

# Self-education expenses



### To claim a deduction for a work-related expense:

- You must have spent the money yourself and weren't reimbursed.
- The expense must directly relate to earning your income.
- · You must have a record to prove it.

## What are self-education expenses?

Self-education expenses are the costs you incur when you:

- undertake courses at an educational institution (whether or not the courses lead to a formal qualification)
- attend work-related conferences or seminars
- do self-paced learning and study tours (whether within Australia or overseas).

## When can you claim?

- You can claim a deduction for a self-education expense if it has a sufficient connection to your current work activities, and:
  - maintains or improves the specific skills or knowledge you require in your current work activities
  - results in or is likely to result in an increase in your income from your current work activities.

## When can't you claim?

- You can't claim a deduction for self-education if, at the time you incur them:
  - · you are not employed
  - it doesn't have sufficient connection to your employment activities
  - it relates only in a general way to your current employment or profession

 it enables you to get new employment
 such as moving from employment as a nurse to employment as a doctor.

## Course expenses you can claim

If your self-education meets the eligibility criteria, you may be able to claim a deduction for the following expenses:

- tuition, course, conference or seminar fees

   the amounts you incur to enrol in a full
   fee paying place
- general course expenses such as stationery, computer consumables, internet and data use
- decline in value of depreciating assets an immediate deduction for assets costing \$300 or less, or the decline in value of assets that cost more than \$300
- car and other transport expenses the cost of trips when you travel from home to your place of education and back home, or work to your place of education and back to work
- accommodation and meal expenses
   (incurred when the self-education requires you to travel and be away from your home for one or more nights)
- interest on borrowings.

#### Remember

You can only claim a deduction for the portion of these expenses that is directly related to your eligible self-education.

## Expenses you can't claim

- You can't claim the following self-education expenses:
  - tuition fees paid by someone else or that your employer or a third-party reimburses for you
  - tuition fees for Commonwealth supported places at a university or higher education provider, which includes any fees you pay with the assistance of a HECS-HELP loan
  - repayments of study and training support loans, including FEE-HELP and HECS-HELP loans
  - accommodation and meals where you are living at the location you are undertaking the self-education.

## **Apportioning expenses**

You need to apportion some expenses between private purposes and use for work-related self-education. For example, if you use a computer 50% of the time for study and 50% for private purposes, you can only claim half the cost of the computer as a deduction.

## Calculating your expenses

Use our self-education expense calculator to get an estimate of your self-education deductions. It also provides information on your claim eligibility.

## Recording your expenses

If you're eligible to claim a work-related self-education deduction, keep records for all your self-education expenses. This may include course fees, text books, stationery, computers or laptops, and transport or travel expenses.

You also need to be able to show how the course directly relates to your employment at the time of study.

If you are claiming a deduction for a depreciating asset, for example, a laptop – you must keep records and details of how you work out the decline in value.

You can use our myDeductions tool in the ATO app to record your self-education expenses.

