - You had deductions you want to claim
 - Work-related expenses (including **working from home** claims)
 - You must have salary or wages income

- **not** an employee of the platform or carrying on a business, select
 - You had deductions you want to claim
 - Other deductions.

If you are in business

If you received income for your services or completing tasks through a digital platform where you were carrying on a business, select:

- You were a sole trader or had business income or losses, partnership or trust distribution (not from a managed fund)
 - Business/Sole trader income or loss, then select either
 - Personal services income
 - Business income or loss.

This selection will enable you to show both your business income and expenses.

Further information that may assist your choice

When earning income for services as a business, you need to consider whether personal services income (PSI) applies to you.

Income you earn mainly from your personal skills, efforts or expertise is classified as PSI. If the income is PSI, you will need to work out if special tax rules (the PSI rules) apply. If the PSI rules apply, they will affect how you report your income to us and the deductions you can claim.

You can use [our tool](#) to work out whether PSI was received and if the PSI rules apply.

Cash income

If you are being paid cash, you must declare the cash as income when you lodge your tax return.

We use a range of tools to identify and take action against people and businesses that may not be correctly meeting their obligations.

Use the **Personalise return** screen to select items that are relevant to you.

If you are not in business

If you [receive cash for work you do](#) as an employee, select:

- You received salary, wages or other income on an income statement/payment summary, Australian Government payments, or First home super saver (FHSS) scheme payment
 - Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses etc. (including lump sum A, B, D or E payments).

If you want to claim deductions for expenses incurred related to your cash income as an employee, select:

- You had deductions you want to claim
 - Work-related expenses (including **working from home** expenses and **COVID-19 testing expenses**) – You must have salary or wages income.

If you are in business

If you receive [cash payments](#) carrying on a business for goods or services, select:

- You were a sole trader or had business income or losses, partnership or trust distribution (not from a managed fund)
 - Business/Sole trader income or loss
 - Business income or loss.

This selection will enable you to show both your business income and expenses.

COVID-19 measures and support

Specific measures and support are available for individuals impacted by [COVID-19](#).

Working from home

We understand that due to COVID-19 your working arrangements may have changed. If you have worked from home, you may have expenses you can claim a deduction for at Tax Time.

Tracking these expenses can be challenging, so we have introduced a temporary shortcut method. It's a simple way to calculate these expenses with minimal record keeping requirements. The shortcut method can be applied from **1 July 2021 until 30 June 2022**.

Using the shortcut method, at [Other work-related expenses](#), you can claim a deduction of 80 cents per hour for each hour you work from home during the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. Anyone working from home in this period can use this shortcut method. The shortcut method can be used by multiple people working from home in the same house.

You can choose this rate if you:

- worked from home to fulfil your employment duties, not just carrying out minimal tasks such as occasionally checking emails or taking calls
- incurred additional running expenses as a result of working from home.

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

You must keep a record of the number of hours you have worked from home. This could be a timesheet, roster, diary or documents that set out the hours you worked from home.

To learn more about claiming a deduction for working from home in your myTax return, see [Other work-related expenses](#).

Related page

[Working from home during COVID-19](#)

Claiming expenses for working from home during COVID-19.

Deduction of costs incurred for a COVID-19 test

From 1 July 2021, if you're an employee, sole-trader or contractor and you pay for a COVID-19 test for a work-related purpose, you can claim a deduction at [Other work-related expenses](#). [COVID-19 test expenses](#) provides more information on when you can and can't claim the cost of COVID-19 testing.

Tax on employment payments

If you took leave, were stood down or lost your job because of COVID-19, there are different tax consequences for payments you may have received from your employer.

Leave or temporary stand down

If you took leave or were temporarily stood down, your employer may have paid you regular payments or made a one-off payment. To learn more, see [Leave or temporary stand down](#).

We treat them the same as your usual payments from your employer. This means:

- we will pre-fill your return with available information reported to us by your employer
- you must check them and add any payments from your employer you received that have not pre-filled
- you pay tax on them at your normal marginal tax rate.

This treatment applies regardless of whether the payments are funded by the JobKeeper Payment scheme.

To learn more about showing these payments in your myTax return, see [Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses](#).

If your employment has been terminated

If your employment was terminated, you may receive payments from your employer. The tax rate depends on the type of the payment.

The type of payment could include:

- [Genuine redundancy amounts](#) – you have a genuine redundancy if you haven't reached your pension age and your job is abolished.
- [Accrued leave](#) – upon termination of your employment, your employer will pay out unused annual leave and long service leave.
- [Other amounts](#) – your employer may pay you other amounts that are not redundancy benefits or accrued leave.

We will pre-fill your return with available information reported to us by your employer. Check them and add any payments you received that have not pre-filled.

To learn more about showing:

- lump sum payments in your myTax return, see [Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses](#)
- employment termination payments in your myTax return, see [Employment termination payments](#)

Related page


[Employment termination payments for employees](#)

If as an employee you receive an employment termination payment, you need to know about the components of the payment and how to complete your tax return.

Services Australia payments

You may have received additional financial help from Services Australia due to COVID-19.

Pandemic leave disaster payment

You may have received a [Pandemic leave disaster payment](#) . These payments are taxable.

You need to manually enter any [pandemic leave disaster payment](#) you received at **Australian Government special payments**.

You will receive advice from Services Australia confirming the amount you received during the income year.

To learn more about showing this payment in your myTax return, see [Australian Government special payments](#).


COVID-19 Disaster Payment

You may have received a COVID-19 Disaster Payment.

The [COVID-19 Disaster Payment](#) was paid by Services Australia to eligible individuals who were unable to earn income because state or territory health orders prevent them working in their usual work. This payment:

- is a non-taxable payment
- doesn't need to be included in your tax return, see [Amounts that you do not pay tax on](#)

Economic Support Payment

You may have received an [Economic Support Payment](#) . These payments are not taxable. You don't need to include this payment as income in your tax return, see [Amounts that you do not pay tax on](#).

COVID-19 and residential rental properties

Due to COVID-19, some circumstances may affect tax outcomes for [residential rental properties](#), including:

- when tenants can't pay
- back-paid rent
- insurance from lost income
- reduced demand for your short-term rental accommodation.

To learn more about showing rental income and expenses in your myTax return, see [Rent](#).

Support for eligible businesses

JobMaker Hiring Credit scheme

The [JobMaker Hiring Credit scheme](#) is an incentive for businesses to employ additional young job seekers aged 16–35 years.

Eligible employers can access the JobMaker Hiring Credit for each eligible additional employee they hire between 7 October 2020 and 6 October 2021.

Changes to depreciation incentives

In 2020 the government introduced measures to help businesses recover from the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19).

Eligible business entities may be looking at which [tax depreciation incentive](#) is right for them.

Only one incentive can apply for an asset. If more than one incentive could apply to an asset the order of application is (subject to opt out choices):

- [Temporary full expensing](#)
- [Instant asset write-off for eligible businesses](#)
- [General depreciation rules – capital allowances](#)

QC 69358

myTax 2022 Tax estimate – important information

How to understand your myTax estimate and why it may differ from your final assessment.

Last updated 1 June 2022

Your tax estimate is based on the information in your tax return. This includes information:

- you've provided
- that's been pre-filled that you consider is correct.

Things to know

If you haven't completed all your information, myTax will still show you an estimate based on the information currently in your tax return.

The myTax calculation is an **estimate only** and the final balance of your assessment may differ.

When we have processed your return, we will send you a [notice of assessment](#). In some cases we send a [statement of account](#) with a notice of assessment.

Understand your myTax estimate

When you select **Calculate**, myTax will work out your tax estimate.

myTax will show your **estimated tax refund** or **estimated tax amount owing to the ATO**.

You can see more details of this amount by selecting **Show calculation**. This will show you:

- your [taxable income](#)
- your estimated refund or estimated amount payable, worked out as
 - [Tax on your taxable income](#)
minus
 - [Non-refundable tax offsets](#) (these only reduce tax on your taxable income)
plus
 - [Other liabilities](#) (including Medicare levy, Medicare levy surcharge and compulsory repayment of HELP or other study and training support loans)
minus
 - [Refundable tax offsets](#) and [Credits and other entitlements](#)

Low and middle income tax offset

As announced in the 2022–23 Federal Budget, the low and middle income tax offset (LMITO) has been increased by \$420 for the 2021–22 income year. The base amount for the 2021–22 income year has increased to \$675 and the full amount is \$1,500.

This offset can only reduce tax on your taxable income to zero, **it is not a bonus payment.**

If you meet the [eligibility conditions](#), the amount of offset you receive depends on your individual circumstances, such as your taxable income and tax on your taxable income.

We will work out the amount of LMITO for you. You can see how much LMITO you are entitled to in the myTax estimate.

To see the myTax estimate, select **Calculate**, then select **Show calculation**. Any LMITO will be listed under 'Non-refundable tax offsets' as **Low and middle income**.

[Low and middle income earner tax offsets](#) provides more information about:

- LMITO
- what is a tax offset
- how tax offsets affect the tax you pay.

Why your myTax estimate may differ from your final assessment

The final balance of your assessment may differ from the myTax estimate when:

- it involves complex calculations – for example, income averaging
- we receive information that affects the balance of your assessment.

This includes situations where you:

- have a credit or debit balance with the ATO
- have a debt with Services Australia or another Australian Government department
- are lodging the return late
- have incorrectly edited or deleted pre-filled information

- received an employment termination payment
- received an Australian superannuation lump sum payment
- had excess concessional superannuation contributions
- had excess non-concessional superannuation contributions
- are entitled to use your spouse's unused seniors and pensioners tax offset
- have requested we calculate the deductible amount of your undeducted purchase price of a foreign pension or annuity
- received credit for tax paid by a trustee
- are entitled to a government super contribution
- are entitled to a low income super tax offset
- have amounts where rounding rules apply.

After you've lodged

Remember, you have until 31 October 2022 to lodge your 2022 tax return with myTax, unless we have allowed you to lodge it later.

If we work out you:

- are entitled to a tax refund – we will pay it to the Australian financial institution account you've nominated at Step 2 Financial institution details.
- have a tax bill to pay
 - if you **lodge on time**, any tax bill will be due the **later of**
 - 21 November 2022 (21 days after your tax return was due to be lodged), or
 - 21 days after you receive your notice of assessment.
 - if you **lodge late**, any tax bill will be due 21 November 2022 (21 days after the tax return was due to be lodged).
 - your [notice of assessment](#) will contain your payment advice. However, when your account balance is different to the outcome

of your assessment, we send a [statement of account](#) and attach the payment advice to it.

- you can make payment towards your tax bill after you have lodged your tax return. See [How to pay](#) for your options.

[Why you may receive a tax bill](#) may also assist you in understanding your estimate and help preventing future debt.

More information

Outlined below are the different elements to help you [understand your myTax estimate](#).

Taxable income

To work out your taxable income, we add together your income from all sources. This includes:

- employment income from your income statements and payment summaries
- interest income
- dividends
- managed fund distributions
- rental income
- business or sole trader, partnership and trust income (including loss details)
- capital gains or losses
- foreign income, assets and entities
- other income.

We then reduce your income amount by any allowable deductions. These may include:

- [Work-related expenses](#) – for example, working from home expenses.
- [Other expenses](#) – for example, gifts and donations or the cost of managing your tax affairs.

Tax on your taxable income

Your taxable income amount is matched to the income tax bracket depending on your circumstances. See, [Individual income tax rates](#).

Non-refundable tax offsets

Non-refundable tax offsets, depending on your circumstances, may include:

- [low income tax offset](#)
- [low and middle income tax offset](#)
- [beneficiary tax offset](#)
- [seniors and pensioners tax offset](#)

Non-refundable tax offsets only reduce against the tax on your taxable income. Any excess offset is:

- not refundable, and
- not offset against other liabilities, like Medicare levy. (One exclusion here is any excess foreign income tax offset (FITO). Excess FITO can be offset against Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.)

Other liabilities

Other liabilities, depending on your circumstances, may include:

- [Medicare levy](#)
- [Medicare levy surcharge](#)
- [compulsory repayments](#) of study and training support loans if your taxable income is more than the repayment threshold, and you have debt for
 - Higher Education Loan Program (HELP – formerly known as HECS)
 - VET Student Loan (VSL)
 - Trade Support Loan (TSL)
 - Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS)
 - Student Start-up Loan (SSL) and ABSTUDY Student Start-up Loan.

Refundable tax offsets

Refundable tax offsets may include:

- franking credits
- [private health insurance rebate or offset](#)

Credits and other entitlements

Credits from tax may include:

- [PAYG withholding](#) – that is, tax deducted by your employer or bank.
- [PAYG instalments](#) – amounts from your activity statements.

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myTax 2022 Tax losses of earlier income years

How to claim other deductions when you lodge your return using myTax.

Last updated 1 June 2022

Complete this section if you have a tax loss from an earlier income year for which you may be able to claim a deduction in 2021–22.

If your latest 2020–21 tax return lodgment shows a taxable income greater than \$0, you are not eligible to complete this section in myTax.

Things to know

If you have a tax [loss](#) from an earlier income year that you have not claimed as a deduction, you must complete this section whether or not you are able to claim a deduction for the loss in 2021–22.

A tax loss is different from a capital loss.

You generally make a tax loss when the total deductions you can claim for an income year exceed your income for the year. Total income includes both assessable and net exempt income for the year.

If you make a tax loss in an income year you can carry it forward and deduct it in future years against income for tax purposes. Certain deductions can't be used to contribute to a loss.

You generally can't claim a deduction for tax losses if:

- prior to 1 July 2021
 - you became bankrupt
 - were released from debt under an arrangement established under bankruptcy law; and
- the tax losses relate to a time before you were declared bankrupt or released from debt.

If you have tax losses from more than one earlier income year you should generally deduct the earliest losses first.

Do not show at this section

Do not show the following at this section:

- Capital losses, go to [Capital gains or losses](#)
- Expenses and losses you incurred in earning foreign income, go to [Foreign income – not on an income statement/payment summary](#), [Foreign pensions and annuities](#) or [Other foreign income](#)
- Deferred non-commercial business losses from a prior income year:
 - for partnership activities, go to [Partnerships](#)
 - for sole trader activities, go to [Business income or losses](#).

Completing this section

You will need the following tax losses amounts that you worked out when completing last year's tax return:

- primary production losses carried forward to 2021–22
To learn more about primary production activities, visit [Information for primary producers](#)
- non-primary production losses carried forward to 2021–22.

To personalise your return to show tax losses of earlier income years, at **Personalise** return select:

- You had tax losses of earlier income years

To show your tax losses of earlier income years, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Deductions, or tax losses of earlier income years banner.

At the **Tax losses of earlier income years** banner:

1. If our records show you have lodged a tax return for the 2020–21 financial year and your taxable income was
 - Greater than zero – myTax will not allow you to claim tax losses of earlier income years because you are not eligible. Go to step 6.
 - Otherwise – go to step 2.
2. Enter any primary production and non-primary production losses carried forward to 2021–22 into the corresponding fields.
3. Calculate your net exempt income.
Your net exempt income is the total of your exempt income for 2021–22 less the total expenses (other than capital expenses) incurred in earning your exempt income. If the result is less than zero, your net exempt income is 0.
To find out what amounts are exempt income, see [Amounts that you do not pay tax on](#).
4. Enter your net exempt income into the corresponding fields.
5. Select **Save** – myTax will work out the **Total losses available this income year** and the **Losses claimed this income year**.
6. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Deductions, or tax losses of earlier income years** section.

Calculate losses to carry forward to 2022–23

Follow these steps to work out if you have any losses to carry forward to 2022–23.

Step 1

Is **Taxable income** at **Prepare return** a loss?

Yes – go to **step 4**.

No – go to **step 2**.

Step 2

Is **Taxable income** plus **Losses claimed this income year (Primary production and Non-primary production)**, treated as a positive amount, equal to or more than **Total losses available this income year (Primary production and Non-primary production)**?

Yes – You have no losses (primary production or non-primary production) to carry forward to 2022–23.

No – go to **step 3**.

Step 3

Is **Taxable income** plus **Losses claimed this income year (Primary production and Non-primary production)**, treated as a positive amount, equal to or more than **Total losses available this income year (Primary production)**?

Yes – You have no primary production losses to carry forward to 2022–23.

No – The amount of:

- primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23 is **Total losses available this income year (Primary production)** less **Losses claimed this income year (Primary production)**
- non-primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23 is **Total losses available this income year (Non-primary production)** less **Losses claimed this income year (Non-primary production)**.

Keep a record of these amounts for next year.

Step 4

Use the worksheet below to work out the primary production and non-primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23.

Make sure you show all losses as negative amounts in the worksheet. Amounts at rows **e**, **f**, **g** and **h** may be losses. If so, show them as negative amounts.

Worksheet

Row	Calculation	Amount
a	<p>Taxable income on your tax return.</p> <p>This amount is a loss, show it as a negative amount.</p>	\$
b	<p>Gifts or donations on your tax return.</p>	\$
c	<p>Personal super contributions on your tax return.</p>	\$
d	<p>Add rows b and c.</p>	\$
e	<p>Add row d, which is either zero or positive, to row a which is negative.</p> <p>If row e is positive, go to step 7.</p>	\$
f	<p>Trusts (Net primary production amount) plus Partnerships (Net primary production amount) on your tax return.</p>	\$
g	<p>Business income or loss (Net primary production) on your tax return.</p>	\$
h	<p>Add rows f and g.</p>	\$
i	<p>If row h is a loss and is the same or a greater loss than row e, show the amount from row e.</p> <p>If row h is a loss and is a smaller loss than row e, show the amount from row h.</p> <p>Otherwise, show 0.</p>	\$
j	<p>If row h is a loss and is the same or a greater loss than row e show 0.</p> <p>If row h is a loss and is a smaller loss than row e, take row h away from e and show the answer.</p> <p>If row h is not a loss, show the amount from row e.</p>	\$

Go to **step 5**.

Step 5

Is the amount at row **i** zero?

Yes – The amount of primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23 is **Total losses available this income year (Primary production)**. Go to **step 6**.

No – Add the amount at row **i** to **Total losses available this income year (Primary production)**. When adding these two amounts ignore the fact that they are both negative amounts. The answer is the amount of primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23. Go to **step 6**.

Step 6

Is the amount at row **j** zero?

Yes – The amount of non-primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23 is **Total losses available this income year (Non-primary production)**.

Keep a record of these amounts for next year.

No – Add the amount at row **j** to **Total losses available this income year (Non-primary production)**. When adding these two amounts ignore the fact that they are both negative amounts. The answer is the amount of non-primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23.

Keep a record of this amount for next year.

Step 7

Total losses available this income year (Primary production) is your primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23.

Total losses available this income year (Non-primary production) is your non-primary production losses you carry forward to 2022–23.

Keep a record of these amounts for next year.

myTax 2022 Applying for a refund of franking credits

How to complete a refund of franking credits application using myTax.

Last updated 1 June 2022

If you have franking credits and you meet the [eligibility criteria](#), you may be able to apply for a refund online via your myGov account linked to the ATO.

Things to know

What are franking credits?

When you own shares or non-share equity interests in a company or when you invest in a managed fund, you might receive dividend distributions.

Dividends paid to you by Australian companies and some New Zealand companies are taxed under a system known as imputation. The tax paid by the company is allocated (or imputed) to you as franking credits attached to the dividends you receive.

When are franking credits refunded to you?

You can claim a tax refund if the franking credits you receive exceed the tax you have to pay. This is a refund of excess franking credits.

You may receive a refund of the full amount of franking credits received even if you don't usually lodge a tax return.

Who can use this form?

All the following criteria must apply for you to be able to use this online form to claim a refund of your franking credits. All the statements below relate to the income year 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

- You don't have to lodge a tax return. Need help? Use the [do I need to lodge a tax return?](#) tool.

- You were an Australian resident for tax purposes for the whole of 2021–22. Need help? Use the [are you a resident?](#) tool.
- Your total dividend income was either:
 - \$18,200 or less
 - \$416 or less if you were under 18 years old on 30 June 2022.
- You received dividends from shares (or non-share equity interests) in an Australian or New Zealand company **or** you were entitled to distributions from investments in a managed fund.
- Your dividend or distribution statement showed franking credits, **or** you had amounts withheld from your dividends because you did not provide your tax file number (TFN). Statements from New Zealand companies must show **Australian franking credits**. New Zealand imputation credits don't qualify.

If you have franking credits but **all** the eligibility criteria did not apply, you will need to lodge a tax return to claim the benefits of these credits.

For more information on who can use this form and how to use it, see [Frequently asked questions](#).

Completing this form

You will need your statements from each company that paid you dividends or made distributions to you between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 inclusive.

Don't include dividends or a distribution on which family trust distribution tax has been paid.

We pre-fill your form with:

- dividends that were paid or credited to you by Australian companies
- [managed fund distributions](#) information provided to us by managed investment funds and trusts.

Check them and add any dividend and managed fund distributions that have not pre-filled.

If you had a spouse in 2020–21, we may have also pre-filled your spouse details.

To access 'myTax Refund of franking credits', log in to myGov and then select 'Australian Taxation Office'.

From the menu at the top of the ATO Online screen select 'Tax', then 'Lodgments' then 'Refund of franking credits'.

To personalise your form, at **Personalise your 2021–22 form**:

- if you meet the [eligibility criteria](#) to use this form, answer Yes to the question 'Do all the following statements apply to you for the full income year 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022?'
- answer the question 'Did you have a spouse at any time between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022?'

To show your dividend income, at **Prepare your 2021–22 form** select 'Add/Edit' at the Dividends banner.

At the **Dividends** banner:

1. For each Dividend that has not pre-filled, select **Add** and enter information into the corresponding fields.
 - **Joint owners**
If you held shares in joint names, show the number of account holders and the total amount of dividends, credits and tax withheld. myTax will divide the amounts equally between the number of account holders.
You may alter your share of the amount of dividends, credits and tax withheld if the shares are owned in unequal proportions. If you do, keep a record of how you worked out your share.
 - If your statement does not show a breakdown of the franked and unfranked portions of the dividend, enter the total dividend amount at **Total franked amount**.
2. Select **Save**.
3. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Dividends** section. This will return you to the **Prepare your 2021–22 form** screen.

To show your managed fund distributions, at **Prepare your 2021–22 form** select 'Add/Edit' at the Managed fund distributions banner.

At the **Managed fund distributions** banner:

4. For each managed fund distribution that has not pre-filled, select **Add** and enter information into corresponding fields.

For more information, see [Managed fund distributions](#).

- **Joint accounts**

If you had a joint account, show the number of account holders and the total amounts. myTax will divide the amounts equally between the number of account holders.

You may alter your share of the amounts. If you do, keep a record of how you worked out your share.

5. Select **Save**.

6. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Managed fund distributions** section. This will return you to the **Prepare your 2021–22 form** screen.

To show your spouse details, at **Prepare your 2021–22 form** select 'Add/Edit' at the Spouse details banner.

At the **Spouse details** banner:

7. Review or enter your spouse's details into the corresponding fields.

8. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Spouse details** section. This will return you to the **Prepare your 2021–22 form** screen.

To lodge your refund of franking credits form, at **Prepare your 2021–22 form**:

- Answer the question 'How did you complete this refund of franking credits?'
- Select **Calculate** to see your estimated refund
- Review the declaration and, if you agree, tick the declaration box
- Select **Lodge**.

Managed fund distributions

Based on your statements from managed funds, we will pre-fill the following amount fields in the **Managed fund distributions** section:

- **13U. Total non-primary production income**
- **13C. Total franked distribution**

- **13Q. Total franking credits**
- **13R. Total TFN amounts withheld**
- **20M. Total other foreign income**
- **20F. Total Australian credits from a NZ franking company**

Your statements may show other amounts that are not pre-filled in this section. If this is the case, you may need to lodge a tax return instead.

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Our commitment to you

We are committed to providing you with accurate, consistent and clear information to help you understand your rights and entitlements and meet your obligations.

If you follow our information and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we will take that into account when determining what action, if any, we should take.

Some of the information on this website applies to a specific financial year. This is clearly marked. Make sure you have the information for the right year before making decisions based on that information.

If you feel that our information does not fully cover your circumstances, or you are unsure how it applies to you, contact us or seek professional advice.

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