

Making it easier to give to Māori organisations



Take Action Now

- 1. Get accredited** to receive payroll donations. Visit the Payroll Giving website for more details (www.payrollgivinginfo.org.nz).
- 2. Send this flyer** out to your donors and those who support you.
- 3. Give this flyer** to your volunteers and make them aware that expense reimbursements are tax free.
- 4. Create a payroll giving request** form for download from your website.
- 5. Double check** you have donee status with Inland Revenue. Without it donors can't receive a tax credit.
- 6. Visit Inland Revenue** (www.ird.govt.nz), the Office for the Community and Voluntary Sector (www.ocvs.govt.nz) and the Charities Commission (www.charities.govt.nz) for other information.

New Zealanders are naturally generous people. Each year an estimated 1.2 million of us volunteer our time and together we give more than \$1 billion to tens of thousands of organisations.

Giving time and money helps our people and communities. Recent changes to our tax rules have made it even easier and rewarding to give in meaningful ways to make New Zealand a better place.

These changes include:

- the introduction of payroll giving
- clarification of the tax treatment of reimbursement payments and honoraria to volunteers
- removing caps on the donations tax credit for individuals, companies and Māori authorities

These changes will benefit whānau, hapu, iwi and other Māori groups through giving them a regular stream of income from donors. The changes also give more structure around reimbursing volunteers.

This flyer includes information on the tax changes and covers how Māori organisations can take advantage of these.



Payroll Giving

What is payroll giving?

Payroll giving is a voluntary scheme for employers and employees. Employees make donations directly from their pay packets and receive immediate tax credits via PAYE.

Employees in participating companies nominate a chosen donee organisation (one that has Inland Revenue approved status) to donate to each payday and receive an immediate 33.33 percent tax credit on the donation. For example, if \$15 is donated, it actually costs the employee about \$10.

What are the benefits of payroll giving?

Donee organisations

Payroll giving is an efficient, low-cost way to raise funds and receive regular income support.

Employees

Payroll giving is immediate, simple and rewarding. People donating through payroll giving don't need to retain receipts and wait to file an annual claim form to get their donation tax credit. Payroll giving means the donation and the 33.33 percent credit happen immediately.

Employers

Payroll giving creates a win-win opportunity for employers, employees and their communities. By enabling payroll giving, businesses are able to demonstrate their commitment to their customers, clients and communities in a practical way. It is only available to employers who electronically file their employer monthly schedule and deduction form.

How does my organisation become involved in payroll giving?

An organisation needs to be approved by Inland Revenue as a donee organisation to be eligible to participate in payroll giving. Being on the Charities Register does not automatically qualify a group as a donee organisation as only Inland Revenue approves donee status.

You can check if you are on the approved donee organisations list at Inland Revenue's website www.ird.govt.nz/donee-organisations/. If you are not on the donee list you can apply in writing to Inland Revenue.

What to do now

• Promote your group to potential donors

Inland Revenue's list of donee organisations does not include contact details or other information. When promoting your group, you may wish to refer people to your entry on the Charities Register if you have one. Check your details on the register to ensure they are all up to date and correct. You are encouraged to spread the news of payroll giving to your whānau, hapu or iwi.

• Establish a system for issuing payroll giving summaries

This is not compulsory but it is recommended that donee organisations issue a payroll donation summary to the employer for their business records. The individual donor doesn't need receipts for donations made through their payroll because their pay slip will show all the details and they will be receiving their tax credits.

• Offer payroll giving to your own employees

If your organisation employs staff, be one of the first to offer payroll giving options to your employees – it will help you get to grips with how it works and you'll gain an appreciation of what is involved in setting it up.

• Keep donors informed.

Consider how you will keep payroll givers informed about your work as you may not know their names and contact details – perhaps you need a newsletter for people to sign up for, a Facebook page or posters for workplaces? If existing donors switch over to payroll giving – offer them a way to stay informed about how their donations are used by your organisation.



Removing the caps on the donations' tax relief

The caps have been removed on the tax credits for donations given to donee organisations.

What does this mean for individuals?

Individuals can now claim a tax credit of one third (33.33%) of all donations they make up to the level of their annual taxable income. That means that for every \$1 given as a donation people get 33 cents back in cash. If people make donations directly (i.e. not through payroll giving) to an approved donee organisation and have the receipts, they can claim them on the Tax credit claim form (IR526).

What does this mean for Māori authorities?

Māori authorities are now entitled to a deduction for all donations made to donee organisations, limited only by the amount of their net income.



What do the changes mean for business?

Businesses are now entitled to a deduction for all donations made to donee organisations up to the total amount of their net income. The donation deduction also applies to unlisted close companies (companies with five or fewer shareholders).

Giving to your marae

One of the ways Nicky supports her marae is by making fortnightly automatic payments to its savings fund.

As she lives some distance from her marae, it's difficult for Nicky to get back as often as she'd like for tangi, fundraising, and working bees. The regular payments make her feel like she's still contributing, even though she's not there in person. Nicky has been giving \$10 a fortnight for around five years now, as have other members of her whānau.

It is possible for Nicky and her whānau to claim a tax credit on donations to marae if it is a registered donee organisation with Inland Revenue Department. As long as the marae issues them receipts that state their name, the amount they've donated and a statement that it is a donation, then they're then able to claim back 33.33% of that amount from IRD. That means for every \$10.00 Nicky donates, she can claim back \$3.33. Tau kē!

Note for Marae groups

Any unconditional koha or gifts given to the marae are not liable for income tax.



Clarifying the tax treatment of volunteer payments

Volunteers may be:

- reimbursed for any expenses they have from their voluntary activities and/or
- receive an honorarium (payment for services where no payment would normally be made)

What are the rules for volunteer reimbursements?

Volunteers often incur expenses in the course of their “work”, such as travel and meal costs, buying special clothing, using their own telephone and so on.

Reimbursements can be:

- for actual expenditure
- based on a reasonable estimate of expenditure likely to be incurred.

The reimbursement may be in a non-cash form, such as petrol or meal vouchers, and can be made progressively as expenses are incurred or as a periodic lump sum.

To further recognise the value of volunteers in our community, reimbursement for these expenses are treated as tax-free and so do not have to be included as income in tax returns. Tax-free reimbursement

payments may also be made to volunteers who are non-residents such as a holidaying visitor, as long as they receive no other New Zealand income.

What are the rules around honoraria?

Honoraria are schedular payments (formerly called “withholding payments”). This means PAYE rules apply and the payments are taxed. If you pay honoraria to:

- an employee, use the PAYE calculator on Inland Revenue’s website to work out the tax amount
- someone who is not an employee, the payment is taxed at a flat rate.

If the payment is partly honoraria and partly reimbursement of expenses and the different amounts are clearly identified and recorded, the honoraria will be taxable income and the reimbursement will be tax-exempt income. If there is no distinction the entire payment is treated as honoraria and therefore taxed. Organisations are encouraged to make the distinction so volunteers do not pay tax on reimbursements.

For more information refer to Inland Revenue’s website www.ird.govt.nz.

It's about whanau

Mere has three daughters and has been volunteering her time at her children’s kura for the past nine years. She spends about two hours a week helping out in the classroom, with kura trips, new enrolments, attending pōwhiri and a myriad of other tasks.

Mere supports the kura in this way because it’s what she feels you should do when you’re part of a whānau based kaupapa – you help out where you can. The kura gains the benefit of her time and involvement, while Mere gains greater involvement in the education of her children and their friends.

The kura currently gives parents petrol vouchers when they are driving students around on school trips. As the vouchers are reimbursement for expenses and so are tax free, Mere and the other parents don’t need to declare them as income. Te pai hoki!