

I believe in fair tax system, where exemptions and unrealistic thresholds impact the middle income earners the most. I'm in favour of broad based taxes with very minimal exemptions. Once you remove people from the equation, you lose any empathy from them. If its doesn't hit my hip pocket why do I care if there's increases.

I've improved my situation in life by choice which is available to everyone. I was once a bricklayer labourer, so my income was once at the average or lower end of the scale. I'm comfortable, that now I'm in IT that I have paid enough lifetime tax to fully fund my retirement on the government pension. That's if I still qualify. Whereas if I remained as a labourer I know my lifetime tax would hardly cover 8 years of the government pension.

However I do believe that everyone needs to pay tax even in retirement. Just because I'm old, I don't use or require assistance from the government is false. Sure I can minimise the amount of assistance but never eliminate. That's why any taxes in retirement must be consistent, nominal and broad-based. Introducing taxes on a means test invite class warfare. During my working life I can pay more but in retirement, I should be treated like everyone else.

Here are my submissions for the tax reform.

1. Leave the income tax thresholds in place and ignore the bracket creep for your first term. The budget must be balanced first and similar measures as below put in place.
2. More effort to combat welfare fraud and corporate tax evasion. Especially Corporate tax evasion, there to many loopholes here. LNP focus on welfare fraud is misplaced and small in comparison to corporate evasion.
 - a. Firstly by issuing a TFN to all citizens, even newly born infants as they do in Sweden.
 - b. All corporations/trusts/businesses must have directors/sole proprietors and they must earn a wage/salary. If they don't specify a wage/salary then a minimum wage will be used for tax purposes.
3. Reduce or remove the fuel rebates. Link higher octane & diesel fuels cost to standard ULP. Must be not greater than 10cents higher than ULP.
4. Re-introduce the fuel excise tax.
5. Remove the Family benefits B payment altogether.
6. The Paid Parental Leave (PPL) should be based on Adult minimum wage and non-income/means tested. It should be based on one or both parent/s contributing to tax for a minimum fulltime employment 7yrs.
7. Introduce a Federal Mining Royalty Levy scheme, abolish the States version. Distribute in a fashion to that of GST is distributed.
8. Introduce a proper Emission Trading Scheme, a very low cost one until all the other big polluters like USA, Russia, China & India, implement one too.
9. Encourage renewal energy investment but don't rely on it. Encourage nuclear energy in Australia too.
10. Broaden/expand the GST and minimise/eradicate the number of exceptions.
An expansion of GST must be offset by phasing out altogether of payroll taxes and reduced stamp duty to a true administration cost and compensate lower income with tax breaks.
11. Encourage the States to remove stamp duty in favour of annual land or property tax.
12. Distribute GST fairly, no state should receive less than 65%. This might penalise my home state but neither should we be a completely dependant to our allocation.
The other states might still argue that it should be based on population but counter it with its their social conscience payment to the nation.
13. The GST on online/international purchases threshold reduced from \$1000 to \$500. Monitor revenue verses cost compliance over a 3yr period, if its revenue positive reduce it further.
If you it sell that way, using common sense and caution, you should get approval from the public. Besides unless the \$ drops to \$0.50US then it wont stop us buying from overseas web sites.
14. Grandfather the current negative gearing arrangements to established/existing property. Allow negative gearing to apply only to new residential construction which includes buildings of mixed use.
This will help reduce the housing shortfall which also contributes to residential housing affordability. (supply

& demand) It will also encourage urban infill/density increase.

15. Introduce a separate CGT on all residential property, introduce 20% CGT for properties owned < 2yrs and 10% CGT for properties owned > 12yrs on all residential property (PPOR & Investments). The intervening years are proportionally taxed between 20% and 10%.
16. Increase the SG contribution to 15% by 2035.
17. Leave the annual SG concession threshold at \$25K and increase non-concessional thresholds to \$300K but have both thresholds indexed from now on. Allow super contributions to the age of 80yrs and still working.
18. Remove the tax free for lump sum of super on retirement and remove access to lump sum overall. Unless they meet the early access criteria of ill health but it must be taxed at 5%. Full access to lump sum if critically ill and dying within a year. Access to 50% of super account for medical treatment.
19. In retirement have mandatory super annuity for all public and private super accounts. A minimum super annuity of 4% to apply on super account balances.
20. If we going to keep the current income & means test to qualify for the pension. Then consider the super annuity as income for the pension where at the moment it doesn't.
21. Introduce 5% flat tax rate on super annuity income in pension phase for everyone. If unions can argue that a \$7 dollar weekly pay rise is more equitable to low income earners. Then a 5% across the board is equally fair when paying tax in retirement. Especially when a mandatory annuity is in place.
22. Apply a mandatory minimum rollover of 80% on super from decease estate to beneficiaries own Retail/Industry/SMSF super funds. Where its transfer is taxed at 1% of total value. The remainder can be taken as a lump sum. Over the next 50 years scale this back to minimum rollover of 25%. This will jump start of super accumulation and will benefit Aust in capital to invest in infrastructure at home and overseas. The public own future fund that keeps growing.
23. There's been a lot of discussion on the internet on widening the asset means test on PPOR for the pension and senior heath card. Do not do this. The CGT that applies to all residential property is a better option.
24. Introduce a national seniors cards(65yrs of age) with 5% discounts, on all services local councils, utilities, insurances etc
25. Remove the commonwealth health card income means test. For Christ sake if a senior is still earning an income and paying tax why reduce the senior benefits by having them reduce/eroding their net/capital to qualify.
26. We should have a Medicare levy and a separate NDIS levy. NDIS must be fully funded not partially.

NDIS Levy Income Thresholds

Taxable income	NDIS levy payable
\$0 - \$25,000	Nil
\$25,001 - \$55,000	1.0%
\$55,001 and above	1.5% of entire taxable amount

27. Legislate any levy increase will also increase against all taxable incomes.

Medicare Levy Income Thresholds

Taxable income	Medicare levy payable
\$0 - \$25,000	Nil
\$25,001 - \$55,000	1.75%
\$55,001 and above	2.25% of entire taxable amount

28. Increase the Medicare surcharge to 0.25% :-

Singles	≤\$90,000	\$90,001-105,000	\$105,001-140,000	≥\$140,001
Families	≤\$180,000	\$180,001-210,000	\$210,001-280,000	≥\$280,001
Medicare Levy Surcharge				
All ages	0.25%	1.25%	1.5%	1.75%

29. Have workers entitlements like sick/annual/long service banked away, similar to the SG payments. Any excess is returned to the employer.

30. Politicians must forgo their pensions until retirement age(65yrs) or instead receive the Median Annual Income(taxed) until retirement age. Then they can receive their full indexed pension(taxed). Its taxed until such time these pensions are fully funded.
All travel must be paid for out of their own pockets. No job in the world allows continued perks in retirement. Especially considering that many politicians find/gain employment elsewhere.

31. Progressively change qualification of pension from income & asset test to that of a tax contribution and asset test. By doing so your building a system that doesn't erode the retiree net/capital worth.

That's right if I have contributed to tax system for 35yrs out of 47yr working life, like they do overseas, then I qualify for a pension. Notice I didn't say full pension. I choose 35yrs instead of 47 to balance for life's mishaps.

Everyone regardless if they qualify or don't will receive the minimum pension of 20% of minimum wage approx. \$6670 indexed. So if someone has contributed for 35yrs but their asset test is over \$XX they get the minimum.

The full pension should be based on the individual not a couple. Increase the single pension to \$26,640. This is 80% of minimum wage (\$33,300).

The minimum number of contributed years is 10yrs and pension to be proportional to duration of tax contributed and assets test.

Spouses/partners who never worked/don't qualify will continue to receive the full single pension when their partner dies.

A formula will need to work out the pension amt for contributions for 10 to 35 yrs.

32. Change the un-Employment welfare to that on tax contributed into system like they do overseas. Everyone receives a basic 3yrs lifetime of unemployment benefit.

Once used up your locked out of any more benefit. After every 3yrs of fulltime work or equivalent you earn/bank 1yr of unemployment benefits.

This benefits the older individuals who are discriminated later in life. Yet could accumulate $(47/3)+3=18$ yrs of benefit.