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2014-15 Budget & the Economy

Chris Murphy 20 May 2014

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The information in this presentation is of a general nature and does not represent advice.

Forecasts are subject to unavoidable statistical variation.

This presentation only takes into account information available to Independent Economics up to the date of this presentation.

Should we believe the budget?

- The economic outlook: are brighter times ahead?
- The budget strategy: a budget emergency?
- The budget surplus: will we get there?

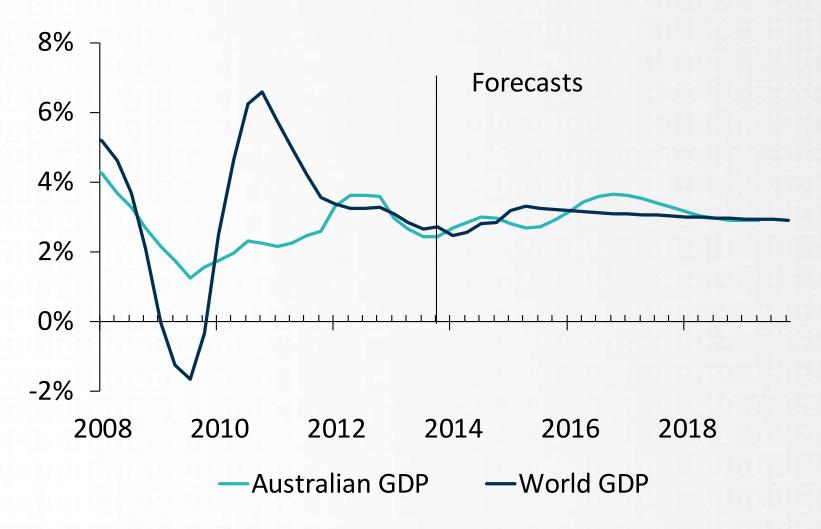
The economic outlook



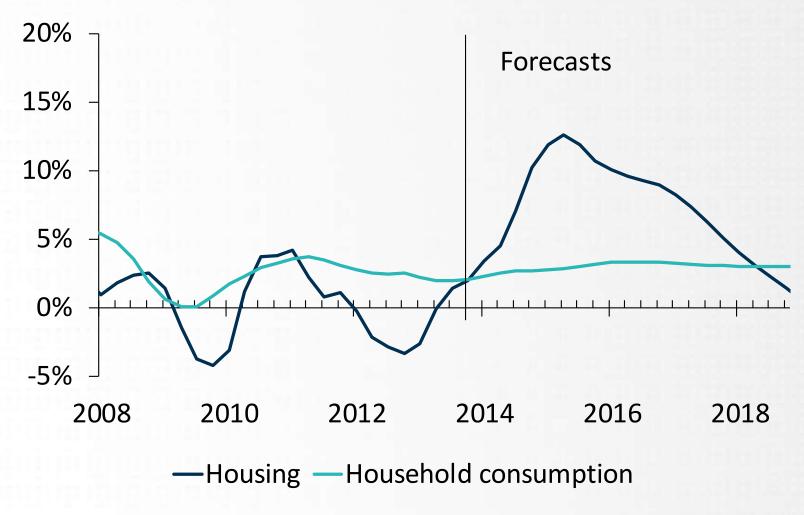
Independent macro-econometric model

- Model launched in 2013
- Latest in the series of class-leading, macro-econometric models of Australia developed by our team since 1988
- Short (to 2016) through to long (to 2050) range forecasts
- Analysis of monetary, fiscal and labour market policies
- Forecasts at the national, state and industry levels
- Generated future scenarios for prospective asset buyers/sellers,
 the Energy Market Operator, Parliamentary Budget Office
- Construction activity forecasts for Master Builders Australia

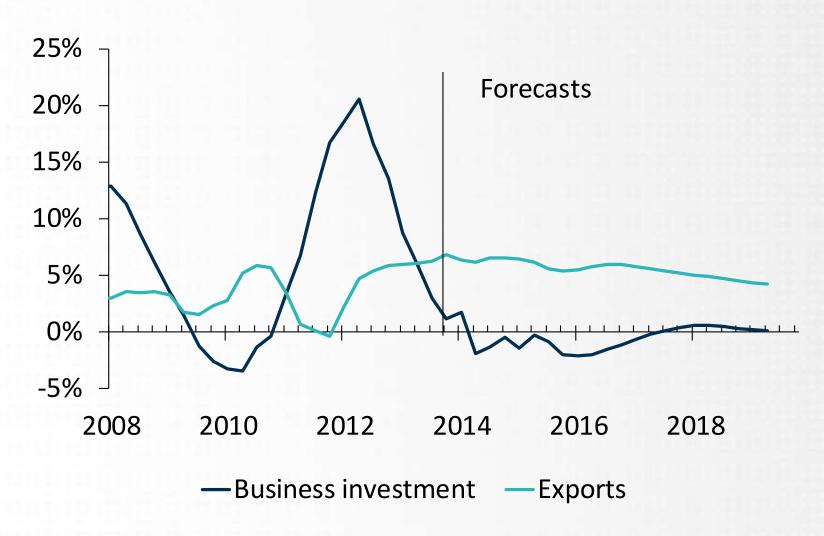
GDP growth is below trend but set to improve



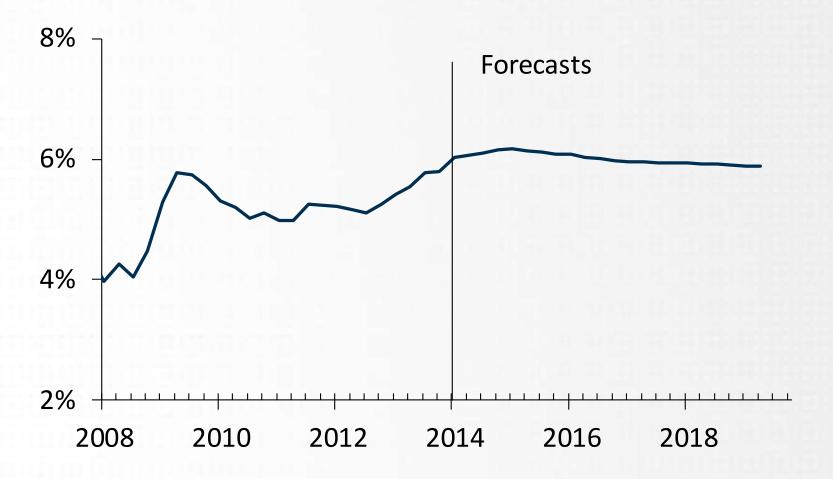
Housing and consumption picking up



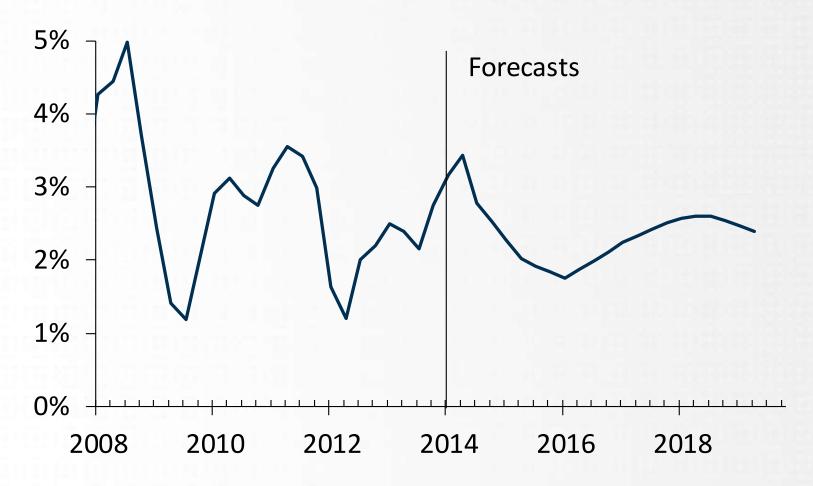
Mining boom: shift from investment to exports



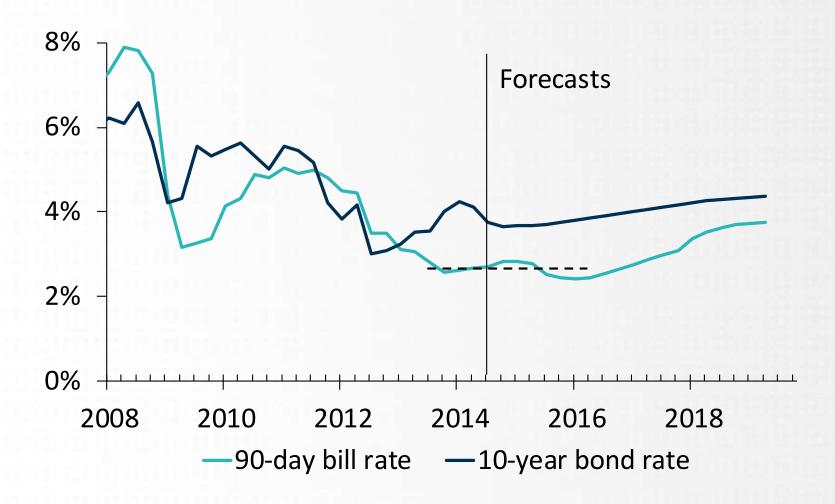
Unemployment nearing its peak for this cycle



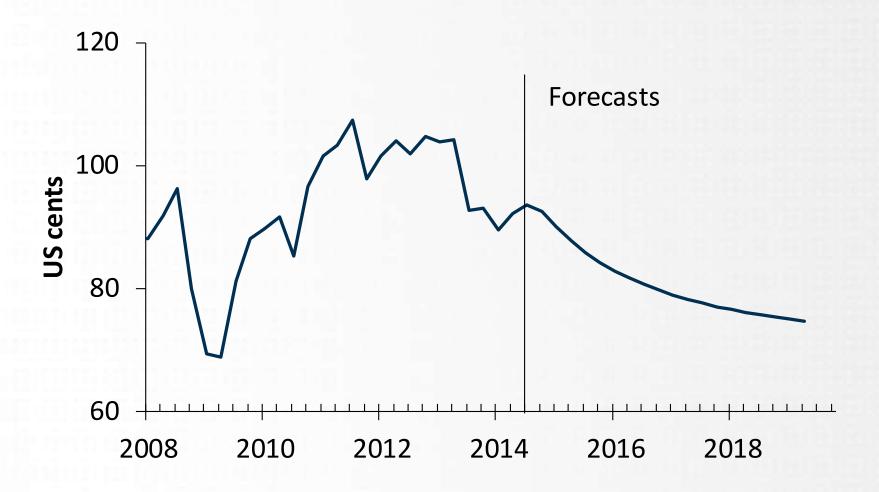
Inflation set to peak and moderate...



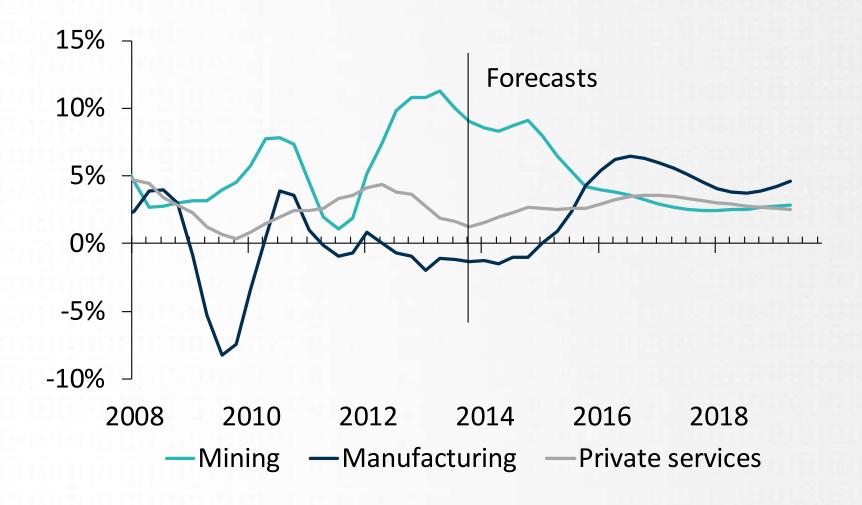
...which means interest rates to stay low for now.



The AUD continues to depreciate...



...allowing manufacturing and services to recover.



Comparison of forecasts

	Budget		Independent		RBA*	
	14/15	15/16	14/15	15/16	14/15	15/16
GDP	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.75	3.25
Unemployment rate	6.25	6.25	6.1	6.0		
Inflation	2.25	2.5	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.5

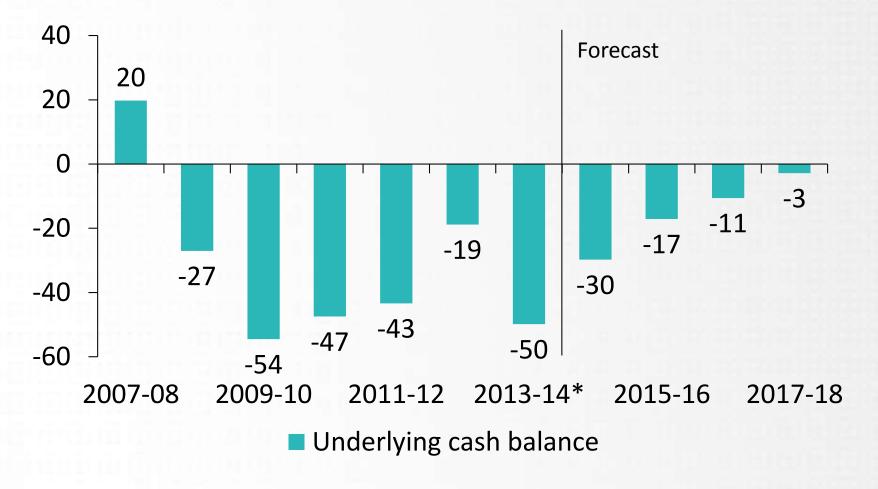
^{*} Mid-point of RBA forecast band

- Independent and the RBA expect growth to climb above trend
- Treasury expect growth to merely reach trend
 - Weaker housing recovery
 - Sharper fall in non-residential building
- Unemployment above long-term rate (5.5%) in the short-term
- This will keep inflation low according to Treasury and us

The budget strategy

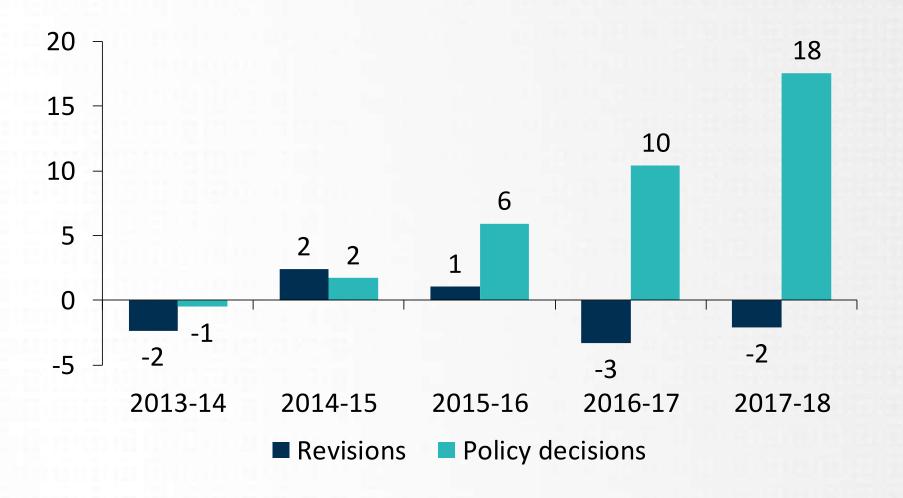


\$50bn deficit, but heading towards surplus



* Estimate

Improvements in underlying cash balance (\$bn)



Underlying cash balance and fiscal balance (\$bn)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Initial underlying cash balance	-39	-31	-22	-20
Pre-budget policy decisions	-10	-1	-2	-1
Budget policy decisions	-1	2	6	10
Final underlying cash calance	-50	-30	-17	-11
Fiscal Balance	-45	-26	-12	-7

Slow path back to budget balance, as budget savings kick in gradually

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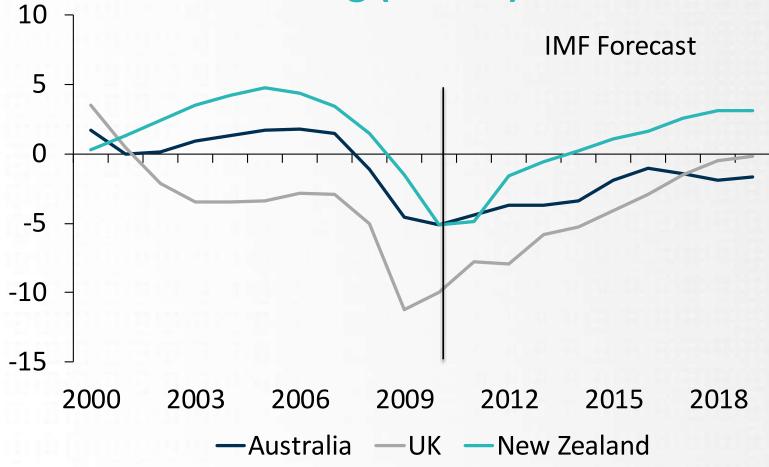
Policy decisions driving the improvement

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Revenue					
Medicare - introduction of copayments	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Temporary levy - high income earners	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.2
Fuel excise - reintroduce indexation (net)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9
Expenditure					
Foreign aid - cut	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.5
Family payment reform	0.0	0.4	1.8	2.0	3.3
Other (net saving items)	-1.1	0.0	0.2	3.7	8.4
Policy decisions, net impact on balance	-1	2	6	10	18

Do we need a surplus?

- There is no budget 'emergency' today
 - deficit in 2014/15 is reasonable, given cyclical weakness
- But there is a budget 'emergency' that is emerging tomorrow
 - population ageing putting upward pressure on spending
 - falling commodity prices weakening revenue
 - state governments relying on inefficient taxes
- Substantial fiscal repair and long-term reform required

We are not alone in pursuing fiscal repair... government net lending (% GDP)

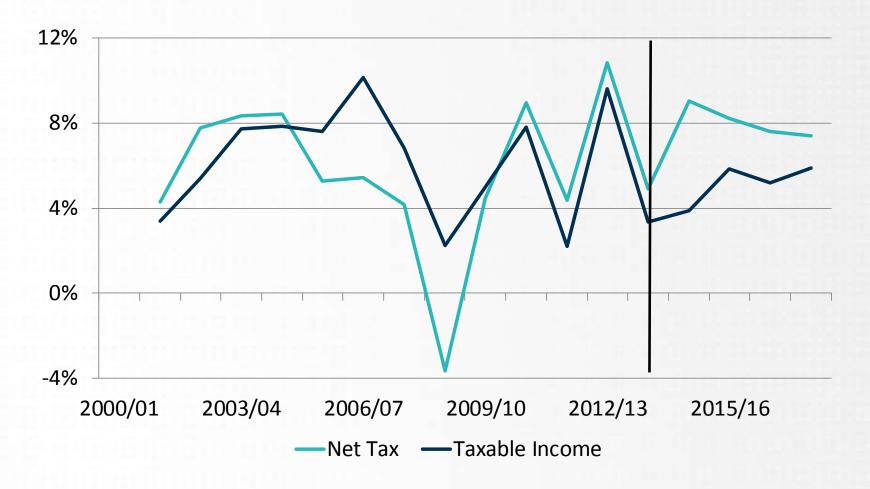


Source: IMF

The budget surplus

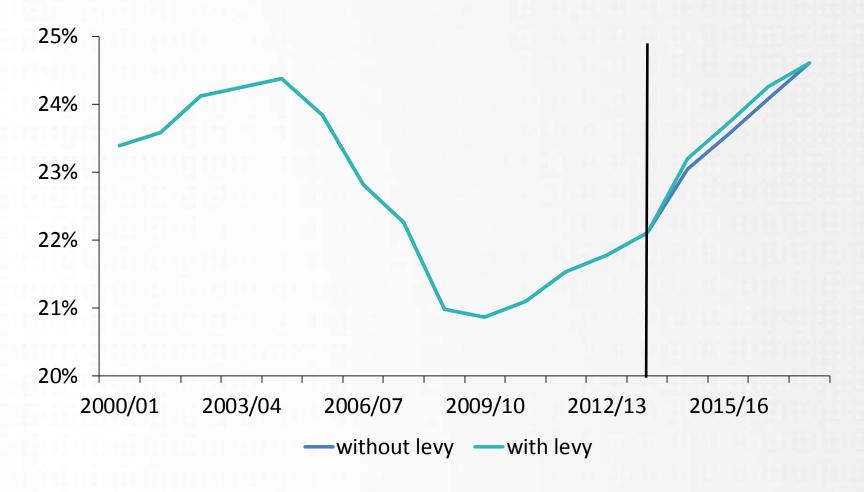


Growth in taxes to outpace growth in incomes*...



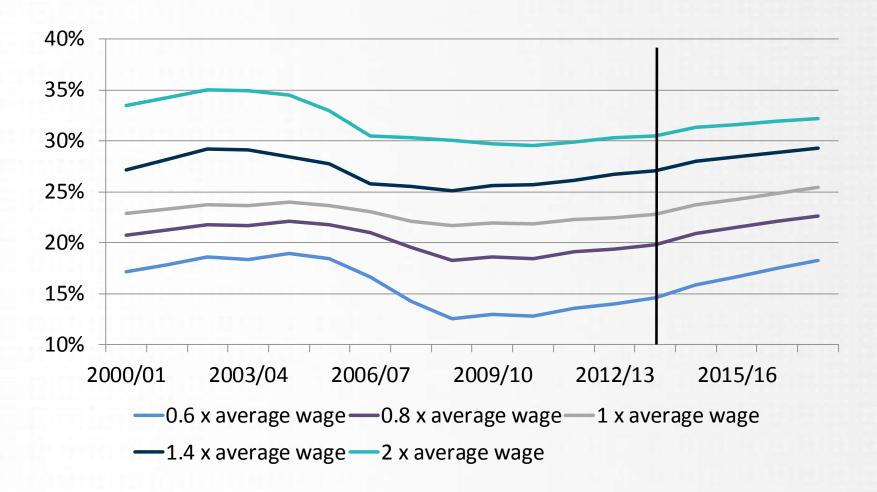
^{*} Net tax includes the tax collected under the temporary levy, announced in the budget Source: Independent Tax Model, ATO Taxation Statistics

...pushing up the average rate of tax...



Source: Independent Tax Model, ATO Taxation Statistics

...reversing previous tax cuts for average earners



Source: Independent Tax Model, ATO Taxation Statistics

Bracket creep + spending cuts = future surplus

- Bracket creep: taxes rise faster than incomes, as wage inflation pushes us into higher tax brackets
 - Unannounced, automatic increase in average tax rates.
 - No tax cuts since 2012/13 to offset bracket creep, so taxes rise faster than incomes
- growth in taxes also boosted by Medicare levy increase (last budget) and high income levy (this budget)
- bracket creep in the five years to 2017/18 adds \$23bn to 2017/18
 Budget balance, measures in this Budget another \$18bn, delivering a projected budget deficit of \$3bn rather than \$44bn

Wrap-up



Believing the Budget

The economic outlook: are brighter times ahead?

Yes: households & exports to lead recovery; interest rates stay low

The budget strategy: a budget emergency?

It is an emerging emergency ... the Budget responds accordingly

The budget surplus: will we get there?

Yes: bracket creep and trimmed growth in spending

Bitter pills perhaps...but just what the economic doctor ordered.

Chris Murphy

Director
Independent Economics
murphy@independenteconomics.com.au
(02) 6295 8884

Nicholas Ward

Economist
Independent Economics
ward@independenteconomics.com.au
(02) 6295 8884

www.independenteconomics.com.au