



Adjustments

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myTax 2024 Part-year tax-free threshold

How to complete your return using myTax if you were not an Australian resident for the whole year.

Last updated 3 June 2024

Things to know

Complete this section if you were an Australian resident for tax purposes for only part of the 2023–24 year.

We use the information you provide in the **Personalise return** and **Adjustments** section to work out your tax-free threshold.

Your tax-free threshold is less than \$18,200 in a financial year if you:

- entered with the intention to reside in Australia during the year
- left Australia with the intention to reside overseas during the year.

If you were a resident for part of the year, you have a tax-free threshold of at least \$13,464. The remaining \$4,736 of the full tax-free threshold is pro-rated according to the number of months you were a resident.

Based on the information in your tax return, we will work out any tax-free threshold for you.

If you were not a resident at any time during the 2023–24 year you're not entitled to the tax-free threshold. This means you pay tax on every dollar of income you earn in Australia.

Completing this section

At **Personalise return**, check the answer to the question **Were you an Australian resident for tax purposes from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024?**

- If **Yes**, you are an Australian resident for the full year.
- If **No** and you leave the date fields blank, you were not a resident at any time during the year.

- If **No** and you have an entry in the date fields, you were a resident for part of the year. You will need to complete the **Adjustments** section.

At **Prepare return**, select 'Add/Edit' at the Adjustments banner.

At the **Part-year tax-free threshold** heading, as a resident for part of the year:

1. Answer the question

Did you receive any taxable government benefits other than Australian Government special payments?

If unsure, check special payments.

If **Yes**, go to step 2. Otherwise go to step 3.

2. Answer the question

Were all the benefits you received from the following?

- **Youth allowance**
- **JobSeeker payment, or**
- **special benefit?**

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

MyTax will work out how many months you will receive the tax-free threshold for. If you want to work it out, see:

- Tax-free threshold for newcomers to Australia
- Tax-free threshold if you're leaving Australia to live overseas

QC 101635

myTax 2024 Working holiday maker net income

How to complete the working holiday maker net income section of your return using myTax.

Things to know

Complete this section if at any time during 2023–24 you earned income whilst you were in Australia on either a:

- 417 or 462 visa
- temporary COVID-19 pandemic event 408 visa (granted to allow you to remain in Australia following the expiry of your 417 or 462 visa).

Working holiday makers and visa class changes

If you are a working holiday maker who remained in Australia on a temporary COVID-19 pandemic event 408 visa as a result of your 417 or 462 visa expiring, complete this section as though you remained on a 417 or 462 visa.

If you are:

- **a foreign resident for tax purposes**, you will be taxed at working holiday maker tax rates.
- an **Australian resident for tax purposes**, your tax outcome depends on your home country.
 - If your home country in the 2023–24 year is Chile, Finland, Germany, Israel, Japan, Norway, Turkey or the United Kingdom, you will be taxed at Australian resident tax rates.
 - If your home country is any other country, in the 2023–24 year, you will be taxed at working holiday maker tax rates.

Working holiday maker net income

Your **working holiday maker net income** is the Australian sourced income you earned while you were in Australia on a 417, 462 or temporary COVID-19 pandemic event 408 visa, less deductions relating to earning that income.

If your income includes lump sum or employment termination payments and is:

- less than or equal to \$45,000, you won't receive an 'employment termination payment or unused leave tax offset' on those payments

- more than \$45,000, the amount will be taxed according to your residency status.

Related page

Working holiday makers

Check about tax, working and lodging a tax return in Australia if you're a working holiday maker(417 or 462 visa).

Completing this section

To personalise your return to show working holiday maker net income, at **Personalise** return select:

- You are claiming tax offsets or adjustments
- Working holiday maker net income

To show your working holiday maker net income, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Adjustments banner.

At the **Working holiday maker net income** heading:

1. Select your **Home country**.

Your home country is where you are from. This will be the country you are a citizen of or have a permanent right to reside.

2. Answer the question **Is ALL of your income and deductions in this tax return related to income you earned while you were on a 417, 462 or temporary COVID-19 pandemic event 408 visa?**

No – go to step 3.

Yes – go to step 5.

Note: We may have populated **Yes** if all your income is at **Salary, wages, allowances, tips, bonuses** and in that section you indicated you earned that income while you were on a 417, 462 or temporary COVID-19 pandemic event 408 visa.

3. At **Working holiday maker gross income**, enter the total amount of working holiday maker income you earned during 2023–24 while you were on a 417, 462 or temporary COVID-19 pandemic event 408 visa. This includes salary or wages income showing at **Income statements and payment summaries** with type **H**.

4. At **Deductions that relate to earning your working holiday maker income**, enter the total amount of allowable deductions that relate to earning your working holiday maker income.

5. MyTax will work out your **Working holiday maker net income**.
6. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Adjustments** section.

QC 101636

myTax 2024 Government super contributions

How to complete the Government super contributions section when you lodge your return using myTax.

Published 3 June 2024

Things to know

Complete this section to ensure we correctly calculate any entitlement you may have to Government super contributions.

In some circumstances, the Government makes additional contributions to your super, these include:

- [super co-contributions](#)
- [low income super tax offset](#)

Super co-contributions

If you are a low income earner and make personal (after-tax) super contributions to your super fund, the Government also makes a co-contribution to your super. The government can co-contribute up to a maximum amount of \$500 to help boost your retirement savings.

Eligibility for super co-contributions

You may be eligible for a super co-contribution if **all** of the following apply:

- you made an eligible personal super contribution to a complying super fund or retirement savings account. This does not include

- super amounts which you are claiming as a deduction
- an eligible downsizer contribution
- you did not exceed your **non-concessional contribution cap**
- your **total superannuation balance** at 30 June 2023 was less than \$1,700,000
- you were under 71 years old on 30 June 2024
- your total income for 2023–24 was less than \$58,445
- your employment and business income (including business income from a partnership) makes up 10% or more of your total income
- you did not hold a temporary visa at any time during 2023–24 (unless you are a New Zealand citizen, or it was a prescribed visa).

Total income for the purposes of super co-contribution is the:

- sum of your assessable income, reportable fringe benefits total, and total reportable employer super contributions (RESC)
- less, any assessable First home super saver (FHSS) released amount and any allowable business deductions.

Assessable income is your income before taking deductions into account.

Your total RESC is reduced (but not below zero) by any excess concessional contributions included in your assessable income.

Low income super tax offset

If you have a low income you may be entitled to a low income super tax offset (LISTO) payment of up to \$500 to your super fund.

Eligibility for low income super tax offset

You may be eligible for a **low income super tax offset** if **all** of the following apply to you:

- your **adjusted taxable income** was less than or equal to \$37,000
- concessional contributions were made to your complying super fund which include
 - a deduction for personal super

- contributions by your employer to your super fund, including contributions under a salary sacrifice agreement, or
- other concessional contributions to your super fund
- your employment and business income (including business income from a partnership) made up 10% or more of your total income
- you did not hold a temporary visa at any time during 2023–24 (unless you are a New Zealand citizen or it was a prescribed visa).

Total income for the purposes of the low income super tax offset is the:

- sum of your assessable income, reportable fringe benefits total, and total reportable employer super contributions (RESC)
- less, any assessable FHSS released amount.

Assessable income is your income before taking deductions into account.

Your total RESC is reduced (but not below zero) by any excess concessional contributions included in your assessable income.

Completing this section

Before completing this section, you should include all your income and deductions in your return.

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

- You are claiming tax offsets or adjustments
- Government super contributions

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

At the **Government super contributions** heading:

1. If you are eligible for these contributions, you must use the **Work it out** button to calculate the amounts to be included in your tax return. These amounts are used to ensure you receive the correct amount of Government super contributions.

If you are not sure whether you are eligible, you should use the Work it out button.

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

Note: If you change any income or deductions in your return, select the **Work it out** button again to update these amounts.

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myTax 2024 Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid

How to report a distribution on which family trust distribution tax has been paid when you lodge your return using myTax.

Published 3 June 2024

Things to know

Complete this section if you received a distribution on which family trust distribution tax has been paid.

Distributions on which family trust distribution tax is payable include:

- income and property from a trust or partnership
- dividends and property from a company
- the use of property owned by the trust, partnership or company for which you have not paid full value, such as the free use of a holiday house.

The trust, partnership or company should be able to tell you if family trust distribution tax has been paid on a distribution to you.

Family trust distribution tax is payable on any distribution made to a person outside a 'family group' by either:

- a trust which has elected to be a family trust

- a trust, partnership or company that has made an interposed entity election to be included in the 'family group' of a family trust.

Show at this section the net amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid. This is:

- any part of a distribution to you on which family trust distribution tax has already been paid
- **less** any expenses that would have been deductible against that distribution.

The amount shown at this section isn't included in your assessable income. However, we use it to determine whether you are liable to pay the Medicare levy surcharge (MLS), and the rate of MLS you will have to pay.

Don't include any part of a distribution from a trust, partnership or company for which family trust distribution tax has not been paid or you may be taxed incorrectly, go to **Trusts** at this section.

Completing this section

To personalise your return to show amounts on which family trust distribution tax has been paid, at **Personalise** return select:

- You are claiming tax offsets or adjustments
- Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid

To show your amounts on which family trust distribution tax has been paid, at **Prepare return** select 'Add/Edit' at the Adjustments banner.

At the **Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid** heading:

1. Add up the amounts or value of all distributions to you by a trust, partnership or company during 2023–24 that would have been assessable income if family trust distribution tax had not been paid.
2. Add up all the expenses that you would have been able to claim as a deduction if the distributions had been included in your assessable income.
3. Subtract your amount at step 2 from your amount at step 1.

4. Enter the amount from step 3 at **Amount** in myTax.
If the amount from step 3 is zero or less than zero, don't enter anything.
5. Select **Save and continue** when you have completed the **Adjustments** section.

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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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