

2023 Partnership tax return checklist

	Yes	No	N/A
Is there a partnership agreement?			
 Could the partnership be classified as a corporate limited partnership for tax purposes (i.e., if so, it would be taxed as a company)? 			
 Is the partnership a small business entity (SBE) (i.e., a business that meets the \$10 million aggregated turnover threshold)? If so, confirm which concessions the partnership is entitled to. 			
If the partnership is an SBE, is it using the simplified depreciation rules?			
 If the partnership's aggregated turnover is less than \$5 million, complete the 'net small business income' labels for 'small business income tax offset' purposes. 			
Net small business income (item 5, label V)			
 Each partner's 'Share of net small business income' (item 51, label H) 			
• If the partnership is not an SBE, does it meet the \$50 million aggregated turnover threshold? If so, confirm which concessions the partnership is entitled to.			
Income			
 Have partners 'salaries' been excluded for tax purposes (see Taxation Ruling TR 2005/7)? 			
 Check for any cash earnings or payments that may not have been accounted for. 			
 Consider goods taken for own use by partners (refer Taxation Determination TD 2021/8). 			
 Agree investment income e.g., dividends, interest with external source data. 			
 Have employee contributions for FBT purposes been taken up in the accounts and appropriate GST journal entries made? 			
Has the partnership made/received an allocation of profits from a professional firm? If yes, consider ATO former guidance 'Assessing the risk: allocation of profits within professional firms' (the guidelines can possibly be relied upon in 2017-18 to 2021-22 years. See Practical Compliance Guideline PCG 2021/4 which applies from 1 July 2022).			
Expenses			
 Put through depreciation entries and agree asset balances to depreciation schedule (including journaling asset purchases and sales). 			
 For asset purchases: Have the temporary full expensing rules been considered? 			



	 Should the partnership consider opting out of temporary full expensing? (Note the opt-out is not available to SBEs using simplified depreciation) 		
•	Perform annual entries for lease and hire purchase transactions.		
•	Look for unusual balances of the profit and loss items (perhaps compare balances with the prior year).		
•	Accounting fees – check against billings.		
•	If fees are being paid to a service entity, ensure that the service fees are within the Taxation Ruling TR 2006/2 guidelines.		
•	When prepayments were made during the year that cover services in the following tax year, has deductibility been determined in accordance with the prepayment rules?		
•	Where any part of a prepayment was non-deductible in 2022 as a result of the prepayment rules, is the amount deductible in 2023?		
•	Has entertainment expenditure been added back for tax purposes, unless it was included in the partnership's FBT return?		
•	Have other non-deductible expenses been added back for tax purposes?		
•	Has the partnership paid the required superannuation guarantee contributions for employees? If not, ensure that a Superannuation guarantee charge statement has been lodged with the ATO.		
•	Were employee superannuation contributions 'made' in the current income year per Taxation Ruling TR 2010/1 (to determine deductibility)?		
•	Do wages on the income statements agree to the general ledger and activity statements lodged?		
•	Has the payment summary information been lodged with the ATO (where required)?		
•	For single touch payroll purposes, has a finalisation declaration been performed for each employee?		
•	Did the partnership fail to meet its PAYGW obligations to withhold or notify the Commissioner? If so, a deduction is denied unless the taxpayer voluntarily discloses the issue to the ATO.		
•	If the partnership is liable for workers compensation, have all payments been made in relevant year?		
•	If the partnership is not registered for payroll tax, should it be?		
•	Has the June 2023 FBT instalment been deducted per Taxation Ruling TR 95/24?		
•	If the partnership is engaging contractors, have you checked whether they would be classified as employees for the purposes of PAYG withholding, superannuation guarantee, workers compensation, payroll tax, etc.?		
•	Ensure that the financials are in line with ATO benchmarks and investigate discrepancies where necessary.		



Has the partnership applied the temporary full expensing rules in respect of expenditure which would qualify for the concession?

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If there is a partnership agreement, has the partnership distribution been made in accordance with the partnership agreement?