

Car expenses

What's under the bonnet?

If you use your **own** car for work purposes (this may be a car you own, lease or hire under a hire-purchase agreement), you can claim a deduction using either the **cents per kilometre method** or **logbook method**.



You can claim a deduction for car expenses if you use your car to:

- ✔ perform your work duties
- ✔ attend work-related conferences or meetings away from your normal workplace
- ✔ travel directly between two separate places of employment if neither of the places is your home
- ✔ travel from your normal workplace to an alternative workplace and back to your normal workplace
- ✔ travel from your home to an alternative workplace and then to your normal workplace
- ✔ perform itinerant work – meaning you had shifting places of employment (for example, you regularly worked at more than one site each day before returning home).



Remember

- You can't claim a deduction for the cost of trips between home and work under any of the methods, even if you live a long way from your usual workplace or work outside normal business hours.
- In limited circumstances you can claim the cost of trips between home and work, where:
 - your home was a base of employment (that is, you were required to start your work at home and travel to a workplace to continue your work for the same employer)
 - you had shifting places of employment (that is, you regularly worked at more than one site each day before returning home)
 - you were required to carry bulky tools or equipment for work and all of the following conditions were met
 - The tools or equipment were essential for you to perform your employment duties and you didn't carry them merely as a matter of choice.
 - The tools or equipment were bulky – meaning that because of their size and weight they were awkward to transport and could only be transported conveniently by the use of a motor vehicle.
 - There was no secure storage for the items at the workplace.
- If your travel is partly private, you can only claim the work-related part.
- You can't claim a deduction if you have been reimbursed for your expenses.
- You can only use one of the methods to calculate your deduction for car expenses.
 - If you claim car expenses for more than one car, you can choose to use a different method to calculate your expenses for each car.
 - If you claim a work-related car expense using the cents per kilometre or logbook method, you can't claim any further deductions in the same tax return for the same car.
 - If you use someone else's car for work-related purposes, you can only claim a deduction for actual expenses, such as fuel, in the **work-related travel expense** section of your tax return. Cars owned or leased by someone else may include a spouse, family member or employer. However, if you can show there is a family or private arrangement that made you the owner or lessee (even if you are not the registered owner) you can calculate your car expenses using either the logbook or cents per kilometre method.
 - A vehicle is not considered a car if it is a motorcycle or a vehicle that:
 - has a carrying capacity of one tonne or more, such as a ute, truck or van
 - can transport nine passengers or more, such as a minivan.

For these vehicles, you can only claim a deduction for actual expenses you incur when you travel for work (such as fuel). Claim your deduction as a **work-related travel expense** in your tax return. We recommend keeping a logbook for these vehicles as an easy way to show how you calculated your work-related use of the vehicle. You must also keep records of all of your actual expenses.



You can calculate your car expenses in two ways

Cents per kilometre method

- You can claim a maximum of 5,000 work-related kilometres per car using this method.
- You can claim 68 cents per kilometre for the 2019–20 financial year (72 cents per kilometre from 1 July 2020).
- The cents per kilometre rate incorporates decline in value, registration and insurance as well as maintenance, repairs and fuel costs. You can't add these expenses on top of the rate when calculating your deduction.
- You need to be able to show how you worked out your work-related kilometres (for example, by producing diary records of work-related trips or using the myDeductions tool in the ATO app to track your work trips).
- You will also need to have evidence that you own the car.

Logbook method

- Your claim is based on the work-related percentage of expenses for the car.
- Expenses you can claim include running costs and decline in value.
- You can't claim capital costs, such as the purchase price of your car, the principal on any money borrowed to buy it and any improvement costs (for example, adding paint protection and tinted windows).
- To work out your work-related percentage, you need a logbook and the odometer readings for the start and end of the logbook period. Your logbook period needs to show a continuous, representative 12-week period.
- You can claim actual expenses you incur for fuel and oil costs using your receipts or you can calculate these expenses based on odometer records that show readings from the start and the end of the period you used the car during the year.
- You need written evidence for all other car expenses, including evidence that you own the car and odometer readings at the start and end of the period you used the car during the year.

