

SUPERANNUATION 2024FY

A Guide for Trustees



Concessional	Non-concessional
<p>Contributions from before-tax income, for which a tax deduction has been claimed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compulsory (mandated) employer contributions (super guarantee) • Salary sacrifice contributions • Personal tax-deductible contributions. 	<p>Contributions from after-tax income, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal after-tax contributions • Spouse contributions • Contributions that exceeded an individual's concessional cap (if not paid out of the fund).

Contribution type	Work test required? For members aged 67+	Maximum age limit
Employer contributions		
Mandated (SG, industrial award)	No	None
Non-mandated (salary sacrifice)	Yes	75
Member contributions		
Concessional (deductible)	Yes	75
Non-concessional (non-deductible)	No	75
Other contributions		
Spouse contributions	No	75
Downsizer contributions	No	None
CGT small business contributions	No	75
COVID-19 re-contribution amounts	No	75

From 1 July 2022, individuals aged 67-74 will only need to meet **the work test** if they will claim a personal tax deduction for their contribution. The work test is not applicable for non-concessional contributions. To meet the work test, an individual must be gainfully employed for at least 40 hours in a consecutive 30-day period. All eligible contributions must be made within 28 days after the end of the month in which the member turns 75.

Contributions are counted towards the caps in the year in which the cash is received into the fund's bank account, unless allocated to a reserve.

Concessional contributions

Contribution limit				
Financial year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Annual limit	\$25,000	\$27,500	\$27,500	\$27,500

Superannuation Guarantee

Superannuation Guarantee (SG) must be made on at least a quarterly basis. The payment cut-off date is 28 days after each quarter ends.

Super Guarantee percentage				
2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
9.5%	10%	10.5%	11%	11.5%

Maximum super contributions base				
2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
\$57,090	\$58,920	\$60,220	\$62,270	TBA

Carry forward unused concessional contributions

From 1 July 2018, an individual can carry forward any unused portion of their concessional contribution cap for up to five years, provided their Total Superannuation Balance (TSB) is less than \$500,000 on 30 June of the prior year.

2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Concessional contribution				
\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$92,500
Unused concessional cap				
\$15,000	\$15,000	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$0
Cumulative unused cap				
\$15,000	\$30,000	\$47,500	\$65,000	\$0

Excess Contributions Tax (ECT)

Your Excess Concessional Contributions (ECC) will count towards your Non-Concessional (NCC) cap. This can be avoided by electing to release the ECC. You may elect to withdraw 85% of the ECC to pay the tax debt. Associated earnings are also calculated on the current general interest charge rate. No ECC charge applies to ECCs made on or after 1 July 2021.

Contribution	Excess contributions tax
Concessional (CC)	Excess CC (ECC) will be taxed at marginal rates, with a 15% tax offset for contributions tax already paid.
Non-concessional (NCC)	Elect to withdraw excess NCC (ENCC) plus associated earnings; earnings are taxed at marginal rates. Or leave in fund and pay ECT at 47%.

Division 293 tax

If adjusted taxable income (ATI) is greater than \$250,000, then an additional tax of 15% is applied. ATI includes taxable income, reportable fringe benefits and all low tax contributions (concessional). Division 293 tax is payable on the excess over the threshold, or on the super contributions, whichever is less. Concessional contributions that exceed the CC cap will not be subject to Division 293 tax.

Preservation of benefits

An individual must reach their preservation age before they can access their superannuation benefits.

Date of birth	Preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
1 July 1960 – 30 June 1961	56
1 July 1961 – 30 June 1962	57
1 July 1962 – 30 June 1963	58
1 July 1963 – 30 June 1964	59
After 1 July 1964	60

Conditions of release

Reach preservation age and permanently retire from gainful employment	Temporary or permanent disability
Cease employment (after age 60)	Depart Australia permanently
Aged over 65 years	Financial hardship or compassionate grounds
Transition to Retirement Pension (reached preservation age)	Cease employment and account balance is less than \$200
Death	Terminal medical condition
First Home Super Saver Scheme	Release authority issued

Taxation of lump sum benefit payments

Income component	Age at payment date	Amount subject to tax	Tax rate (excludes Medicare Levy)
Taxable component – taxed element	Under preservation age	Whole amount	20%
	At or above preservation age and under 60	Up to low-rate cap amount (\$235,000 in FY 2023-24)	Nil
		Above low-rate cap amount (\$235,000 in FY 2023-24)	15%
	Age 60 and above	None	0%
Taxable component – untaxed element	Under preservation age	Up to untaxed plan cap amount (\$1.705 million in FY 2023-24)	30%
		Above untaxed plan cap amount (\$1.705 million in FY 2023-24)	45%
	At or above preservation age and under the age of 60	Up to low-rate cap amount (\$235,000 in FY 2023-24)	15%
		Above low-rate cap amount and up to untaxed plan cap amount (\$235,000 - \$1.705 million)	30%
		Above untaxed plan cap amount (\$1.705 million in FY 2023-24)	45%
	Age 60 and above	Up to untaxed plan cap amount (\$1.705 million in FY 2023-24)	15%
		Above untaxed plan cap amount (\$1.705 million in FY 2023-24)	45%

Low-rate lifetime cap

2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
\$210,000	\$215,000	\$225,000	\$230,000	\$235,000

Types of income streams

Age	Condition of release	Type of pension
Age under 55	Total or permanent disability	Account Based Pension (ABP)
Age 55 – 64	Over preservation age – if still working	Transition to Retirement Income Stream (TRIS)
	Over preservation age – if permanently retired	ABP
Age 60 – 64	Ceased an employment arrangement with employer	ABP
Age 65	Turning 65 years of age	ABP

Taxation of income streams

Tax-free component is not taxed.

Taxable component tax rates		
Age	From taxed sources	From untaxed sources
Under preservation age	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with no tax offset *Tax offset of 15% is available if a disability super benefit	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with no tax offset
At or above preservation age and under 60	Taxed at marginal tax rates Tax offset of 15% is available	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with no tax offset
Age 60 or above	Non assessable, non exempt income	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with a 10% tax offset

Minimum and maximum annual payments

Age at 1 July	Minimum withdrawal
Under 65	4%
65 – 74	5%
75 – 79	6%
80 – 84	7%
85 – 89	9%
90 – 94	11%
95 and over	14%

Maximum withdrawal for TRIS is 10%.

Lump sum death benefit payments

Lump sum death benefits paid to tax dependants are tax free in the hands of the tax dependant. The tax-free component of the lump sum is not taxed.

Death benefit income streams cannot be paid to non-dependents, and the tax-free component is not taxed.

Taxable component tax rates		
Lump sum component	Dependant	Non-dependant
Tax-free component	0% Non-assessable, non-exempt income	0% Non-assessable, non-exempt income

Taxable component – taxed element	0% Non-assessable, non-exempt income	15% Plus Medicare Levy
Taxable component – untaxed element	0% Non-assessable, non-exempt income	30% Plus Medicare Levy

Income stream death benefit payment

Taxable component tax rates			
Income component	Age at payment date	Amount subject to tax	Tax rate (excludes levies)
Taxable component – taxed element	Either the deceased or dependant aged 60 or over	Nil	0%
	Both deceased and the dependant aged under 60	Whole amount	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with a 15% tax offset
Taxable component – untaxed element	Either the deceased or dependant aged over 60 or over	Whole amount	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with a 10% offset
	Both deceased and the dependant aged under 60	Whole amount	Taxed at marginal tax rates, with no tax offset

Tax free component is not taxed. Income stream death benefits must be paid to a death benefits dependant under superannuation law.

SUPERANNUATION LODGEMENT AND PAYMENT DETAILS

Deadline	Description
Payment of super guarantee contributions	28 days after each quarter ends, e.g., SG contributions for the April to June 2022 quarter must be paid by 28 July 2022.
Lodgement of tax returns for SMSF's with one or more prior years outstanding	31 October 2022*
Lodgement of tax returns for newly established SMSF's	28 February 2023*
Lodgement of tax returns for SMSF's with income in excess of \$2m in the last income year lodged	31 March 2023*
Lodgement of all other SMSF's	15 May 2023*
Transfer Balance Account Reports (TBAR)	All SMSF's must lodge their TBARs 28 dates after the end of the quarter in which the event occurs.