Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update (HYEFU) 2018 Projection Assumptions to 2032/33

13 December 2018

The economic and fiscal forecasts from 2018/19 to 2022/23 are detailed in the 2018 *Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update* (HYEFU). Fiscal projections commence after the final forecast year (2022/23) and extend to 2032/33. The Fiscal Strategy Model (FSM) is used to develop the projections, with the forecast years acting as the projection base. The post-forecast projections are based on the long-run technical and policy assumptions outlined below.

Economic projections and assumptions

Table 1 – Summary of economic projections[1]

Year ending 30 June	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	...	2033
	Forecasts					Projections							
Labour force	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	...	0.6
Unemployment rate[2]	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	...	4.3
Average weekly hours worked	33.75	33.77	33.74	33.70	33.66	33.63	33.60	33.57	33.55	33.55	33.55	...	33.55
Labour productivity growth[3]	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	...	1.5
Real GDP[4]	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	...	2.1
Nominal GDP[5]	4.3	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	...	4.1
Consumers Price Index (CPI) (annual percentage change)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0
Government 10-year bonds (average percentage rate)	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	...	5.3
Nominal average hourly wage	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	...	3.5

Notes:

1 Annual average percentage change unless otherwise stated

2 Total unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (annual average)

3 Hours worked measure

4 Production measure, 2009/10 base

5 Expenditure measure

Sources: The Treasury, Statistics New Zealand

Forecasts are an attempt to predict future outcomes by employing a wide range of resources, comprehensive modelling, and expert opinion and knowledge. Projections are potential paths that arise from and are heavily influenced by their forecast base. Projections are based on trend or long-run averages for growth rates or levels of key economic, fiscal and demographic variables, and generally assume no post-forecast policy changes. Projections do not incorporate behavioural or other responses to outcomes or trend movements.

While most economic variables are at, or very close to, their assumed long-run trend growth rates or levels at the end of the forecast period, a few may require transition in the early years of the projections. In such cases the annual convergence rate assumed is based on recent actual and forecast performance.

In the 2018 HYEFU projections, CPI growth reaches its long-run assumed rate in the first projected year. The unemployment rate, labour productivity growth rate and nominal average hourly wage growth rate reach their long-run assumed values by 2025/26. The government bond rate takes until 2027/28 to stabilise.

Projected real GDP grows from its forecast base via the annual combined change in the size of the employed labour force, the average hours they work and their productivity.

Growth in nominal GDP in each projected year is achieved by adding CPI-based inflation to the real GDP growth. The long-run stable assumption for CPI inflation is 2 per cent per year, which matches the middle of the Policy Targets Agreement band. Nominal GDP growth is used to project many fiscal variables, including tax revenue. Also, nominal GDP is the denominator for most major fiscal indicators, such as net core Crown debt to GDP.

Fiscal projections and assumptions

Fiscal projections have changed from those published as part of the 2018 *Budget Economic and Fiscal Update* (BEFU), reflecting changes in the economic and fiscal forecast bases of the projections, as well as changes in policy.

These projections illustrate potential future progress towards achieving the Government's long-term objectives, including that net core Crown debt will be maintained at prudent levels, expenditure will be maintained within the recent historical range and that the Government will deliver sustainable operating surpluses.

Table 2 – Summary of fiscal projections, as percentages of nominal GDP

Year ending 30 June	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**…**	**2033**
% of GDP			**Forecasts**						**Projections**				
Core Crown revenue	30.4	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	…	30.5
Core Crown expenses	29.5	28.7	28.8	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	…	29.5
Total Crown revenue	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	…	38.3
Total Crown expenses	37.7	36.9	37.0	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.9	37.1	…	37.5
Total Crown OBEGAL[1]	0.6	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	…	0.7
Total Crown operating balance[2]	1.0	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	…	2.3
Gross sovereign-issued debt	29.7	28.8	27.2	27.4	25.4	24.2	23.5	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.4	…	24.5
Net core Crown debt[3]	20.9	20.7	20.1	19.0	17.4	16.3	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	…	16.6
Total Crown net worth	46.4	46.3	46.7	48.0	49.5	50.5	51.1	51.7	52.3	52.7	53.1	…	54.1
Net worth attributable to the Crown	44.5	44.5	45.0	46.3	48.0	48.9	49.6	50.3	50.9	51.4	51.8	…	53.0

Notes

[1] Operating balance (before gains and losses)

[2] Excludes minority interests

[3] Excludes financial assets of the NZS Fund and core Crown advances

Source: The Treasury

Table 3 – Summary of fiscal assumptions

Tax revenue	All tax categories transition at varying rates from their end-of-forecast percentage of GDP, either upward or downward, until they reach a long-run stable percentage of nominal GDP. These stable assumptions are based on historical data, taking into account tax rate and policy changes that could affect them. The transitional adjustment is to ensure that tax revenue projections are based on percentages of GDP that are neither higher nor lower than would be expected when the economy is performing at its potential. Once the long-term stable percentages are reached, the tax types remain at them in later projected years. Source deductions (mainly PAYE tax on salary and wages) track towards a stable percentage to nominal GDP of 11.0 per cent. The stable percentage for corporate tax (dominated by company tax) is 4.2 per cent. The assumption for goods and services tax (GST) is 7.2 per cent. Hypothecated transport taxes, used to fund most transport-related operating and capital expenditure, stabilise at 1.3 per cent of GDP and all remaining tax types are aggregated into the Other taxes category, which uses a long-run stable assumption of 4.3 per cent of GDP. The elimination from core Crown tax to total Crown tax applies a long-run stable assumption of 0.3 per cent of GDP.
New Zealand Superannuation (NZS)	Demographically adjusted and linked to net wage growth, via the “wage floor”. The latter refers to the net (after-tax) weekly NZS rate for a couple being constrained in legislation to lie between 65 per cent and 72.5 per cent of net average weekly earnings.
Other benefits	Demographically adjusted and linked to inflation.
Health and education	Held constant at the end-of-forecast values, because their growth is assumed to come from a share of the projected Operating Allowance annual increment.
Other expenditure	Held constant at the end-of-forecast values, because their growth is assumed to come from a share of the projected Operating Allowance annual increment.
Finance costs	A function of debt levels and interest rates.
Operating Allowance	$2.6 billion in 2023/24. Operating Allowances continue to grow at 4.5 per cent per Budget from this value in later projected years.
Capital Allowance	$6.6 billion in 2023/24. Capital Allowances continue to grow at 4.5 per cent per Budget from this value in later projected years.
NZS Fund	Capital contributions to the NZS Fund resumed in 2017/18, and by 2022/23 are restored to a level consistent with the contribution formula in the *New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Act 2001.*