

Superannuation Reform Issues Update

Federal Parliament passed superannuation reform legislation the *Treasury Laws Amendment (Fair and Sustainable Superannuation) Bill 2016* in November 2016. Key aspects:

- A “transfer balance” cap of \$1,600,000 on the size of account-based pension balance per person from July 2017;
- If super/pension balances exceed \$1,600,000 at July 2017, no further non-concessional (after-tax) contributions can be made;
- Where non-concessional contributions can still be made, the annual limit will reduce from the current \$180,000 to \$100,000 per financial year. The bring-forward rules will still be available (so that up to 3 years of contributions can be made at once), but only where balances are below the \$1,600,000 cap;
- From July 2017, concessional contributions are limited to \$25,000 per financial year, down from current \$35,000;
- Anti-detriment payments (effectively a refund of contributions tax to beneficiaries of a deceased account-holder) will be abolished from July 2017;
- From July 2017, a resident individual will be entitled to a tax offset up to a maximum of \$540 p.a. for super contributions made to an eligible spouse where the spouse’s assessable income, reportable fringe benefits and reportable employer super contributions for the income year is less than \$40,000 (current level is \$13,000);
- A Low Income Superannuation Tax Offset (LISTO) will be available for people whose income is \$37,000 or less so that those people will effectively receive a refund of any superannuation contributions tax paid;
- From July 2018, there will be the ability in certain circumstances to “catch up” previously unused cap amounts over the previous 5 years on concessional contributions e.g. where their total superannuation balances are below \$500,000 as of 30 June in the previous year;
- There is no change to the internal tax of superannuation accumulation accounts, being a maximum of 15% on income and 10% on realised capital gains;
- There is no change to account-based pension structures, where no tax is payable on portfolio earnings, and minimum pension payments are determined by age and account balance must be taken each financial year.
- Transition to Retirement Pensions (TRPs) will see internal returns taxed like a normal accumulation super fund (up to 15% on income and 10% on realised gains) from July 2017. The accounts pay no tax on investment earnings up to 30 June 2017.



Background Information on Super and Pension Accounts

Features of pensions compared to super funds are summarised below.

	Super Fund	Pension Account
Contributions	If under age 65 If meet work test over 65	Only by rollover from super
Tax on Account Earnings	Up to 15% on income 10% on realised cap gains	Nil, except TRP (taxed as super from July 2017)
Tax on withdrawal	Taxable under 60, depending on tax component	Taxable under 60, depending on tax component
Pay out income	No	Yes, must be at minimum level or above (see below)
Impact on Death	Payable tax-free to spouse	Payable tax-free to spouse
Investment Choice	Any reasonable investment	Any reasonable investment

Account-Based Pension Minimum Payment Levels

Account-based (allocated) pensions must pay at least a minimum level of income each financial year to the account-holder. The level is determined by the age and account balance of the holder as at 1 July each year. The minimum pension payment levels are in the table below.

Age	Minimum in 2016/17 and beyond
Under 65	4%
65-74	5%
75-79	6%
80-84	7%
85-89	9%
90-94	11%
95 and over	14%

Super Contributions

	2016/17	2017/18
Non-concessional (after-tax)	\$180,000 or up to \$540,000 under "bring forward" rule	\$100,000 or up to \$300,000, but only if balance below \$1.6 million
Concessional (Including SGC and salary sacrifice)	Max \$35,000	Max \$25,000