The Real Change

Budget

Authorised by David Seymour MP, Parliament Buildings, Wellington.

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The Real Change Budget

New Zealand is an island nation of pioneers. We've travelled further than any people in history to give the next generation a better tomorrow.

Modern Budgets don't reflect the spirit of aspiration that gave birth to our country. If elections are an advance auction in stolen goods, then today's Budgets are the time to divide up the loot.

Labour and National use Budgets as an opportunity to reward their political supporters. The question is always, 'who gets what?' Budgets should answer the question, 'who do we want to be as a country?'

Recently, the Minister of Finance said cutting taxes 'isn't a good use of resources.' His choice of words says a lot. He believes your money is a government resource even before it's taxed.

The result of this obsession with dividing, instead of creating, wealth is a gradual decline of our country's living standards. Three big figures show we need real change.

We do not attract enough investment, something that drives productivity growth because it means workers use more and better technology to produce more and better goods and services. Even before COVID, Australia attracted 80 per cent more foreign direct investment than New Zealand per person. And whether the source is foreign or domestic, New Zealand's rates of per-capita capital investment have long been among the lowest in the English-speaking world.

Our productivity is poor, but countries with poor productivity often grow and catch up. New Zealand is in the 'lower left-hand corner' with countries that have low productivity and haven't grown fast either. In 2020, our GDP per hour worked was $61.88, compared with the United Kingdom's at $89.76. Former communist countries in Eastern Europe have started overtaking us. Lithuania's GDP per hour worked is at $65.14. Even worse, our productivity has grown only 2 per cent since 2015, compared with 5 per cent growth in the UK and 20 per cent growth in Lithuania.

Poor productivity leads people to get up and leave. We have an enormous diaspora: Our estimates show that 23 per cent of people born in New Zealand are currently living offshore.

Poor productivity also leads to lower wages. The wage gap between the median New Zealand and Australian worker has grown by $6.70 an hour since 2004. That Australian worker has grown $14,000 a year better off than their Kiwi counterpart in the past 18 years.

Our GDP per capita is now closer to former communist states like the Czech Republic than it is to Australia and the US.

That is why New Zealanders can't afford critical pharmaceuticals. It's why families have been hit harder by the cost of living crisis. It means there's less money to put away for retirement.

In short, we don't attract enough investment, so we don't grow our productivity, so people leave for better wages. The risk is this process becomes a self-reinforcing spiral. We have been poorly served by two political parties who each say the other is ruining the country, but are happy enough to run it the same way if it gets them into office.

This is a different kind of Budget. It is a Budget for the next generation. It is a Budget of real change. This sets New Zealand up to succeed in the short, medium, and long term instead of one electoral cycle.

While other politicians are focused on the next election, ACT is focused on the next generation.

This Budget is designed to attack the current inflation crisis head on, raise productivity growth, make the government's books sustainable, and create a culture where work, savings, investment and innovation are rewarded.

It takes on politically difficult issues that others avoid to secure our country's future as a prosperous first world economy. It deals with the size of government and its debt, and the structure of our tax system.

In the short term, we must rein in spending to slow down inflation. The two options are either to rein in private spending with higher interest rates, or rein in government spending by reducing waste in Wellington.

This Budget attacks wasteful government spending by shrinking the bureaucracy. It reduces the number of public servants and removes whole departments that add no value for the public.

This Budget takes New Zealand from five tax rates on income down to two. It reduces the incentive for tax avoidance and sends a message that if you work hard and do well, you get to keep more of your own money.

This Budget also contains new spending allowances in three critical areas. It includes a commitment to raising our defence spending to match Australia's at two per cent of GDP. It includes ACT's policies of a Teaching Excellence Reward Fund to pay good teachers more and pay the best teachers a lot more. It shares over a billion dollars a year with councils, but only if they say 'yes' to building more homes.

Finally, by applying the successful Mixed Ownership Model to more State-Owned Enterprises, reducing overall expenditure, and adjusting pensions to reflect growing life expectancy and health, it reduces New Zealand's long term debt below Labour's debt track.

New Zealand needs a government with ambition that can present a vision and solve difficult issues.

We can't simply evict the current government. We need to evict its ideas, too, and deliver real change.

New Zealand should aim to be best place to study, work and do business in the world. We should have the most competitive tax and regulatory policies.

A country where productive Kiwis aren't punished but get ahead. And where families are proud to live and raise their kids.

David Seymour

ACT Leader

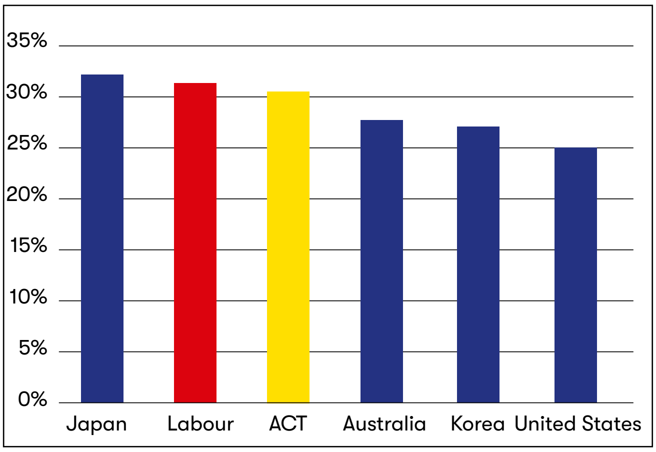
Fiscal Initiatives

The Results

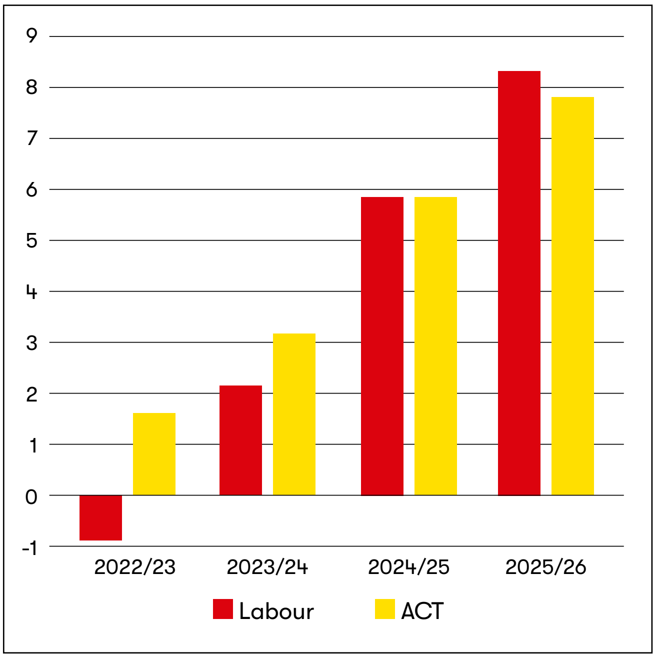
Under ACT's Alternative Budget, the Government's books will be back in surplus by 2022/23. That will take the bite out of inflation and allow us to begin repaying our COVID debts.

By FY 2023/24, the tax burden on the average New Zealander will be $1,236 per year lower under ACT than Labour. We will have delivered a tax cut for every earner. Moreover, net core Crown debt will be $15 billion lower.

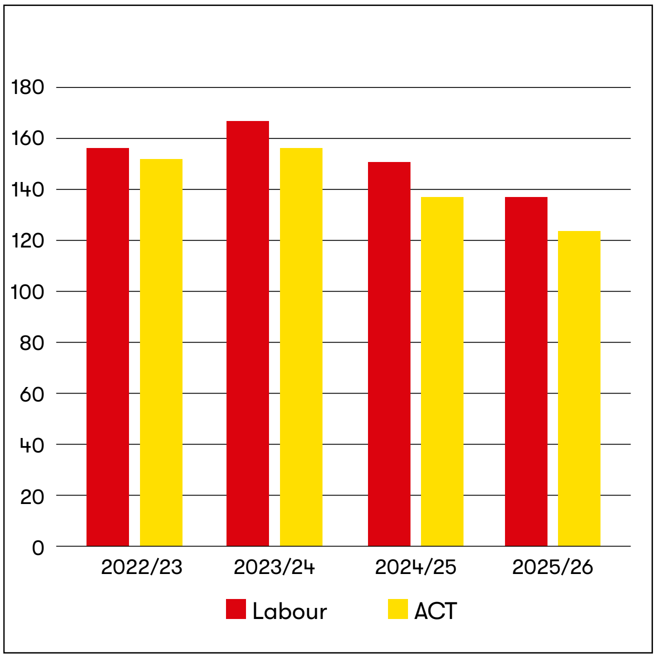
Tax-to-GDP Ratios in High-Income Pacific Economies



Total Crown OBEGAL (Nominal $bn)



Net Core Crown Debt ex. NZSF (Nominal $bn)



Tax Changes

Creating a Two-Rate Tax System

ACT's Alternative Budget would dramatically reshape the income tax system so that it once again rewards success. The thresholds would change as follows:

Status Quo

Treshold		Rate
0	14,000	10.5%
14,001	48,000	17.5%
48,001	70,000	30%
70,001	180,000	33%
180,001	Above	39%

Under ACT (2022/23)

Treshold		Rate
0	70,000	17.5%
70,001	180,000	33%
180,001	Above	39%

Under ACT (2023/24 on)

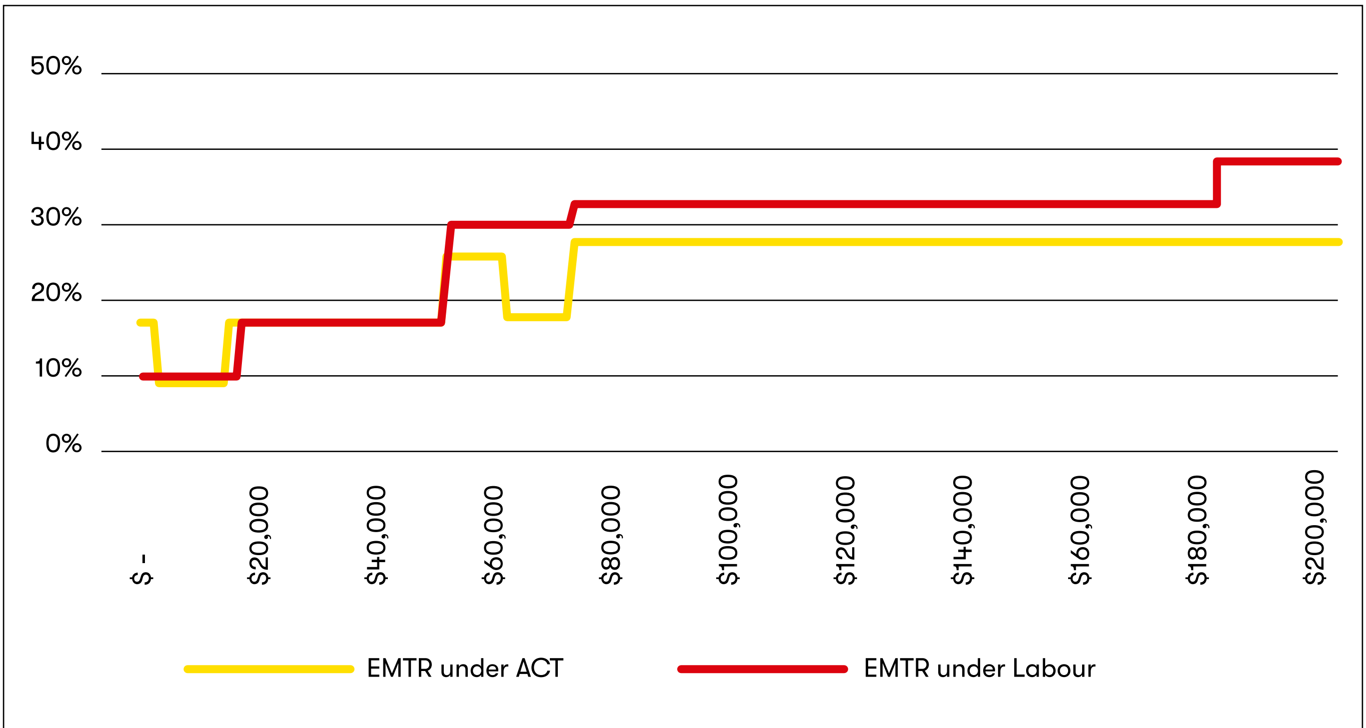
Treshold		Rate
0	70,000	17.5%
70,001	Above	28%

In order to ensure that every earner would receive a tax cut under ACT policy, ACT would also create a new **Low and Middle Income Tax Offset** (LMITO), starting in fiscal year 2022/23. This tax offset would be worth $800 per annum for all earners earning between $12,000 and $48,000. It would gradually grow at a rate of 8% from $0 per year for taxpayers earning $2,000 to the full $800 for taxpayers earning $12,000. At incomes above $48,000, the offset would abate at a rate of 8%, reaching $0 at an income of $58,000.

Your Effective Marginal Tax Rate represents how much of any additional dollar you earn the Government takes. High EMTRs discourage Kiwis from working one more hour or taking on one more client.

Under ACT's alternative — even with the Low and Middle Income Tax Offset — EMTRs are lower for the vast majority of earners. That means the incentive to strive and succeed is strengthened under ACT.

Effective Marginal Tax Rates (EMTRs)



For simplicity, this is for a single earner who is not eligible for Working for Families.

Providing a Carbon Tax Refund

ACT's previously announced Carbon Tax Refund[1] is included in this Alternative Budget. A new approach to costing has allowed us to update our forecasts for the amount this would return to each and every New Zealander (including dependent children):

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Per-capita refund	$252.84	$265.58	$265.52	$257.53

Together with our income tax changes and the Low and Middle Income Tax Offset, this refund will ensure that every earner receives a tax cut under ACT. It will also improve the credibility of the ETS and help to ease the burden of climate change policy on everyday New Zealanders.

Reversing the Rental Tax

This Alternative Budget accounts for the lost revenue due to ACT's policy of reversing the Government's denial of interest deductibility to residential property investors. Officials advised the Government that this policy would have a very small impact on house prices and may well increase rents.

Abolishing the Bright Line Test

The bright-line test is a cross-party stealth capital gains tax. It makes it harder for houses to go to those who value them most and makes it more difficult for people to plan their lives. ACT would abolish not just the Government's increases to the test, but the test itself.

1 https://www.act.org.nz/act_whacks_petrol_tax_the_smart_way

New Expenditure

Establishing a Teaching Excellence Fund

ACT would create a $250 million a year fund to allow principals to reward excellent teachers for their contributions to students' academic performance and the school community.

Infrastructure Cost-Sharing with Councils

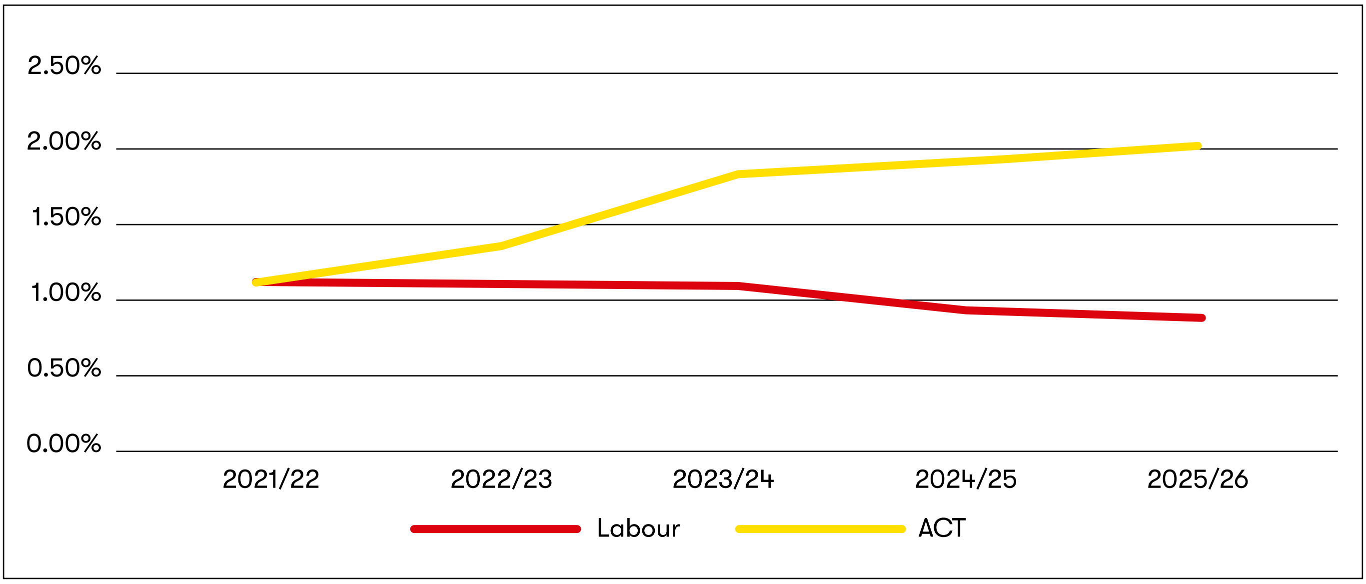
ACT would share 50% of the GST revenue raised from the construction of new homes with councils. This would provide them with the incentive and resources to allow housing growth in their jurisdictions.
This would be partially funded out of the existing appropriation for the Housing Acceleration Fund, with the remainder funded from the Consolidated Fund.

Increasing Defence Spending to the NATO 2% Target

ACT would ensure that New Zealand did its part in defending ourselves, our allies, and our values in today's increasingly volatile strategic environment.
We would increase New Zealand's operating and capital expenditure on defence so that it reached 2% of GDP annually over the next four years (calculated using the NATO methodology).

This is the target to which all of our traditional allies (including Australia) are committed and would demonstrate the seriousness with which we take our defence obligations.

Defence Spending (% of GDP)



Reduced Expenditure

Partially Reducing Budget Allowances

The Minister of Finance's Budget Policy Statement significantly increased the operating allowances available to fund new spending, compared with his Budget in 2021. ACT's Alternative Budget would reverse 80% of these increases. Thus, under ACT, the operating allowances would still be higher than the Government's own proposals in 2021, without reaching the absurd heights of the Budget Policy Statement.

This more moderate approach to spending growth would allow us to cover the unavoidable costs imposed by higher-than-expected inflation (e.g., higher pay settlements), without pouring fiscal fuel on the inflationary fire.

Shrinking the Public Service

ACT would shrink the Public Service back to its 2017 headcount. We would also tie pay increases in the Public Service to inflation. Note that this does not include the Police, front-line health and education workers, or the Defence Force.

Gradually Increasing the NZ Super Age

ACT would gradually increase the NZ Super age to 67, at a rate of 2 months per year from fiscal year 2023/24. Once the age reached 67, it would be indexed to life expectancy, ensuring that each generation was entitled to same period on the pension as previous generations.

This ensures the sustainability of the pension over time, as New Zealanders live longer and healthier lives.

In tandem with this change, ACT would also de-link the KiwiSaver withdrawal age from the Superannuation age. Thus, KiwiSaver participants would still be entitled to withdraw their funds at 65, no matter what changes were made to NZ Super.

The cost savings from this change are expressed net of the expected increase in benefit spending.

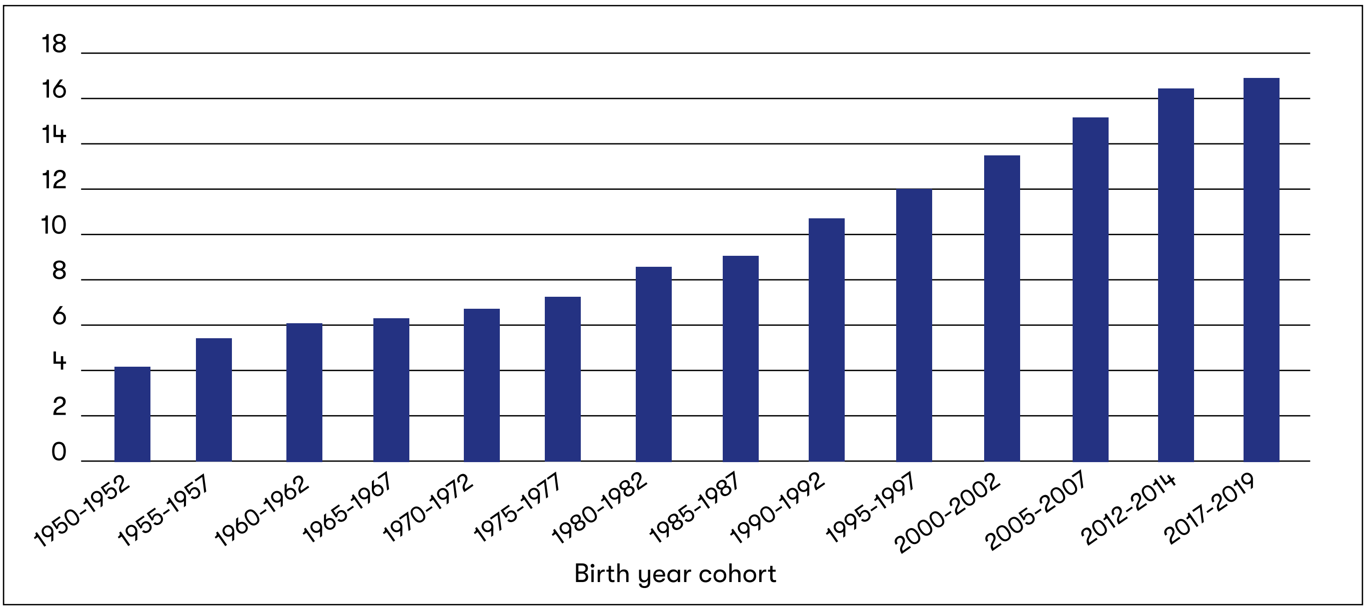
Indexing Main Benefits to CPI

This change reverses the Government's indexation of main benefits to average wages. These changes were motivated by a view of the benefit system as redistribution for redistribution's sake. Rather, the benefit system exists to ameliorate material hardship: The changing cost of a constant standard of living is best expressed by the inflation rate. Whether other earners' wages have increased by more than this rate is immaterial. Thus, ACT would return benefits to indexation against CPI.

Abolishing Wasteful Environmental Expenditure

- Climate Emergency Response Fund operating expenditure (less allocated foreign spending)

Expected number of years on the pension



- Climate Change Commission
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority
- Freshwater and Land Use Programme
- Forestry Programme
- Industrial Process Heat Subsidies

Many of these line items achieve zero environmental benefits, because any CO2 emissions they prevent merely free up ETS units for use by other emitters. Even those items which do achieve environmental benefits often do so at extraordinary cost.

Abolishing Middle-Class Welfare Spending

These line items are largely 'tax churn', where taxes raised from middle-class New Zealanders are returned to them in the form of poorly-targeted social spending, in the process undermining the incentive to work and distorting spending decisions. Better, in ACT's view, to cut taxes and allow New Zealanders to spend their money in the way they see fit. Specific programmes altered are as follows:

Ending the Fees-Free Programme

This programme has had a minor impacts on tertiary enrolments at best. Most of the benefits go to the children of middle or upper-income New Zealanders attending expensive university courses. The student loan scheme provides sufficient support to cover already-subsidised university fees.

Ending KiwiSaver Subsidies

KiwiSaver has failed to significantly increase New Zealand's savings rate[2]. Thus, these subsidies primarily reward middle- and upper-income Kiwis for making savings they would still have made without them.

Targeting the Winter Energy Payment

ACT would ensure that the Winter Energy Payment went to those who needed it. It would be restricted to over-65s who hold Community Services Cards and recipients of main benefits.

Abolishing Ineffective Housing Policies

ACT would abolish both the Progressive Home Ownership Scheme and the First Home Grant scheme. Because of the dysfunctional state of New Zealand's housing market, the only beneficiaries of these policies are those who are already relatively well-off. Moreover, because these policies fail to increase the housing supply, they essentially just throw fuel on the fire of rising house prices.

Abolishing Corporate Welfare

ACT would abolish the following schemes:

- Provincial Growth Fund
- Callaghan Innovation
- New Market Ops Spending
- Growth and Dev Spending
- COVID-19 Horticulture Subsidies
- Cultural Sector Regeneration Fund
- R&D Tax Credit
- Domestic film subsidies
- International film subsidies

2 https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wp/kiwisaver-initial-evaluation-impact-retirement-saving-wp-11-04

These various schemes represent attempts by ministers to 'pick winners'. They undermine market incentives and favour glamorous projects over those which can generate real economic growth. ACT would return these funds to New Zealanders to spend how they see fit, allowing the businesses which best serve New Zealanders' needs to thrive.

ACT would also significantly reform the regulatory barriers facing many of the firms who receive these subsidies. Such reforms are likely to generate much better outcomes for these firms than limited government funding.

Abolishing Inefficient Make-Work Schemes

ACT would abolish the following schemes:

- Jobs for Nature
- Biodiversity Jobs
- Pest Control Jobs
- Waterways Jobs
- Pine Control Jobs
- He Poutama Rangatahi
- Regional Skills Leadership Groups
- Workforce Development Councils
- "Shovel-Ready" Projects

These schemes often cost extraordinarily large sums of money per-job-created and undermine the ability of the private sector to efficiently allocate workers to where they are most needed.

Moreover, many of these schemes are poorly targeted, attempting to generate employment in sectors (e.g., construction) where there is no shortage of work for qualified workers.

Abolishing Demographic Ministries

ACT would abolish the following ministries:

- Ministry for Women
- Ministry of Māori Development
- Human Rights Commission
- Office for Crown-Māori Relations
- Ministry for Pacific Peoples
- Ministry for Ethnic Communities

The abolition of the Ministry of Māori Development and the Office for Crown-Māori Relations would not impact the Whanau Ora or Treaty Settlements programmes. Both are appropriated separately and would be administered by the Ministry of Health and the Office of Treaty Settlements respectively, within their existing respective budgets.

Most of these ministries replicate work which should already be done in policy ministries or the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. Any additional influence they do have over Government policy is likely to be in the damaging direction of undermining the unity of New Zealand as a modern multicultural society.

Changes to Non-Operating Line Items

Two of these line items (cancelling capital expenditure by the Climate Emergency Response Fund and increasing capital expenditure by the Defence sector) have already been discussed in the section on reduced operating expenditure. The following two have not been covered:

Halt contributions to the New Zealand Superannuation Fund

Contributions to the Super Fund while debt is outstanding represent a leveraged bet by the Government on the stock market with taxpayers' money. This is inappropriate. If taxpayers wish to invest in the stock market, they are allowed to do so. The Government should not force them to do so via proxy.

Expand the Mixed Ownership Model

The Mixed Ownership Model has significantly increased the profitability and performance of New Zealand's electricity companies. ACT proposes to extend this successful model to more SOEs. In particular, we would list 49% of the shares in AsureQuality, New Zealand Post, KiwiRail (and the Railways Corporation), Transpower, Kordia, and Kiwi Group Holdings (i.e., KiwiBank and its subsidiaries). We would also sell 100% of LandCorp — likely in chunks, rather than wholesale — and use the proceeds to fund conservation on private land.

Where Treaty of Waitangi concerns precluded the sale of particular pieces of land, we would retain them in Crown ownership and provide long-term leases to the SOE.

This would raise significant funds, allowing us to pay down a portion of the Government's COVID-19 debt. It would also subject these firms to commercial accountability, likely improving their long-run profitability and possibly increasing the dividends received by the government. Furthermore, it would deepen New Zealand's capital markets, making them a more attractive destination for investment, and could improve the service received by customers.

The Mixed Ownership Model has many protections built in to protect New Zealand's interests. In particular, no non-Government shareholder can control more than 10% of the shares in a MOM company.

The sale price of these SOEs is assumed to equal their book value. This is likely to be an overestimate for some SOEs and an underestimate for others.

Consequential changes to the Operating Balance

ACT's changes to the Crown balance sheet will have down-stream impacts on the operating balance. In particular:

- A reduction in Crown borrowing will save on interest expenses.
- A lower balance in the New Zealand Superannuation Fund due to a halt in contributions will reduce tax revenue, as the Fund pays less in company tax.
- The sale of some shares in state-owned enterprises will reduce the dividends received by the Government (however, this does not account for the expected increase in overall profitability due to the change in ownership.)

Regulatory Initiatives

Moving On from COVID

Most of the remaining COVID restrictions serve little purpose in suppressing the virus. Those that don't stack up against a cost-benefit analysis should be abandoned.

Encouraging Investment

Welcoming Foreign Investment

New Zealand has the most restrictive foreign investment regime in the OECD. Our system is more comparable to Saudi Arabia's and China's than Australia's or Britain's.

ACT says we should welcome foreign investment from friendly countries. Thus, we would exempt OECD member countries from the Overseas Investment Act regime, except in cases of important national security assets.

Ending the Oil & Gas Ban

New Zealand's ban on oil and gas exploration will have a negligible at best and negative at worst impact on climate change. All the while, it is putting Kiwis out of work and destroying a possible export industry.

Cutting Red Tape

Reforming the Resource Management Act

The Resource Management Act has long been acknowledged as a handbrake on New Zealand's economic progress. ACT has a plan to fix the RMA, by changing the incentives on councils to encourage building and by reforming our approach to environmental management to make more sensible trade-offs.

Requiring Regulatory Responsibility

ACT would cut existing ineffectual regulations and ensure new regulations were of a high-quality. We would require every regulator to publicly justify every major regulation already on their books and quantify its costs and benefits. If it was not clearly beneficial, it would be abolished.

We would allow affected firms and individuals to sue the Government if regulations were unfair or ineffective. We would restrain the Government's power to force new legislation through Parliament under urgency and automatically repeal all new regulations 10 years after they were passed, unless they are reviewed and actively re-introduced.

Repealing the Zero-Carbon Act

The Zero-Carbon Act sets New Zealand's benchmark for CO2 emissions reductions dramatically above those likely to be achieved by our trading partners, especially our direct competitors in the Asia-Pacific. ACT says we should do our part in combatting in climate change, but we should not needlessly cripple our economy. We would repeal the ZCA and set more realistic targets based on trading partner pathways.

Reforming Our Genetic Engineering Laws

Genetic engineering has the potential to revolutionise agriculture in the 21st century as much as the introduction of synthetic fertiliser did in the 20th. Exciting GE innovations like the High Metabolisable Energy grass invented by New Zealand's own AgResearch may also allow us to square the circle of reducing agricultural emissions without reducing agricultural earnings. And yet, because of superstitious 30-year-old laws, New Zealand farmers are not allowed to experiment with this impressive technology in production. ACT would liberalise New Zealand's laws on genetic engineering and allow New Zealand's agricultural industry to be a leader, not a laggard, in the field.

Making It Easier to Hire

Fixing Immigration New Zealand

ACT knows that the unavailability of highly-skilled overseas workers is holding back New Zealand businesses. We would fix Immigration New Zealand by reforming the visas available and reimplementing strict targets for the organisation to meet for visa turnaround times.

Reintroducing 90-Day Trials

ACT will make giving workers a chance less risky for Kiwi businesses by reintroducing 90-day trials. These trials allow firms to hire new workers, especially those from unconventional backgrounds, without running the risk of being stuck with them if they do not meet expectations.

Freezing the Minimum Wage

New Zealand already has the highest national minimum wage (measured as a share of the median wage) in the developed world. In the OECD, only Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, and Turkey had higher minimums than us. In 2020, Australia's minimum wage was 53% of the median wage, compared to ours at 65%.

A minimum wage this high makes it harder for businesses to hire young and lower-skilled New Zealanders. ACT would place a 3-year moratorium on minimum wage increases to allow productivity growth to catch up with these higher costs.

Reducing Employment Costs

ACT would abandon the Government's proposed social insurance scheme and Fair Pay Agreements. We would also offset the Government's introduction of a new public holiday by removing another.

Fiscal Year (year from 1 July to the following 30 June)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Under Labour				
Total Crown OBEGAL	-0.831	2.079	5.915	8.157
Core Crown Residual Cash Surplus	-21.743	-7.953	14.514	12.538
Net core Crown debt	157.891	165.498	150.639	137.930
Tax Changes	**-3.160**	**-6.152**	**-6.514**	**-6.631**
A two-rate income tax system	0.372	-2.507	-2.767	-2.805
Remove 39% rate		-0.580	-0.704	-0.600
Cut 33% rate to 28%		-2.324	-2.489	-2.660
Cut 30% rate to 17.5%	-3.408	-3.647	-3.906	-4.175
Increase 10.5% rate to 17.5%	3.779	4.045	4.332	4.630
Carbon Tax Refund	-0.972	-0.930	-0.863	-0.766
Low and Middle Income Tax Offset	-2.220	-2.375	-2.544	-2.719
Abolish the bright-line test	-0.060	-0.060	-0.060	-0.060
Reverse the Government's interest deductibility changes	-0.280	-0.280	-0.280	-0.280
New Operating Expenditure	**-1.295**	**-2.013**	**-2.869**	**-4.250**
Teaching Excellence Reward Fund	-0.250	-0.250	-0.250	-0.250
50% GST sharing for construction of new homes	-0.511	-0.596	-0.786	-1.400
Increase in operating defence spending	-0.533	-1.167	-1.833	-2.600
Operating Savings	**6.836**	**9.469**	**9.315**	**10.454**
Reverse 80% of the increase in operating allowances	1.027	3.682	3.891	4.598
Return Public Service headcount to 2017, index pay to CPI	0.904	0.720	0.559	0.419
Gradually increase superannuation age	0.000	0.164	0.350	0.563
Index main benefits to CPI	0.473	0.600	0.702	0.834
Abolish wasteful environmental expenditure	0.250	0.200	0.200	0.355
Climate Emergency Response Fund	0.143	0.093	0.093	0.248
Climate Change Commission	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Freshwater and Land Use Programme	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018
Forestry Programme	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
Industrial Process Heat Subsidies	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Abolish middle-class welfare spending	1.978	2.027	2.090	2.156
Fees-Free	0.735	0.730	0.738	0.750
KiwiSaver Subsidies	1.026	1.074	1.123	1.171
Target the Winter Energy Payment	0.217	0.222	0.229	0.235
Abolish ineffective housing policies	0.170	0.178	0.203	0.173
Progressive Home Ownership Scheme	0.051	0.075	0.104	0.104
First Home Grants	0.119	0.103	0.099	0.069
Abolish corporate welfare	1.249	1.197	1.058	1.096
Provincial Growth Fund	0.143	0.143		
Callaghan Innovation	0.065	0.061	0.057	0.059

Fiscal Year (year from 1 July to the following 30 June)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Operating Savings Contd.				
New Market Ops Spending	0.049	0.047	0.044	0.045
Growth and Dev Spending	0.163	0.153	0.144	0.149
COVID-19 Horticulture Subsidies	0.009	0.010		
Cultural Sector Regeneration Fund	0.044			
R&D Tax Credit	0.552	0.559	0.588	0.618
Domestic film subsidies	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037
International film subsidies	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188
Abolish inefficient make-work programmes	0.634	0.549	0.111	0.111
Jobs for Nature	0.067			
Biodiversity Jobs	0.035	0.030		
Pest Control Jobs	0.032	0.036		
Waterways Jobs	0.076	0.236		
Pine Control Jobs	0.025	0.010		
He Poutama Rangatahi	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
Regional Skills Leadership Groups	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Workforce Development Councils	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065
“Shovel-Ready” Projects	0.289	0.127	0.000	0.000
Abolish demographic ministries	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150
Ministry for Women	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Ministry of Māori Development	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071
Office for Crown-Māori Relations	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Ministry for Pacific Peoples	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029
Ministry for Ethnic Communities	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Human Rights Commission	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Consequential Changes to Operating Balance	**-0.017**	**0.025**	**0.086**	**0.120**
Change in financing costs	0.000	0.080	0.181	0.258
Change in tax revenue due to NZSF changes	-0.017	-0.055	-0.095	-0.138
Forgone profits from mixed-ownership model extension		-0.037	-0.076	-0.115
Changes in non-Operating Line Items	**2.080**	**3.430**	**3.141**	**3.155**
Halt contributions to the NZ Super Fund	1.984	1.960	2.004	1.851
Increase in capital defence spending	-0.467	-1.833	-2.167	-2.000
Cancel Climate Emergency Response Fund capex	0.563	0.563	0.563	0.563
Receipts from SOE share sales		2.741	2.741	2.741
Under ACT				
Total Crown OBEGAL	1.533	3.408	5.933	7.850
Change in OBEGAL	2.364	1.329	0.018	-0.307
Core Crown Residual Cash Surplus	-17.299	-3.193	17.673	15.386
Change in CCRCS	4.444	4.760	3.159	2.848
Net core Crown debt	153.447	156.294	138.277	122.720
Change in NCCD	-4.444	-9.204	-12.362	-15.210

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