



**HAZEAL
NEWMAN
&
ASSOCIATES**

*Accountants
& Business
Consultants*

The JobKeeper Payment

The JobKeeper scheme was legislated Wednesday 8th April and released Tuesday 14th April 2020. Under the JobKeeper scheme eligible businesses will receive a payment of \$1,500 per fortnight per eligible employee, and/or for one eligible business participant. One eligible business participant refers to a sole trader or one partner in a family partnership, a company director or shareholder or a trust beneficiary. This means for a lot of our clients who are in a sole trading business, a partnership, a trust or a company that one of you in the family will possibly be eligible for this payment despite not being employees of your own businesses or even employing any staff.

So what are the requirements?

All business which have been affected by COVID 19 and that estimate that their projected GST turnover has fallen (or is likely to fall) by 30% or more over a one-month period or a three-month period will be eligible. If turnover is already down 30% then simple you are eligible but if you instead estimate it will likely be down over the coming month then it appears as long as you have a reasonable belief that this is the case then you will be eligible. We are waiting on the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) releasing guidance on this estimate process. A word of warning penalties will be severe for those purposely or falsely manipulating figures to achieve a downturn of 30%.

Further to the downturn requirement if you are claiming for an employee they must have been employed prior to 1st March 2020. If employed on a casual basis they were employed for greater than a 12-month period, and further a casual employee if has permanent employment elsewhere cannot claim JobKeeper with you. Also, part time or casual employees can only claim JobKeeper through one employer and so ensure they have selected you as the nominated employer. In addition, you can only claim JobKeeper for an employee that you have actually paid a minimum of \$1,500 a fortnight since 30th March 2020, although if you do not intend to claim JobKeepers now you need to ensure \$1,500 per fortnight minimum wage from the time you wish to start claiming from. You are allowed now to top up any previous wage payments since 30th March 2020 to ensure you reach a minimum of \$1,500 per fortnight provided you pay this to the employee prior to 30th April 2020. Please ensure of course you meet the 30% downturn requirement first.

If an employee would normally receive less than \$1,500 per fortnight and you wish to receive JobKeeper for that employee then you need to top up their normal wages to \$1,500 per fortnight regardless of their actual working hours. If you pay them less than \$1,500 per fortnight you will not be eligible for JobKeeper. For those you are paying more than \$1,500 a fortnight you will only be reimbursed the maximum \$1,500. Main message here is if you want to claim JobKeeper for your employees ensure they are first paid \$1,500 a fortnight. You can only claim JobKeeper for the fortnights you have actually paid the minimum amounts for. The government is allowing a

catch up now before 30th April but after this you must be paying \$1,500 per fortnight on time. Also note even if you have stood down employees still pay them the \$1,500 a fortnight if you wish to claim the JobKeeper for them.

How do you apply:

This is a two-step process;

First – need to enrol and this is available from Monday 20th April 2020 using the Business Portal and authenticate with myGov ID or we can enroll for you. You will need to have all eligible employees complete a 'JobKeeper Employee Nomination Notice' which we have attached one for you to this letter/email. You will require these notices to be completed by 30th April 2020 and returned to you. You do not send these to the ATO but are required to hold onto them.

Second – need to apply for JobKeeper payment which will be available from 4 May 2020 onwards. Again, this is done via the Business Portal and authenticate with myGov ID or we can apply for you.

You will notice applications cannot be submitted until 4 May 2020 and therefore we expect payments to start rolling out from that first week of May. This means there will be a considerable time lag between when you are reimbursed for paying the employees. As mentioned above though you must pay the employees first and only those fortnights which you have paid on time will be eligible for JobKeeper payments.

Following are some common questions:

Question 1: Do businesses have to meet the decline in turnover test on an ongoing basis?

The answer is No. Whilst a business must satisfy the decline in turnover test in order to be entitled to a JobKeeper Payment, once it is satisfied, there is no requirement to retest in later JobKeeper Payment fortnights. That is, the decline in turnover test only needs to be satisfied once. As a result, if a business can demonstrate that its turnover has been adversely impacted by at least 30% (or 50%, as the case may be), then it will continue to meet this requirement even if its turnover subsequently recovers in later JobKeeper fortnights.

Question 2: What if a business's turnover has not decreased (e.g., by 30%) but it is predicted to do so in the coming month? An employer can apply for the JobKeeper Scheme where it is reasonably expected that its GST turnover will fall by 30% or more (or 50% where applicable) relative to its GST turnover in a corresponding period a year earlier. Treasury has advised that the ATO will provide guidance about self-assessment of actual and anticipated falls in turnover. Additionally, if a business does not meet the decline in turnover test as at 30 March 2020, the business can start receiving the JobKeeper Payment at a later time, once the decline in turnover test has been met. However, in this case, the JobKeeper Payment will not be backdated to the commencement of the scheme, although businesses can receive JobKeeper Payments up to 27 September 2020.

Question 3: Are employers required to continue to pay employees to qualify for the JobKeeper Payment? The answer is Yes. Employers are required to satisfy the 'wage condition' in respect of an employee for the relevant JobKeeper fortnight in order to qualify for the JobKeeper Payment for that employee. As a reminder, the first JobKeeper fortnight commenced on Monday 30 March 2020 and ended on Sunday 12 April 2020 (i.e., the first JobKeeper fortnight has already ended). Broadly speaking, a payment under the scheme is meant to be a reimbursement to the employer of an amount already paid to an eligible employee (who is participating in the JobKeeper Scheme). Specifically, the 'wage condition' requires the employer to pay each eligible participating employee at least \$1,500 for each JobKeeper fortnight, which can be represented by salary, wages, PAYG withholding, salary-sacrificed superannuation contributions and other amounts applied or dealt with on behalf of the employee (i.e., an add-back of any salary sacrificed in return for fringe benefits). If employers have insufficient cashflow to make such payments, Treasury has encouraged such businesses to speak to their banks about using the upcoming JobKeeper Payment as 'collateral' to seek short-term finance to pay their employees. TIP – ATO

concession for the first two JobKeeper fortnights. In the event that an employer does not meet the 'wage condition' (i.e., they have not paid an eligible employee a minimum amount of \$1,500 in the fortnight), then they have not met all the requirements to be entitled to the JobKeeper Payment. However, the Commissioner does have the power to treat a particular event (e.g., a payment) that happened in a fortnight as having happened in a different fortnight if the Commissioner believes that it is reasonable to do so. In this regard, the ATO has advised that for the first two fortnights (i.e., the fortnights ending 12 April 2020 and 26 April 2020), it will accept the minimum \$1,500 as being paid in each fortnight, even if it has been paid late, provided it is paid by the end of April. As such, the ATO has effectively granted businesses an extension of time to pay the required \$1,500 per fortnight to their eligible employees for the purposes of meeting the JobKeeper Payment requirements.

Question 4: If employees have been stood down after 1 March 2020 does an employer need to pay them? The answer is Yes. As discussed above, employers will need to make payments to eligible employees, including employees who have been stood down. This means the employer must pay the stood down employee a minimum of \$1,500 per fortnight (before tax) in the relevant fortnight (subject to the concession in the TIP above). Where an employer pays their staff monthly, the monthly payment must be equivalent to the required fortnightly payments. For subsequent payment periods, an employer will need to continue to pay these employees who have been stood down a minimum of \$1,500 (before tax) before the end of each relevant JobKeeper fortnight.

Question 5: Can employers select which of their eligible employees are covered by the JobKeeper Scheme? The answer is No. Once an employer decides to participate in the JobKeeper Scheme, they must ensure that all of their eligible employees (who have agreed to be nominated for the scheme) participate in the scheme. This applies to all eligible employees (i.e., irrespective of whether they are still working for the employer or they have been stood down). As the scheme is operated on an 'one in, all in' basis, employers cannot 'pick and choose' which eligible employees will be able to participate in the scheme.

Question 6: Are the JobKeeper Payments from the ATO assessable income to the business? The answer is Yes. In the absence of any specific exemptions, the JobKeeper Payments received from the ATO by the business would be assessable income under either S.6-5 of the ITAA 1997 (as ordinary income) or S.15-10 of the ITAA 1997 (as a subsidy received by a business). However, salary or wage payments made by the business to their employees are allowable deductions. Inevitably, a timing mismatch may arise in relation to the income year in which the assessable income is included and the income year in which the allowable deductions are claimed. This is because the salary and wages are required to be paid before a JobKeeper Payment is received from the ATO, however, this would generally work to the employer's advantage. Specifically, there would be a timing mismatch in deductions claimed for salary and wages paid in June 2020 (deductible in the 2020 income year), whilst the JobKeeper Payment would not be received until, and hence assessable to the business in, July 2020 (i.e., the 2021 income year).

Question 7: Are employers required to deduct PAYG withholding from the amounts paid to employees? The answer is Yes. Broadly speaking, employers are required to make payments of at least \$1,500 to each eligible employee every JobKeeper fortnight. To the extent that these payments take the form of salary or wages, they would constitute assessable income to the employees, which means that employers would be required to deduct the appropriate amount of PAYG withholding. Therefore, on the basis that each eligible employee will receive at least \$1,500 per fortnight, then at least \$192 of PAYG withholding will need to be deducted (based on a fortnightly payment cycle) where the employee is claiming the tax-free threshold (assuming no salary packaging arrangement is in place).

Question 8: Are employers subject to Superannuation Guarantee ('SG') in relation to any extra JobKeeper Payments? The answer is No. The Government's intention is that employers will only be required to make SG contributions for amounts payable to an employee in respect of their actual employment, which would not include

any extra payments made by the employer to satisfy the \$1,500 JobKeeper Payment 'wage condition'. At the time of writing, the law is yet to be amended to reflect this. For example, if an employee ordinarily earns \$1,000 a fortnight and is 'topped-up' by \$500 to \$1,500 a fortnight, the employer will be required to pay SG in relation to the 'usual' \$1,000 but may lawfully decide not to pay SG on the additional \$500 payment, which is solely attributable to the JobKeeper Payment. In other words, in relation to the extra top-up amounts paid to the employee, it is up to the employer if they want to pay superannuation on these additional wages paid by the JobKeeper Payment. An employer's superannuation obligations are broadly summarized in the following table.

Employee's actual wage	Subject to Superannuation Guarantee	
	Yes	No
Employee's wage is \$1,500 or more	✓	
Employee's wage is less than \$1,500:		
- Normal wage	✓	
- Top-up wage		✓
Employee is not receiving any wages (e.g., where employee is stood down)		✓

Question 9: Can businesses get the JobKeeper Payment in respect of workers who are engaged through a labour hire firm? The answer is, unfortunately, No. Businesses will not qualify for a JobKeeper Payment in respect of workers engaged through a labour hire firm. In order to qualify for the JobKeeper Payments, the individual must either be an eligible employee or an eligible business participant. In the case of workers who are engaged by the business through a labour hire firm, they do not generally have an employment relationship with the business, rather, the contractual relationship is between the business and the labour hire firm. As such, these workers are not employees of the business, which means the business will not qualify for JobKeeper Payments in respect of these workers. TIP – Labour hire firms may qualify for JobKeeper Payments directly Whilst these workers do not have an employment relationship with the business that they perform their services for, they may have an employment relationship with the labour hire firm that they are engaged through. To the extent that these workers are 'employees' of the labour hire firm, then where the labour hire firm meets the relevant qualifying requirements, it may qualify for the JobKeeper Payment.

Question 10: Can a sole trader who has employees also qualify for the JobKeeper Payment? The answer is Yes. On the basis that the sole trader's business has satisfied all the other requirements to qualify for the JobKeeper Payment, a sole trader can qualify for the JobKeeper Payment in relation to their eligible employees and also qualify for the JobKeeper Payment themselves (i.e., in their own capacity) as an eligible business participant. In other words, a sole trader's entitlement to the JobKeeper Payment as an eligible business participant arises independently of their entitlement to the JobKeeper Payment in respect of their employees. Therefore, whether a sole trader has any employees or not will not impact on their ability to personally qualify for the JobKeeper Payment.