

# Contributing to super

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Superannuation is arguably the most tax-effective way to save for your retirement, as contributions and withdrawals are taxed at a concessional rate. But with so much jargon about the different methods of contribution limits and restrictions, it can be hard to know what's best for you. We have put together a guide on the most common types of super contributions.

## Are you eligible to contribute?

Before we can go any further, it's important to understand whether you are eligible to make contributions to your super.

Age <sup>1</sup>	Contribution type		
	Personal <sup>2,3</sup>	Employer <sup>2</sup>	Spouse <sup>3</sup>
Under 65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% tax deductible<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Co-contribution available<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% tax deductible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spouse contribution rebate may be available</li> <li>• No co-contribution</li> </ul>
65 to 69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be gainfully employed for at least 40 hours within a period that is not more than 30 consecutive days during financial year of contribution</li> <li>• 100% tax deductible<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Co-contribution available<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Super guarantee (SG) and industrial award or agreement allowed</li> <li>• Salary sacrifice/other employer contributions: Must be gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over a period not more than 30 consecutive days during financial year of contribution</li> <li>• 100% tax deductible</li> </ul>	Contribution allowed provided recipient spouse has been gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over a period of not more than 30 consecutive days during financial year of contribution
70 to 74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over a period not more than 30 consecutive days during financial year of contribution</li> <li>• 100% tax deductible<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• No co-contribution if age 71+ at the end of the financial year.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Super guarantee (SG) and industrial award or agreement allowed</li> <li>• Salary sacrifice/other employer contributions: Must be gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over a period not more than 30 consecutive days during financial year of contribution</li> <li>• 100% tax deductible</li> </ul>	Not allowed
75 and over	Not allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award/industrial agreement only</li> <li>• 100% tax deductible</li> <li>• SG payable</li> </ul>	Not allowed

1 Age is determined at date of the last contribution in that financial year. For spouse contributions, it refers to age of recipient spouse.

2 Excess concessional contributions made from 1 July 2013 are effectively taxed at your marginal tax rate (plus an excess concessional contributions tax interest charge). You also have the ability to withdraw 85 per cent of your excess concessional contributions.

3 Draft legislation proposes to allow individuals the option of withdrawing excess non-concessional contributions made from 1 July 2013 (and associated earnings), with these associated earnings to be taxed at the individual's marginal tax rate. For spouse contributions, non-concessional cap of the recipient spouse is relevant.

4 Eligibility criteria apply.

5 Subject to eligibility rates.



## Types of contributions

### 1. Concessional contributions

Concessional contributions are contributions made into your super fund for your benefit, and which have generally been claimed as a tax deduction, usually by your employer. Typically, these will include employer SG contributions, salary sacrifice contributions and contributions you have made for which you're entitled to (and have claimed) a tax deduction (such as self-employed contributions).

#### Limits on concessional contributions

Because of the tax concessions there is a limit on the amount of concessional contributions you can make.

This cap is \$30,000 per annum. From 1 July 2014 the \$35,000 cap will be available for people aged 50 and over.

If you make a concessional contribution it will be taxed at 15 per cent, and this tax is paid from your contribution (ie with no out of pocket expense for you). This contributions tax may be up to 30 per cent for individuals with incomes over \$300,000 pa from 1 July 2012.

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From 1 July 2012, if you earn less than \$35,088 you may be eligible for the low income superannuation contribution (LISC) from the Government. The LISC refunds the 15 per cent contributions tax you pay on your SG contributions and any salary sacrifice contributions you make.

Note: The Government has proposed to abolish the low income superannuation contribution from 1 July 2013.

### 2. Non-concessional contributions

These are contributions you make to a super fund for which you have not claimed a personal tax deduction.

Non-concessional contributions can include contributions made by:

- any eligible individual with after-tax money
- a spouse, or
- a self-employed person who doesn't claim a tax deduction for the contribution.

### Advantages of non-concessional contributions

A non-concessional contribution is made with after tax money and therefore, offers the following benefits:

- There will be no contributions tax.
- The earnings on your investment will be taxed at a maximum rate of 15 per cent.
- When you access your super in the future, any non-concessional contributions will be returned to you completely tax-free, either as part of a lump sum payment or over time as part of a pension.
- By making a non-concessional contribution you may qualify for a super co-contribution from the Government.

#### Limits for non-concessional contributions

There is a limit on the level of non-concessional contributions you can make to super each year. The limit for 2014/15 is \$180,000.

However, if you're under 65 during the financial year, you can take advantage of the averaging rule to bring forward two additional years worth of non-concessional contributions and contribute up to \$540,000 in one year. This may come in handy for those who receive a financial windfall such as an inheritance or the sale of a large asset. But be aware that if you choose this course of action, you may not be able to contribute any more in the next two years.

The Government has proposed to refund excess non-concessional contributions from 1 July 2013 without penalty. Any investment earnings on those funds will be taxed within your annual income tax return.

### 3. Spouse contributions

Making non-concessional contributions to your spouse's super fund can be an effective strategy to reduce, or even eliminate, the amount of tax you will pay on that income in retirement. This strategy can also assist in equalising the level of retirement income that you and your spouse can receive.

#### What is the definition of spouse?

The term spouse includes both a husband or wife in either a legal or a de facto relationship (includes same-sex couples). A de facto spouse must live with you on a genuine domestic basis as a husband or wife. Separated couples (even if legally married) don't satisfy this definition of a spouse and can't make a spouse contribution, unless the reason for separation is that one of the couple is in hospital.

### Conditions for making spouse contributions

To make a spouse contribution without having to meet further conditions, your spouse must be under 65.

If they are between 65 and 69, you can only contribute to their super if they have been gainfully employed for at least 40 hours in not more than a consecutive 30 day period during the financial year.

You, as the contributing spouse are not subject to any conditions and, while you don't have to be working, you must have sufficient income to utilise the spouse contribution rebate.

If your spouse's total combined income (assessable income plus reportable fringe benefits) is less than \$13,800, you may claim a rebate of up to \$540 for the contributions you make to your spouse's super. The rebate amount that you are entitled to is the lesser of:

- the spouse contribution x 18%, or
- \$540.

Your spouse won't be able to withdraw the funds until they satisfy a condition of release to access their super.

If your spouse has never been gainfully employed, they cannot access their super benefits before age 65 because they would not be able to satisfy the retirement condition of release.

## 4. Government's super co-contribution

The Government's super co-contribution is an initiative aimed at encouraging Australians to invest more for their retirement.

Under this scheme, for every dollar you contribute, the Government will match it with a co-contribution of \$0.50. If your total income is under \$34,488 and you make personal contributions of \$1000, you'll receive the maximum co-contribution of \$500 in a financial year. This amount reduces by 3.333 cents for every dollar of your total income above \$34,488, and cuts off at \$49,488.

You are eligible to receive the super co-contribution if:

- you make a personal after-tax super contribution to a complying fund
- your total income (assessable income plus reportable fringe benefits + salary sacrifice to super) is less than \$49,488
- 10 per cent or more of your total income is from eligible employment or self-employment
- you are not a temporary resident at any time during the year, and
- you are aged under 71 at the end of the financial year.

For more information, please call DMFS Financial Advisers on 1300 364 650.



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