TR 95/D7 - Income tax: employee shop assistants - allowances, reimbursements and work-related deductions

This cover sheet is provided for information only. It does not form part of *TR 95/D7 - Income tax: employee shop assistants - allowances, reimbursements and work-related deductions*

This document has been finalised by TR 95/10.

Generated on: 20 November 2026, 11:53:01 PM

Draft Taxation Ruling
Income tax: employee shop assistants - allowances, reimbursements and work-related deductions

other Rulings on this topic

**IT 85; IT 112; IT 327;
IT 2062; IT 2198; IT 2199;
IT 2416; IT 2452; IT 2477;
IT 2543; IT 2641; IT 2673;
IT 2685; MT 2027;
TD 92/142; TD 92/154;
TD 93/108; TD 93/113;
TD 93/115; TD 93/145;
TD 93/195; TD 93/232;
TD 93/244; TR 92/8;
TR 92/15; TR 92/20;
TR 93/24 TR 93/30;
TR 94/22; TR 94/23**

contents	para
What this Ruling is about	**1**
Date of effect	**10**
Ruling	**11**
Explanations	**28**
Index of explanations	**189**
Your comments	**190**

Draft Taxation Rulings (DTRs) represent the preliminary, though considered, views of the Australian Taxation Office.

DTRs may not be relied on by taxation officers, taxpayers and practitioners. It is only final Taxation Rulings which represent authoritative statements by the Australian Taxation Office of its stance on the particular matters covered in the Ruling.Draft Taxation Rulings (DTRs) represent the preliminary, though considered, views of the Australian Taxation Office.

What this Ruling is about

Class of person/arrangement

1. This Ruling applies to employee shop assistants. For the purposes of this Ruling a shop assistant is a person working in retail outlets such as department stores, supermarkets, clothing and other fashion stores, shoe stores, 'corner' stores, hardware stores and chemists.

2. The Ruling does not cover commission and travelling sales staff and those working in premises primarily providing takeaway and restaurant meals.

3. This Ruling deals with:

   (a) the assessability of allowances and reimbursements received by employee shop assistants, and

   (b) deductions for work-related expenses generally claimed by employee shop assistants.

4. The Ruling discusses the assessability of allowances and reimbursements received under section 25 and paragraphs 26(e) and 26(eaa) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (the Act*)*.

5. The Ruling also discusses whether deductions are allowable or are specifically excluded (or limited) under subsections 51(1), 51(4) or

51(6), or sections 51AE, 51AGA, 51AH, 51AL, 53, 54, 55, 61 or 82A of the Act.

6. The tax treatment of allowances and reimbursements received is examined at paragraphs 11 to 20 in the **Ruling** section.

7. The common work-related expenses incurred by employee shop assistants and the extent that they are allowable deductions are discussed, in alphabetical order, at paragraphs 25 to 27 in the **Ruling** section.

8. The substantiation provisions are not discussed in depth in this Ruling.

9. Further explanation about specific deduction items in the **Ruling** section is contained in the **Explanations** section at the paragraph references indicated.

Date of effect

10. This Ruling applies to years commencing both before and after its date of issue. However, the Ruling does not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of a settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of the Ruling (see paragraphs 21 and 22 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20).

Ruling

Allowances

11. The receipt of an allowance does not automatically entitle an employee shop assistant to a deduction. The term 'allowance' does not include a reimbursement (see paragraphs 21 to 24)

12. If received, allowances fall into the following categories:

(a) fully assessable to the employee with a possible deduction allowable, depending upon individual circumstances (paragraph 14);

(b) fully assessable to the employee with no deduction allowable even though an allowance is received (paragraphs 15 to 17);

(c) fully assessable to the employee with a deduction allowable for expenses incurred:

(i) up to the extent of the allowance without substantiation, or

(ii) in excess of the allowance, subject to substantiation of the whole claim

(paragraphs 18 to 20);

(d) not assessable to the employee because the employer is required to pay Fringe Benefits Tax. A deduction is not allowable to the employee for expenses incurred against the allowance (not normally paid to employee shop assistants).

13. Allowances commonly received by employee shop assistants and their tax treatments are listed below. Not all allowances are paid in all States and Territories.

14. ***Laundry allowance*****:** This allowance is paid to employee shop assistants for the cost of cleaning compulsory uniforms and protective clothing. This allowance must be included in assessable income. For the deductibility of expenses against this allowance see ***Laundry and maintenance of clothing, uniforms and footwear***, paragraphs 74 and 75.

15. ***Cold work disability allowance*****:** This allowance is paid to employee shop assistants required to work principally in refrigerated storages. This allowance must be included in assessable income. A deduction is not allowable against this allowance.

16. ***First aid allowance:*** This allowance is paid to holders of first aid certificates who are appointed by their employers to carry out first aid duty. This allowance must be included in assessable income. A deduction is not allowable against this allowance. A deduction is allowable for the cost of first aid training if it is necessary for an employee shop assistant to undertake that training to assist in emergency work situations and the cost is met by the employee shop assistant.

17. ***Language allowance*****:** This allowance is paid if an employee shop assistant is required to speak a language other than English for the purpose of making sales. This allowance must be included in assessable income. A deduction is not allowable against this allowance.

18. ***Overtime meal allowance*****:** This allowance must be included in assessable income. A deduction is allowable for the cost of meals bought while working overtime if an award overtime meal allowance is received provided the expenditure is not private in nature (paragraphs 149 to 152). Special substantiation rules apply. Allowances paid because ordinary working hours fall during Saturday, Sunday or late night weekday trading are not overtime meal

allowances and associated meal expenses are not allowable deductions.

19. ***Vehicle/locomotion allowance*:** This allowance is paid if an employee shop assistant uses their own vehicle for work purposes. This allowance must be included in assessable income. A deduction is allowable for motor vehicle expenses (see ***Motor vehicle and other transport expenses***, paragraphs 124 to 147).

Reasonable allowances

20. The Commissioner of Taxation publishes Taxation Rulings annually that indicate amounts considered reasonable for the following allowances:

(a) overtime meal expenses;

(b) domestic travel expenses; and

(c) overseas travel expenses.

These allowances are fully assessable. If an allowance is received that is equal to or less than an amount considered to be reasonable, a deduction for expenses incurred is allowable up to the amount of the allowance, without substantiation. If a deduction is claimed in excess of the allowance, the whole claim must be substantiated.

Reimbursements

21. If an employee shop assistant receives a payment from his or her employer for **actual** expenses incurred, the payment is a reimbursement and the employer may be subject to Fringe Benefits Tax. Generally, if an employee shop assistant receives a reimbursement, the amount is not required to be included in his or her assessable income and a deduction is not allowable (see Taxation Ruling TR 92/15).

22. However, if motor vehicle expenses are reimbursed by an employer on a cents per kilometre basis, the amount is included as assessable income of the employee shop assistant under paragraph 26(eaa) of the Act and a deduction may be allowable for the actual expenses incurred (see ***Motor Vehicle and other transport expenses***, paragraph 123).

23. If the reimbursement by an employer is for the cost of a depreciable item (e.g. tools and equipment), a deduction is allowable to the employee shop assistant for depreciation (see Taxation Determination TD 93/145 and ***Depreciation of equipment***, paragraphs 87 to 94 of this Ruling).

24. If a payment is received from an employer for an **estimated** expense, the amount received by the employee shop assistant is considered to be an allowance (not a reimbursement) and is fully assessable to that employee shop assistant (see **Allowances**, paragraphs 11 to 20).

Deductions

25. A deduction is only allowable if an expense:

(a) is actually incurred (paragraph 28);

(b) meets the deductibility tests (paragraphs 30 to 36); and

(c) satisfies the substantiation rules (paragraphs 37 and 38).

26. If an expense is incurred partly for work purposes and partly for private purposes, only the work-related portion is an allowable deduction.

27. The common work-related expenses incurred by employee shop assistants and the extent that they are allowable deductions are discussed below, in alphabetical order.

Answering machines, beepers, mobile phones, pagers and other telecommunications equipment: A deduction is allowable for the work-related portion of the rental cost or the depreciation on the purchase price of these items. A deduction is not allowable if these items are supplied by the employer (see also ***Depreciation of equipment***, paragraphs 87 to 94).

Calculators and electronic organisers: A deduction for depreciation is allowable and must be apportioned between work-related and private use (paragraphs 39 to 41). See also ***Depreciation of equipment*** (paragraphs 87 to 94).

Child care expenses: A deduction is not allowable for child care expenses (paragraphs 42 to 44).

Clothing, uniforms and footwear: A deduction is allowable for the cost of buying, renting or replacing clothing, uniforms or footwear if these items are:

(a) protective;

(b) occupation specific;

(c) compulsory and meet the requirements of Taxation Ruling IT 2641;

(d) non-compulsory and registered with the Textile Clothing Footwear Development Authority (TCFDA) or approved in writing by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO); or

(e) conventional, but satisfy the deductibility tests as explained in Taxation Ruling TR 94/22;

(paragraphs 45 to 73).

A deduction is not allowable for the cost of conventional clothing that is a specific colour or style (preferred dress) (paragraphs 61 to 68).

A deduction is not allowable for the cost of conventional clothing even if the employer requires the employee shop assistant to wear it (paragraphs 61 to 68).

Expenditure on conventional shoes (e.g. running or aerobic shoes, sports shoes, dress shoes and casual shoes) is not an allowable deduction under subsection 51(1) of the Act. A deduction is allowable for the cost of special non-slip footwear (paragraphs 48 to 51).

A deduction is not allowable for the cost of stockings (including support hose) (paragraphs 69 to 73).

Computers and software: A deduction is allowable for depreciation of computers and related software that is used for work-related purposes. If the related software is bought separately from the computer a deduction is allowable in full in the year of purchase. The deduction must be apportioned between work-related and private use (paragraphs 76 to 78).

Conferences, seminars and training courses: A deduction is allowable for the cost of attending conferences, seminars and training courses to maintain or increase the knowledge, ability or skills required by an employee shop assistant (paragraphs 79 to 86).

Depreciation of equipment: A deduction is allowable for depreciation to the extent of the work-related use of the equipment (paragraphs 87 to 94).

Driver's licence: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of acquiring or renewing a driver's licence. A deduction is allowable if a premium is paid in addition to the cost of a standard licence required for work purposes (paragraphs 95 to 99).

Fares: A deduction is allowable for the cost of using public transport for work-related travel (paragraph 100). See ***Motor vehicle and other transport expenses*** (paragraphs 123 to 145).

Fines: A deduction is not allowable for fines imposed under a law of the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory, a foreign country, or by a court (paragraph 101).

First aid courses: The cost of these courses is usually met by the employer and no deduction is allowable to the employee shop assistant. A deduction is allowable for the cost of first aid training if an employee shop assistant undertakes first aid training to assist in

emergency work situations, and the cost of the training is not met by the employer (paragraph 102).

Glasses/contact lenses: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of buying prescription glasses or contact lenses. The cost of safety glasses is an allowable deduction (paragraph 103). See ***Protective equipment*** (paragraphs 46 to 51).

Grooming: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of grooming, including cosmetics, hair and skin care (paragraphs 104 to 109).

Home office expenses: See paragraphs 110 to 116.

Place of business: A deduction is allowable for a proportion of running and occupancy expenses if an area of the home has the character of a 'place of business' (paragraphs 111 to 113).

Private study: A deduction is allowable for the running expenses of a private study used for work performed at home (paragraphs 114 to 116).

Laundry and maintenance of clothing, uniforms and footwear: A deduction is allowable for the cost of laundry and maintenance of supplied or purchased clothing, uniforms or footwear if these items are of a kind described under ***Clothing, uniforms and footwear*** (paragraphs 74 and 75).

Meals: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of meals eaten during a normal working day, as meal expenses are considered to be private (paragraphs 117 to 122). A deduction may be allowable if an award overtime meal allowance has been paid (see paragraphs 149 to 152).

Motor vehicle and other transport expenses: Transport expenses include public transport fares, and the costs associated with using motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles, etc. The deductibility of motor vehicle and other transport expenses incurred by an employee shop assistant when travelling is considered below.

Travel between home and work: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of travel between home and the normal work place as it is generally considered to be a private expense. This principle is not altered by the performance of incidental tasks en route (paragraphs 124 to 129).

Travel between home and the normal work place - transporting bulky equipment: A deduction is allowable if the motor vehicle expenses can be attributed to the transportation of bulky equipment rather than to private travel between home and work (paragraphs 130 and 131).

Travel between two separate work places if there are two separate employers involved: A deduction is allowable for the cost of

travelling directly between two places of employment (paragraphs 132 and 133).

Travel from the normal work place to an alternate work place while still on duty and back to the normal work place or directly home: A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel from the normal work place to other work places. A deduction is also allowable for the cost of travel from the alternate work place back to the normal work place or directly home. This travel is undertaken in the course of gaining assessable income and is allowable as a deduction (paragraphs 134 to 136).

Travel from home to an alternate work place for work-related purposes and then to the normal work place or directly home: A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel from home to an alternate work place and then on to the normal work place or directly home (paragraphs 137 and 138).

Travel between two places of employment or between a place of employment and a place of business: A deduction is allowable for the cost of travelling directly between two places of employment or a place of employment and a place of business, provided that the travel is undertaken for the purpose of carrying out income-producing activities (paragraphs 139 to 145).

Travel in connection with self education: See ***Self education expenses*** (paragraphs 157 and 158).

Depreciation cost limit for motor vehicles: Section 57AF of the Act imposes a limit on the depreciable cost base of motor cars (including station wagons and four-wheel drive vehicles) if the acquisition costs are greater than a specified amount. The depreciable cost base limit applies to both new and second hand vehicles (see Taxation Ruling TR 93/24).

Calculation of motor vehicle balancing adjustment: A depreciation balancing adjustment may be necessary on the disposal of a motor vehicle that has been used for work-related activities (see Taxation Ruling IT 2493).

Newspapers: Generally a deduction is not allowable for the cost of newspapers (see paragraph 148).

Overtime meal allowance: A deduction is allowable for the cost of meals bought while working overtime if an award overtime meal allowance is received and if the expenditure is not private in nature (paragraphs 149 to 152). Special substantiation rules apply.

Parking fees: A deduction is allowable for parking fees paid by an employee shop assistant while travelling in the course of employment, e.g. between shops (paragraphs 153 and 154).

Self education expenses: A deduction is allowable for the cost of self education if there is a direct connection between the self education and the income earning activities. Self education costs can include fees, travel, books and equipment (paragraphs 155 to 159). If self education expenses are allowable but also fall within the definition of 'expenses of self education' in section 82A of the Act, the first $250 is not an allowable deduction (paragraphs 160 to 168).

Technical or professional publications: A deduction is allowable for the cost of buying or subscribing to journals, periodicals and magazines that have a content specifically related to employee shop assistants and are not general in nature (paragraphs 169 to 172).

Telephone, mobile phone, pager, beeper and other telecommunications equipment expenses:

Cost of calls: A deduction is allowable for the cost of work-related calls (paragraphs 173 and 174).

Installation and connection costs: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of installing and connecting a telephone, etc. (paragraphs 175 and 176).

Rental costs: A deduction is allowable for a proportion of telephone rental costs if the employee shop assistant can demonstrate that he or she is 'on call', or required to telephone their employer on a regular basis (paragraphs 177 and 178).

Silent telephone numbers: A deduction is not allowable for the cost of obtaining a silent telephone number (paragraph 179).

Tolls: A deduction is allowable for bridge and road tolls paid by an employee shop assistant when travelling in the course of employment, e.g. between work places (paragraph 180).

Tools and equipment: A deduction is allowable for depreciation of the cost of tools and equipment. Items bought after 1 July 1991 are able to be depreciated at a rate of 100% if the cost of a particular item is $300 or less, or its effective life is less than three years (paragraphs 87 to 94). A deduction is allowable for the cost of repairs to tools and equipment to the extent of the work-related use of the items (paragraph 181).

Travel expenses: A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel expenses (fares, accommodation, meals and incidentals) incurred by an employee shop assistant when travelling in the course of employment (paragraphs 182 and 183). Special substantiation rules apply (paragraphs 184 to 186).

Union or professional association fees: A deduction is allowable for union or professional association fees. A deduction is not allowable for contributions to social clubs (paragraphs 187 and 188).

Explanations

Deductibility of work-related expenses

28. In short, a deduction is allowable if an expense:

(a) is actually incurred;

(b) meets the deductibility tests; and

(c) satisfies the substantiation rules.

Expense actually incurred

29. The expense must actually be incurred by the employee shop assistant to be considered for deductibility. A deduction is not allowable for expenses not incurred by an employee shop assistant, e.g. if items are provided free of charge. Under section 51AH of the Act, a deduction is not generally allowable if expenses are reimbursed (see paragraphs 21 to 24 for exceptions to this rule).

Expense meets deductibility tests

30. The basic tests for deductibility of work-related expenses are in subsection 51(1) of the Act. It says:

> 'All losses and outgoings to the extent to which they are incurred in gaining or producing the assessable income, or are necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for the purpose of gaining or producing such income, shall be allowable deductions except to the extent to which they are losses or outgoings of capital, or of a capital, private or domestic nature, or are incurred in relation to the gaining or production of exempt income.'

31. A number of significant court decisions have determined that, for an expense to satisfy the tests in subsection 51(1) of the Act:

(a) it must have the **essential character** of an outgoing incurred in gaining assessable income or, in other words, of an income-producing expense (*Lunney v. FC of T; Hayley v. FC of T* (1958) 100 CLR 478; 11 ATD 404 (*Lunney's case*));

(b) there must be a **nexus** between the outgoing and the assessable income so that the outgoing is **incidental and relevant** to the gaining of assessable income (*Ronpibon Tin NL v. FC of T* (1949) 78 CLR 47; 8 ATD 431);

(c) it is necessary to determine the **connection** between the particular outgoing and the operations or activities by which the taxpayer most directly gains or produces his or her assessable income (*Charles Moore & Co (WA) Pty Ltd v. FC of T* (1956) 95 CLR 344; 11 ATD 147; 6 ATR 379; *FC of T v. Cooper* 91 ATC 4396; (1991) 21 ATR 1616 (*Cooper's* case); *Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW v. FC of T* 93 ATC 4508; (1993) 26 ATR 76; *FC of T v. Hatchett* 71 ATC 4184; 2 ATR 557).

32. A deduction will be denied under the exclusionary clauses of subsection 51(1) of the Act if the expense is incurred for an item that is either:

(a) private or domestic in nature (e.g. sunscreen or driver's licence);

(b) capital, or capital in nature (e.g. purchase of a computer); or

(c) incurred in earning tax exempt income (e.g. income of Army Reserve personnel).

33. Private or domestic expenditure is considered to include costs of living such as food, drink, shelter and clothing. In *Case T47* 18 TBRD (NS) 242; 14 CTBR (NS) *Case 56*, J F McCaffrey s(Member) stated (TBRD at 243; CTBR at 307):

> 'In order to live normally in our society, it is requisite that individual members thereof be clothed, whether or not they go out to work. In general, expenditure thereon is properly characterised as a personal or living expense...'

34. The fact that an expense is voluntarily incurred by an employee shop assistant does not preclude it from being an allowable deduction (see Taxation Ruling IT 2198).

35. The fact that an expense is incurred by an employee shop assistant at the direction of his or her employer does not mean that a deduction is automatically allowable.

36. In *Cooper's* case, Hill J said (ATC at 4414; ATR at 1636):

> '...the fact that the employee is required, as a term of his employment, to incur a particular expenditure does not convert expenditure that is not incurred in the course of the income producing operations into a deductible outgoing.'

In *Cooper's* case a professional footballer was denied the cost of purchasing food and drink. His coach had instructed him to consume additional food, so he would not lose weight during the football season. The character of the expense was private.

Expense satisfies the substantiation rules

37. The income tax law requires substantiation of certain work-related expenses. If the total of these expenses exceeds $300, the records that must be kept include receipts, invoices or similar documents, diaries or log books (e.g. in relation to car expenses).

38. A deduction is not allowable if the substantiation requirements are not met.

Common work-related expense claims

Calculators and electronic organisers

39. A deduction for depreciation is allowable and must be apportioned between work-related and private use (see also ***Depreciation of equipment***, paragraphs 87 to 94).

40. A deduction is allowable for the cost of buying batteries and repairing and maintaining calculators and electronic organisers.

41. A deduction is allowable for an employee shop assistant who is supplied with a calculator or work organiser but chooses to purchase his or her own.

Child care

42. A deduction is not allowable for child care expenses, even if it is a prerequisite for an employee shop assistant to obtain and pay for child care so that he or she can go to work and earn income. These expenses are also not an allowable deduction if incurred by an employee shop assistant to undertake studies relevant to his or her employment.

43. The High Court held in *Lodge v. FC of T* (1972) 128 CLR 171; 72 ATC 4174; 3 ATR 254, that child care expenditure was neither relevant nor incidental to gaining or producing assessable income and was therefore not an allowable deduction. The expenditure was also of a private or domestic nature (see also *Jayatilake v. FC of T* 101 ALR 11; 91 ATC 4516; (1991) 22 ATR 125).

44. Taxation Determination TD 92/154 provides further information about these expenses.

Clothing, uniforms and footwear

45. A deduction is allowable for the cost of buying, renting or replacing clothing, uniforms and footwear ('clothing') if:

(a) the clothing is **protective** in nature;

(b) the clothing is **occupation specific** and not conventional in nature;

(c) the clothing is a **compulsory uniform** and satisfies the requirements of Taxation Ruling IT 2641;

(d) the clothing is a **non-compulsory uniform** or wardrobe that has been either:

(i) entered on the Register of Approved Occupational Clothing of the TCFDA; or

(ii) approved in writing by the Tax Office under the transitional arrangements contained in section 51AL of the Act (all such approvals cease to have effect from 1 July 1995); or

(e) the clothing is **conventional** and the taxpayer is able to show that:

(i) the expenditure on the clothing has the essential character of an outgoing incurred in gaining or producing assessable income;

(ii) there is a nexus between the outgoing and the assessable income so that the outgoing is incidental and relevant to the gaining of assessable income; and

(iii) the expenditure is not of a private nature

(see Taxation Ruling TR 94/22 covering the decision in *FC of T v. Edwards* 94 ATC 4255; (1994) 28 ATR 87 (*Edwards* case)).

Protective clothing

46. Protective clothing must satisfy the deductibility tests in subsection 51(1) of the Act and must not be private or domestic in nature.

47. Employee shop assistants may be provided with protective clothing by their employer (e.g. a dustcoat for the protection of their conventional clothing). Employee shop assistants may also buy additional items of protective clothing and the cost of this clothing is an allowable deduction under subsection 51(1).

48. A deduction is allowable for expenditure on footwear specifically designed to provide protection to the wearer at work, e.g. steel-capped boots or special non-slip shoes.

49. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of conventional footwear such as running shoes, sports shoes and casual shoes, as it is not considered to be protective. We consider that the cost of this footwear is a private expense and is not an allowable deduction.

50. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of items that provide protection from the natural environment (e.g. sunglasses, sunhats, sunscreen, raincoats, umbrellas and thermal underwear). The cost of these items is considered to be a private expense. This view is supported in *Case Q11* 83 ATC 41; 26 CTBR (NS) *Case 75*, and in *Case N84* 81 ATC 451; 25 CTBR(NS) *Case 43* (see also Taxation Ruling IT 2477 and Taxation Determination TD 93/244).

51. In *Case Q11* the taxpayer was a self-employed lawn mowing contractor. Amongst other things, he claimed the cost of transistor batteries and sun screen lotions. Dr G W Beck (Member) said (ATC at 43; CTBR at 525).

> '...a man catering for his desire to listen to music and protecting himself from skin damage is acting in a private capacity and the expenditure is thus of a private nature and excluded by sec. 51...'

Although this taxpayer was self-employed, the same deductibility tests as set out in paragraphs 28 to 36 applied.

Occupation Specific Clothing

52. Occupation specific clothing is defined in subsection 51AL(26) of the Act. It distinctly identifies the employee as belonging to a particular profession, trade, vocation, occupation or calling. It is not clothing that can be described as ordinary clothing of a type usually worn by men and women regardless of their occupation. Examples of clothing that are considered to be occupation specific are female nurses' traditional uniforms, chefs' checked pants and a religious cleric's ceremonial robes.

53. It is not considered that employee shop assistants would wear occupation specific clothing.

Compulsory uniform or wardrobe

54. A 'corporate' uniform or wardrobe (as detailed in Taxation Ruling IT 2641) is a collection of inter-related items of clothing and accessories that are unique and distinctive to a particular organisation.

55. Paragraph 10 of IT 2641 lists the factors to be considered in determining whether clothing constitutes a 'corporate' wardrobe or uniform.

56. In *Case R55* 84 ATC 411; 27 CTBR(NS) *Case 109*, it was concluded that:

> '...conventional clothing of a particular colour or style does not necessarily, because of those factors alone, assume the character of a uniform. Likewise, ordinary clothing is not converted into a uniform by the simple process of asserting that it fills that role or by the wearing of a name plate, etc. attached to clothing' (ATC at 416; CTBR at 874).

57. In *Case U95* 87 ATC 575, a shop assistant employed by a retail merchant was required to dress according to the standard detailed in the staff handbook. The prescribed dress standards were as follows:

> 'SELLING STAFF: FEMALE STAFF - To wear a plain black tailored dress, suit or skirt, plain black or white blouse, either long or short sleeved. No cap sleeved, or sleeveless dresses or blouses are to be worn.' (ATC at 577).

58. The deduction for clothing was denied because there was:

> '...nothing distinctive or unique about the combination of clothing which would identify the wearer as a [name of employer] shop assistant or even a shop assistant from another department store. The colour combination of the clothing would be included in the range of acceptable street dress unassociated with business or employment, as well as a combination of colours sometimes worn by female drink or food waiting staff' (ATC at 580).

Non-compulsory uniform or wardrobe

59. A deduction is not allowable for the purchase and maintenance costs of a non-complusory uniform or wardrobe, **unless** the conditions outlined in section 51AL of the Act are met. This section provides that expenditure on a non-compulsory uniform or wardrobe will be allowable under subsection 51(1), only if the design of the clothing has been entered on the Register of Approved Occupational Clothing kept by the TCFDA, or if the design of the clothing is approved in writing by the ATO under Taxation Ruling IT 2641. Transitional arrangements enabling the ATO to approve designs of non-compulsory uniforms and wardrobes will expire on 30 June 1995.

60. **Example:** Gary is a shop assistant who works in a sport store where staff may wear a tracksuit monogrammed with the store logo. It is not compulsory for the staff member to wear the clothing but the staff member is encouraged to do so. A deduction for the cost of buying and maintaining the tracksuit is allowable if the design is entered on the Register of Approved Occupational Clothing by the

TCFDA or if the design of the clothing is approved by the ATO under IT 2641. It is the employer that makes application to the TCFDA for registration of the clothing.

Conventional clothing

61. The views of the ATO on the deductibility of costs of buying and maintaining conventional clothing are set out in Taxation Ruling TR 94/22. That Ruling sets out our views on the implications of the decision of the Full Federal Court of Australia in *Edwards* case. Mrs Edwards was the personal secretary to the wife of a former Queensland Governor. She was able to establish that her additional clothing expenses were allowable in her particular circumstances. In most cases, expenses for conventional clothing will not meet the deductibility tests of subsection 51(1) of the Act as they are of a private nature (see also paragraphs 30 to 36).

62. There are a number of cases that support the general principle that the costs of conventional clothing do not meet the deductibility tests of subsection 51(1) of the Act.

63. In *Case 48/94* 94 ATC 422; *AAT Case 9679* (1994) 29 ATR 1077, a self-employed professional presenter and speaker was denied a deduction for the cost of conventional clothing. The taxpayer gave evidence that she maintained a separate wardrobe to meet her work requirements, and that she used this wardrobe exclusively in relation to her work. Sometimes, a client would request that she dress in a specific manner when performing a presentation. Her image was of vital importance in both securing and performing her duties, and her clothes were an aspect of her image. The taxpayer submitted to the tribunal that her matter could be paralleled to the facts in the *Edwards* case.

64. Senior Member Barbour distinguished this case from the *Edwards* case on the basis of the emphasis placed by the Tribunal and Court on Mrs Edwards' additional changes of clothes throughout a work day - a fact not present in this one - and found the essential character of the expense to be private, saying (ATC at 427; ATR at 1082):

> 'While the A list clothes [those used exclusively for work] assisted in creating an image compatible with the applicant's perceptions of her clients' and audiences' expectations, her activities productive of income did not turn upon her wearing A list clothes, however important the applicant may have perceived these clothes to be in her presentation activities. There is not the requisite nexus between her income-earning activities and the A list clothing expenses.'

Senior Member Barbour went on to say (ATC at 428; ATR at 1083):

> 'For it was essential that the applicant wear something to her income producing activities ... the applicant's clothing needed to be suitable for the purpose of wearing to that presentation, but this does not change its character to a business expense, and I find the nature of the expense is essentially private.'

65. In *Case U80* 87 ATC 470, a shop assistant was denied a deduction for the cost of black clothes. Senior Member McMahon stated (ATC at 472):

> 'The fact that the employer requires garments of a particular colour to be worn and would even terminate the employment if another colour was substituted, does not in any way detract from the character of the garments as conventional attire, the cost of which must be regarded as a private expense.'

66. In certain men's and women's clothing stores the employer requires that staff wear clothing from their range. The fact that the shop assistant is required or encouraged to buy this clothing does not convert the expense into an allowable deduction. It is our view that expenditure in these circumstances is not incurred in gaining and producing assessable income and is of a private nature.

67. If conventional clothing is damaged in an accident at work it does not convert the cost of clothing into an allowable deduction.

68. **Example:** Janet spills ink on her floral dress while working in the gift shop. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of buying, cleaning, repairing or replacing the dress.

Stockings

69. A deductions is not allowable for the cost of purchasing stockings as the expense is considered to be private in nature and not incurred in gaining or producing assessable income.

70. The fact that employee shop assistants may be required to wear stockings of specific colours as part of their total uniform at all times while on duty does not alter the private nature of the expense.

71. In *Case N97* 81 ATC 521; 25 CTBR(NS) *Case 50* (which involved a registered nurse), Dr Gerber (Member) stated that:

> 'Stockings, by their very nature, are part of conventional attire - whether worn under protest or otherwise...' (ATC at 524; CTBR at 369).

72. In *Case H32* 76 ATC 280; 20 CTBR(NS) *Case 85*, the expense for stockings damaged at work was not allowed. In that case it was stated:

> 'True, it is damage that occurs to her stockings during her hours of duty, but that has nothing really to do with procedures and methods relating to the performance of her duties...' (ATC at 282; CTBR at 909).

73. In *Cooper's* case, Hill J said:

> '...the fact that the employee is required, as a term of his employment, to incur particular expenditure does not convert expenditure that is not incurred in the course of the income-producing operations into a deductible outgoing' (ATC at 4414; ATR at 1636).

Laundry and maintenance

74. A deduction is allowable for the cost of cleaning and maintaining clothing that falls into one or more of the categories of deductible clothing listed in paragraph 45. This applies whether the clothing is purchased by the employee shop assistant or supplied by the employer.

75. Further information can be found in Taxation Ruling IT 2452 and Taxation Determination TD 93/232.

Computers and software

76. A deduction is allowable for depreciation of computers and related software that is used for work-related purposes. If the related software is bought separately from the computer a deduction is allowable in full in the year of purchase. The deduction must be apportioned between work-related and private use (paragraphs 87 to 94 of this Ruling provide further information on ***Depreciation of equipment***).

77. A deduction is allowable under section 53 of the Act for the cost of repairs to computer equipment to the extent that the computer equipment is used for work-related purposes.

78. A deduction is allowable for interest paid on money borrowed to finance the purchase of a computer. The deduction must be apportioned to the extent that the computer equipment is used for private purposes.

Conferences, seminars and training courses

79. A deduction is allowable for the cost of attending conferences, seminars and training courses to maintain or increase the knowledge, ability or skills required by an employee shop assistant. There must be a relevant connection between the conference, seminar or training course and the income earning activities of the employee.

80. In *FC of T v. Finn* (1961) 106 CLR 60; 12 ATD 348, an architect voluntarily studied architectural development overseas. The High Court held that:

> '...a taxpayer who gains income by the exercise of his skill in some profession or calling and who incurs expenses in maintaining or increasing his learning, knowledge, experience and ability in that profession or calling necessarily incurs those expenses in carrying on his profession or calling...' (CLR at 70; ATD at 352).

81. A deduction is allowable for travel expenses (fares, accommodation and meal expenses), registration and conference materials' costs incurred in attending work-related conferences or seminars (paragraphs 182 to 186).

82. If part of the cost of a conference, seminar or training course represents the cost of food and drink that is provided, the cost is only an allowable deduction according to the terms of subsection 51AE of the Act.

83. Taxation Determination TD 93/195 explains the extent to which a seminar registration fee is an allowable deduction, according to subsection 51AE of the Act if part of the fee represents the cost of food and drink provided at the seminar.

84. **Example:** Juanita is a shop assistant who attends a sales training seminar delivered by a visiting presenter at a venue located away from the employee shop assistant's workplace. The seminar registration fee of $150 paid by her includes an amount for morning and afternoon tea and a light lunch. The registration fee is an allowable deduction.

85. If the dominant purpose in incurring the cost is the attendance at the conference, seminar or training course then the existence of any private activity would be merely incidental and the cost would be fully deductible. If the attendance at the conference, seminar or training course is only incidental to a private activity (i.e. a holiday) then only the costs directly attributable to the conference, seminar or training course are an allowable deduction. The cost of accommodation, meals and travel directly relating to the private activity is not allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act.

86. Information on ***Self education expenses*** can be found in Taxation Ruling TR 92/8 and at paragraphs 155 to 186.

Depreciation of equipment

87. A deduction is not allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act for the cost of equipment, as it is capital expenditure.

88. A deduction is allowable under subsection 54(1) of the Act for depreciation of equipment owned and used by the employee shop assistant for work-related purposes. In addition, a depreciation deduction is allowable on items of equipment that are not actually used during the year for work-related purposes, but are installed ready for use for that purpose and held in reserve.

89. There are two methods to calculate a deduction for depreciation. These are the prime cost method and the diminishing value method. Prime cost depreciation is calculated as a percentage of the cost of the equipment. Diminishing value depreciation is calculated initially as a percentage of the equipment's cost and thereafter as a percentage of the written down value.

90. Any item of equipment bought on or after 1 July 1991 is able to be depreciated at a rate of 100% if the cost is not more than $300, or if the effective life is less than three years (section 55 of the Act). This means an immediate deduction is available for the cost of the item in the year in which it is purchased. However, the item may be depreciated at a rate less than 100% if the taxpayer so elects (subsection 55(8)). The current depreciation rates are set out in Taxation Ruling IT 2685.

91. **Example:** Pedro is a shop assistant who works in a hardware store. As many of the items for sale are charged at a certain price per metre, Pedro needs a calculator to calculate prices for customers on the length they have selected. Pedro purchases a calculator for $50. As the item cost $300 or less, he is entitled to depreciate the calculator at 100%, and can claim $50 in the year of purchase. This assumes that the calculator is only used for work purposes.

92. If equipment is used partly in the course of employment and partly for other purposes, then the depreciation expense should be apportioned based on an estimate of the percentage of income-producing use (section 61 of the Act).

93. If the equipment used is bought part way through the year, the depreciation should be apportioned on a pro-rata basis.

94. An arbitrary figure is not acceptable when determining the value of equipment for depreciation purposes (*Case R62* 84 ATC 454; 27 CTBR (NS) *Case 113*). In determining the value of an item to be

depreciated, its opening value is the original cost to the taxpayer less the amount of any depreciation that would have been allowed if the unit had been used, since purchase, to produce assessable income (see Taxation Determination TD 92/142).

Driver's licence

95. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of obtaining or renewing a driver's licence. The cost associated with obtaining a driver's licence is a capital or private expense. The cost of renewing a licence is a private expense.

96. In *Case R49* 84 ATC 387; 27 CTBR (NS) *Case 104*, it was held that even though travel was an essential element of the work to be performed by the taxpayer, a driver's licence was still an expense that was private in nature and therefore not an allowable deduction under subsection 51(1) of the Act.

97. Taxation Determination TD 93/108 confirms that a deduction is not allowable for the cost of renewing a driver's licence even if the holding of a driver's licence is a condition of employment.

98. Some employee shop assistants may need an endorsed licence to perform their duties. In some states, these types of endorsements do not add to the cost of the licence. However, a deduction is allowable if the cost of a premium (e.g. an endorsement to drive heavy trucks) is paid in addition to the cost of a standard licence required for work-related purposes.

99. **Example:** Andrew works in a landscaping supplies store and requires an endorsement to drive the store truck to make deliveries to customers. The premium in addition to the cost of the standard licence is an allowable deduction. However, a deduction is not allowable for the cost of the lessons taken in obtaining the licence as these costs are a capital expense.

Fares

100. A deduction is allowable for the cost of using public transport for work-related travel (see ***Motor vehicle and other transport expenses***, paragraphs 123 to 145).

Fines

101. A deduction is not allowable for fines imposed under a law of the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory, a foreign country, or by a court (subsection 51(4) of the Act).

First aid courses

102. The cost of these courses is usually met by the employer and no deduction is allowable to the employee shop assistant. A deduction is allowable if an employee shop assistant undertakes first aid training to assist in emergency work situations, and the cost of the training is not met by the employer.

Glasses and contact lenses

103. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of buying prescription glasses or contact lenses as the expense relates to a personal medical condition and is private in nature. A deduction is allowable for the cost of safety glasses used for work-related purposes.

Grooming

104. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of items bought for personal use such as cosmetics, shaving equipment, deodorant, hair products, clips and bobby pins, as they are private in nature. The character of these expenses is not altered by any requirement of the employer that these items be purchased (See *Cooper's* case discussed in paragraph 36).

105. In *Case U216* 87 ATC 1214, a food and drink waitress was required by her employer to wear make-up while at work. The Tribunal found that the make-up was neither relevant nor incidental to the earning of her assessable income and the deduction was not allowed.

106. A deduction is not allowable for hairdressing expenses incurred by employee shop assistants as they are considered to be an expense of a private nature.

107. In *Case U217* 87 ATC 1216, a policeman who claimed 50% of the cost of his haircuts was denied a deduction. It was a condition of his employment that he was required to keep his hair short. The fact that he only claimed half the cost of his haircuts (representing what was above his 'normal' expenditure) was not the issue. The outgoing was private in nature.

108. In *Case L61* 79 ATC 488; 23 CTBR (NS) *Case 73*, an army officer was denied a deduction for his haircuts. It was held that although it was a condition of employment to be well groomed, the expense was private in nature.

109. **Example:** Cleo works in a chemist shop selling cosmetics and other products. In order to demonstrate the products, Cleo's employer requires her to wear the brand of make-up sold in the shop. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of the make-up as it is a private expense, even though her employer specifies the brand to be worn and irrespective of whether Cleo normally wears make-up outside work hours.

Home office expenses

110. A comprehensive explanation of the deductibility of home office expenses is contained in Taxation Ruling TR 93/30. Key points include:

(a) Costs associated with the home are normally of a private or domestic character (*Thomas v. FC of T* 72 ATC 4094; 3 ATR 165 and *FC of T v. Faichney* (1972) 129 CLR 38; 72 ATC 4245; 3 ATR 435 (*Faichney's* case)).

(b) There are two exceptions. A deduction is allowable if:

(i) part of the home is used for income producing activities and has the character of a 'place of business'; or

(ii) part of the home is used in connection with the taxpayer's income earning activities and does not constitute a 'place of business'.

(c) There are two types of expenses associated with the home:

(i) ***Occupancy expenses*** relate to ownership or use of a home and are not affected by the taxpayer's income earning activities. These include rent, mortgage interest, repairs to home, municipal and water rates and house insurance premiums.

(ii) ***Running expenses*** relate to the use of facilities in the home and may be affected as a result of income producing activities. These include heating/cooling and lighting expenses, cleaning costs, depreciation, leasing charges and the cost of repairs to furniture and furnishings in the home office.

A deduction is not allowable for the cost of occupancy expenses for employee shop assistants who maintain an office or study at home, if they carry out work-related activities at home as a matter of convenience. This is clearly established by the High Court in *Handley v. FC of T* 81 ATC 4165; 11 ATR 644 and *Forsyth v. FC of T* 81 ATC 4157; 11 ATR 657.

Place of business

111. Whether an area of a home has the character of a 'place of business' is a question of fact. If a home has the character of a 'place of business', a deduction is allowable for a portion of both the running and occupancy expenses. Paragraphs 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 of Taxation Ruling TR 93/30 provide information on whether or not an area set aside has the character of a 'place of business', and the expenses allowable as deductions. It is not considered that an employee shop assistant, in their capacity as an employee, would use part of their home as a 'place of business'. However, an employee shop assistant may also conduct a business from home.

112. **Example:** Lam is an employee shop assistant who also gives piano lessons in a room at his home that he uses exclusively for this purpose. The room is 10% of the home, based on floor area. He receives tuition fees for these music lessons. Lam is entitled to a deduction for a portion of the running expenses and 10% of the occupancy expenses provided the room is characterised as a 'place of business'. However, if the room is also used for private or domestic purposes only a proportion of the running expenses is an allowable deduction.

113. If the area set aside has the character of a 'place of business', then a capital gain may accrue or capital loss may be incurred on the disposal of the dwelling by the taxpayer. The amount of the capital gain or capital loss will depend on the extent to which, and the period for which, the dwelling was used for the purpose of gaining or producing assessable income (see Taxation Ruling IT 2673).

Private study (if home is not a 'place of business')

114. Employee shop assistants may maintain an office or study at home as a matter of convenience (i.e. so he or she can carry out work at home normally done at the place of employment). For example a shop assistant may prepare rosters at home.

115. A deduction is not allowable for running expenses if the employee shop assistant merely shares a room with his or her family (e.g. the lounge room) and at the same time does some work-related activity. Running expenses retain their private or domestic character (see *Faichney's* case). A deduction for running expenses is allowable if the employee shop assistant uses the room for work-related purposes at a time when others are not present. Paragraphs 24 and 25 of Taxation Ruling TR 93/30 set out a formula for calculating additional running expenses.

116. A deduction is allowable for running expenses associated with the use of a separate room used for work-related activities. This reflects the fact that running costs result from the taxpayer carrying out work at home. The extra expenditure must relate to facilities provided exclusively for the taxpayer's benefit while he or she works.

Meal expenses

117. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of meals consumed by employee shop assistants in the normal course of a working day. It is our view that the cost of meals will not have sufficient connection with the work-related activity and, in any case, the cost is a private expense and fails to meet the tests of deductibility described in paragraphs 30 to 36.

118. The Full Federal Court considered the deductibility of food costs in *Cooper's* case. In that case, a professional footballer had been instructed to consume large quantities of food during the off-season to ensure his weight was maintained. By majority, the Full Federal Court found that the cost of additional food to add to the weight of the taxpayer was not allowable. Hill J (ATC at 4414; ATR at 1636) said:

> 'The income-producing activities to be considered in the present case are training for and playing football. It is for these activities that a professional footballer is paid. The income-producing activities do not include the taking of food, albeit that unless food is eaten, the player would be unable to play. Expenditure on food, even as here "additional food" does not form part of expenditure related to the income-producing activities of playing football or training.'

Hill J went on to say at (ATC at 4415; ATR at 1638):

> 'Food and drink are ordinarily private matters, and the essential character of expenditure on food and drink will ordinarily be private rather than having the character of a working or business expense. However, the occasion of the outgoing may operate to give to expenditure on food and drink the essential character of a working expense in cases such as those illustrated of work-related entertainment or expenditure incurred while away from home.'

119. We do not accept that the cost of meals can be apportioned between what the cost of a home-made meal would be and the cost of a meal purchased during an ordinary working day.

120. A deduction is generally not allowable for the cost of food or meals consumed while on duty. These costs fail to meet the tests of

deductibility described in paragraphs 30 to 36, and are considered to be private in nature.

121. In *Case Y8* 91 ATC 166; *AAT Case 6587* (1991) 22 ATR 3037, a police officer claimed deductions for the cost of meals while performing special duties away from his normal place of residence. It was held that the cost of these meals was private in nature and no deduction was allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act.

122. A deduction is allowable for the cost of meals bought while working overtime if an award overtime meal allowance has been paid (paragraphs 149 to 152).

Motor vehicle and other transport expenses

123. Transport expenses include public transport fares, and the costs associated with using motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles, etc. They do not include meals, accommodation and incidental expenses (see ***Travel expenses***, paragraphs 182 to 186). The deductibility of motor vehicle and other transport expenses incurred by an employee shop assistant when travelling is considered below.

Travel between home and work

124. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of travel by an employee shop assistant from home to his or her normal work place as it is generally considered to be a private expense. This principle is not altered by the performance of incidental tasks en route (paragraph 34 of Taxation Ruling MT 2027).

125. The High Court considered travel expenses incurred between home and work in *Lunney's* case. A joint judgment by Williams, Kitto and Taylor JJ stated the following:

> 'The question whether the fares which were paid by the appellants are deductible under section 51 should not and, indeed, cannot be solved simply by a process of reasoning which asserts that because expenditure on fares from a taxpayer's residence to his place of employment or place of business is necessary if assessable income is to be derived, such expenditure must be regarded as "incidental and relevant" to the derivation of income...But to say that the expenditure on fares is a prerequisite to the earning of a taxpayer's income is not to say that such income is incurred in or in the course of gaining or producing his income' (CLR at 498-499; ATD at 412-413).

126. The fact that the travel is outside normal working hours or involves a second or subsequent trip does not change this principle.

For more information see paragraph 6 of Taxation Ruling IT 2543, Taxation Ruling IT 112 and Taxation Determination TD 93/113.

127. **Example:** Suzie works in a hardware store and is required to attend a staff meeting at 7.30 pm. She returns home after her normal shift. After dinner, she drives back to her place of employment to attend the meeting. She is not entitled to a deduction for her travelling costs in attending the meeting. This is because they relate to travel to and from her regular place of work. The fact that the travel is outside normal working hours or involves a second or subsequent trip does not change this position.

128. **Example:** Ken manages a supermarket and is called out in relation to a burglar alarm at the store. He travels between his home and the store in response to this emergency. The cost of travel to and from the store is not allowable.

129. **Example:** Billy is a shop assistant who works regularly at one store outlet on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and another outlet on Thursdays and Fridays. As both outlets are considered to be his normal place of employment, the cost of travel from home to each outlet is not allowable as it is expenditure of a private nature.

Travel to and from normal work place but transporting bulky equipment

130. A deduction is allowable if the transport costs can be attributed to the transportation of bulky equipment rather than to private travel between home and work (see *FC of T v. Vogt* 75 ATC 4073; 5 ATR 274).

131. **Example:** For a particular event, Alison drives from home to the shop with bulky display stands. A deduction is allowable for her travelling costs.

Travel between two separate work places if there are two separate employers involved

132. A deduction is allowable for the cost of travelling directly between two work places.

133. **Example:** Bruce, a shop assistant, travels from the store where he is employed to a local hotel two nights per week, where he works behind the bar. A deduction is allowable for the cost of his travel.

Travel from the normal work place to an alternate work place while still on duty and back to the normal work place or directly home

134. A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel from an employee shop assistant's normal work place to other work places. The cost of travel from the alternate work place back to the normal work place or directly home is also an allowable deduction. This travel is undertaken in the performance of an employee shop assistant's duties. It is incurred in the course of gaining assessable income and is allowable as a deduction.

135. **Example:** Athena works in a boutique and is required to transport goods from her normal place of employment to another store. She then travels back to her normal place of employment. The cost of each journey is an allowable deduction to Athena.

136. **Example:** George works in an electronics shop and travels from his normal store to a regional administrative centre for a meeting. After the meeting, he then travels directly home. The cost incurred in travelling from the normal store to the administrative centre and then directly home is allowable.

Travel from home to an alternate work place for work-related purposes and then to the normal work place or directly home

137. A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel from home to an alternate work place. The cost of travel from the alternate work place to the normal place of employment or directly home is also an allowable deduction (see paragraphs 32 to 35 of MT 2027).

138. **Example:** Sara works in a milk bar and travels from home to a warehouse to pick up stock and then travels to the store. A deduction is allowable for the expense incurred in travelling from home to the warehouse and then to the store. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of travelling from the normal place of employment to home.

Travel between two places of employment or between a place of employment and a place of business

139. A deduction is allowable for the cost of travelling directly between two places of employment or between a place of employment and a place of business. This is provided that the travel is undertaken for the purpose of engaging in income-producing activities.

140. **Example:** Adam is a shop assistant who regularly works at his employer's outlets at two separate shopping centres. A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel from one shopping centre to another as

the cost is incurred in travelling between two places of employment (see Taxation Ruling IT 2199).

141. If the employee shop assistant lives at one of the places of employment or business a deduction may not be allowable as the travel is between home and work. It is necessary to establish whether the income-producing activity carried on at the person's home qualifies the home as a place of employment or business. The fact that a room in the employee shop assistant's home is used in association with employment or business conducted elsewhere will not be sufficient to establish entitlement to a deduction for travel between two places of work (see IT 2199).

142. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of travel between a person's home at which a part-time income-producing activity is carried on, and a place of full-time employment, unless there is some aspect of the travel that is directly related to the part-time activity *(Case N44* 81 ATC 216; 24 CTBR (NS) *Case 114*).

143. In this case, a qualified accountant, employed by a firm of accountants, conducted a limited private practice from his home. He set up a separate room in his home as an office. The taxpayer claimed a deduction for car expenses incurred in travelling between his residence/office and his place of employment. The fact that the taxpayer's home was, incidentally, used in the production of income was insufficient to make the travel between his home and his place of employment an outgoing incurred in the production of assessable income. The travel retained its essential character of travel between home and work and therefore, it was not an allowable deduction.

144. **Example:** Mark is a sales assistant working in a department store and also giving private clarinet lessons to children in the evening at his home. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of travelling from the store to his home as it is a private expense rather than an expense incurred in gaining assessable income.

145. Taxation Rulings IT 2199 and MT 2027 provide further information on the deductibility of travelling expenses between places of employment/business.

Depreciation cost limit for motor vehicles

1. Section 57AF of the Act imposes a limit on the depreciable cost base of motor cars (including station wagons and four-wheel drive vehicles) if the acquisition cost is greater than a specified amount. The depreciable cost base limit applies to both new and second hand vehicles (see Taxation Ruling TR 93/24).

Calculation of motor vehicle balancing adjustment

2. A depreciation balancing adjustment may be necessary on the disposal of a motor vehicle that has been used for work-related activities (see Taxation Ruling IT 2493).

Newspapers

1. A deduction is generally not allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act for the cost of newspapers and magazines, as it is a private expense. Even though an employee shop assistant may be able to use part of the information in the course of his or her work, the benefit gained is usually remote and the proportion of the expense that relates directly to work is incidental to the private expenditure. This view is supported in *Case P30* 82 ATC 139; 25 CTBR (NS) *Case 94* and *Case P114* 82 ATC 586; 26 CTBR (NS) *Case 47*.

Overtime meal allowance

2. An overtime meal allowance is paid under a law or industrial award for the purpose of enabling an employee to buy food and drink at meal or rest breaks while working overtime.

3. A deduction is allowable for the cost of meals bought while working overtime if the expenditure meets the deductibility tests in paragraphs 30 to 36, and it is not of a private nature.

4. The general rule is that no deduction is allowed for overtime meal expenses unless documentary evidence, such as a receipt, is obtained. However, special substantiation rules apply if an employee shop assistant receives an overtime meal allowance paid under an industrial award. A deduction is allowable without substantiation, provided the claim does not exceed the allowance received and the allowance is considered reasonable by the Commissioner of Taxation (see Taxation Ruling TR 94/23).

5. If a deduction claimed is more than the allowance received the employee shop assistant must have documentary evidence to support the total claim, not only the excess.

Parking fees

6. A deduction is allowable for parking fees (but not fines) if the expenses are incurred while travelling:

(a) between two separate places of work;

(b) to a place of education for self education purposes (if the self education expenses are an allowable deduction); or

(c) in the normal course of duty and the travelling expenses are allowable deductions.

This decision is supported by *Case Y43* 91 ATC 412; *AAT Case 7273* (1991) 22 ATR 3402.

Note: A deduction is denied to an employee shop assistant for certain car parking expenses where the conditions outlined in section 51AGA of the Act are met.

7. A deduction is not allowable for parking fees incurred when employee shop assistants are travelling between their home and their normal place of employment. The cost of that travel is a private expense and the parking fees retain that character (see exception in paragraph 130).

Self education expenses

8. A comprehensive explanation of the deductibility of self education expenses is contained in Taxation Ruling TR 92/8. Key points include:

(a) A deduction is allowable for self education expenses if the education is directly relevant to the taxpayer's income earning activities. This particularly applies if an employee shop assistant's income-earning activities are based on skill/knowledge and the education enables him or her to maintain or improve that skill/knowledge.

(b) A deduction is allowable if the education is likely to lead to an increase in the employee shop assistant's income from his or her current income-earning activities.

(c) A deduction is not allowable if the education is designed to enable an employee shop assistant to get employment, to obtain new employment or to open up a new income-earning activity (*FC of T v. Maddalena* 71 ATC 4161; 2 ATR 541).

(d) Self education includes courses undertaken at an educational institution (whether leading to a formal qualification or not), attendance at work-related conferences or seminars, self-paced learning and study tours.

(e) Self education expenses include fees, travel expenses (e.g. attending a conference interstate), transport costs, books and equipment.

9. **Example:** Jackie is an employee shop assistant who would like to go into business for herself. She is doing a part-time course in

Business Administration. A deduction is not allowable to Jackie for the cost of this course as there is insufficient connection with her current income-earning activities.

10. A deduction is allowable for transport costs in connection with a course of education in the following situations:

(a) the cost of travel between home and the place of education and then back home;

(b) the first leg of the trip, if a taxpayer travels from home to the place of education and then on to work (the cost of travelling from the place of education to work is not a self education expense);

(c) the first leg of the trip, if a taxpayer travels from work to a place of education and then home (the cost of travelling from the place of education to home is not a self education expense);

(d) the cost of travel between work and the place of education and then back to work.

A summary of items (a) to (d) is contained in the following table:

	Deductible as self education expense?		Deductible as self education expense?	
Home	YES ➔	Place of Education	YES ➔	Home
Home	YES ➔	Place of Education	NO ➔	Work
Work	YES ➔	Place of Education	NO ➔	Home
Work	YES ➔	Place of Education	YES ➔	Work

11. **Example:** Francesco is a trainee shop assistant who travels a long distance to a technical college to undertake a course for two

consecutive days each fortnight. He is allowed a deduction for the cost of travel to and from his place of education, overnight accommodation, meals and incidentals.

12. The following expenses related to self education are not allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act:

(a) a Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) payment (subsection 51(6));

(b) meals purchased by a taxpayer while attending a course at an educational institution other than as part of travel expenses.

Limit on deductibility

13. If self education expenses are allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act but also fall within the definition of 'expenses of self education' in section 82A, only the excess of the expenses over $250 is an allowable deduction, i.e. the first $250 is not an allowable deduction.

14. 'Expenses of self education' are defined in section 82A as all expenses (other than HECS payments, Open Learning charges and debt repayments under the Tertiary Student Financial Supplement Scheme) necessarily incurred by a taxpayer in connection with a prescribed course of education. A 'prescribed course of education' is defined in section 82A as a course provided by a school, college, university or other place of education and undertaken by the taxpayer to gain qualifications for use in the carrying on of a profession, business or trade, or in the course of any employment.

15. **Example:** Liz works at a cosmetics counter in a department store. She decides to begin studies to advance her career prospects, and to improve her knowledge of cosmetics and skin care, by completing a Diploma in Cosmetology course at a TAFE college. She pays $950 to undertake the course.

16. A deduction is allowable for the expenses associated with her study because obtaining the Diploma of Cosmetology is likely to lead to an increase in her income in that field in the future.

17. The expenses also fall within the definition of 'expenses of self education' under section 82A of the Act.

18. A deduction is not allowable for the first $250 of the expenditure under section 82A. She is only entitled to a deduction of the remaining $700 as self education expenses.

19. **Example:** Kostas is a computer sales assistant and attends a trade fair organised by a number of the major computer companies at a venue away from his normal place of work. The trade fair is designed to keep him abreast of developments in the field of computers and accessories.

20. The cost of attending the trade fair is $500 and this includes the entrance fees, travel to and from the trade fair, as well as accommodation and meals while at the trade fair location.

21. A deduction is allowable for the expenses associated with the trade fair. They are not 'expenses of self education' as the course is not at a place of education as defined in section. The amount of $500 is deductible in full.

Technical or professional publications

22. A deduction is allowable under subsection 51(1) of the Act for the cost of buying or subscribing to journals, periodicals and magazines that have a content specifically related to an employee shop assistant's work and are not general in nature.

23. In *Case P124* 82 ATC 629; 26 CTBR (NS) *Case 55*, an air traffic controller was not allowed a deduction for the purchase of aviation magazines. Dr G W Beck (Member) said:

> 'His work did not require him to buy the papers and magazines...[and although]. There might be some tenuous connection between the cost of aviation magazines and the maintenance of knowledge necessary for holding a flying licence...but it seems to me that the possible connection is altogether too remote' (ATC at 633-634; CTBR at 422).

24. This can be contrasted with *Case R70* 84 ATC 493; 27 CTBR (NS) *Case 124*, where an accountant employed with the Public Service was allowed a deduction for the cost of publications produced by a business and law publisher. The nexus between the expense and the accountant's occupation was established, as the publications contained current technical information that related to her day-to-day work. She was, however, not allowed a deduction for the cost of daily newspapers and periodicals.

25. **Example:** Anne works in a computer shop selling the latest computer equipment to customers. She subscribes to a computer magazine specialising in personal computer hardware to help her keep up to date with the latest technology. A deduction is allowable for the cost of the subscription.

Telephone, mobile phone, pager, beeper, telecommunications equipment expenses

Cost of calls

26. A deduction is allowable for the cost of telephone calls made by an employee shop assistant in the course of carrying out his or her duties.

27. Work-related calls may be identified from an itemised telephone account. If such an account is not provided, a reasonable estimate of call costs, based on diary entries of calls made over a period of one month, together with relevant telephone accounts, will be acceptable for substantiation purposes.

I*nstallation or connection costs*

28. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of installing or connecting a telephone, etc., as it is considered to be a capital expense (see Taxation Ruling IT 85).

29. In *Case M53* 80 ATC 357; 24 CTBR (NS) *Case 29*, it was held that (ATC at 359; CTBR at 236):

> '...on payment of the connection fee, this taxpayer brought into existence an advantage for the enduring benefit of his newly established medical practice.'

Rental costs

30. The situations where telephone rental will be an allowable deduction, especially for employees, are identified in Taxation Ruling IT 85. It states that taxpayers who are either 'on call' or required to contact their employer on a regular basis may be entitled to a deduction for some portion of the cost of telephone rental.

31. A proportionate deduction is allowable if the telephone is not used 100% for work-related purposes. The proportion can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Business calls (incoming and outgoing)}}{\text{Total calls (incoming and outgoing).}}$$

Silent telephone number

32. A deduction is not allowable for the cost of obtaining a silent number listing as it is a private expense (see Taxation Determination TD 93/115).

Tolls

33. A deduction is allowable for bridge and road tolls paid by an employee shop assistant when travelling in the course of employment, e.g. between work places (paragraphs 134 to 138).

Tools and equipment

34. A deduction is allowable for depreciation of the cost of tools and equipment used for work-related purposes. An individual tool or piece of equipment bought after 1 July 1991 can be depreciated at a rate of 100% if the cost is $300 or less, or its effective life is less than three years (see ***Depreciation of equipment***, paragraphs 87 to 94). A deduction is allowable for the cost of repairs to tools and equipment.

Travel Expenses

35. Travel expenses include the costs of fares, accommodation, meals and incidentals. A deduction is not allowable for travel expenses unless documentary evidence is obtained.

36. A deduction is allowable for the cost of travel expenses incurred by an employee shop assistant when travelling in the course of employment, e.g. travel interstate to attend a seminar interstate or work at another work place.

37. If an employee shop assistant receives a travel allowance that the Commissioner considers reasonable, a deduction is allowable for travel expenditure incurred. No substantiation is required if the deduction claimed is equal to or less than the reasonable travel allowance.

38. If the employee shop assistant receives an allowance that is less than the reasonable rates, a deduction up to the amount of the allowance received is allowable without the need for substantiation.

3. Claims that exceed a reasonable allowance must be substantiated in full (see Taxation Ruling TR 94/23).

Union fees

1. A deduction is allowable for the cost of union or professional association fees. Taxation Rulings IT 327, IT 2062 and IT 2416 provide further information on the deductibility of union and professional association fees.

2. A deduction is not allowable for payments to staff social clubs.

Index of explanations

3. The following index refers to the paragraph references in the Explanations section of this Ruling.

	Paragraph
Allowances and reimbursement	11
Calculators and electronic organisers	**39**
Child care expenses	**42**
Clothing, uniforms and footwear	**45**
Compulsory uniform or wardrobe	54
Conventional clothing	61
Laundry and maintenance	74
Non-compulsory uniform or wardrobe	59
Occupation specific clothing	52
Protective clothing	46
Stockings	69
Computers and software	**76**
Conferences, seminars and training courses	**79**
Deductibility of work-related expenses	**25**
Depreciation of equipment	**87**
Driver's licence	**95**
Fares	**100**
Fines	**101**
First aid courses	**102**
Glasses and contact lenses	**103**
Grooming	**104**
Home office expenses	**110**
Place of business	111
Private study	114
Meals	**117**
Motor vehicle and other transport expenses	**123**
Travel between home and work	124

Carrying bulky equipment to and from work 130
Travel between work places (different employers) 132
Travel between normal and alternate work places 134
Travel between home and alternate work place 137
Travel between two places of employment 139
Newspapers **148**
Overtime meal allowance **149**
Parking fees **153**
Self education expenses **155**
Substantiation 37
Technical or professional publications **169**
Telephone, mobile phone, pager, beeper and other telecommunications equipment expenses **173**
Cost of calls 173
Installation or connection costs 175
Rental costs 177
Silent numbers 179
Tolls **180**
Tools and equipment **181**
Travel expenses **182**
Union or professional association fees **187**

Your comments

4. If you wish to comment on this Draft Ruling, please send your comments by:

31 March 1995

to:

Contact Officer Gary Holland

Telephone (08) 208 3754

Facsimile (08) 208 3939

Address Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 200
Adelaide SA 5001

Attention: Mr Gary Holland.

Commissioner of Taxation

2 February 1995

ISSN 1039 - 0731

ATO references
NO 94/8469-9
BO

Not previously released to the public in draft form

Price $4.00

FOI index detail
reference number

subject references
- allowable deductions
- allowances
- calculators
- car
- child care expenses
- clothing
- computers and software
- conferences and seminars
- conventional clothing
- corporate wardrobe
- deductibility of work-related expenditure
- depreciation
- driver's licence
- effective life
- equipment
- fashion
- fines
- footwear
- glasses
- home office expenses
- meal expenses
- motor vehicle
- newspapers
- parking
- private or domestic expenditure
- protective clothing
- publications
- reimbursements
- self education expenses
- employee shop assistant
- social clubs

- telephone
- tolls
- tools
- travel
- uniforms
- union fees

legislative references
- ITAA 25
- ITAA 26(e)
- ITAA 26(eaa)
- ITAA 51(1)
- ITAA 51(4)
- ITAA 51(6)
- ITAA 51AE
- ITAA 51AGA
- ITAA 51AH
- ITAA 51AJ
- ITAA 51AL
- ITAA 51AL(26)
- ITAA 53
- ITAA 54
- ITAA 54(1)
- ITAA 55
- ITAA 55(8)
- ITAA 57AF
- ITAA 61
- ITAA 82A

case references
- Charles Moore & Co (WA) Pty Ltd v. FC of T (1956) 95 CLR 344; 11 ATD 147; 6 AITR 379
- FC of T v. Cooper 91 ATC 4396; (1991) 21 ATR 1616
- FC of T v. Edwards 94 ATC 4255; (1994) 28 ATR 87
- FC of T v. Faichney 72 ATC 4245; (1972) 129 CLR 38; 3 ATR 435
- FC of T v. Finn (1961) 106 CLR 60; 12 ATD 348
- FC of T v. Hatchett 71 ATC 4184; 2 ATR 557
- FC of T v. Maddalena 71 ATC 4161; 2 ATR 541
- FC of T v. Vogt 75 ATC 4073; 5 ATR 274
- Forsyth v. FC of T 81 ATC 4157; 11 ATR 657
- Handley v. FC of T 81 ATC 4165; 11 ATR 644
- Jayatilake v. FC of T 91 ATC 4516; (1991) 22 ATR 125; 101 ALR 11
- Lodge v. FC of T (1972) 128 CLR 171; 72 ATC 4174; 3 ATR 254
- Lunney v. FC of T; Hayley v. FC of T (1958) 100 CLR 478; 7 ATR 166; 11 ATD 404
- Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW v. FC of T 93 ATC 4508; (1993) 26 ATR 76
- Ronpibon Tin NL v. FC of T (1949) 78 CLR 47; 8 ATD 431; 4 ATR 236
- Thomas v. FC of T 72 ATC 4094; 3 ATR 165
- Case H32 76 ATC 280; 20 CTBR (NS) Case 85
- Case L61 79 ATC 488; 23 CTBR (NS) Case 73
- Case M53 80 ATC 357; 24 CTBR (NS) Case 29
- Case N44 81 ATC 216; 24 CTBR (NS) Case 114
- Case N84 81 ATC 451; 25 CTBR (NS) Case 43
- Case N97 81 ATC 521; 25 CTBR (NS) Case 50
- Case P30 82 ATC 139; 25 CTBR (NS) Case 94
- Case P114 82 ATC 586; 26 CTBR (NS) Case 47
- Case P124 82 ATC 629; 26 CTBR (NS) Case 55
- Case Q11 83 ATC 41; 26 CTBR (NS) Case 75
- Case R49 84 ATC 387; 27 CTBR (NS) Case 104
- Case R55 84 ATC 411; 27 CTBR (NS) Case 109
- Case R62 84 ATC 454; 27 CTBR (NS) Case 113
- Case R70 84 ATC 493; 27 CTBR (NS) Case 124
- Case T47 18 TBRD 242; 14 CTBR (NS) Case 56
- Case U80 87 ATC 470; 18 CTBR (NS) Case 66
- Case U95 87 ATC 575
- Case U216 87 ATC 1214
- Case U217 87 ATC 1216
- Case Y8 91 ATC 166; Case 6587 (1991) 22 ATR 3037
- Case Y43 91 ATC 412; Case 7273 (1991) 22 ATR 3402
- Case 48/94 94 ATC 422; AAT Case 9679 (1994) 29 ATR 1077