

ALLAN GRAY

LONG-TERM INVESTING

# Making sense of changing tax laws

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3 March 2022





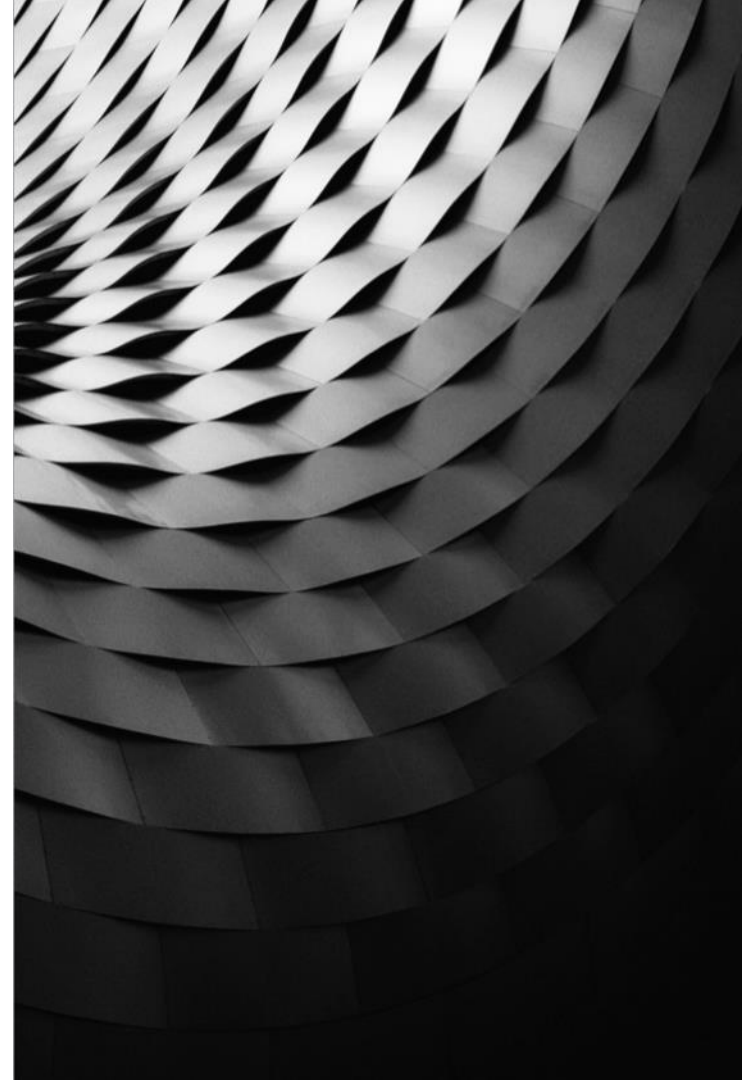
# Agenda

2021 Taxation Laws Amendment Act

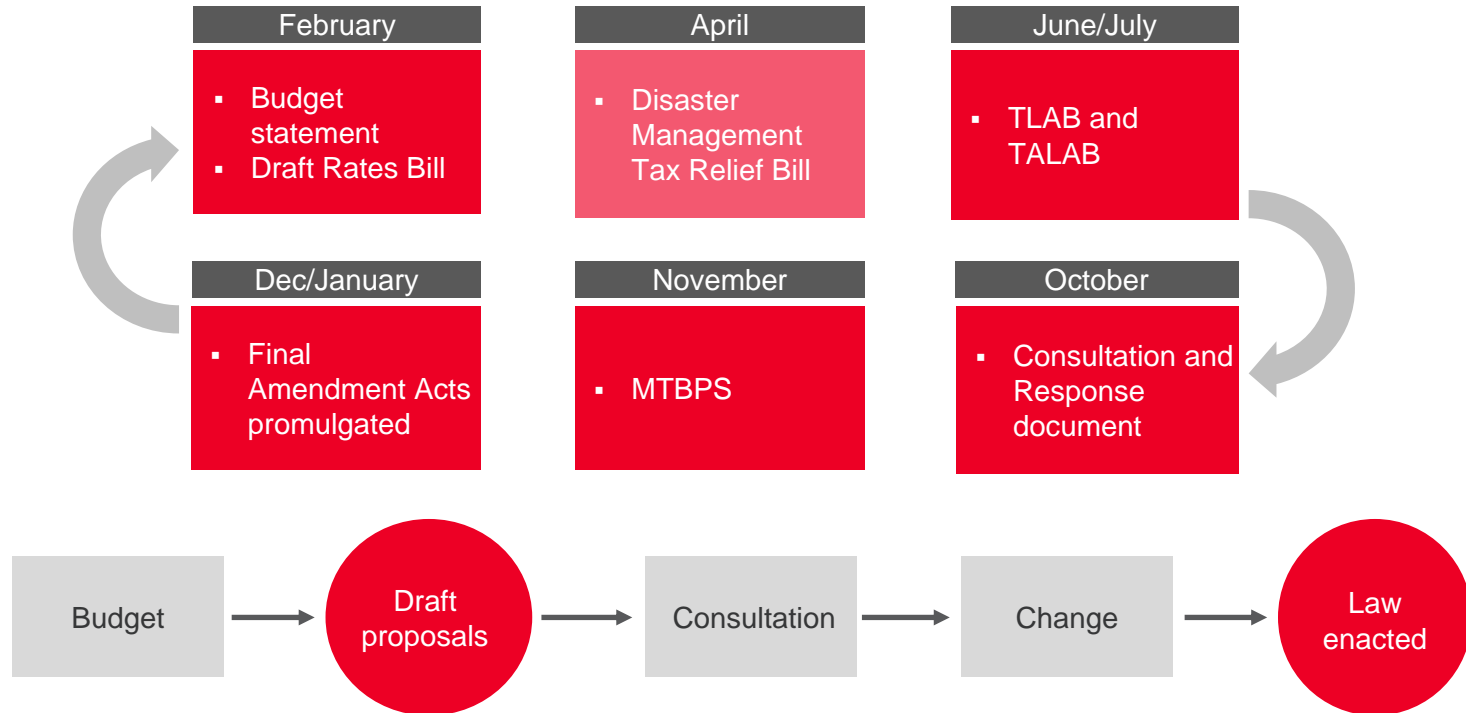
2021 Tax Administration Laws Amendment Act

2022 Budget highlights

Q&A



# Leading up to Budget day



## 2021 Taxation Laws Amendment Act

### Introduction of SARS' fixed tax rates for certain living annuity clients

- Effective date: 1 March 2022.
- Fixed tax rate issued by SARS based on latest available data.
- Fixed tax rates to be updated after Budget speech (2022/2023 tax tables/ thresholds) - applicable to annuities paid **from 1 April 2022**.
- Fixed tax rates and opt-out form will be provided to impacted clients/advisers. Opt-out may occur at any point during the tax year, but risk of tax debt on assessment.
- Higher voluntary rate may still be elected.
- Reduced rate directives (DTA, hardship) supersede SARS fixed rates.

## 2021 Taxation Laws Amendment Act

### Expanding annuity options at retirement

- Combination of multiple types of annuities can be purchased on retirement from 1 March 2022 (fund-provided, fund-owned, member-owned).
- Where more than one annuity purchased, minimum purchase amount of R165 000 per policy applies.
- Increase to staggered transfer and retirement minimums – R150 000 to R250 000.

## 2021 Taxation Laws Amendment Act

### Deemed disposal of retirement fund assets on cessation of SA tax residency

- Recap: Section 9HC proposed the introduction of a withdrawal tax and interest charge, with effect from 1 March 2022, when a member of a retirement fund ceases to be a South African tax resident.
- Proposal **withdrawn** following public consultation process.
- Government to initiate renegotiation of affected tax treaties in 2022.



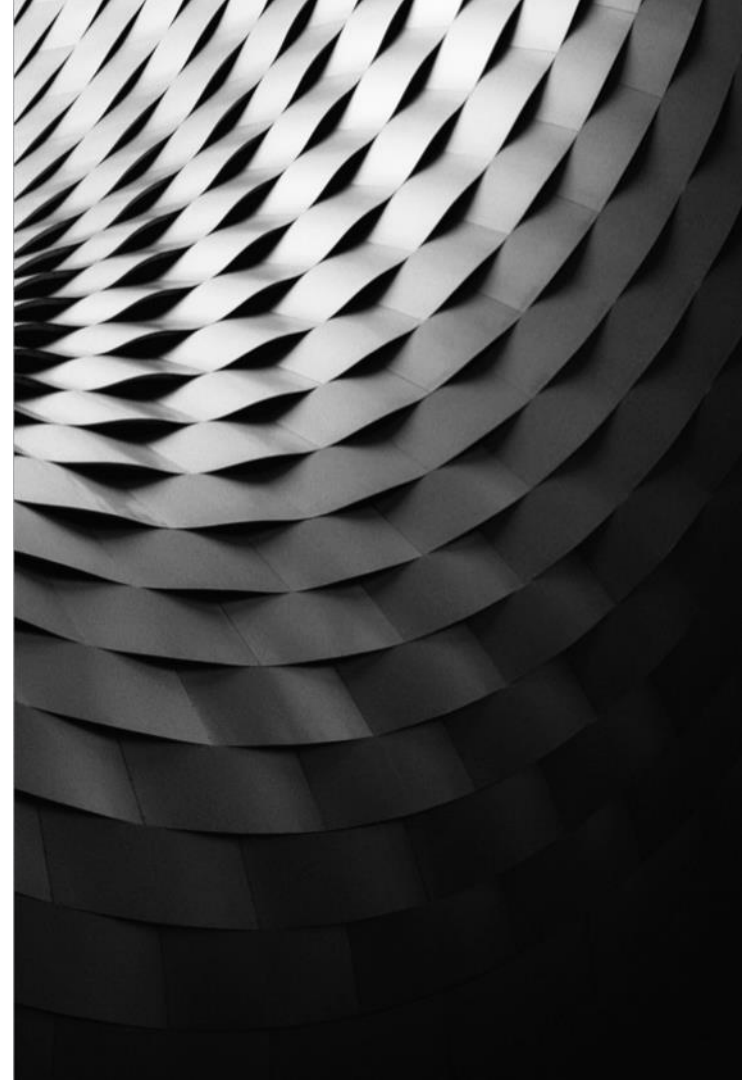
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2021 Taxation Laws Amendment Act

**2021 Tax Administration Laws Amendment Act**

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## 2021 Taxation Administration Laws Amendment Act

### Personal income tax: New penalty regime

- Effective date: 1 January 2022.
- SARS levies a late submission of return penalty where *one or more* personal income tax return/s are outstanding.
- Previously: SARS only levied a late submission of return penalty on *two or more* outstanding personal income tax returns.





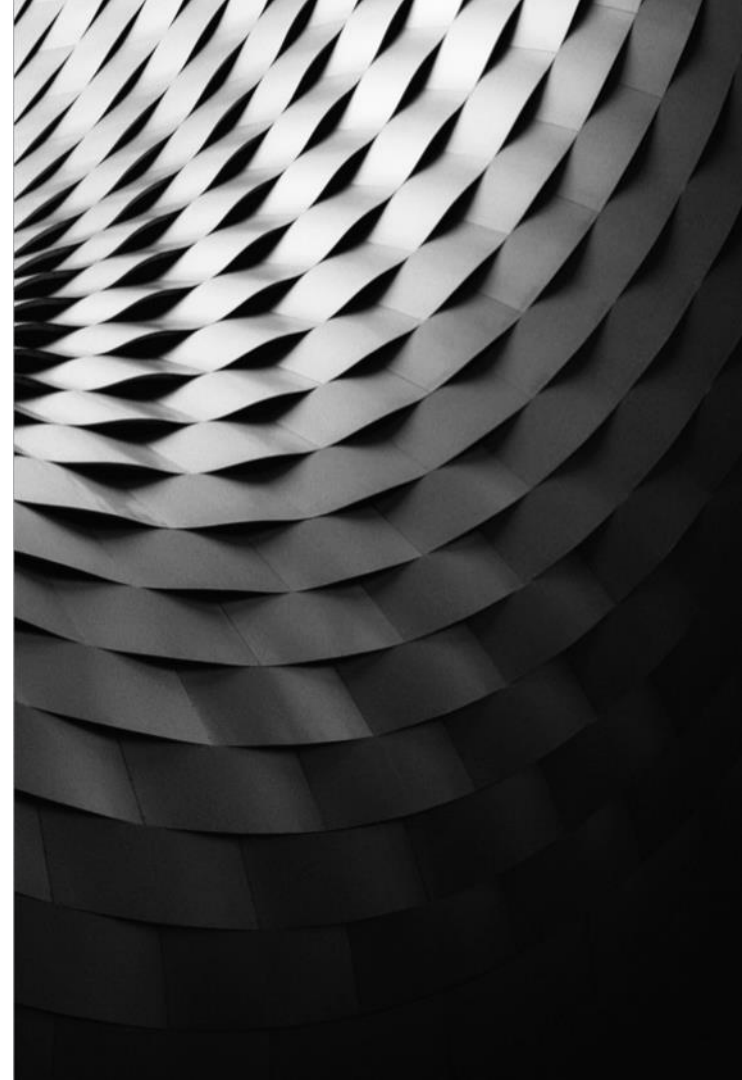
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2021 Taxation Laws Amendment Act

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**2022 Budget highlights**

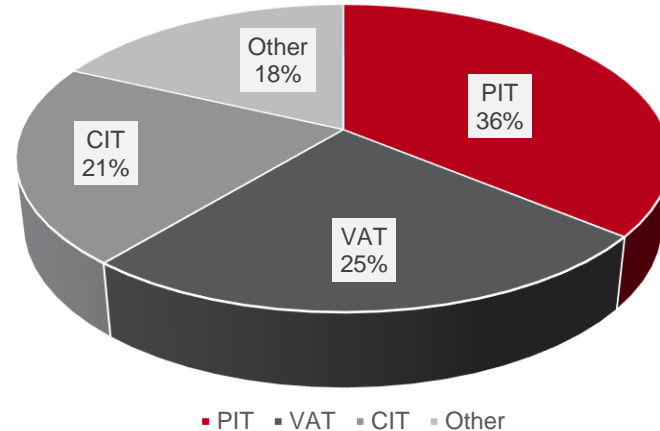
Q&A



## 2022 Budget highlights

### Setting the scene

- Main sources of tax revenue:
- PIT, VAT and CIT account for about 82% of total tax revenue collection in 2021/22



## 2022 Budget highlights

### Key takeouts

- 2022/23 responsible Budget signaling optimism
  
- Key messages:
  - “Now is *not* the time to increase taxes and put the recovery at risk.”
  - Continued focus on tax enforcement and rebuilding SARS
    - Counter criminal and illicit activity
    - Initiation of a review of all businesses
  - Government expenditure remains a challenge

*Tax policy is focused on broadening the tax base, improving administration and lowering tax rates.*

## 2022 Budget highlights

### Main tax proposals

- Inflationary relief to PIT brackets and rebates
- Expansion of the employment tax incentive to encourage youth employment
- No change to the general fuel levy or the Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy
- Increases of between 4.5% and 6.5% in excise duties on alcohol and tobacco
- The carbon tax levy for 2022 will increase by 1c to 9c/litre for petrol and 10c/litre for diesel from 6 April 2021
- **No changes** to capital gains inclusion rate, dividend and interest withholding taxes, retirement fund tax tables and TFI contribution limit

## 2022 Budget highlights

### Main tax proposals

- Restructuring corporate tax system
  - Reduction in corporate income tax rate from 28% to 27% – effective for years of assessment ending on/after 31 March 2023
  - Accompanied by base-broadening measures
  - Expiry of corporate tax incentives

## 2022 Budget highlights

### Other proposals impacting individuals

- Continued focus on non-residents/expats
  - Apportionment of interest exemptions and CGT exclusion on cessation of tax residency
  - Review exemption of foreign retirement fund benefits in domestic legislation
  - Review of tax treaties in respect of retirement fund benefits
  - Globally mobile employees: discussion paper expected on the personal tax regime for remote work
- “Two-pot” retirement system
- Enhanced disclosure of wealth - viability of a wealth tax?



# Q&A

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**Thank you**







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The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the Fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the Fund's actual expenses over the past one- and three-year periods. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged), VAT and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, Securities Transfer Tax [STT], STRATE and FSCA Investor Protection Levy and VAT thereon) are shown separately. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the Fund and impact Fund returns. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER. Since Fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns. As unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Instead, when investing, the investment objective of the Fund should be aligned with the investor's objective and compared against the performance of the Fund. The TER and other funds' TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money. The sum of the TER and transaction costs is shown as the total investment charge.

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