

JobKeeper 2.0

The new requirements



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The future of JobKeeper

Between April to May 2020, JobKeeper was taken up by 920,000 organisations and around 3.5 million individuals – 30% of pre-Coronavirus private sector employment.

There have been a number of Government announcements on JobKeeper that impact on business and employee eligibility.

Employees that previously failed the JobKeeper eligibility test as they were not employed on 1 March 2020, may now be eligible for payments from 3 August 2020 if they were employed on 1 July 2020 (see Eligible employees on page 4).

From 28 September 2020, employers seeking to claim JobKeeper payments will need to reassess their eligibility and prove an actual decline in turnover. From this date, the JobKeeper payment rate will reduce and split into a higher and lower rate based on the number of hours the employee worked in the 4 weeks prior to 1 March 2020 or 1 July 2020.

To access JobKeeper payments from 28 September 2020, there are two questions that need to be assessed:

- Is my business eligible? And
- What JobKeeper rate applies to my eligible employees?

We've summarised the key details for employers on JobKeeper 2.0 in this update, but just remember that the proposed changes are not yet law and the details could still change.

Let us know if we can assist you in any way.

Rucker Financial

JobKeeper 2.0

From 28 September 2020, the second tranche of the JobKeeper scheme changes the eligibility tests for employers and employees, and the method and amount paid to eligible employees.

Eligibility

To receive JobKeeper from 28 September 2020, employers will need to reassess their eligibility with reference to actual GST turnover for the September 2020 quarter (for JobKeeper payments between 28 September to 3 January 2021), and again for December 2020 quarter (for payments between 4 January 2021 to 28 March 2021).

Eligible employers

The broad eligibility tests to access JobKeeper remain the same with an extended decline in turnover test.

- On 1 March 2020, carried on a business in Australia or was a non-profit body pursuing its objectives principally in Australia; and
 - before the end of the JobKeeper fortnight, it met the **decline in turnover test***:
 - $\geq 15\%$ for an ACNC-registered charity (excluding universities, or schools within the meaning of the GST Act – these entities need to meet the basic turnover test)
 - $\geq 50\%$ for large businesses:
 - aggregated turnover for the test period is likely to be \$1 billion or more, or aggregated turnover for the previous year to the test period was \$1 billion or more (a small business that forms part of a group that is a large business must have a $\geq 50\%$ decline in turnover to satisfy the test).
 - $\geq 30\%$ for all other qualifying entities.
 - And, was not:
 - on 1 March 2020, subject to Major Bank Levy for any quarter ending before this date, a member of a consolidated group and another member of the group had been subject to the levy; or
 - a government body of a particular kind, or a wholly-owned entity of such a body; or
 - at any time in the fortnight, a provisional liquidator or liquidator has been appointed to the business or a trustee in bankruptcy had been appointed to the individual's property.

1 March 2020 is an absolute date. An employer that had ceased trading, commenced after 1 March 2020, or was not pursuing its objectives in Australia at that date, is not eligible.

**Additional tests apply from 28 September 2020.*

Additional decline in turnover tests

To receive JobKeeper payments from 28 September 2020, businesses will need to meet the basic eligibility tests and an extended decline in turnover test based on **actual GST turnover**.

	30 March to 27 September 2020	28 September to 3 January 2021	4 January 2021 to 28 March 2021
Decline in turnover	Projected GST turnover for a relevant month or quarter is expected to fall by at least 30% (15% for ACNC-registered charities, 50% for large businesses) compared to the same period in 2019.*	Actual GST turnover in the September 2020 quarter (July, August & September) fell by at least 30% (15% for ACNC-registered charities, 50% for large businesses) compared to the same period in 2019. The decline for the quarter needs to be met to continue receiving JobKeeper payments.	Actual GST turnover in the December 2020 quarter (October, November & December) fell by at least 30% (15% for ACNC-registered charities, 50% for large businesses) compared to the same period in 2019. The decline for the quarter needs to be met to continue receiving JobKeeper payments.

* *Alternative tests potentially apply where a business fails the basic test and does not have a relevant comparison period.*

Most businesses will generally use their Business Activity Statement (BAS) reporting to assess eligibility. However, as the BAS deadlines are generally not due until the month after the end of the quarter, **eligibility for JobKeeper will need to be assessed in advance of the BAS reporting deadlines** to meet the wage condition for eligible employees. However, the ATO will have discretion to extend the time an entity has to pay employees in order to meet the wage condition.

Alternative arrangements are expected to be put in place for businesses and not-for-profits that are not required to lodge a BAS (for example, if the entity is a member of a GST group).

Alternative tests

The Commissioner of Taxation will have discretion to set out alternative tests that would establish eligibility in specific circumstances where it is not appropriate to compare actual turnover in a quarter in 2020 with actual turnover in a quarter in 2019. These alternative tests have not as yet been released.

Eligible employees

The Government has announced that employee eligibility tests will change from 3 August 2020 onwards.

Under the current version of the JobKeeper scheme an employee must generally have been employed by the relevant entity on 1 March 2020 to be eligible for JobKeeper payments. Someone employed as a casual on that date also must have been employed on a regular and systematic basis for the 12 month period leading up to 1 March 2020.

However, these proposed changes mean that employees who were previously ineligible for JobKeeper because they were not employed by the entity on 1 March 2020 may now be able to receive JobKeeper payments if they were employed by the entity on 1 July 2020 and can fulfil all of the other eligibility requirements.

- On **1 July 2020** (previously 1 March 2020):
 - Was aged 16 years and over; and
 - If the individual was aged 16 or 17, was either financially independent or was not undertaking full-time study;
 - Was an employee other than a casual, or was a long-term casual*; and
 - Was an Australian resident (under the meaning of the [Social Security Act 1991](#)), or a resident for tax purposes and held a Subclass 444 (Special category) visa**.
- And, at any point during the JobKeeper fortnight:
 - Was an employee of the employer (including employees that have been stood down or rehired); and
 - Was **not** an excluded employee:
 - An employee receiving parental leave pay or dad and partner pay; or
 - An employee receiving workers compensation payments in relation to total incapacity.
- And, has provided the [JobKeeper Payment Employee Nomination](#) to the employer:
 - Agreeing to be nominated by the employer as an eligible employee under the JobKeeper scheme; and
 - Confirming that they have not agreed to be nominated by another employer; and
 - If they are a long-term casual, they do not have permanent employment with another employer.

**A 'long term casual employee' is a person who has been employed by the business on a regular and systematic basis during the period of 12 months that ended on the applicable testing date (previously 1 March 2020, but changing to 1 July 2020). These are likely to be employees with a recurring work schedule or a reasonable expectation of ongoing work.*

JobKeeper payments

From 28 September 2020 the payment rates for JobKeeper will reduce and split into a higher and lower rate.

Whether an eligible employee can access the higher or lower rate will depend on the number of hours they worked during a 4 week test period. The Government indicates that the higher rate will apply to

employees who worked at least 20 hours a week on average in the four weeks of pay periods prior to either 1 March 2020 or 1 July 2020.

JobKeeper	30 March to 27 September 2020	28 September to 3 January 2021	4 January 2021 to 28 March 2021
Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,500 per fortnight per employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,200 per fortnight per employee or business participant who worked \geq 20 hours per week • \$750 per fortnight per employee or business participant working < 20 hours per week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,000 per fortnight per employee or business participant who worked \geq 20 hours per week • \$650 per fortnight per employee or business participant working < 20 hours per week

Assessing if an employee has worked 20 hours or more

JobKeeper payments from 28 September 2020 are paid at a lower rate for employees who worked less than 20 hours per week on average in the four weeks of pay periods before 1 March 2020 and the four weeks of pay periods before 1 July 2020.

The Commissioner of Taxation will have discretion to set out alternative tests for those situations where an employee’s or business participant’s hours were not usual during February or June 2020. Also, the ATO will provide guidance on how this will be dealt with when pay periods are not weekly. This guidance is not as yet available.

Can I keep getting JobKeeper until September?

If your business and your employees passed the original eligibility tests to access JobKeeper, and you have fulfilled your wage requirements, you can continue to claim JobKeeper up until the last JobKeeper fortnight that ends on 27 September 2020.

ATO Assistant Commissioner Andrew Watson said in a recent interview, “Once you’re in, you’re in to the end of September. If you meet the eligibility test once, you’re in it for the whole time.” The original eligibility test was a once only test although there are ongoing conditions that need to be satisfied for each JobKeeper fortnight.

JobKeeper fortnights

	JobKeeper fortnight		Payment rate
1	30 March 2020 – 12 April 2020	JobKeeper 1.0	\$1,500 per fortnight
2	13 April 2020 – 26 April 2020		
3	27 April 2020 – 10 May 2020		
4	11 May 2020 – 24 May 2020		
5	25 May 2020 – 7 June 2020		
6	8 June 2020 – 21 June 2020		
7	22 June 2020 – 5 July 2020		
8	6 July 2020 – 19 July 2020		
9	20 July 2020 – 2 August 2020		
10	3 August 2020 – 16 August 2020		
11	17 August 2020 – 30 August 2020		
12	31 August 2020 – 13 September 2020		
13	14 September 2020 – 27 September 2020		
14	28 September 2020 – 11 October 2020	JobKeeper 2.0	High rate: \$1,200 Low rate: \$750
15	12 October 2020 – 25 October 2020		
16	26 October 2020 – 8 November 2020		
17	9 November 2020 – 22 November 2020		
18	23 November 2020 – 6 December 2020		
19	7 December 2020 – 20 December 2020		
20	21 December 2020 – 3 January 2021		
21	4 January 2021 – 17 January 2021	JobKeeper 2.0	High rate: \$1,000 Low rate: \$650
22	18 January 2021 – 31 January 2021		
23	1 February 2021 – 14 February 2021		
24	15 February 2021 – 28 February 2021		
25	1 March 2021 – 14 March 2021		
26	15 March 2021 – 28 March 2021		