

Tax Policy	Current Tax Settings	2019 Tax Working Group (TWG)	Act	Green	Labour	Te Pāti Māori	National	NZ First	TOP
Personal tax (rates and thresholds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">10.5% up to \$14,00017.5% on \$14,001 to \$48,00030% on \$48,001 to \$70,00033% on \$70,001 to \$180,00039% on \$180,001+ No change to thresholds or rates (other than 39%) since 2010	Different options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase bottom threshold, e.g. to \$20,000 or \$22,500Increase bottom threshold to \$30,000 but raise 17.5% rate to 21% <i>If a broad CGT is introduced</i>	New rates and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none">17.5% up to \$70,000 (from 2023/24 onwards)28% on \$70,001+ (phased in - fully in place from 2025/26 onwards) Tax credit for low and middle incomes to ensure no household pays more tax: <ul style="list-style-type: none">8% on all income above \$2,000 a year, capped at \$800 a year.8% abatement of tax credit on income above \$48,000+ Emissions Trading Scheme revenue refunded through Carbon Tax Refund	New rates and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0% up to \$10,00017% on \$10,001 to \$50,00030% on \$50,001 to \$75,00035% on \$75,001 to \$120,00039% on \$120,001 to \$180,00045% on \$180,001+ New rates to be indexed to inflation and adjusted every three years	No change	New rates and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0% up to \$30,00015% on \$30,001 to \$60,00033% on \$60,001 to \$90,00039% on \$90,001 to \$180,00042% on \$180,001 to \$300,00048% on \$300,001+	Threshold adjustments (no change to rates): <ul style="list-style-type: none">10.5% up to \$15,60017.5% on \$15,601 to \$53,50030% on \$53,501 to \$78,10033% on \$78,101 to \$180,00039% on \$180,001+ New thresholds to be adjusted for inflation at least once every three years Changes to the eligibility and abatement threshold for the independent earner tax credit A childcare tax credit up to \$150 per fortnight (for household income up to \$140,000 per annum, with abatement thereafter) Working for Families increase by \$25/week and increasing abatement threshold to \$50,000	Adjust thresholds for inflation	Phase 1 (until 2026) New rates and thresholds: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0% up to \$15,00020% on \$15,001 to \$80,00035% on \$80,001 to \$180,00042% on \$180,001 to \$250,00045% on \$250,001+ Extend in-work child tax credit to all children of low-income families Increasing income support for disabled people and improvement accessibility to support Phase 2 (from 2026) Single income tax rate of 35% for all individuals, companies and trusts and “remove tax loopholes”
Company tax rate	28%	No reduction to rate or progressive rates	No change (alignment with proposed top personal rate)	Increase to 33%	No change	Increase to 33%	No change	No change	Increase to 29% for Phase 1 Further increase to 35% for Phase 2
Trust tax rate	33% May 2023 Tax Bill (not enacted) increases rate to 39% from 1 April 2024	Not considered	Not stated (presumably does not support 39% rate)	Supports increasing rate to 39%	Increase rate to 39% from 1 April 2024	Not stated	Will retain 39% rate proposed in May 2023 Tax Bill	Not stated	Not stated for Phase 1 Increase to 35% for Phase 2
Savings tax rates	PIE tax rates: 10.5%, 17.5% and 28%	Reduce low and mid PIE rates to 5.5% and 12.5%	Not stated	Not stated	No change	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated

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Property and investment taxes	<p>Ten year bright-line test for residential property (five-year test for “new build land”)</p> <p>No interest deductions for residential property (except for “new build land” and build-to-rent projects). Phase-out of deductions for loans in place before 27 March 2021</p> <p>Ring-fencing residential rental losses</p> <p>No broad-based Capital Gains Tax (“CGT”) but certain investment gains taxed as ordinary income (e.g., shares acquired for resale and financial arrangements).</p>	<p>Broad CGT (except family home, personal assets, collective Māori land).</p> <p>Gains from a valuation day taxed at full marginal tax rates (capital losses ring-fenced for valuation day assets)</p> <p>Land tax not supported</p>	<p>Abolish bright-line test</p> <p>Reinstate interest deductibility for residential landlords immediately</p> <p>CGT not supported</p>	<p>Support for a comprehensive CGT</p>	<p>CGT ruled out while Chris Hipkins is leader</p> <p>Remove depreciation on non-residential buildings</p>	<p><i>Vacant House Tax</i> - 33% tax on the change in value (i.e. market value less purchase price) of dwellings left unoccupied for at least 6 months.</p> <p><i>Undeveloped Land Tax</i> – 33% tax on the change in value of land left undeveloped after four years of purchase. Exemption for Māori freehold and customary land</p>	<p>CGT not supported</p> <p>Reduce bright-line period to two years by July 2024. Properties acquired prior to July 2022 not subject to bright-line tax if sold after July 2024</p> <p>Main home exclusion reverted to previous predominant use test</p> <p>Phased roll-back of interest limitation changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• From April 2024, allowing 50% deductibility (vs 25% under current settings for grandparented loans)• From April 2025, allowing 75% deductibility (vs 0%)• From April 2026, allowing 100% <p>New foreign buyer tax of 15% on property over \$2m (foreign buyer ban retained for properties less than \$2m)</p> <p>Remove depreciation on non-residential buildings. <i>(Status of proposal to allow tax depreciation on build to rent residential developments unclear.)</i></p>	<p>Not stated (based on previous comments, CGT not supported)</p>	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>Land value tax at 0.75% on value of urban residential land, paid annually. Excludes commercial, rural, conservation and Māori land. Superannuants can elect to defer payment until property sold</p> <p>Phase 2:</p> <p>Increase land value tax rate to 1.25%</p>
Other business tax	<p>\$5,000 provisional tax threshold from 2020/21 (TWG recommendation)</p> <p>\$1,000 threshold for expensing assets from 17 March 2021</p> <p>Business continuity test for losses from 2020/21 (TWG recommendation)</p> <p>Depreciation for non- residential buildings reinstated from 2020/21 (TWG recommendation)</p> <p>Feasibility expenditure deductible over 5 years, or immediately if under \$10k, from 2020/21 (TWG recommendation)</p>	<p>Increase provisional tax threshold to \$5,000</p> <p>Change loss continuity rules to support start-ups</p> <p>Reinstate depreciation on non-residential buildings (if CGT introduced)</p> <p>Feasibility expenditure deductibility rules</p>	<p>Remove film subsidies, R&D tax credits and R&D related grants.</p>	<p>Not stated</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>Remove depreciation on non-residential buildings</p>	<p>Introduce an “Overseas Financial Transfer Tax”; a 2% tax on all overseas-owned companies operating in New Zealand (paid in addition to the company tax rate)</p>	<p>Increasing taxes on offshore online casino gambling services through a mix of GST, company taxes and other levies (details are unclear). Requirement to register and report taxable income or otherwise face IP address ‘geoblocking’</p> <p>Remove depreciation on non-residential buildings</p>	<p>Not stated</p>	<p>“Remove tax loopholes and simplify the tax system” as part of Phase 2</p>

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GST	15% (\$60,000 registration threshold) with limited exclusions (e.g., financial services)	No reduction to rate or narrowing of GST base	Not stated	Not stated (previous comments suggest support for a broad-based GST)	0% GST rate on unprocessed fruits and vegetables from 1 April 2024 (implementation issues to be considered by Consultative Expert Group)	Remove GST from all food	Reverse change to apply GST to services (such as short-stay accommodation) sold through digital platforms (the “App Tax”)	Remove GST on “basic foods”, including fresh food, vegetables, meat, dairy and fish	Not stated
Environmental and road user taxes	Emissions Trading Scheme (“ETS”) FBT exemption for employer-provided subsidised public transport fare cards and e-bikes, scooters and bikes. Fuel excise (reinstated from 1 July 2023 after temporary cut) Auckland Regional Fuel Tax of \$0.10 per litre (plus GST) Clean Car Discount Scheme – rebates and fees on purchase of newly registered motor vehicles based on their CO ₂ emissions	Make <i>Emissions Trading Scheme</i> more tax like Consider tax instruments to address water pollution FBT exemption for subsidised public transport	Carbon Tax Refund (approx. \$248 per person in 2024)	Introduce a price on agricultural emissions, with reinvestment in on-farm emissions reduction Review road user charging system Ring-fence all proceeds of the visitor levy for conservation and biodiversity projects Clean Power Payment – grants up to \$6,000 to cover cost of clean energy alternatives with interest free loans up to \$30,000 for additional zero carbon upgrades. Zero carbon upgrades tax-deductible to landlords.	No change	Not stated	Abolish Auckland Regional Fuel Tax and no increase in fuel taxes in first term Remove the Clean Car Discount scheme Return proceeds of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) into the central fund to help fund the cost of personal tax cuts Electric vehicles subject to road user charges from April 2024 (will not extend exemption)	Not stated	Not stated
Wealth taxes	None	Wealth tax not supported	Wealth tax not supported	2.5% wealth tax on the value of net assets above \$4 million for couples (who hold assets jointly) and \$2 million for individuals Most asset classes in scope, e.g., real estate, shares and bonds. High value property such as artworks also included, based on the value they are insured for. Everyday household goods like furniture, appliances, electronics, and vehicles with values less than \$50,000 excluded Certain assets exempted, including Māori land, assets of post-settlement governance entities, assets of charities, NGOs, and clubs 1.5% wealth tax on all assets held in private trusts. Trusts with a beneficial social purpose will be exempt, including Māori land trusts, post-settlement trusts, charitable trusts, or disabled beneficiary trusts	Wealth tax ruled out while Chris Hipkins is leader	An annual tax on “net wealth”, including accrued capital gains Proposed rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0% up to \$2 million2% on net wealth over \$2 million4% on net wealth over \$5 million8% on net wealth over \$10 million	Wealth tax not supported	Not stated	Not stated

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Selected other tax and economic policies	Digital Services Tax (“DST”) Bill introduced – will apply a 3% DST from 1 January 2025 (depending on progress of the OECD process) on in-scope digital services	Financial transactions tax not supported Develop a framework for deciding when to use corrective (e.g. “sin”) taxes Consider a Digital Services Tax only if other countries move in this direction and NZ exporters are not materially affected	Reduce government expenditure, including on public sector (headcount and index pay to inflation) Increase superannuation age to 67 (at 2 months per year, from 2023/24) Index benefits and NZ Super to the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) Halt contributions to NZ Super Fund and Venture Capital Fund KiwiSaver member tax credits capped at 5% of taxable income Abolish the Provincial Growth Fund 50% “GST-sharing” with local authorities to encourage development on new housing	Increase investment in the Decarbonising Industry Fund and Green Investment Fund Income Guarantee Scheme - minimum income of \$385 per week for an individual, \$770 for a couple or \$735 for a single parent looking for work or studying Replace Working for Families with a single payment of \$215 per week for the first child and \$135 per week for every other child. \$60,000 per annum abatement threshold with 18% abatement rate Provide payments of at least 80% of the fulltime minimum wage to anyone limited in their capacity to work due to a disability or health condition Guarantee minimum wage increases in line with inflation and phase in five weeks annual leave	Support for implementing a DST if OECD process does not progress	Establish an international framework to ensure all overseas transactions are appropriately taxed under its proposed Overseas Financial Transfer Tax Establish a financial reporting framework to capture and measure all land transactions and valuations Invest \$500m to aid the Serious Fraud Office and Inland Revenue in addressing tax evasion	Efficiencies and savings of \$594m per annum to be delivered by certain Government agencies Reduce Government spending on contractors by \$400m per annum Reverse 20 hours free childcare to two-year olds and discounted public transport fares Review immigration application levies to move to a user-pays model A new National Infrastructure Agency, to coordinate Government funding, connect domestic and foreign investors with infrastructure requirements and, improve funding, procurement and delivery	Establish a Ministry for Energy Provide tax incentives to “promote added value”	New “Teal Card” for residents and citizens under 30 providing a variety of benefits, e.g. fully-funded healthcare and public transportation, \$1,500 credit for bikes, e-bikes and scooters, \$5,000 tax-free “Universal Savings Boost” at age 18 on completion of a National Civic Service Program Universal Basic Income (“UBI”) of \$16,500 per annum, paid weekly, for all citizens and residents aged between 18 and 65 years in Phase 2 New “Teal Visa” to attract high net worth individuals

Note:

“Not stated” denotes where we have not been able to source information on a party’s particular policy

Sources: Sources (date accessed as at 4 September 2023)

ACT:

<https://www.act.org.nz/tax>
<https://www.act.org.nz/time-for-truth>

Green Party:

https://assets.nationbuilder.com/beachheroes/pages/17574/attachments/original/1687385898/Tax_Full_Policy_Document_22June.pdf?1687385898
<https://assets.nationbuilder.com/beachheroes/pages/17789/attachments/original/1688864858/Final-online-PDF-pages.pdf?1688864858>
https://assets.nationbuilder.com/beachheroes/pages/9636/attachments/original/1676492811/Policy-Greens_Transport_Policy_2022.pdf?1676492811

Labour Party:

https://www.labour.org.nz/news-removing_gst_off_fruit_and_vege

Te Pāti Māori:

https://www.maoriparty.org.nz/2023_tax_policy

National Party:

https://www.national.org.nz/delivering_tax_relief

New Zealand First:

https://www.nzfirst.nz/2023_commitments tax policies as reported in <https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/politics/2023/07/election-2023-new-zealand-first-announces-tax-cut-policy-without-details.html> and <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/politics/nz-firsts-winston-peters-promises-inflation-adjusted-income-tax-brackets-tax-incentives/5AAG7IE7NBA6BL5A6MVEMPWC4I/>

TOP (The Opportunities Party):

<https://www.top.org.nz/fair-tax-system>

Tax Working Group Final Report:

<https://taxworkinggroup.govt.nz/resources/future-tax-final-report.html>



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