

## 2024-25 May Budget Brief

### Key Themes and Major Announcements

#### General Themes

In his speech, Treasury Chalmers outlined the key priorities for the 2024-45 budget:

- Helping with the cost of living. Primary cost of living measures are the modified stage 3 tax cuts, Medicare levy relief, changes to deeming rates and HECS indexation.
- Investing in a Future Made in Australia including government tax and subsidy incentives for key sectors that contribute to Australia's net zero transformation and economic resilience. Sectors include renewable hydrogen, critical minerals processing, green metals, low carbon liquid fuels, and clean energy manufacturing.
- A \$9.3 billion surplus, with the Treasurer expecting no inflationary effects from the Budget, citing 96% of the revenue upgrades this year have been banked. He expects the inflation target will be met by the end of this year.
- Budget deficits are expected to return from FY24-25 and are expected to peak at \$42.8 billion in FY25-26.
- Policy decisions have reduced the underlying cash balance by \$24.4 billion over five years to 2027-28, since the 2023-24 MYEFO.

See more detail about key policies in *Other Announcements* below.

#### Key Financial Services Announcements

##### *Establishing a single front door for investors*

Establishing the single point of contact is part of the Budget's \$22.7 billion Future Made in Australia package and will help encourage and facilitate the private sector investment required for Australia to succeed and remain an indispensable part of the global economy.

The approach to delivering an effective front door will be developed in consultation with investors, businesses, governments, unions, communities and other experts over the course of 2024.

The front door will:

- Provide a single point of contact for investors and companies with major investment proposals,
- Deliver a joined-up approach to investment attraction and facilitation,
- Identify priority projects related to the Government's Future Made in Australia agenda,

- Support accelerated and coordinated approvals decisions, and,
- Connect investors with the Government’s specialist investment vehicles.

Consultation will be led by a taskforce in the Treasury, working closely with relevant departments, to finalise the detailed design and institutional arrangements, including where this new centralised service for investors is housed, and its name, core functions and operations.

The Government will also seek to strengthen collaboration across the Government’s special investment vehicles, as well as the Future Fund, to share market insights and find opportunities to crowd in new private investment.

### *Sustainable Finance Policy Agenda*

The Government continues its focus on sustainable investment frameworks including \$1.6 million over two years from 2024–25 for ASIC and Treasury to consult on the development of a retail investment product labelling regime.

### *Measures Funded By ASIC/APRA Levies*

- Future Made in Australia – Promoting Sustainable Finance Markets
  - \$17.3 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$3.1 million per year ongoing) is provided for promoting sustainable finance markets in Australia. Funding will also be met through ASIC and APRA industry levies. This including \$10.0 million in additional funding for ASIC to undertake enforcement against greenwashing and sustainability-related misconduct and \$5.3 million over four years for Treasury, ASIC and APRA to deliver the sustainable finance framework (see full detail below).
- \$206.4 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$7.2 million per year ongoing to improve the data capability and cyber security of the APRA and ASIC and to continue the stabilisation of business registers and modernisation of legacy systems.
- \$67.5 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$8.6 million per year ongoing) to continue to combat scams and online fraud through the introduction of mandatory industry codes to be established under a Scams Code Framework and increased use of the secure eInvoicing network (see full details below).

### *Changes to Foreign Investment Framework*

\$182.7 million over eight years from 2023–24 (and \$4.5 million ongoing from 2031–32) to strengthen approval processes to support the Future Made in Australia agenda and the transition to net zero. This including \$15.7 million over four years for Treasury to streamline Australia’s foreign investment framework, including for investors with a proven track record (see full details below).

### *Superannuation on Paid Parental Leave*

\$1.1 billion over four years from 2024-25 (and \$0.6 billion per year ongoing) to pay superannuation on Commonwealth Government-funded paid parental leave (PPL) for births and adoptions on or after 1 July 2025. Eligible parents will receive an additional payment based on the Superannuation Guarantee (12 per cent of their PPL payments), as a contribution to their superannuation fund.

This measure builds on the October 2022–23 Budget measure titled Boosting Parental Leave to Enhance Economic Security, Support and Flexibility for Australia’s Families and 2023–24 MYEFO measure titled Paid Parental Leave Scheme – expansion and is consistent with the Government’s proposed objective of superannuation to deliver income for a dignified retirement, alongside government support, in an equitable and sustainable way. This measure will help normalise parental leave as a workplace entitlement, like annual and sick leave, and reduce the impact of parental leave on retirement incomes.

### Headline Budget Figures

The Budget is forecast to be in surplus by \$9.3 billion (0.3 per cent of GDP) in 2023-24, an improvement of \$10.5 billion since MYEFO forecasts. This follows a surplus in 2022–23, the first back-to-back surpluses in nearly two decades. The Budget forecasts lower gross debt-to-GDP and lower inflation, which is expected to return to the RBA’s target band earlier than previously expected.

Year	2022-23 (actual)	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Underlying cash balance (\$bn)	22.1	9.3	-28.3	-42.8	-26.7
% of GDP	0.9	0.3	-1	-1.5	-0.9

A deficit of \$28.3 billion (1.0 per cent of GDP) is forecast in 2024–25. The larger deficit is driven by the Government’s cost-of-living relief and addressing unavoidable spending including terminating health funding and frontline services. Over the six years to 2027–28, the underlying cash balance is stronger in every year compared to PEFO and has improved by a cumulative \$214.7 billion.

Other budget figures are below:

Year	2022-23 (actual)	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Tax Receipts (\$bn)	601.3	638.8	642.5	661.6	702.3
% of GDP	23.5	23.8	23.3	23.1	23.2
Payments (\$bn)	627.4	683.0	726.7	762.2	786.7
% of GDP	24.5	25.4	26.4	26.6	26.0

### Headline Economic Figures and Forecasts

Real GDP is forecast to grow by 2 per cent in 2024–25, 2.75 per cent in 2025–26 and 2.5 per cent in 2026–27. The Budget notes that higher wages growth, the forecast moderation in

inflation, continuing employment growth and the Government’s cost-of-living tax cuts should support real household disposable incomes and a recovery in household consumption.

Global growth is expected to remain subdued over the next few years as the effects of high inflation, restrictive macroeconomic policies, geopolitical tensions, and challenges in the Chinese economy weigh on the outlook. Global growth is forecast to remain flat at around 3.25 per cent in 2024, 2025, and 2026.

Year	Real GDP	Employment	Unemployment	CPI inflation
	% growth	% growth	%	% growth
2022-23 (actual)	3.1	3.5	3.6	6
2023-24	1.75	2.25	4	3.5
2024-25	2	.75	4.5	2.75
2025-26	2.25	1.25	4.5	2.75
2026-27	2.5	1.75	4.5	2.5

## Superannuation

### Superannuation on Paid Parental Leave

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### Outlook for Government Revenue from Superannuation Taxes

Superannuation fund taxes projections have been revised down by \$3.4 billion in 2024-25 and \$12.6 billion over the five years from 2023-24 to 2027-28, reflecting lower than expected collections to date in 2023-24 and a weaker outlook for tax from earnings on investments. New tax policy measures announced since MYEFO are expected to have a negligible increase to superannuation fund taxes receipts in 2024–25 but increase superannuation fund taxes receipts by \$177.0 million over the five years from 2023–24 to 2027–28.

The paid parental leave measure is expected to increase tax receipts by \$155.0 million over two years from 2026–27.

#### Protecting the Superannuation System from Fraud

The Government will provide \$187.0 million to the ATO over four years from 1 July 2024 to strengthen its ability to detect, prevent, and mitigate fraud against the tax and superannuation systems. This includes \$78.7 million for upgrades to information and communications technologies to enable the ATO to identify and block suspicious activity in real time.

#### Payday Superannuation

\$60 million over four years from 2024-25 to increase the Productivity, Education, and Training funds to support practical activities by employer and worker representatives to engage with their members and government on implementing policy changes such as the introduction of payday superannuation.

#### Replacing Superannuation Payments from Liquidated or Bankrupt Employers

The Government will ‘recalibrate’ the *Fair Entitlements Guarantee Recovery Program* to pursue unpaid superannuation entitlements owed by employers in liquidation or bankruptcy. This will achieve efficiencies of \$13 million over four years, with \$44.4 million (over four years) expected to be paid to superannuation funds.

#### Better Targeted Concessions (Tax on High Balances) Implementation for the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme

\$9.2 million over four years (and \$1.1 million per year ongoing) to the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation and the Department of Finance to implement the 2023-24 Budget measure *Better Targeted Superannuation Concessions* for members of the Commonwealth defined benefit superannuation schemes.

#### Funding to Support SuperStream/Gateway Network Governance Body

\$2.7 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$0.7 million per year ongoing) to support the SuperStream Gateway Network Governance Body, an industry-owned not for profit organisation, to manage the integrity of the Superannuation Transaction Network, which allows Gateway Members to transmit contribution data between employers and superannuation funds, with funding provided through the Australian Taxation Office.

#### Reciprocal Social Security Arrangements with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

The Government will provide \$23.1 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$5.6 million per year ongoing) to enter into a bilateral social security agreement with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Social security agreements enable Australia and the agreement countries to share the costs of providing retirement income support to those who have split

their working life between countries. This agreement will be similar to Australia's other 32 social security agreements currently in operation.

## **Managed Investments**

### Future Made in Australia – Promoting Sustainable Finance Markets

\$17.3 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$3.1 million per year ongoing) is provided for promoting sustainable finance markets in Australia. Funding will also be met through ASIC and APRA industry levies. This includes:

- \$10.0 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$1.9 million per year ongoing) in additional funding for ASIC to undertake enforcement against greenwashing and sustainability-related misconduct.
- \$5.3 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$1.2 million per year ongoing) for Treasury, ASIC and APRA to deliver the sustainable finance framework, including issuing green bonds, improving data and engaging in the development of international regulatory regimes.
- \$1.6 million over two years from 2024–25 for ASIC and Treasury to consult on the development of a retail investment product labelling regime.
- \$0.5 million in 2024–25 to continue development of an Australia's sustainable finance taxonomy including expanding its coverage to the agriculture sector.
- An additional \$1.3 million to develop guidance on best practices for disclosing net zero transition plans.

### Future Made in Australia – Strengthening Approvals Processes

\$182.7 million over eight years from 2023–24 (and \$4.5 million ongoing from 2031–32) to strengthen approval processes to support the Future Made in Australia agenda and the transition to net zero. This includes:

- \$15.7 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$4.1 million per year ongoing from 2028–29) for Treasury to streamline Australia's foreign investment framework, including for investors with a proven track record.
  - This involves more effective monitoring, enforcement of conditions and timely review of foreign investment applications. For investors with a proven track record, FIRB will take a risk based approach in fast tracking investment applications and avoiding duplication of application paperwork.
  - The consultation for the exemption of interfunding applications is currently underway.
- 75 per cent of fees for foreign investment applications that do not proceed will be refunded where the applicant was unsuccessful in a competitive bid process.
- Treasury will adopt a new target processing 50 per cent of foreign investment applications within the 30 day statutory timeframe from 1 January 2025.

### Future Made in Australia – Attracting Investment in Key Industries

\$68.0 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$3.1 million per year ongoing) is provided to attract investment in key industries, including:

- \$54.7 million over two years from 2024–25 to administer, coordinate and promote the Future Made in Australia agenda, including developing a legislated National Interest Framework and consultation with industry and investors on a ‘single front door’ that improves facilitation of major investment proposals.
- \$11.4 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$3.1 million per year ongoing from 2028–29) to establish and manage a National Interest Account with Export Finance Australia, supporting domestic projects in the national interest.

#### Migration System Reforms – BIIP Abolition and New Visa

- The Business Innovation and Investment Visa Program will be abolished, with refunds of the visa application charge provided from September 2024 for those who wish to withdraw their BIIP application. \$1.4 million is provided in 2024–25 for necessary system changes for the implementation of a new visa and closure of the BIIP. The new visa is currently being consulted on.
- The Government will implement a new National Innovation visa, replacing the current Global Talent visa (subclass 858) from late 2024, to target exceptionally talented migrants who will drive growth in sectors of national importance.

#### Beneficial Ownership Register

- \$41.7 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$9.6 million per year ongoing) to the Treasury, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Attorney-General’s Department to regulate and support new beneficial ownership transparency requirements for Australian companies and other entities.

#### Nature Positive Plan – Additional Funding

A further \$40.9 million over two years from 2024–25 to continue implementing the Nature Positive Plan. Builds on the 2023–24 Budget measure which provided \$121.0 million over four years from 2023–24 to establish Environment Protection Australia and \$51.5 million over four years from 2023–24 (\$4.5 million per year ongoing) to set up Environment Information Australia. The additional funding in this measure includes:

- \$17.6 million over two years from 2024–25 for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water to establish and commence operation of the Nature Repair Market
- \$14.0 million over two years from 2024–25 for the Clean Energy Regulator to administer the Nature Repair Market once open for participation.
- \$5.3 million in 2024–25 additional funding to progress legislative reforms.
- \$4.1 million over two years from 2024–25 to drive voluntary uptake of the Nature Repair Market and nature related-reporting by businesses.

#### Improving the Australian Carbon Credit Unit Scheme



An additional \$48.0 million over four years from 2024–25 to implement further reforms to the Australian Carbon Credit Unit scheme as part of the Government’s response to the Independent Review of Australian Carbon Credit Units.

## **Financial Advice**

No specific measures were announced for financial advice.

## **Taxation**

### Global Minimum Tax

- Discontinue the measure *Denying deductions for payments relating to intangibles held in low- or no-tax jurisdictions*. Issues will now be addressed through the Global Minimum Tax and Domestic Minimum Tax being implemented by the Government.
- A new provision to be introduced from 1 July 2026 that applies a penalty to taxpayers who are part of a group with more than \$1 billion in global turnover annually that are found to have mischaracterised or undervalued royalty payments, to which royalty withholding tax would otherwise apply.

### Strengthening The Foreign Resident Capital Gains Tax Regime

The amendments will apply to CGT events commencing on or after 1 July 2025 to:

- clarify and broaden the types of assets that foreign residents are subject to CGT
- amend the point-in-time principal asset test to a 365-day testing period
- require foreign residents disposing of shares and other membership interests exceeding \$20 million in value to notify the ATO, prior to the transaction being executed.

### Strengthening Tax Compliance – Australian Taxation Office Counter Fraud Strategy

\$187.0 million over four years from 1 July 2024 to the ATO to strengthen its ability to detect, prevent and mitigate fraud against the tax and superannuation systems.

### Strengthening Tax Compliance – Extending the Tax Avoidance Taskforce

The Government will extend the ATO Tax Avoidance Taskforce for two years from 1 July 2026. Extending the Taskforce ensures the ATO continues to be well-resourced to pursue key tax avoidance risks, with a focus on multinationals, large public and private businesses, and high-wealth individuals. This measure is estimated to increase receipts by \$2.4 billion and increase payments by \$1.2 billion over the 5 years from 2023–24.

## **Innovation**

### Cyber Security of Regulators and Improving Registers

\$206.4 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$7.2 million per year ongoing), to be partially funded through ASIC and APRA industry levies, to improve the data capability and



cyber security of the APRA and ASIC and to continue the stabilisation of business registers and modernisation of legacy systems.

### Fighting Scams

\$67.5 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$8.6 million per year ongoing), partially funded from ASIC industry levies, to continue to combat scams and online fraud through the introduction of mandatory industry codes to be established under a Scams Code Framework and increased use of the secure eInvoicing network. Includes:

- \$37.3 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$8.6 million per year ongoing) for the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) to administer and enforce mandatory industry codes for regulated businesses to address scams on their platforms and services, initially targeting telecommunications, banks and digital platforms services relating to social media, paid search engine advertising and direct messaging.
- \$6.3 million in 2024–25 for the ACCC to improve public awareness of scams and help the public to identify, avoid and report scams
- \$1.6 million over two years from 2024–25 for the Treasury to develop and legislate the overarching Scams Code Framework.

### Supporting Safe and Responsible AI

\$39.9 million over five years from 2023–24 for the development of policies and capability to support the adoption and use of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in a safe and responsible manner, including:

- \$21.6 million over four years from 2024–25 to establish a reshaped National AI Centre (NAIC) and an AI advisory body within the Department of Industry, Science and Resources
- \$15.7 million over two years from 2024–25 to support industry analytical capability and coordination of AI policy development, regulation and engagement activities across government, including to review and strengthen existing regulations in the areas of health care, consumer and copyright law
- \$2.6 million over three years from 2024–25 to respond to and mitigate against national security risks related to AI.

### Digital ID

The Government will provide \$288.1 million over four years from 2024–25 to support the initial delivery of the Digital ID system and support more Australians to realise Digital ID's economic and privacy benefits.

## **Cross Portfolio**

### Regulatory Grid

The Government will provide \$13.9 million over five years from 2023–24 (and \$0.3 million per year ongoing) to progress competition reforms, including developing a Regulatory Initiatives Grid for the financial sector to provide greater transparency of announced regulatory reforms and planned regulator initiatives and activities to promote better collaboration and engagement with industry and reduce regulatory burden.

#### Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Reform

The Government will provide \$168.0 million over four years from 2024–25 to implement reforms to strengthen Australia’s *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006*, to enhance Australia’s ability to detect and disrupt illicit financing. Funding includes:

- \$160.8 million over two years from 2024–25 for the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre to expand its regulatory, intelligence and data capabilities and provide guidance to newly regulated entities
- \$7.0 million over four years from 2024–25 for the Attorney-General’s Department to support the implementation of the legislative reforms through the provision of policy and legal advice and stakeholder consultation, and to deliver a program of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing capacity building in the Pacific.

#### Modern Slavery Risks

- \$2.5 million over two years from 2024–25 to AGD to undertake an audit of Government supply chains and procurement procedures to tackle modern slavery risks.

### **Other Announcements**

#### Future Made in Australia

Future Made in Australia is one of the key policy announcements of the 2024-25 budget. The policy measure seeks to attract and enable investment in Australian manufacturing, creating jobs and encouraging investment and innovation.

In addition to the measures noted above, other Future Made in Australia measures include:

#### *Future Made in Australia – Investing in Innovation, Science and Digital Capabilities*

The Government will provide \$1.7 billion funding over ten years from 2024–25 for investments in innovation, science and digital capabilities to support a Future Made in Australia. Funding includes:

- \$466.4 million for a financing package of equity and loans provided by Export Finance Australia on the National Interest Account to PsiQuantum Pty Ltd to support the construction and operation of quantum computing capabilities and associated

investment in industry and research development in Brisbane, as part of a joint investment with the Queensland Government.

*Future Made in Australia – Making Australia a Renewable Energy Superpower*

\$19.7 billion over ten years from 2024–25 for investment in priority industries, including renewable hydrogen, green metals, low carbon liquid fuels, refining and processing of critical minerals and manufacturing of clean energy technologies including in solar and battery supply chains. This includes:

- \$7.1 billion over 11 years from 2023–24 (and an average of \$1.5 billion per year from 2034–35 to 2040–41) to support refining and processing of critical minerals, including a Critical Minerals Production Tax Incentive from 2027–28 to 2040–41.
- An estimated \$8.0 billion over ten years from 2024–25 (and an average of \$1.2 billion per year from 2034–35 to 2040–41) to support the production of renewable hydrogen, including a Hydrogen Production Tax Incentive from 2027–28 to 2040–41 to producers of renewable.
- –\$1.3 billion over ten years from 2024–25 (and an average of \$151.6 million per year from 2034–35 to 2038–39) for an additional round of the Hydrogen Headstart program.
- \$17.1 million over four years from 2024–25 (and an additional \$2.5 million in 2028–29) to deliver the 2024 National Hydrogen Strategy.
- \$1.5 billion over seven years from 2027–28 (and an average of \$125.0 million per year from 2034–35 to 2036–37) to the Australian Renewable Energy Agency.
- \$1.7 billion over ten years from 2024–25 for the Future Made in Australia Innovation Fund, to be administered by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency, to support innovation, commercialisation, pilot and demonstration projects and early stage development in priority sectors, including renewable hydrogen, green metals, low carbon liquid fuels and clean energy technology manufacturing such as batteries.
- \$1.4 billion over 11 years from 2023–24 (and \$66.8 million per year from 2034–35 to 2036–37) to support manufacturing of clean energy technologies, including:
  - \$835.6 million over ten years from 2024–25 (and \$66.8 million per year from 2034–35 to 2036–37) to establish the Solar Sunshot program, \$549.0 million over eight years from 2023–24 to support battery manufacturing, including \$523.2 million over seven years from 2024–25 to establish the Battery Breakthrough Initiative,;
  - \$20.3 million over five years from 2023–24 for the Powering Australia Industry Growth Centre and the Future Battery Industries Cooperative Research Centre, \$5.6 million in 2024–25 to support delivery of the Australian Made Battery Manufacturing Precinct to drive battery manufacturing in Australia, \$2.0 million over two years from 2024–25 for a techno-economic feasibility study to explore solar value chain opportunities that could be generated from developing a green polysilicon industry in Australia, \$20.9 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$1.2 million per year ongoing) to undertake further consultation on incentives to support the production of, and demand for, low carbon liquid fuels, as well as the development of a low carbon liquid fuels certification scheme through the Guarantee of Origin Scheme.

- \$18.1 million over six years from 2024–25 to develop the Australian green metals industry.
- \$1.2 billion in strategic investments in priority critical minerals projects including up to \$655.0 million under the Critical Minerals Facility and up to \$400.0 million through the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility.

### Housing Support

- allow foreign investors to purchase established Build to Rent properties with a lower foreign investment fee, conditional on the property continuing to be operated as a build to rent development.
- \$1.0 billion for social housing under the National Housing Infrastructure Facility in the 2023–24 MYEFO towards crisis and transitional accommodation for women and children fleeing domestic violence, and youth, including redistributing the mix of concessional loans and grants to increase the proportion of grants to \$700.0 million
- \$1.9 billion in concessional finance to support community housing providers to deliver social and affordable housing under the Housing Australia Future Fund and the National Housing Accord.

### Modernising Digital Assets and Payments Regulation

\$7.5 million over four years from 2024–25 (and \$1.5 million per year ongoing) to modernise regulatory frameworks for financial services including:

- develop and consult on legislation to licence and regulate platforms that hold digital assets and progress related reforms, including continuing exploratory work on Central Bank Digital Currencies, asset tokenisation and decentralised finance
- introduce a new regulatory framework for payment service providers (including digital wallets and electronic stored value providers), including licensing and a mandated ePayments Code.

### Freeze Social Security Deeming Rates

The Government will freeze social security deeming rates at their current levels for a further 12 months until 30 June 2025, to support Age Pensioners and other income support recipients who rely on income from deemed financial investments, as well as their payment, to manage cost of living pressures. This measure builds on the 2022–23 October Budget measure titled *Lifting the Income Threshold for the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card*.

### Energy Bill Relief Fund – Extension and Expansion

The Government will provide \$3.5 billion over three years from 2023–24 to extend and expand the *Energy Bill Relief Fund* to provide a \$300 rebate to all Australian households and a \$325 rebate to eligible small businesses on 2024–25 bills to provide cost of living relief.

### Cost Of Living – Increasing The Medicare Levy Low-Income Thresholds

As well as the reduction in personal income taxes, the Government's cost of living measures include:

- Increasing the Medicare levy low-income thresholds for singles, families, and seniors and pensioners from 1 July 2023. The threshold for singles has been increased from \$24,276 to \$26,000. The family threshold has been increased from \$40,939 to \$43,846. For single seniors and pensioners, the threshold has been increased from \$38,365 to \$41,089. The family threshold for seniors and pensioners has been increased from \$53,406 to \$57,198. The family income thresholds will now increase by \$4,027 for each dependent child, up from \$3,760.

#### Changes to HECS indexation

\$239.7 million over five years from 2023–24 (and an additional \$250.5 million from 2028–29 to 2034–35) to limit the indexation of the Higher Education Loan Program (and other student loans) debt to the lower of either the Consumer Price Index or the Wage Price Index, effective from 1 June 2023, subject to the passage of legislation.

#### Commonwealth Leadership for a Safe Circular Economy – continuing delivery

\$23.0 million in 2024–25 to continue delivery of the circular economy policy, program and legislative functions.