

# 2020 Federal Budget Analysis

6 October 2020



Treasurer Josh Frydenberg's Budget provides tax relief and financial assistance for many Australians, including low and middle income earners, business owners, young workers and social security recipients.

Note: These changes are proposals only and may or may not be made law.

## Summary

Key proposals include:

- Tax cuts for low and middle income earners through bringing forward the 'Stage 2' tax relief, increasing the Low Income Tax Offset and retaining the Low and Middle Income Tax Offset in the current tax year
- Tax relief for businesses, including instant asset write-offs and Fringe Benefit Tax concessions
- A range of measures to maximise retirement savings for Australians, including a new online YourSuper comparison tool and changes to ensure an employee's super fund follows them when changing jobs
- Additional payments (comprising two amounts of \$250) for eligible income support recipients and concession card holders
- A capital gains tax exemption for granny flat rights supported by a formal written agreement.

## Taxation

### Personal tax rate changes

**Date of effect: From 1 July 2020**

The 'Stage 2' changes to marginal tax rates for low and middle income earners that are legislated to occur from 1 July 2022 will be brought forward two years, and backdated to 1 July 2020.

The Low Income Tax Offset (LITO) will also be increased and the Low and Middle Income Tax Offset (LMITO) will be retained for 2020/21 only.

'Stage 3' tax changes will be implemented, as already legislated, from 1 July 2024.

## Personal income tax thresholds and offsets

The proposed changes to tax rates, income thresholds and offsets are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Personal tax rates, thresholds and offsets				
2019/20 tax rates (excluding Medicare)	Stage 2 Income thresholds		Stage 3 Tax rates (from 1/7/2024)	Stage 3 Income thresholds (from 1/7/2024)
	For 2019/20	Proposed from 2020/21 to 2023/24		
0%	\$0 - \$18,200	\$0 - \$18,200	0%	\$0 - \$18,200
19%	\$18,201 - \$37,000	\$18,201 - \$45,000	19%	\$18,201 - \$45,000
32.5%	\$37,001 - \$90,000	\$45,001 - \$120,000	30%	\$45,001 - \$200,000
37%	\$90,001 - \$180,000	\$120,001 - \$180,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
45%	> \$180,000	> \$180,000	45%	> \$200,000
LMITO	Up to \$1,080	Up to \$1,080 (2020/21 only)	LMITO	Nil
LITO	Up to \$445	Up to \$700	LITO	Up to \$700

## Changes to LITO

The maximum LITO amount is increasing from \$445 to \$700 in 2020/21. The table below summarises the tax offset available.

Table 2: Low income tax offset		
Maximum offset amount	Shade-out income	Reduction
\$700	\$0 - \$37,500	N/A – entitled to maximum
\$700	\$37,501 – \$45,000	Reduction of \$0.05 per \$1
< \$700	\$45,001 – \$66,667	Reduction of \$0.015 per \$1

## Personal tax savings

Table 3 below illustrates the tax payable in future financial years and the potential tax savings compared to 2019/20, for a range of taxable incomes. These figures take into account the proposed personal income threshold and tax offset changes.

Taxable income	Tax payable in 2019/20	Proposed for 2020/21	
		Tax payable	Tax saved <sup>1</sup>
\$40,000	\$4,947	\$3,887	\$1,060
\$80,000	\$19,147	\$16,987	\$2,160
\$120,000	\$34,432	\$31,687	\$2,745
\$160,000	\$50,032	\$47,467	\$2,565
\$200,000	\$67,232	\$64,667	\$2,565

<sup>1</sup> Tax savings is based on comparison with current tax payable in 2019/20.

## Tax concessions for small business

**Date of effect: Various**

### Small business tax concessions

Tax concessions to small businesses with a turnover of up to \$50 million will be expanded as follows:

- **From 1 July 2020**, eligible businesses would be able to immediately deduct start-up expenses and certain pre-paid expenditure
- **From 1 April 2021**, eligible businesses will be exempt from fringe benefit tax (FBT) on car parking and multiple work-related portable electronic devices.
- **From 1 July 2021**, eligible businesses will have simplified trading stock rules, a change to calculation of Pay-As-You-Go instalments and changes to excise and customs duty. A two-year amendment period would apply for income tax returns starting 1 July 2021

### Fringe benefit tax exemption for training

An exemption from FBT will be provided to employers providing training and reskilling to redundant or soon to be redundant employees. Ordinarily, FBT would apply if the training provided is not sufficiently connected to the current employment. The exemption would apply from 2 October 2020 (date of the announcement).

Additionally, the Government will consult on possible changes for employees that undertake training at their own expense. Currently, a tax deduction is only available where the training relates to the current employment.

## Temporary full expensing of capital assets

**Date of effect: From 7 October 2020**

Businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$5 billion will be able to deduct the full cost of eligible capital assets acquired from 7 October 2020 and used or installed by 30 June 2022. Also, in that period:

- Small businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$10 million can claim a deduction for the full balance of their simplified depreciation pool, and
- Businesses with an aggregated turnover of less than \$50 million can also expense second hand assets.

## Temporary loss carry-back

**Date of effect: 1 July 2020**

Companies with an aggregated turnover of less than \$5 billion can carry back losses in each of 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 tax years against any profits in 2018/19 or later years. The carry back will give rise to cash refunds of tax previously paid.

## Superannuation

### Superannuation reform

**Date of effect: Staged introduction**

The Government will introduce a range of measures to improve outcomes for superannuation members. The focus is to reduce the number of duplicate accounts and to protect members from poor outcomes and encourage funds to lower costs. The measures include:

- The ATO to develop systems enabling new employees to nominate a MySuper fund through the YourSuper portal. This will also provide an online comparison tool.
- Existing superannuation members will have a current account 'stapled' to avoid the creation of a new account when the person changes employment. By 1 July 2021, if an employee doesn't nominate an account when starting a new job, employers will pay their super contributions to their existing fund. While a person may have multiple funds, this will be by choice.
- Payroll systems to simplify the process of selecting a superannuation fund by both employees and employers by automating provision of information to employers.
- From July 2021, APRA will conduct benchmarking of MySuper products based on net investment performance. MySuper products that have underperformed over two consecutive annual tests will be prohibited from receiving new members until they cease underperforming. This will be extended to non-MySuper products from 1 July 2022. Underperforming funds would need to notify members and refer members to the YourSuper comparison tool.
- Additional obligations will be placed on trustees to ensure decisions are in the financial interest of members, including focus on maximising members' retirement savings and providing better information on management and expenditure within the fund prior to the Annual Members' Meeting.

## Social security

### Economic stimulus payments

**Date of effect: From November 2020**

Two Economic Stimulus payments of \$250 each will be paid from 30 November 2020 and 1 March 2021 to recipients of certain Government payments and concession card holders. The payments will be received tax free and will not be assessed as income for means testing.

Both \$250 payments will be made to those receiving:

- Age Pension
- Disability Support Pension
- Carer Payment
- Carer Allowance
- Family Tax Benefit
- Pension Concession Card Holders
- Commonwealth Seniors Health Card holders, and
- Eligible Veterans Affairs payment recipients and concession card holders.

Individuals who are in receipt of more than one of the qualifying payments or concession cards will only be eligible to receive each of the stimulus payments once.

### Youth allowance independence test

**Date of effect: From November 2020**

Individuals applying for Youth Allowance or ABSTUDY, who are aged 21 or younger, will have all periods between 25 March and 24 September 2020 recognised as contributing to the independence test, regardless of whether the employment requirements have been met.

Ordinarily, a person would need to work full time for at least 18 months in total, within a two-year period, to be assessed as independent for these payments. Where an applicant doesn't meet these requirements and fails to meet one of the **other requirements to be assessed as independent**, they are assessed as dependant and a parental income test will generally apply to determine eligibility.

In addition, Youth Allowance and ABSTUDY recipients who earn at least \$15,000 from work completed in the agricultural industry between 30 November 2020 and 31 December 2021 will automatically meet the independence requirements. Parents must continue to meet current income test requirements.

## Granny flat rights and capital gains tax

**Date of effect: From 1 July 2021**

A capital gains tax (CGT) exemption will apply to granny flat rights that are supported by a formal written agreement. The intention is to strengthen the financial and legal security of individuals entering into these arrangements, by removing often significant tax consequences associated with formalising these types of agreements.

Granny flat arrangements often include an older person transferring:

- Legal title of their exiting home in return for a right to occupy the home for life
- Legal title of their home, plus other assets, in return for a right to occupy the home for life
- Paying for the construction of or renovations to another dwelling, or
- Transferring cash or other assets, in return for a right to occupy another person's home.

The CGT implications of granny flat arrangements are complex. Importantly, often significant CGT consequences can arise.

---

### Any questions?

If you have any technical questions, please contact MLC Technical Services on **1800 645 597** between 9 am and 5.30 pm (AEDT), Monday to Friday.

---

### Important information

This communication has been issued by GWM Adviser Services Limited ABN 96 002 071 749, AFSL 230692, part of the National Australia Bank Group of Companies. An investment with MLC is not a deposit or liability of, and is not guaranteed by NAB.

Any advice in this communication is of a general nature only. Before acting on any advice, we recommend that you consider whether it is appropriate for your personal circumstances. Any tax estimates provided in this publication are intended as a guide only and are based on our general understanding of taxation laws. They are not intended to be a substitute for specialised taxation advice or a complete assessment of your liabilities, obligations or claim entitlements that arise, or could arise, under taxation law. We recommend you consult with a registered tax agent.

Reliance should not be placed by anyone on this document as the basis for making any investment, financial or other decision.