



Federal Budget 2022-23 | October

October 2022





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JBWere

JBWere

Budget 2022-23 Mark II

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Budget 2022-23 Mark II: Restraint and Resilience

Short term improvement

- The Treasurer has handed down a budget that shows the budget deficit for 2022-23 at \$36.9bn, a \$41.1bn improvement since the release of the Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Outlook (PEFO) in April.
- Most of this improvement is due to more favourable economic parameters. Beyond the current fiscal year, there are only modest changes to forecast budget outcomes in the next few years.

Fiscal vs. Monetary

- The budget has largely delivered on its commitment not to exacerbate the inflationary dynamic in the economy.
- To this extent, monetary and fiscal policy are not working at cross purposes and we expect the RBA to view the budget as neutral in the context of near term policy decisions.

Longer term

- The government's first budget has started the conversation on fiscal sustainability, but the difficult questions around tax and expenditure policy remain unanswered.
- Longer-term fiscal outcomes have deteriorated due to lower assumed productivity growth, higher debt servicing costs and rising NDIS funding costs.
- Structural reform initiatives designed to increase the productive capacity of the Australian economy are reflected in the budget's focus on increasing labour market participation and investment in skills and education.

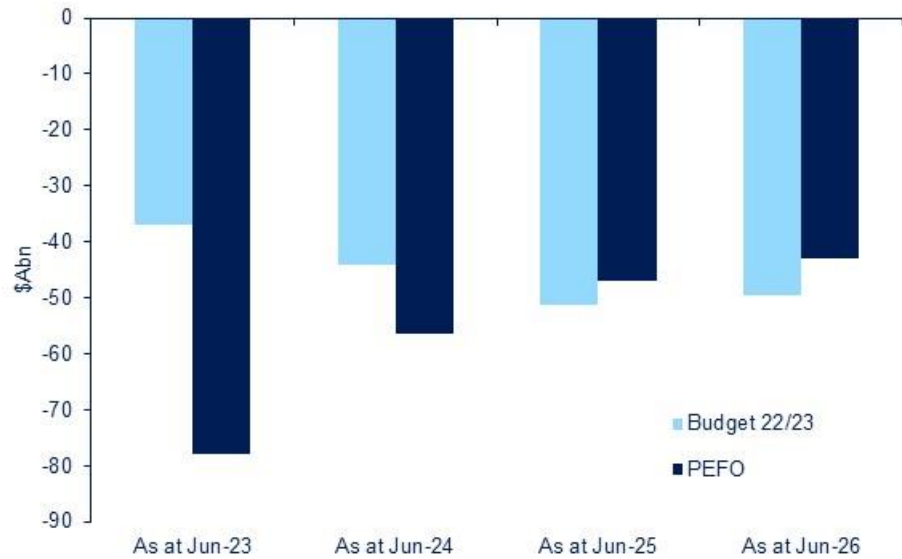
Financial markets

- We view the budget as broadly neutral for financial markets. Both government bond futures and the currency were largely unchanged in the wake of the budget's release.
- The lack of immediate policy initiatives means there is little near-term read through to specific stocks or sectors of the ASX200, in our view.
- Sectors leveraged to childcare and housing may be medium term beneficiaries.
- The consumer discretionary sector may struggle in the face of the budget's forecasts for negative real wage growth and rising energy prices.

The fiscal outlook

Improvement this year

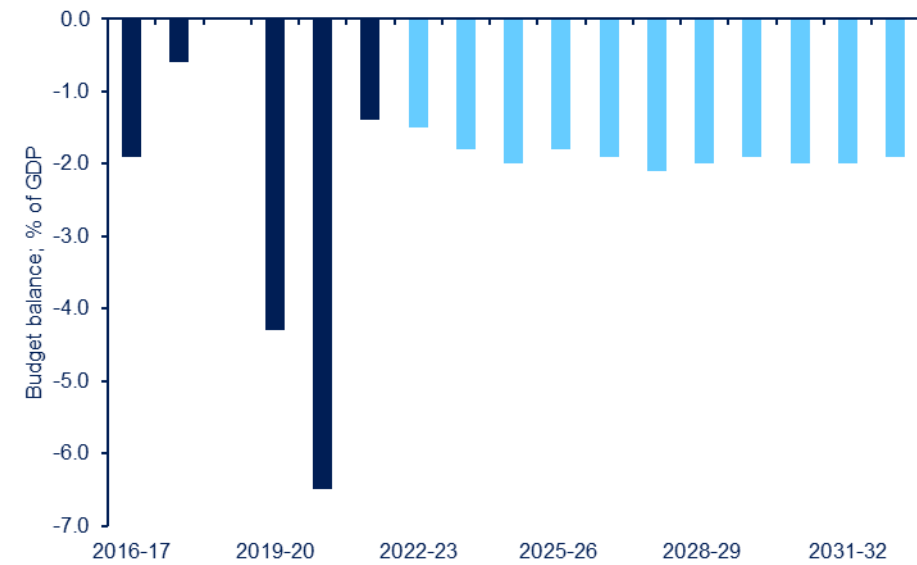
Underlying cash balance; \$Abn



Source: Commonwealth Treasury and JBWere. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

But not in the out years...

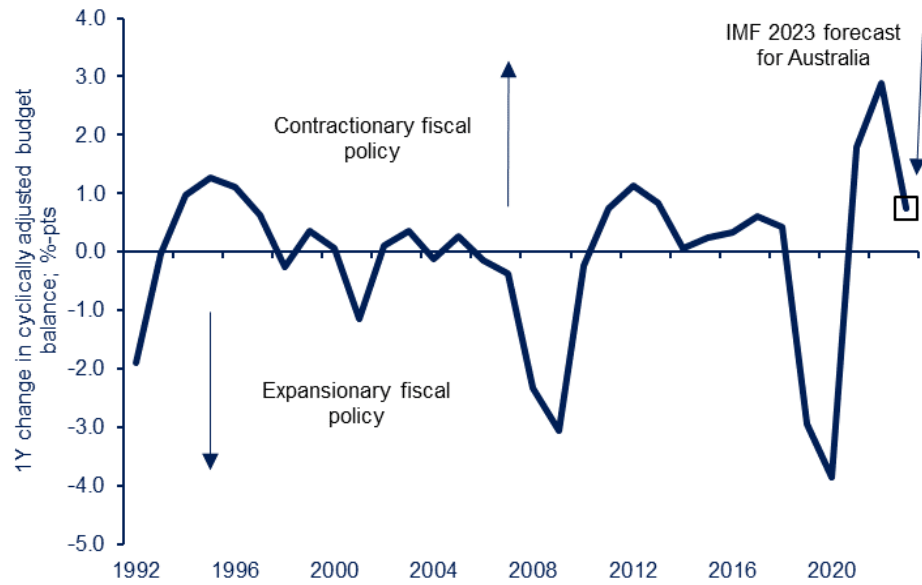
Budget balance; % of GDP



Source: Commonwealth Treasury and JBWere. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

Assessing the stance of fiscal policy

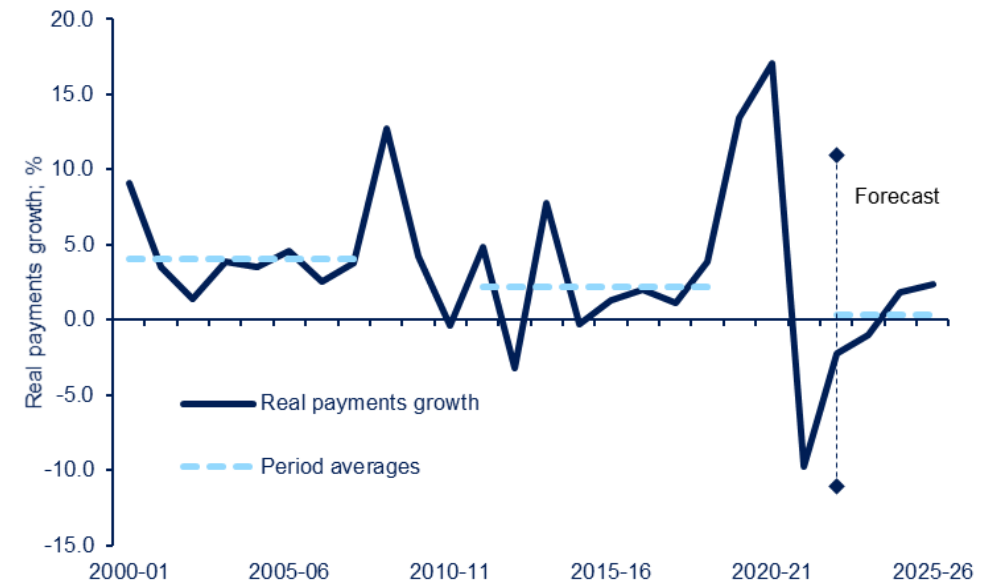
1Y change in cyclically adjusted budget balance



Source: IMF and JBWere. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

Restraint

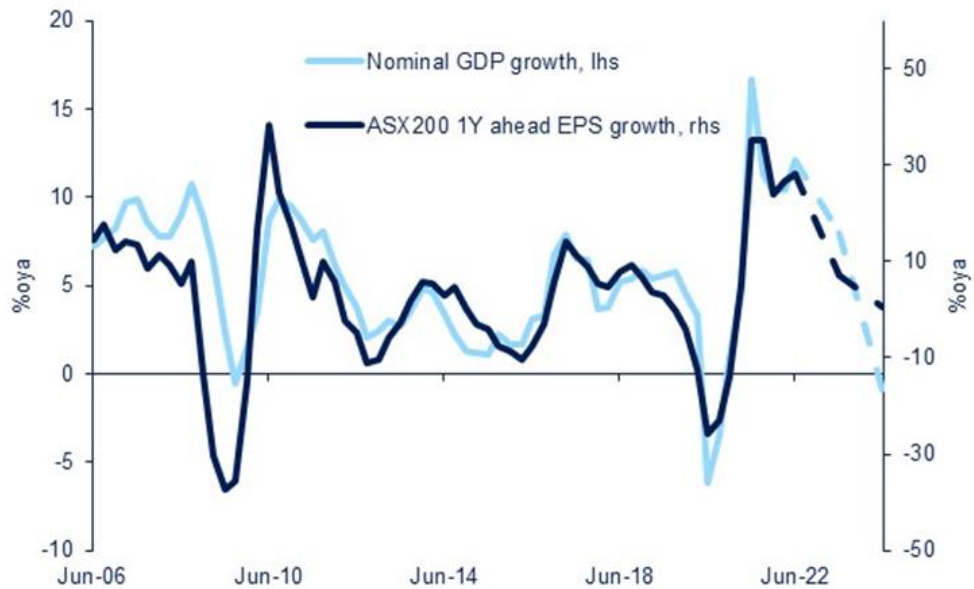
Real payments growth; %



Source: Commonwealth Treasury and JBWere. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

Weaker earnings outlook

ASX200 earnings growth vs. nominal GDP growth



Source: Bloomberg and JBWere. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

Forecasts

Inflation up, growth down

Economic variable	Forecasts (%)		
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Real GDP	3.25 (3.5)	1.5 (2.5)	2.25 (2.5)
CPI	5.75 (3.0)	3.5 (2.75)	2.5 (2.75)
Unemployment rate	3.75 (3.75)	4.5 (3.75)	4.5 (3.75)
Wage Price Index	3.75 (3.25)	3.75 (3.25)	3.25 (3.5)

Source: Commonwealth Treasury and JBWere. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. CPI and Wage Price Index forecasts are in year-ended terms as of June; the unemployment rate forecast is as at the end of the June quarter and Real GDP forecasts are %-change on the previous year

Beyond

JBWere

1840

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A stable budget in an unstable world

Tax measures to increase revenue and support families

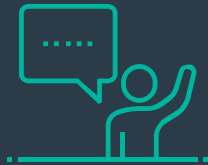
October 2022



What we are covering today



Overview



Individuals



Business



Other measures



“ This time demands a different response.

One that puts a premium on what’s responsible,
affordable, and sustainable.

That’s why this Budget pays for what’s important,
strengthens our buffers against adversity, and
begins to build a better future.

”

2022-23 Federal Budget Speech // Treasurer // 25 October 2022



What was in there



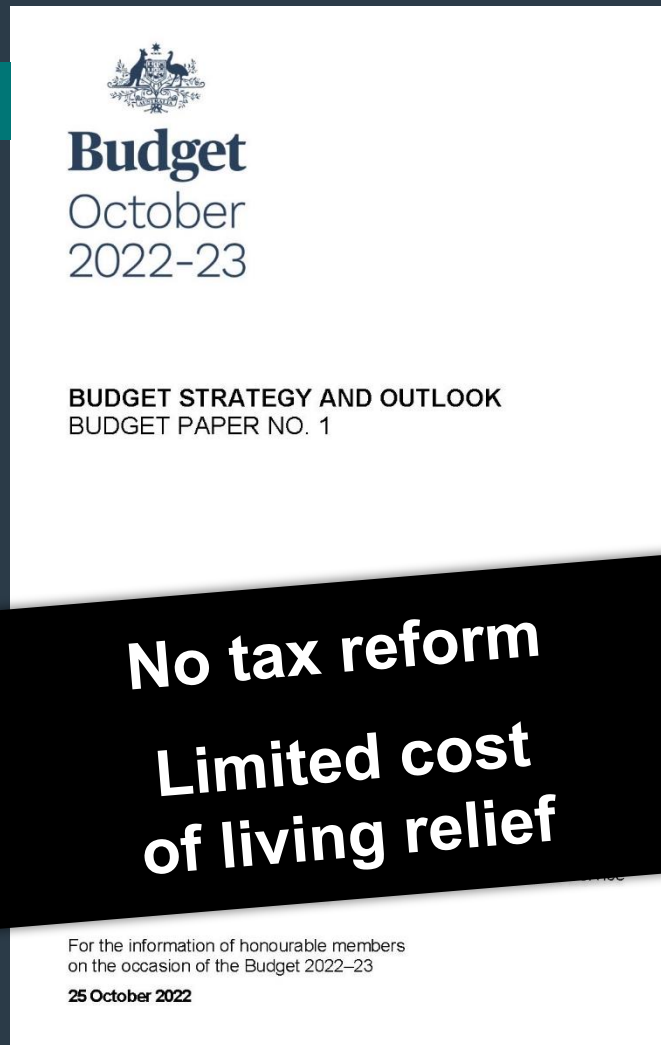
Family friendly budget

Paid Parental Leave Expansion
Increased Child Care Subsidies

Multinationals Tax Integrity Measures

Share Buyback Rules

ATO Funding



No tax reform
Limited cost of living relief

What was missing



Limited support for Small Business

No word on Stage 3 Tax Cuts

No extension of relief measures

Tax Offsets
Temporary Full Expensing
Fuel Excise Discount

Dealing with Announced But Unenacted Measures

Paid parental leave

Individuals

Expanding the scheme from 18 to 26 weeks

Extra fortnight added to scheme each year from 1 July 2024 until full 26 weeks available from July 2026

Flexibility for families so that either parent can claim, sharing the leave entitlement and ability to claim concurrently

Means testing increased from \$156,647 to \$350,000 family income test



Child care subsidies

Individuals

Maximum Child Care Subsidy (CCS) rate increased from 85% to 90% for first child in care for families earning up to \$80,000

Sliding scale in subsidies provided for family incomes up to \$530,000, increased from \$353,680

Increase the CCS rate for every family earning less than \$530,000

Applies from 1 July 2023



Individuals

Proposed rates and thresholds

Stage 3 Tax Cuts

Rate ¹	2021-22	2022-23 / 2023-24	2024-25 onwards
Nil	\$0 – \$18,200	\$0 – \$18,200	\$0 – \$18,200
19%	\$18,201 – \$45,000	\$18,201 – \$45,000	\$18,201 – \$45,000
30%	N/A	N/A	\$45,001 – \$200,000
32.5%	\$45,001 – \$120,000	\$45,001 – \$120,000	Removed
37%	\$120,001 – \$180,000	\$120,001 – \$180,000	Removed
45%	\$180,001 and over	\$180,001 and over	\$200,001 and over
Low and middle income tax offset	Up to \$1,500	Removed	–
Low income tax offset	Up to \$700	Up to \$700	Up to \$700

1. Note that these rates exclude the Medicare Levy

Share buybacks

Integrity rules for listed public companies

Treats off-market share buybacks the same as on-market share buybacks for tax purposes

Whole purchase price treated as capital proceeds for CGT purposes

No dividend component, so **no franking credits**

Hits entities that would otherwise benefit from franking credits (\$550m of savings over 4 years)

Effective from Budget Night



Multinational tax integrity measures

Thin capitalisation changes



Removal of the Safe Harbour Debt Amount Test

New Earnings-based test limiting debt deductions to 30% of EBITDA

Allow deductions denied under the EBITDA test to be carried forward and claimed for up to 15 years



Replace the worldwide gearing test with earnings-based group ratio using the worldwide group's net interest expense as a share of earnings



Retain arms length debt test but only applies to an entities external (third party) debt, disallowing deductions for related party debt

Retain existing thin capitalisation rules for financial entities

No draft legislation and measures apply from **1 July 2023**

Multinational tax integrity measures

Other measures



Denying deductions for payments relating to intangibles in low tax jurisdictions

Applies to significant global entities making payments for intangibles to countries with a tax rate of <15% or with a preferential patent box regime



Reporting obligations

Significant global entities to make public country by country tax info and approach to taxation statement

Australian public companies (listed and unlisted) to disclose number of subsidiaries and tax domicile

Tenderers for material Australian Government contracts to disclose their country of tax domicile

Increased ATO funding

Investing to collect

ATO Compliance Programs

Personal Income Taxation Compliance Program

Extending the program until 30 June 2025 to focus on non-compliance, overclaiming and incorrect reporting

Spend \$80.3m

Collect \$674.4m

840%

Return on investment

Shadow Economy Program

Extending the program until 30 June 2026 that focuses on tackling the shadow economy and creating a level playing field

Spend \$685m

Collect \$2.1b

300%

Return on investment

Tax Avoidance Taskforce

Boosting funding to extend Taskforce to 30 June 2026

ATO pursuing priority areas of business tax risks with ongoing focus on multinational enterprises and large public and private businesses

Spend \$1.1b

Collect \$2.8b

255%

Return on investment

Announced but unenacted measures (ABUMs)

Still a backlog

There are approximately 70 previously announced measures that remain unenacted
Government only provided updates on abandoning 9 measures and deferring 3 measures

Key Tax ABUMs not mentioned



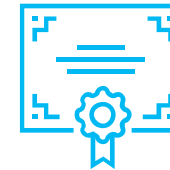
**Corporate
Tax Residency**



**Superannuation
non-arms length
income and
expense
provisions**



Division 7A

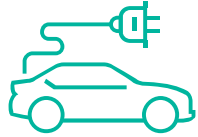


**Patent Box
Tax Regime**



**R&D
changes**

Other measures



Electric cars discount

Exemptions for electric cars from fringe benefits tax and import tariffs

For cars less than \$84,916

Applies for cars acquired after 1 July 2022



Depreciation on intangible assets

Reversing previous measure to allow taxpayers to self-assess effective life of intangible depreciating assets

Was to be effective from 1 July 2023

Applies immediately



Digital currency not foreign currency

Maintain current tax treatment of digital currencies, removing uncertainty given international positions

Applies from 1 July 2021



Penalty unit increase

Penalty unit increasing from \$222 to \$275 applied to any offence under federal laws

To be indexed every 3 years with CPI

Applies from 1 January 2023



Key takeaways



Overview

A stabilising budget with little in the way of tax measures



Individuals

Limited cost of living relief
Family friendly measures on paid parental leave and child care subsidies



Business

Nothing for small business to either enhance or interrupt their growth
Increased tax integrity measures for multinationals



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