OLDMUTUAL

BUDGET SPEECH 2024

BUDGET STOP PRESS

PWM | PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT

1. Personal Income Tax

Fiscal consolidation includes tax policy measures amounting to R15 billion in 2024/25 to alleviate immediate fiscal pressure and support debt stabilisation. The result is that this Budget brings about no inflation adjustments to the personal income tax tables.

Tax rates for natural persons and special trusts 2024/2025 tax year*	
Taxable income (R)	**Rate of tax**
1 – 237 100	18% of each R1
237 101 – 370 500	R42 678 + 26% of taxable income above R237 100
370 501 – 512 800	R77 362 + 31% of taxable income above R370 500
512 801 – 673 000	R121 475 + 36% of taxable income above R512 800
673 001 – 857 900	R179 147 + 39% of taxable income above R673 000
857 901 – 1 817 000	R251 258 + 41% of taxable income above R857 900
1 817 001 and above	R644 489 + 45% of taxable income above R1 817 000

**The above table is an extract from Chapter 4, Revenue Trends and Tax Proposals, 2024 National Treasury Budget Review.*

Tax rebates		
	2023/2024 tax year (R)	**2024/2025 tax year (R)**
Primary rebate	17 235	17 235
Secondary rebate (Age 65 to below 75)	9 444	9 444
Tertiary rebate (Age 75 and older)	3 145	3 145

Tax thresholds		
	2023/2024 tax year (R)	**2024/2025 tax year (R)**
Below age 65	95 750	95 750
Age 65 to below 75	148 217	148 217
Age 75 and older	165 689	165 689

This means that a taxpayer earning less than these thresholds will pay no income tax in the 2024/2025 tax year.

Since the tax brackets have not been adjusted for inflation, individuals who received salary increases this year will effectively pay more tax and could potentially be pushed into a higher tax bracket.

2. Value-Added Tax (VAT)

The VAT rate remains unchanged at 15%.

3. Estate Duty and Donations Tax

Estate duty and donations tax rates remain unchanged.

Estate duty rates for persons dying on or after 1 March 2018	
Dutiable estate (R)	**Rate of estate duty**
0 – 30 000 000	20% of each rand
30 000 001 and above	R6 000 000 + 25% of the dutiable estate above R30 000 000

Donations tax rates for donations on or after 1 March 2018	
Taxable donation (R)	**Rate of donations tax**
0 – 30 000 000	20% of each rand
30 000 001 and above	R6 000 000 + 25% of taxable donation above R30 000 000

Since 1 March 2018, donations tax is levied at a rate of 20% on the aggregated value of property donated not exceeding R30 million, and at a rate of 25% on the value exceeding R30 million. In this regard, take note of the following guidelines provided on the SARS website dated 23 February 2020:

- In determining the R30 million threshold, the aggregate value of property donated is calculated as from 1 March 2018 to date of current donation. Any donations made prior to 1 March 2018 must not be taken into account, and
- the aggregate value of property to determine the R30 million threshold is calculated after deducting any exemptions provided for in section 56 of the Income Tax Act, and
- where the donor has exceeded the R30 million threshold, all subsequent donations will be taxed at the rate of 25%.

4. Capital Gains Tax (CGT)

The CGT inclusion and effective rates remain the same and are as follows:

Type of taxpayer	Inclusion rate	Statutory tax rate	Effective tax rate
Individuals	40%	0 – 45%	0 – 18%
Other (local) trusts	80%	45%	36%
Special trusts	40%	0 – 45%	0 – 18%
Companies	80%	27%	21.6%

The annual exclusion for individuals remains at R40 000, and R300 000 in the year of death.

Limitation of CGT annual exclusion

When an individual ceases to be a tax resident, a natural person's year of assessment is deemed to have ended on the date immediately before the day on which that person ceased to be a resident for South African tax purposes. Furthermore, that person's subsequent tax year is deemed to commence on the day on which that person ceased to be a tax resident for South African tax purposes. This created the anomaly that an individual ceasing to be a South African resident could potentially double up on the annual CGT exclusion (R80 000 instead of R40 000). The Taxation Laws Amendment Act 20 of 2022 amended the relevant provision and now dictates that the annual CGT exclusion may not exceed R40 000 during any 12 months from March to February of the following year.

Clarifying the rebate for foreign taxes on income in respect to capital gains

South African tax residents are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. The Income Tax Act grants them relief from double taxation where the same amount is taxed by more than one tax jurisdiction. Section 6quat of the Income Tax Act provides that a taxpayer should get credit for the taxes paid in the relevant foreign jurisdiction but limits this to the South African tax on the amount taxed in South Africa. According to the foreign tax credit rules dealing with foreign dividends, the tax-exempt portion must not be taken into account when determining the allowable foreign tax credit. However, the rules dealing with capital gains have no corresponding provision for the non-taxable portion of the capital gain.

It is proposed that section 6quat be amended to explicitly allow for a full foreign tax credit against tax payable in South Africa on a capital gain for taxes payable in the relevant foreign jurisdiction on the disposal of an asset. This will ensure a similar treatment to that of foreign tax credits for taxable foreign dividends.

5. Interest Exemption

The interest exemption thresholds remain as follows:

- R23 800 per tax year for taxpayers under the age of 65,

- R34 500 per tax year for taxpayers aged 65 years and older.

Where an individual ceases to be a South African resident for tax purposes, an apportionment is applied to the annual interest exemption. This is also due to the deeming provision that the person's tax year ends on the day before cessation of residency and that the following tax year commences on the day on which residency ceases, resulting in two years of assessment in a 12-month period and the interest exemption potentially being subsequently duplicated.

Interest from a South African source, up to R23 800 per annum earned by any natural person under 65 years of age or an estate of a deceased person, and up to R34 500 per annum earned by persons aged 65 years and older, is exempt from income tax.

Interest earned by non-residents, who are physically absent from South Africa for at least 183 days during the 12-month period before the interest accrues, is exempt from income tax provided that the interest-bearing debt is not effectively connected to a permanent establishment (such as a fixed place of business) in South Africa.

6. Dividend Withholding Tax

The local dividend withholding tax rate remains unchanged at 20%.

7. Taxation of Small Businesses

Small business corporations

The tax rates for **small business corporations** (gross income not exceeding R20 million) for financial years ending on any date between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Tax table applicable to small business corporations	
Taxable income (R)	**Rate of tax**
1 – 95 750	0% of taxable income
95 751 – 365 000	7% of taxable income above R95 750
365 001 – 550 000	R18 848 + 21% of taxable income above R365 000
550 001 and above	R57 698 + 27% of the amount above R550 000

**The above table is an extract from the 2024 SARS Budget Tax Guide.*

Micro businesses

The tax rates for **micro businesses** (turnover not exceeding R1 million per year) for financial years ending on any date between 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025 are as follows:

Tax table applicable to turnover for micro businesses	
Taxable turnover (R)	**Rate of tax**
1 – 335 000	0% of taxable turnover
335 001 – 500 000	1% of taxable turnover above R335 000
500 001 – 750 000	R1 650 + 2% of taxable turnover above R500 000
750 001 and above	R6 650 + 3% of taxable turnover above R750 000

**The above table is an extract from the 2024 SARS Budget Tax Guide.*

8. Transfer Duty

Transfer duty is payable at the following rates on transactions that are not subject to VAT. These apply to the acquisition of property by all persons.

Rate of transfer duty	
Property value (R)	**Rate of tax**
0 – 1 100 000	0%
1 100 001 – 1 512 500	3% of property value above R1 100 000
1512 501 – 2 117 500	R12 375 + 6% of property value above R1 512 500
2 117 501 – 2 722 500	R48 675 + 8% of property value above R2 117 500
2 722 501 – 12 100 000	R97 075 + 11% of property value above R2 722 500
12 100 001 and above	R1 128 600 + 13% of property value above R12 100 000

9. Medical Tax Credits

The monthly tax credit for contributions to medical schemes has not been increased from the 2023/2024 year of assessment. This tax credit for all taxpayers therefore remains unchanged at:

- R364 for a taxpayer;
- R728 for a taxpayer and the first dependant;
- R246 is afforded for each additional dependant.

For taxpayers younger than 65, an additional tax credit will be afforded in an amount equal to 25% of the aggregate of:

- the amount by which their contribution exceeds four times their tax credit (for contributions), plus

- their out-of-pocket expenses that exceed 7.5% of their taxable income (excluding any retirement fund lump sum benefit, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefit and severance benefit).

For taxpayers aged 65 years or older, or taxpayers who are disabled or who have disabled dependants, an additional tax credit will be afforded in an amount equal to the aggregate of:

- 33.3% of the amount by which their contribution exceeds three times their tax credit (for contributions), plus
- 33.3% of their out-of-pocket expenses.

The additional tax credit afforded to employees aged 65 years and older with respect to their contributions to medical schemes may also be accounted for in the monthly PAYE calculations. This facility is also afforded to provisional taxpayers who are 65 years of age and older.

10. Tax-Free Savings Accounts

- Contributions to Tax-Free Savings Accounts remain unchanged.
- A taxpayer may not exceed an annual contribution of R36 000, limited to R500 000 over their lifetime, in order to benefit from the tax-free investment returns, growth and payouts.
- Any amount contributed in excess of the above limits will be taxed at a rate of 40%.
- To ensure there is alignment with the other provisions of the Income Tax Act pertaining to individuals ceasing to be tax residents, the 2023 Taxation Laws Amendment Act altered section 12T(4)(a) to limit the tax-free investment contribution, before incurring the above-mentioned tax liability, to an amount not exceeding R36 000 during any 12 months from March to February the following year. This amendment is effective from 1 March 2024.

11. Retirement Reform

"Two-pot" retirement system

This reform comprises of a savings and a retirement component. The savings component of the reform proposes to allow members of all types of retirement funds to access a portion of their retirement savings prior to the traditional benefit "triggers" i.e: resignation/dismissal/retrenchment from employment, retirement or death in pension/provident funds and retirement and death in retirement annuity/preservation funds. The retirement component proposes that a portion of member retirement funds will have to be preserved until retirement and used to provide an annuity in retirement. The effective date of the reform will be 1 September 2024.

High-level overview of the reform

- The total member interest in the fund will be valued as at 31 August 2024:
  - The lesser of 10% of this value (balance) and R30 000 will be deducted from this balance and allocated to the member's "savings component".
  - The remainder will be allocated to a "vested component" maintained on behalf of the member.
  - All member access rights which applied as at 31 August 2024 will continue to apply

in respect of the "vested component".

- 1/3 of the member's ongoing contributions as from 1 September 2024 are to be allocated to a "savings component" maintained on behalf of the member:
    - One withdrawal per tax year will be allowed from the savings component.
    - The minimum withdrawal allowed is R2 000, so if the savings component balance is less than R2 000, the member may not access anything from the savings component.
    - The amount accessed prior to retirement or death will be taxed at marginal rates.
- 2/3 of the member's ongoing contributions as from 1 September 2024 are to be allocated to a "retirement component" maintained on behalf of the member:
    - The "retirement component" may not be accessed until the member retires from the fund.
    - It must be used to provide an annuity for the member's retirement.
- The retirement fund savings of provident fund members who were older than age 55 as at 1 March 2021 will not be administered in terms of the "two-pot" reforms unless they specifically elect to subject to it.
- The "two-pot" reforms will also apply to defined benefit funds.
- The impact of these reforms on the benefits promised by defined benefit funds will be facilitated by making adjustments to pensionable years of service.
- Defined benefit funds may apply to the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA) for alternative methods of taking account of the "two-pot" reforms.
- Retirement annuity funds with "legacy" components (i.e. funds underpinned by products that did not contemplate such early access prior to retirement or the death of a member) may apply for exemption from implementing the "two-pot" reform in respect of these "legacy" components.

Transfers between retirement funds by members who are older than the normal retirement age

When members above the normal retirement age transfer funds between specified retirement funds, these transfers are tax-free. This applies to pension/provident fund transfers to pension/provident/preservation and retirement annuity funds, as well as preservation fund transfers to preservation/retirement funds. For pension and provident funds, the normal retirement age is determined by the member's employer, while for retirement annuity and preservation funds, it is 55 years of age. However, in what would appear to be an oversight on the part of the legislator, there is no provision in the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Act providing that retirement annuity-to-retirement annuity fund transfers in respect of members over the age of 55 are tax free.

It is proposed that transfers of the interests of members over 55 between retirement annuity funds be tax free. The Budget documentation indicates that this would apply only in respect of "involuntary" transfers and this appears to be an error, as transfers between retirement annuity funds are predominantly voluntary.

Governance of retirement funds

A paper dealing with the governance of commercial umbrella funds was circulated for comment in 2023 and we expect further engagement from Government in this regard.

Unclaimed benefits

A paper dealing broadly with unclaimed benefits (not only retirement fund unclaimed benefits) was circulated for comment in 2023. The retirement fund industry responded that, in its view, the current "Unclaimed Benefit Preservation Fund" dispensation sufficiently deals with unclaimed retirement fund benefits. The FSCA is to release a follow-up paper in early 2024.

Other reforms

The National Treasury and the FSCA will continue to conduct ongoing research and engage with the retirement fund industry in respect of reforms dealing with auto-enrolment, mandatory enrolment and the consolidation of retirement funds.

12. "Sin Taxes" and Levies

Sin taxes

The following increases are proposed:

- A R9.51 increase for cigars;
- A 97 cents increase to a pack of cigarettes;
- An extra 57 cents for a pipe of tobacco;
- A can of beer increases by 14 cents;
- A can of a cider and alcoholic fruit beverage goes up by 14 cents;
- A bottle of wine will cost an extra 28 cents;
- A bottle of fortified wine will cost an extra 47 cents;
- A bottle of sparkling wine will cost an extra 89 cents; and
- A bottle of spirits, including whisky, gin and vodka, increases by R5.53.

Fuel levy

To mitigate the effects of higher inflation arising from fuel price increases, the general fuel levy remains unchanged, providing a tax relief of around R4 billion to alleviate the burden on consumers. There will likewise be no increase in the Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy.

To ease the impact of the electricity crisis on food prices, the refund on the RAF levy for diesel used in the manufacturing process, such as for generators, will be extended to manufacturers of foodstuffs. The refund took effect from 1 April 2023 for two years.

Carbon tax rates

Effective 1 January 2024, the carbon tax rate increased from R159 to R190 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent. In line with the carbon tax rate increase, the carbon fuel levy for 2024/25 will increase to 11 cents per litre for petrol and 14 cents per litre for diesel from 3 April 2024. The carbon

tax cost recovery quantum for the liquid fuels refinery sector increased from 66 cents per litre to 69 cents per litre, effective from 1 January 2024.

Plastic bag levy

The plastic bag levy is to increase to 32 cents per bag from 1 April 2024.

13. Other Proposals[1]

13.1 Building capability to fight financial crimes and exit greylisting

In February 2023, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) put South Africa on its "grey list" due to deficiencies in technical compliance and effectiveness of the country's system to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This greylisting followed publication of the 2021 Mutual Evaluation Report, in which the FATF identified that South Africa has complied with 20 of the 40 FATF recommendations and that there are deficiencies in all 11 measures of the effectiveness of the system. In response, Government developed a strategy to build a financial system that is less vulnerable to abuse and where abuses are effectively prosecuted. This involves both legislative and regulatory changes, as well as improvements in the implementation and application of these laws and regulations.

Progress on technical compliance

Late in 2022, Government enacted two key legislative amendments to address the identified problem areas: the General Laws (Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing) Amendment Act (2022) and the Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Act (2022). These amendments address most of the legislative deficiencies identified.

In October 2023, the FATF formally re-rated 15 of the 20 deficiencies as no longer deficient, with 14 recommendations now fully or largely compliant, and 1 recommendation not applicable. South Africa needs to address 5 outstanding technical deficiencies in respect of which the country is partially compliant. Government intends to address these deficiencies by October 2024.

Progress on effectiveness

Following the 2021 Mutual Evaluation Report, South Africa agreed to implement an action plan with the FATF. Government is working closely with the FATF to implement the 22 items in the plan. These include improvements in Government's capability to deal with financial crimes, including corruption, and better use of beneficial ownership, digital and other information to assist investigations, asset recoveries and prosecutions. Once all items are implemented and the improvements are deemed sustainable, the FATF will reconsider the country's greylisting. South Africa provides the FATF with a progress report every four months.

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[1] Extracted from the 2024 National Treasury Budget Review.

In October 2023, the FATF plenary noted that South Africa is making progress, including largely addressing 2 action plan items. Additional feedback will be received in the February 2024 FATF plenary. Addressing all the remaining actions and demonstrating that improvements are sustainable by February 2025 will require a significant effort from all the relevant South African authorities.

13.2 Crypto assets policy

The FSCA and the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) began registering the service providers of crypto assets in 2023. In November 2023, the FSCA declared crypto assets a financial product, requiring financial services providers to be licensed by the FSCA to sell crypto assets. Licensing requirements include adherence to standards of fitness, propriety and reporting. In 2024, the FIC and FSCA will jointly increase enforcement of unlicensed providers of crypto assets.

The Financial Intelligence Centre Act (FICA) requires accountable institutions to report all cash transactions exceeding R49 999 to the FIC. The authorities will consider measures to extend the requirements to transactions concluded with crypto assets.

13.3 Supporting small and informal businesses through payments innovation

The National Treasury and the Reserve Bank, in collaboration with Switzerland's State Secretariat for Economic Affairs and FinMark Trust, have developed practical interventions that will contribute to an inclusive payments digitalisation programme. The interventions will be implemented from 2024 to 2027. Partners will include financial services providers involved in specific markets and target a combination of new entrants or smaller providers and larger, more established service providers to ensure scalability. The initiative is made up of four digital payments pilot projects:

Project 1: Community digitalisation
Project 2: Digitalising informal and low-income worker payments
Project 3: Cross-border remittances
Project 4: Cross-border trade

13.4 Responding to climate risks

Economy-wide transition strategies and finance are required for South Africa to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050. This includes financing support for high-emitting businesses and sectors to adopt cleaner technologies, increase energy efficiency and become greener over time. This transition finance will be met in part through the amounts committed by entities such as the International Partners Group, composed of countries that have endorsed South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan, including France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, regulatory frameworks such as the Green Finance Taxonomy, published in 2023, will help incentivise the private sector to provide financing and prepare industry for climate risks.

A critical part of transition finance is transition planning, which sets out the steps individual firms need

to take to ensure they can operate sustainably and in a manner that protects investor and stakeholder interests. In 2024, the National Treasury, working with the Sustainable Finance Initiative (previously the Climate Risk Forum), will publish principles for effective transition planning. These principles will be aligned with emerging international best practice.

13.5 Financial inclusion and deposit Insurance

The National Treasury will develop a national strategy on financial inclusion in 2024 based on the policy paper, approved by Cabinet in 2023, entitled An Inclusive Financial Sector for All. The strategy's goals will include deepening financial inclusion for individuals; improving access to financial services for small, micro and medium-sized enterprises; and enabling diversification, competition and innovation in financial services.

In March 2023, the Corporation for Deposit Insurance was established to provide a framework to ensure depositors' funds are protected in the event of a bank failure. The establishment of this institution is one of the key amendments contained in the Financial Sector Laws Amendment Act (2021). The remaining provisions, including the provisions to enable the Corporation for Deposit Insurance to begin collecting premiums and other financial contributions, will be effective from 1 April 2024.

13.6 Incentivising local electric vehicle production

To encourage the production of electric vehicles in South Africa, it is proposed that an investment allowance be made available for new investments from 1 March 2026. Producers will be able to claim 150% of qualifying investment spending on production capacity for electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles in the first year of investment.

13.7 Implementing global minimum corporate tax

Implementation of the global minimum tax aims to limit the race to the bottom of effective corporate tax rates for large multinationals, with countries competing to attract income by offering low tax rates and tax incentives. The Steering Group of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting developed tax rules designed to limit the channels that multinationals use to shift profits from high- to low-tax countries.

This framework consists of two pillars. The first focuses on the digital economy and the coherent tax treatment of multinationals. It will be implemented through a multilateral convention to ensure that the biggest and most profitable multinationals reallocate part of their profit to all countries where they sell their products and provide their services. The second pillar introduces the global minimum tax. It ensures that any multinational with annual revenue exceeding €750 million will be subject to an effective tax rate of at least 15%, regardless of where its profits are located. Government proposes to introduce two measures to effect this change: an income inclusion rule and a domestic minimum top-up tax for qualifying multinationals from 1 January 2024. This will enable South Africa to apply a top-up tax on profits reported by qualifying South African multinationals operating in other countries

with effective tax rates below 15%. The domestic minimum top-up tax will enable SARS to collect a top-up tax for qualifying multinationals paying an effective tax rate of less than 15% in South Africa.

13.8 Tax treatment of infrastructure projects

To encourage infrastructure investment, Government will investigate the feasibility of a flow-through tax treatment, similar to what is applied to trusts and other investment vehicles, for qualifying infrastructure projects under specified circumstances.

13.9 Renewable energy allowance

Currently, solar photovoltaic energy production assets with generation capacity not exceeding 1 megawatt are written off in one year. This was linked to the private electricity generation threshold. However, the private threshold has since been lifted due to the electricity crisis. As a result, Government will reconsider the generation threshold and leasing restrictions of section 12B. Any proposals will be designed to take effect from 1 March 2025.

13.10 Clarifying anti-avoidance rules for low-interest or interest-free loans to trusts

Section 7C of the Income Tax Act contains anti-avoidance measures aimed at curbing the tax-free transfer of wealth to trusts using low-interest or interest-free loans, advances or credit arrangements (including cross-border loan arrangements). The transfer pricing rules in the Act also apply to counter the mispricing of cross-border loan arrangements. To avoid the possibility of an overlap or double taxation, the trust anti-avoidance measures specifically exclude low- or no-interest loan arrangements that are subject to the transfer pricing rules. However, the abovementioned exclusion does not effectively address the interaction between the trust anti-avoidance measures and transfer pricing rules where the arm's length interest rate is less than the official rate on these cross-border loan arrangements. It is proposed that amendments be made to the legislation to provide clarity in this regard.

Conclusion

When it comes to budgets, *"bland is good"*. In this regard, the Minister delivered in buckets, by presenting a budget which should not create any undue consternation. It is informed by credible economic, revenue and expenditure assumptions and proposes reasonable measures to resurrect the economy while still pursuing a developmental agenda.

We received the expected news that our fiscal pie is smaller and the demands on the pie are greater. Company profits have decreased resulting in reduced tax revenues, and our economy is battling to make headway in the face of the ongoing energy and logistical crises. Whilst the global economy grows at 3%, our economy grows at 0.6%.

As in previous years, the Budget proposes to:

- Improve municipal governance and finances

- Address the budget deficit
- Improve SOE governance and finances
- Solve our energy crisis
- Bolster tax revenues
- Continue to provide a social wage.

2024 Budget highlights

- Aiming to raise an additional R15 billion in personal income tax by proposing no inflationary adjustments to the personal income tax tables, rebates and medical tax credits.
- No increase in fuel or Road Accident Fund levies.
- Incentives for electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles.
- 7% increase in excise duties on alcohol and a 4.7% to 8.25% increase in the excise duty on tobacco products.
- Accessing R150 billion of the SARB forex reserve fund to assist with debt repayments.
- No increase in the VAT rate.
- Introduction of a global corporate tax of 15%, regardless of where the profits arise.
- "Two-pot" retirement system proposing immediate access in return for the proposed preservation of retirement benefits for retirement fund members.

The "two-pot" reforms proposed for 1 September 2024 should provide some financial relief to members. In this regard, members are advised to consult with their financial advisers and their retirement funds regarding the impact that accessing retirement fund monies prior to retirement may have on their retirement outcomes.

As could be expected, the Minister focused on the measures that will be adopted to solve the energy and logistics (rail freight and ports) crises. He has delivered a budget and adopted proposals which should not invoke "blind optimism" nor "crippling pessimism". As such, it is a "good budget". He asked us to remember and gain strength from the words of President Mandela, who said that he had walked a long road to freedom, that he had made missteps along the way and that, after climbing a great hill, he discovered that there were many more hills to climb. He went on to advise that we may pause but for a moment to remember how far we have come, but we should not linger, as our long walk has not ended.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS CIRCULAR IS BASED ON PROPOSALS MADE IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET SPEECH DELIVERED ON 21 FEBRUARY 2024 IN PARLIAMENT. UNTIL THE PROPOSALS HAVE FORMALLY BEEN PROMULGATED IN LEGISLATION, THEY WILL ONLY BE VIEWED AS PROPOSALS.

Income Tax Calculator

If you want to calculate your monthly income tax and compare it to that of last year, you can make use of Old Mutual's Income Tax Calculator, which has been updated to also include the tax changes applicable to retirement funds. You will therefore be able to see the benefits of retirement reform where your income tax is concerned.

This calculator takes your monthly income, retirement contributions, medical aid contributions and your employer's contributions to a medical aid scheme and retirement funds into account and can be found via the following link:

https://www.oldmutual.co.za/personal/tools-and-calculators/income-tax-calculator/

Compiled by: Personal Finance Legal, PWM Legal and Product Legal

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Contact your Old Mutual Financial Adviser, PWM Financial Planner or Broker www.oldmutual.co.za