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Annual Budget Speech 2024/2025

Highlights of the tax proposals by **National Treasury**

What is in the budget?

Finance Minister Enoch Godongwana presented the annual Budget Speech on 21 February under intense scrutiny, striving to balance spending priorities with limited resources. Emphasizing themes of debt stabilisation, tough budget decisions and fiscal constraints, particularly with elections looming.

But it's not just numbers. The Budget aims to uplift all South Africans, fighting poverty, inequality, and unemployment while driving economic growth. And at the heart of it all? A stable electricity supply is key. Dive in for more on the plans shaping our nation's future.

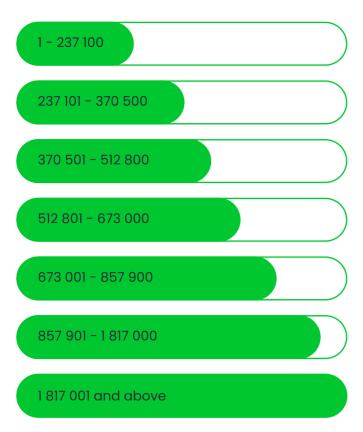


Tax rates

Income Tax: Individuals & Special Trusts

There is no change in tax rates for individuals and special trusts for the tax year ending between 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025 compared to the previous tax year.

Taxable income (R)



Rate of tax (R)

18% of taxable income

42 678 + 26% of taxable income above 237 100

77 362 + 31% of taxable income above 370 500

121 475 + 36% of taxable income above 512 800

179 147 + 39% of taxable income above 673 000

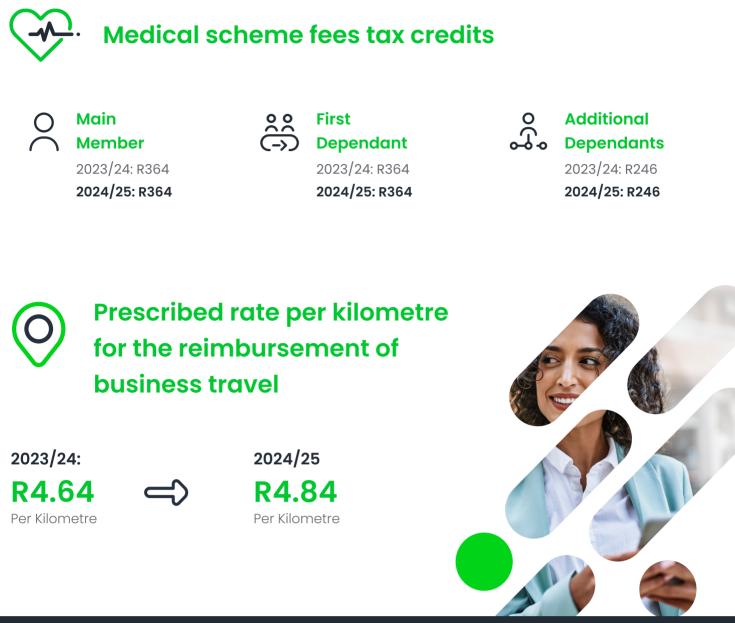
251 258 + 41% of taxable income above 857 900

644 489 + 45% of taxable income above 1 817 000



Personal Income Tax

Tax Thresholds	2023/24	2024/25	Tax Rebate	2023/24	2024/25
Below Age 65	R95 750	R95 750	Primary	R17 235	R17 235
Age 65 - 74	R148 217	R148 217	Secondary	R9 444	R9 444
Age 75+	R165 689	R165 689	Tertiary	R3 145	R3 145



Subsistence allowance, reimbursements and advances

Spend at least one night away from	Meals & Incidentals
their usual place of residence	Incidentals Only

Spend a part of a day away from their usual place of work or employment

Meals & Incidentals	R522	R548
Incidentals Only	R161	R169
Meals & Incidentals	R161	R169

2023/24

2024/25



Tax rates

Income Tax: Companies (Including personal service provider companies)

27% for companies with years of assessment ending on any date between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Income Tax: Trusts (Other than special trusts including personal service provider trusts)

45%

Income Tax: Small Business Corporations

Taxable income (R)



Rate of tax (R)

0% of taxable income

7% of taxable income above 95 750

18 848 + 21% of taxable income above 365 000

57 698 + 27% of the amount above 550 000



Sin taxes increased by



Cigarettes 97c per pack of 20



Sparkling Wine 89c per 750ml bottle



Malt Beer 14c per 340ml can



Ciders & Alcoholic Fruit Bev 14c per 340ml can



Cigarette Tobacco **R1.09** per 50g



Unfortified Wine 28c per 750ml bottle



Pipe Tobacco 57c per 25g



Cigars **R9.51** per 23g



Fortified Wine 47c per 750ml bottle

R5.53 per 750ml bottle

Spirits



Heated tobacco product sticks **73c** per pack of 20



Social grants

Government increased the child support grant by **R25 per month**, the foster care grant by **R55 per month**, and the old age grant by **R100 per month** for the 2024/25 tax year.

	2023/24	2024/25
State Old Age Grant	R2 085	R2 185
State Old Age Grant, Over 75	R2 105	R2 205
War Veterans Grant	R2 105	R2 205
Disability Grant	R2 085	R2 185
Foster Care Grant	R1 125	R1 180
Care Dependency Grant	R2 085	R2 185
Child Support Grant	R505	R530





Fuel taxes

Fuel taxes are levies imposed on the sale of fuel which generate a revenue stream for the funding of transportation projects, public services, and a portion is allocated to the Road Accident Fund (RAF) for compensating victims of road accidents.

Fuel Taxes	2023/24	2024/25
Carbon Tax Petrol	R0.10p/I	R0.11p/I
Carbon Tax Diesel	R0.11p/I	R0.14p/I
General Fuel Levy Petrol	R3.85p/I	R3.85p/I
General Fuel Levy Diesel	R3.70p/I	R3.70p/I
Road Accident Fund Petrol & Diesel	R2.18p/I	R2.18p/I



The Two-Pot Retirement Reform will be implemented on 1 September 2024 which will allow pre-retirement access to a portion of retirement assets



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



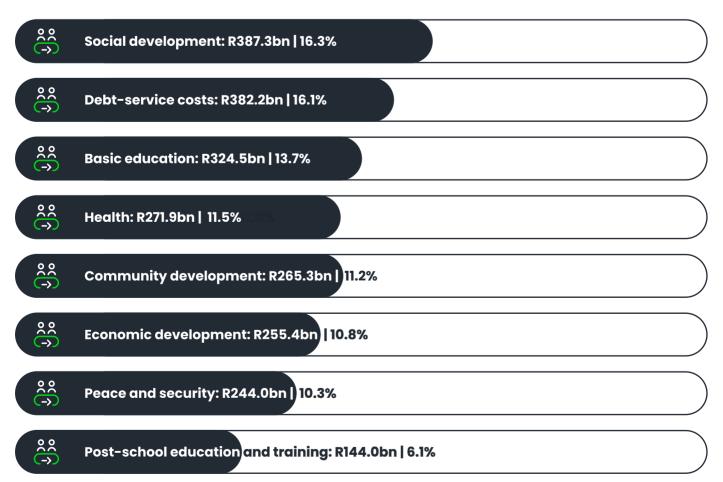
Where is the money coming from and how will it be spent in 2024/25

Government sources of income in 2024/25

R1863.0bn | 83.3% Taxes R332.4bn | 14.8% Borrowing



Government spending in 2024/25



|.. |0 **Budget proposals affecting payroll**

Misuse of the Employment Tax Incentive (ETI)

Amendments were introduced to the Employment Tax Incentive Act in 2021 and 2023 to combat the exploitation of ETI through aggressive tax strategies, including the exploitation of training institutions to claim ETI for students. It is recommended that punitive actions supporting these amendments be further detailed in the legislation to tackle the abusive practices of specific taxpayers towards the incentive program.

Definition of 'remuneration proxy'

In 2023, the definition of 'remuneration factor' in the Seventh Schedule to the Income Tax Act underwent a change, replacing it with a new definition of remuneration proxy in section 1. However, the new definition of 'remuneration proxy' mentions an 'associated institution' concerning the employer without citing paragraph 1 of the Seventh Schedule, where this term is defined. It is suggested that the definition of 'remuneration proxy' be revised to incorporate a reference to an 'associated institution' as defined in paragraph 1 of the Seventh Schedule.

PAYE refunds

As SARS shifts towards monthly reporting instead of bi-annual and annual reporting, the Government suggests modifying section 11(nA) of the Income Tax Act to accommodate taxpayers who wish to claim refunds for amounts received or accrued within the same assessment year.

Retirement fund transfers for members aged 55 and above

In 2023, legislative adjustments were implemented to enable tax-neutral transfers between retirement funds. This provision applies to members of pension or provident funds who have reached the normal retirement age specified in the fund's rules but have not yet opted to retire. In such cases, tax-free transfers of their retirement interest are permitted if the transfer is involuntary. However, for the transfer to be tax-free, it must be made to a fund with comparable or stricter restrictions. The government has noted that while certain involuntary transfers are tax-exempt under the current law, transfers between retirement annuity funds are excluded. As a solution, it is proposed to amend the law to permit involuntary transfers of this nature.



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