MAJOR 2023 INCOME TAX CHANGES and Key Topics

- Residential Energy or Energy Efficiency Credit s have increased this year. If you made energy efficient improvements' be sure to include them. Unused credits can be carried forward to future tax years.
- Clean Vehicle Electric Car Credits-The new credit this year for qualifying EV auto purchases made in 2023 is \$7,500
- Form 1099-K the new \$600 threshold for K-1 issuance for sales made through merchant service hubs has been once again been extended, thus K-1s should not be issued except under the old rules. However, if you made sales through merchant hubs and transactions exceeded \$600, it is advisable to check to ensure nothing is going to be issued to you and the in error.
- Adopted a child-If you adopted a child this year, even if the adoption did not go through, you may be entitled to an adoption credit on your tax return.
- Student Loan Interest may be deductible. Be sure to obtain your Form 1098 from the lender.
- Long Term Care Premiums are deductible
- Health Savings Account contributions are deductible
- The threshold for Gifts requiring tax reporting are increased to \$17,000 to any one person.
- Foreign persons. If you received or made gifts from foreign persons you may be subject to additional tax reporting on Form 3520. Failure to do so can result in hefty penalties.
- Purchased Health Marketplace Insurance-Obtain Form 1095-A is necessary
- Business/medical/ mileage expenses have increased for 2023 to 65.5 cents for business, 22 cents for medical. Charitable mileage remains at 22 cents for charitable mirage.
- Worked-Lived outside the U.S.-If you worked outside the U.S. you may be able to deduct or exclude up to \$120,000 or more of your income (including housing allowances)
- Worked in a Designated Combat Zone the U.S. Abode rules were repealed beginning 2017
- If you were widowed during the year, and filed jointly, do so for the year. If you had a qualifying child, you may be entitled to the two year MFJ rule