

Superannuation – Superannuation

Using superannuation as a savings vehicle is a tax-effective way to increase your savings to meet your retirement goals.

Types of superannuation funds

There are many types of superannuation funds. Some of the most common are summarised below.

Retail and Industry funds

Generally anyone can join a retail fund. A retail fund usually doesn't have any particular alignment to an industry and many are run by investment companies and banks. An industry fund may have an association with a specific industry however many also allow anyone to join as a personal member.

Self-managed super funds

A self-managed super fund (SMSF) is often referred to as a 'Do it yourself' fund. An SMSF can have up to 4 members. Generally each member also has to be a trustee of the fund (or a director of a corporate trustee). This means that the members of the fund are generally responsible for running the SMSF, and ensuring that the fund is run in accordance with superannuation and tax legislation. This can be a significant responsibility.

An SMSF may facilitate a broader range of investment opportunities and control over retirement savings. However this flexibility and control can come at the cost of requiring considerable time, effort and knowledge of financial and legal matters.

Corporate funds

An employer may establish a corporate fund or 'employer plan' for their employees. Often, an employer plan is simply a branch of a retail or industry fund. Sometimes there may be concessions on administration and admin fees, or discounts on insurance premiums for members of corporate plans. However when a member of an employer plan ceases work for that particular employer, sometimes membership can be transferred to the fund's 'personal division'. It is important to understand what benefits and concessions may alter or cease at that time.

Defined benefit funds

Defined benefit funds were mainly offered by public sector employees or large corporations. Many are now closed to new members.

Unlike an ordinary fund, where the value of the retirement benefit is broadly determined by the value of contributions and investment returns, in a defined benefit fund, retirement benefits are usually determined by factors such as your age, final salary at retirement, and how many years of service you had with your employer. Your final benefits are not reliant on investment returns and are generally guaranteed by the fund.

Benefits

- Contributions into superannuation can be tax-effective, particularly if made under a salary sacrifice arrangement or if the contributions are tax deductible, because the contributions are effectively being made with pre-tax money.
- The after-tax rate of return inside superannuation may be higher when compared to investing outside superannuation. This is because earnings inside superannuation are taxed at a maximum rate of just 15%, whereas earnings from non-superannuation investments are

generally taxed at your marginal tax rate plus Medicare levy, which could be as high as 47%. This helps savings to grow faster.

- Superannuation money is tax-free if withdrawn after age 60 (unless withdrawn from an untaxed fund).
- Superannuation can be used to provide a tax-effective income stream in retirement.

How it works

Superannuation is a savings vehicle designed to help you save for retirement. Superannuation funds that comply with Australian law receive generous tax concessions which provide an incentive for you to save for your own retirement. Your account balance generally consists of contributions from your employer, your own personal contributions and earnings from investments.

Most superannuation funds will allow you to select how your money is invested and will usually offer a selection of investments based on local shares, property and or fixed interest. As different asset classes offer different levels of risk, it's important to choose wisely and get advice.

Contributions

Eligibility to contribute to superannuation is based on your age. Anyone under the age of 65 is eligible to contribute, but from age 65-74 you must meet a work test or be eligible to apply the work test exemption for any contributions other than those your employer is obliged to make on your behalf or downsizer contributions. Once you reach age 75, contributions generally cannot be made unless the contributions are mandated employer contributions required under an agreement or award.

Age	Requirement
Under age 65	No restrictions.
65 – 74	Meet the work test or be eligible for the work test exemption to apply (see below).
75 or over	Only mandated employer contributions (such as SG) and downsizer contributions can be made.

The work test requires that you have worked at least 40 hours over a consecutive 30 day period in the financial year the contribution is made. The work test exemption provides a one-year relief from the work test for recent retirees. It is available if:

- You met the work test in the financial year immediately prior
- your total superannuation balance is less than \$300,000 as at the prior 30 June, and
- you have not previously utilised the exemption (i.e. can only be applied once in your lifetime).

Contributions to superannuation are split into categories with caps applying to each category. The most commonly used caps are the concessional contribution cap and the non-concessional contribution cap. A CGT cap is also available to small business owners who sell eligible business assets.

The caps are intended to limit the amount of tax concessions relating to superannuation and to encourage people to save for retirement over a lifetime rather than only in the few years prior to retirement. Contribution caps are indexed periodically.

Concessional contributions

Your annual concessional contribution cap is \$25,000 (applies in 2019/20 and may be subject to indexation).

Concessional contributions include:

- Contributions made for you by your employer (e.g. superannuation guarantee contributions)
- Salary sacrifice contributions
- Personal contributions for which a deduction has been claimed (personal deductible contributions), and
- Certain other contributions from various sources.

If you exceed your concessional contribution cap, excess contributions are taxed at your marginal tax rate, less the 15% tax already deducted within the fund. An interest penalty will also apply. You can elect to withdraw the excess from superannuation. If you don't make this election the amount of the excess contribution is also counted towards the non-concessional contributions cap.

Personal Deductible Contributions

You will also have the option of making concessional contributions directly to your fund by making a personal super contribution and claiming a tax deduction for the contribution. A personal deductible contribution will count towards your concessional contribution cap. There are a number of important steps that must be followed for a personal deductible contribution to be valid.

Generally, the outcome achieved by making a personal deductible contribution is similar to when you make salary sacrifice contributions. It will be important to consider which method is most appropriate for you. For employees, salary sacrifice may be an appropriate option due to its relative simplicity.

Catch up Concessional Contributions

Since 1 July 2018, you may be able to accrue your unused concessional contributions and carry these amounts forward to enable you to make concessional contributions in excess of the annual cap in subsequent years. Amounts are carried forward on a five year rolling basis. As the regime only applies to unused amounts accrued since 1 July 2018, the first year you may be eligible to use a carried forward amount will be the 2019/20 financial year. To make use of carried forward concessional contributions, your superannuation balance cannot exceed \$500,000 on the 30 June of the previous financial year. Unused amounts which you have not used within five years cannot be carried forward.

Concessional contribution tax for high income earners

If your 'income' from certain sources exceeds \$250,000 (threshold applies in 2019/20), some or all of your concessional contributions within the concessional cap are subject to an additional 15% tax.

'Income' for this purpose includes:

- taxable income (including the net amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid)
- reportable fringe benefits
- total net investment loss (including net financial investment loss and net rental property loss)

- concessional contributions within the cap.

The additional 15% tax applies to any concessional contributions (within your cap) that result in your income exceeding the \$250,000 threshold during a financial year.

Non-concessional contributions

Non-concessional contributions generally consist of contributions from after-tax income, such as personal contributions (for which you don't claim a tax deduction) and spouse contributions.

The annual non-concessional contribution cap for the 2019/20 financial year is \$100,000.

If you are under age 65 on 1st of July in a financial year you may be able to trigger the 'bring-forward' rule to make larger contributions.

The 'bring-forward' rule effectively allows you to bring forward up to an additional two years' worth of non-concessional cap and add it to the current year's cap. If eligible, you may be able to contribute up to \$300,000 over the three year period. The total bring-forward amount you're able to trigger will reduce if your total superannuation savings are at least equal to \$1.4 million on the 30th of June prior to the financial year in which you trigger the bring-forward rule.

The bring-forward rule is automatically triggered if you're eligible and make non-concessional contributions in a financial year that exceed your annual non-concessional limit. Once triggered, your non-concessional contribution cap will not be indexed for the next two years. In addition, you must have total superannuation savings of less than \$1.6 million at 30 June to be eligible to make any non-concessional contributions in the following year.

These rules are complex so it is important that you get advice.

If you exceed your non-concessional contribution cap, you can choose to have the excess contributions and associated earnings (as calculated by the Australian Tax Office) refunded with penalty tax only applied to the earnings. If not withdrawn, the excess contributions are taxed at the highest marginal tax rate plus Medicare levy. The tax payable must be withdrawn from superannuation.

Conditions of release

To access your superannuation account balance you first need to meet a condition of release.

You will automatically meet a condition of release once you turn age 65. Prior to age 65, you can meet a condition of release if you (a) cease a gainful employment arrangement after having turned age 60 (even if you are still working in another job), or (b) retire after having reached your preservation age.

Your preservation age is based on your date of birth, as shown in the following table:

Date of birth	Preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961	56
1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962	57
1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963	58

1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964	59
1 July 1964 or later	60

In very limited circumstances a condition of release may be met before age 65 or retirement. These circumstances include being temporarily or permanently disabled, being in severe financial hardship or on compassionate grounds (e.g. to pay for medical costs).

Risks and Consequences

- It is important that you keep track of your superannuation contributions to ensure you don't exceed your contribution caps.
- Superannuation may not provide a better after-tax rate of return than non-superannuation investments if your marginal tax rate is less than 15%.
- All contributions to superannuation are preserved until you meet a condition of release, such as retirement.
- The total amount of superannuation money used to start certain pensions (broadly where you have met a full condition of release) is subject to a lifetime 'transfer balance cap'. In 2019/20 this cap is \$1.6 million. You can retain excess amounts in your accumulation accounts where tax at 15% continues to apply to investment earnings. Generally, death benefit pensions that you receive because of the death of another person will also count towards this limit.
- Fees may be charged for your superannuation contributions and on transfers between funds. You should check the details in the fee section of your Statement of Advice and the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for your superannuation fund.
- The Government may change superannuation legislation in the future.

Version: 1.10

Issue date: 15 October 2019

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