

superVIEWS

Keeping
members
super
informed

SSS/PSS

State Superannuation Scheme/ Police Superannuation Scheme



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Keeping you informed of latest news and updates to State Super



JP Morgan selected as preferred custodian

Following a successful joint project between NSW Treasury, NSW Treasury Corporation (TCorp), Insurance and Care NSW (icare) and SAS Trustee Corporation (State Super), JP Morgan has been selected as the preferred custodian of the combined investment funds of the three NSW Government agencies. JP Morgan was selected on the basis of compelling commercial, contractual and capability considerations.

JP Morgan is State Super's current custodian and will also continue to provide State Super with custodial services related to member funded assets.

Pillar Administration sold to Mercer Australia

In December 2016, then NSW Treasurer Gladys Berejiklian, announced the sale of Pillar Administration to Mercer Australia.

Pillar has been State Super's administration service provider for many years and also provides other member services including our contact centre and interview service. Mercer and its leadership team also has a strong track record in superannuation administration services in Australia with expertise in defined benefit, defined contribution and hybrid fund administration.

Pillar are committed to innovation and excellence and we look forward to continuing to work closely with the Pillar team and the new team from Mercer, in providing superior services to members.

The name of Pillar Administration has now changed to Mercer Administration Services (Australia) Pty Limited (ABN 48 616 275 980). In addition, our Member Interview Service in Sydney will be moving to Mercer offices in Barangaroo in the second half of this year and the website will have more details as we near the time of the move.

Legislative changes from 1 July 2017

In the Commonwealth Government's May 2016 budget, numerous reforms affecting superannuation were proposed. Legislation for most of these measures was introduced into Parliament on 9 November 2016 and passed through both houses of Parliament on 23 November 2016.

These changes are designed to improve the fairness, sustainability, flexibility and integrity of the superannuation system.

In this issue, we provide information on the key changes to superannuation, such as the introduction of a \$1.6 million transfer balance cap on the total amount of superannuation savings that can be transferred from a concessional-tax 'accumulation account' to a tax-free 'retirement account'. We also look via examples at how you are likely to be affected.

The Commonwealth Government has updated and released several consumer fact sheets about these changes and they can be found on the Treasury department's, superannuation reforms page.

State Super will continue to work with both the Commonwealth and State Governments and provide any further updates to the legislation changes on the State Super website – statesuper.nsw.gov.au

Keep an eye on the news!

These and other State Super updates and announcements are provided to members as they become available via the State Super website. Visit the Latest News section at www.statesuper.nsw.gov.au.

Investment market overview

Domestic doldrums

2016 presented continuing challenges in business conditions domestically. Coupled with a lethargic unemployment rate, wage growth and inflation, The Reserve Bank (RBA) moved to further ease monetary policy, down to an unprecedented 1.5%.

Looking at the year ahead, growth, business investment and inflationary expectations are likely to continue to be mediocre. On the plus side the decrease in mining investment seems to be bottoming out, commodity prices and volumes are looking more robust and the continued weakening of the Australian Dollar is helping our services sector to export competitively. The RBA still has room to again cut rates, if they feel further stimulation is needed.



Where will Trump take us?

Prior to Trump's surprise victory, indicators in the U.S. last year were encouraging, including some buoyancy in manufacturing and services and pick-ups in employment, inflation and wages. The positives allowed the Federal Reserve to increase rates by the end of the year, but they will remain cautious about overplaying their hand by increasing rates too rapidly.

So how will the Trump agenda shape the year ahead? His fiscal stimulus agenda, combined with tax cuts may have unpredictable repercussions economically and on markets. Any radical policy making may be tempered by the political need to gain congressional cooperation and the need to maintain mutually beneficial trade policies with trading partners.

The Chinese growth challenge

In the last couple of years all eyes have been on China's struggle to keep its impressive growth rate propped up. There is an obvious willingness by the

authorities to provide the stimulation to keep it above 6%. The feared 'hard landing' is still a risk for this global powerhouse as the economy continues to transition toward greater reliance on domestic demand. While monetary conditions have tightened recently, the government will be striving to balance the need to stimulate growth with a need to keep a lid on the considerable levels of business and household debt.

Tumultuous times in Europe

Conditions are still patchy in the Eurozone, with modest pick-ups in France and Germany, while the Mediterranean states continue to struggle. Monetary conditions have continued to ease as a stimulus, but expectations are that growth will still lag behind other regions around the globe.

Politically, populist parties are looking to make gains in elections in France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Fears of a breakup of the European Union in the wake of Brexit seem to be reducing, however the French election will be a key test in the first half of 2017.

How will markets be impacted?

Despite all the upheavals politically in 2016 and the volatility within the year, the markets seemed to weather the storm and it ended up a reasonable year for investors. A late flourish in Australian equities of over 4% in December, resulted in well over 11% return for the year. It was a similar story in developed markets around the globe. This gives a useful lesson for investors with longer time horizons to hold their nerve through short term fluctuations and resist a flight to cash after some political uncertainties. Markets can be surprisingly resilient in the wake of such shocks.

Despite the uncertainties ahead for this year, global recession fears have eased, monetary conditions are still favourable and growth prospects are moderately positive in many regions. Markets are generally not over-valued either, so all this seems to suggest that 2017 has scope for markets to again provide sound returns.



Background

In the Commonwealth Government's May 2016 Budget, numerous reforms affecting superannuation were proposed. Legislation for most of these measures was introduced into Parliament on 9 November 2016 and was passed through both houses of Parliament on 23 November 2016.



Below is a summary of the key changes to superannuation. The Commonwealth Government has updated and released consumer fact sheets on these matters, which are referred to throughout this article and can be viewed and downloaded online at www.treasury.gov.au/Policy-Topics/SuperannuationAndRetirement/Superannuation-Reforms.

There is also a defined benefit Treasury superannuation fact sheet, Fact Sheet 05 'Changes to defined benefit schemes', which explains in more detail some of the specifics relating to defined benefit funds.

\$1.6 million cap on money you can put into the retirement phase

Retirees and pre-retirees with retirement funds in the region of \$1.6 million or more should be looking at their retirement strategy to make sure they comply with the new rules.

What are the new rules?

From 1 July 2017, the Commonwealth Government will introduce a \$1.6 million transfer balance cap on the total amount of superannuation savings that can be transferred from the concessional tax phase of superannuation to the tax-free retirement phase of superannuation.

The transfer balance cap is set at \$1.6 million for 2017/18 and will be indexed in line with CPI in increments of \$100,000. If you exceed the transfer balance cap you will need to either transfer the excess back to an accumulation super account, withdraw the excess amount from super altogether, or in the case of a capped defined benefit pension, include half the excess pension amount in your taxable income. The transfer balance cap applies to both existing retirees, as well as individuals who start a new pension in the future. **If you think you might currently exceed the new \$1.6 million cap, it's important you take action before 30 June 2017.**

What happens if you currently have a pension?

The new rules also apply to people already receiving a superannuation pension. The value of your existing superannuation pension(s) as at 30 June 2017 will count towards the transfer balance cap. You need to include the combined value of all defined benefit and account based pensions you receive. **Defined benefit pensions which place restrictions on exchanging the pension for a lump sum are treated differently from account based pensions. Members receiving or**

entitled to receive a State Super pension should read the section below about how the transfer balance cap applies to State Super defined benefit pensions.

Transitional arrangements will apply to support individuals with existing account based pensions which take them over the \$1.6 million transfer balance cap. These arrangements will apply for transfer balances above \$1.6 million but at or below \$1.7 million – individuals will have 6 months from 1 July 2017 to remedy the breach. If they comply, no further penalty is applicable.

If the total balance is over \$1.7 million, then penalty tax will be applied to excess transfer balance earnings from 1 July 2017.

How do I calculate the transfer value of my SSS/PS pension?

Gross fortnightly pension \div 14 \times 365 =
annual pension amount

Annual pension amount \times 16 =
Transfer balance value

You are not affected if; -

- 】 the only superannuation income stream/s you receive at 1/7/2017 is a State Super pension (including any pension you receive as the result of the death of your spouse) that totals less than \$100,000 per annum (\$3,835.60 per fortnight). Part years are calculated on a pro rata basis.
- 】 the combination of the value of your State Super pension/s (calculated based on the formula above) plus the balance of any account based pension account at 1/7/2017 totals less than \$1.6 million.
- 】 if the only income stream/s you receive are from account based or allocated pension/s, and the total of all balances in your account/s at 1/7/2017, plus any balances you subsequently transfer to an account based pension are less than \$1.6 million.

What happens if you breach the transfer balance cap?

If you exceed the transfer balance cap you will need to either transfer the excess, along with excess transfer balance earnings, back to an accumulation super account or withdraw that amount from superannuation altogether. A first breach of this requirement will have the associated earnings or excess transfer balance earnings taxed at 15%. However, from 2018/19 if you breach the transfer balance cap again, the excess transfer balance earnings will be taxed at a more punitive rate of 30%.

How can you make sure you stay within the transfer balance cap?

Each person receiving a pension will have a personal transfer balance account administered by the ATO, reflecting the total amount currently transferred into retirement phase. The balance of this account will need to remain below your \$1.6 million transfer balance cap.



When does the 'balance' amount change?

It will change in the following circumstances:

- 】 When an income stream is commenced, a credit is added to the client's personal transfer balance account.
- 】 When a commutation is made (roll-over, roll-back or cash-out), a debit is made against the account.
- 】 If a commutation is made to give effect to a family law split, a debit is made against the account.
- 】 Pension payments do not count as a debit (only commutations).
- 】 Investment gains do not count as a credit and investment losses do not count as a debit.

For example, if you start an account based pension in 2017/18 with a balance of \$1.6 million and in 2018/19 due to a positive net growth (after pension payments) the balance has increased to \$1.65 million you will not be subject to excess earnings tax.

It's worth noting that your 'personal' cap is fixed when you first commence an income stream (or at 1 July 2017 if you are already receiving a pension/s). This fixed value is the maximum you can use. So, for example, if you start an account based pension with \$1.6 million in 2017/18 you can't later add any additional amounts when the transfer balance cap is indexed to a higher figure in future years. If you start an account based pension with a balance of \$1.4 million in 2017/18 only the remaining unused portion of the balance cap (\$200,000) will be indexed to CPI.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 02 'Introducing a \$1.6 million transfer balance cap'.

➔ continued overleaf





← continued from overleaf

How the transfer balance cap applies to State Super defined benefit pensions

Special rules will apply for defined benefit pensions which have commutation restrictions such as those paid by State Super. Where these pensions are given a capital value of over \$1.6 million, members will not be required to commute (exchange) the excess amount of their pension to a lump sum and remove it from the retirement phase of superannuation.

To calculate the capital value of your State Super pension, divide your gross fortnightly pension by 14, then multiply by 365 which will give you your annual pension amount, which is then multiplied by 16.

So, a defined benefit pension that pays \$100,000 per annum would exhaust the transfer balance cap in the 2017/18 financial year.

However in order to maintain a similar taxation outcome, pension payments above \$100,000 per annum will become subject to income tax. For defined benefit pensions paid to members aged 60 years and over, such as those paid from State Super, 50% of pension payments over \$100,000 per annum will be included in the recipient's assessable income and will be subject to income tax at marginal tax rates. Members under age 60 receiving

a death (spouse) benefit pension will also be subject to these arrangements in relation to any part of their combined pension over \$100,000 per annum Part years are calculated on a pro rata basis.

If members have additional funds in a non-defined benefit superannuation retirement account (referred to as a retirement account for the remainder of this article) it is the combination of the valuation of their defined benefit pension and the balance of all other retirement accounts which need to be valued at under \$1.6 million. If the combined value is above the transfer balance cap, the member will be required to either withdraw the excess from their retirement account or transfer the excess funds back into the accumulation phase where earnings will be subject to 15% superannuation tax.

The value of a State Super pension for this purpose will be 16 times the annual pension amount paid.

The transfer balance cap will be indexed in \$100,000 increments in line with the consumer price index. The \$100,000 per annum pension payment threshold will be indexed proportionately with the transfer balance cap.

Further information about the taxation arrangements is available in Treasury's defined benefit Fact Sheet 05 '*Changes to defined benefit schemes*'.

Individuals who believe they may be affected by this new measure should consider seeking financial advice.

Annual non-concessional cap reduced to \$100,000

The annual non-concessional contribution cap will be lowered from 1 July 2017 to \$100,000 per annum (or \$300,000 over 3 years if under age 65). This replaces current non-concessional arrangements which allow individuals to make contributions up to \$180,000 per annum (or \$540,000 over 3 years if under age 65).

Non-concessional contributions up to \$100,000 per annum are permitted provided an individual's total superannuation balance is less than \$1.6 million. Members with balances of \$1.6 million or more who are required to or wish to make non-concessional contributions under scheme rules are permitted to do so but will have zero cap space. These contributions will become excess non-concessional contributions.

Members with excess non-concessional contributions will need to withdraw an offsetting amount from either an accumulation account to avoid the 47% excess contributions tax, even if that excess has been caused solely by contributions into the defined benefit account. Therefore, a person who has no remaining funds to withdraw the excess from will be subject to excess contributions tax of 47%.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 04 '*Annual non-concessional contributions cap*'.

“ Special rules will apply for defined benefit pensions which have commutation restrictions such as those paid by State Super... ”



Individuals who believe they may be affected by this new measure should consider seeking financial advice, in particular, how excess contributions tax could be mitigated by salary sacrifice arrangements available in the State Super Schemes.

Annual concessional contribution cap reduced to \$25,000

From 1 July 2017, the annual concessional contributions cap has been lowered from \$30,000 for those aged under 50, or \$35,000 for those over 50 to \$25,000 for all individuals. The cap will be indexed in line with wages growth.

Members of defined benefit schemes will be permitted to make additional concessional contributions to accumulation schemes provided the notional employer contribution amounts and any salary sacrifice amounts made by or on behalf of defined benefit members do not exceed the \$25,000 concessional contributions cap.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 03 *'Reforming the taxation of concessional contributions'*.

The existing concessional contribution cap protection for most SASS members will continue to apply.

Refer to SASS Fact Sheet 16 *'Concessional Contributions Cap'* for further information regarding the concessional contribution cap protection.

“ From 1 July 2017, anyone under 75 will be able to claim an income tax deduction for personal superannuation contributions to an eligible fund, up to the new \$25,000 concessional contribution cap ”

30% concessional contribution tax for those with incomes of \$250,000 or more (Division 293 tax)

Individuals with incomes over \$250,000 will be required to pay an additional 15% tax on their super contributions from 1 July 2017. The threshold was previously \$300,000. To be liable for a total of 30% tax, a person would need to have at least \$250,000 in combined income and uncapped concessional superannuation contributions annually.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 03 *'Reforming the taxation of concessional contributions'*.

Low income tax offset retained

A tax offset that provides a super savings boost of up to \$500 a year for those earning up to \$37,000 has been retained. The Low Income Superannuation Tax Offset will replace the existing Low Income Superannuation Contribution (LISC) from 1 July 2017.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 06 *'Supporting Australians to save for their retirement by introducing the low income superannuation tax offset'*.

More people able to claim super tax deduction on voluntary contributions

From 1 July 2017, anyone under 75 will be able to claim an income tax deduction for personal superannuation contributions to an eligible fund, up to the new \$25,000 concessional contribution cap. Previously, many self-employed people were unable to claim a deduction on their personal superannuation contributions, and not



➔ continued overleaf



← continued from overleaf

everyone had access to salary sacrificing arrangements. These amounts will count towards the individual's concessional contributions cap, and will be subject to the 15% contributions tax.

State Super is currently examining whether this measure will be included within the rules of the State Super Schemes.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 07 *'Improving access to concessional contributions'*.

New catch-up measure for those with balances of \$500,000 or less

From 1 July 2018, people with a total superannuation balance of \$500,000 or less will be able to rollover their unused concessional cap amounts (now set at \$25,000 per year) for a period of 5 years. This measure means, those who qualify, can make super contributions over \$25,000 in some years, where they have unused caps over the 5 year period. The measure has been designed to provide more flexibility for those who can make extra contributions in some years and assist those who have taken career breaks to make additional "catch up" contributions when they return to the workforce.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 08 *'Allowing catch up concessional contributions'*.

Extension of the spouse tax offset

From 1 July 2017, the eligibility rules for claiming the tax offset for superannuation contributions partners make on behalf of their low income spouses will be extended. The current 18% tax offset of up to \$540 will be available for any individual, whether married or de facto (including of the same sex), contributing to a recipient spouse whose income is up to \$37,000. This is an increase from the current \$10,800 income level. As is currently the case, the offset is gradually reduced for income above this level and completely phases out at an income level above \$40,000. Individuals under age 75 will be able to make contributions on behalf of their spouse who is under age 75.

If the spouse receiving the contribution has a retirement account balance which exceeds the \$1.6 million transfer balance cap or their non-concessional contribution cap has been exceeded then no tax offset will be available.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 09 *'Extending the spouse tax offset'*.

Changes to Transition to Retirement (TTR)

Effective 1 July 2017, the tax-exempt status of income from assets supporting transition to retirement income streams will be removed. This means that the earnings tax in TTR pensions will be 15%. This change will apply irrespective of when the transition to retirement income stream commenced. Individuals will no longer be allowed to treat certain superannuation income stream payments as lump sums for tax minimisation purposes. Individuals with a TTR pension should consider seeking financial advice.

See Treasury Fact Sheet 11 *'Improve integrity of transition to retirement income streams'*.

Anti-detriment payments to cease

From 1 July 2017, anti-detriment payments will cease. State Super rules currently provide for anti-detriment payments on the death of a contributing or deferred member. After 1 July 2017, the State Super rules will be changed so these payments will no longer apply.



How these changes may affect you?



Making concessional (pre-tax) contributions under the new rules

SSS and PSS have a special pre-tax contribution limit assessment that means if you, or others on your behalf, are contributing to SSS or PSS only, you will not exceed the concessional contribution limit regardless of the amount you and your employer are contributing on your behalf. If you're making contributions to a separate super fund/s (in addition to SSS) you will need to make sure that the total of your SSS contribution and your contribution to the other fund/s stay within the annual limits set by the Commonwealth Government.

What's changed?

The annual concessional contribution limits have been reduced from \$30,000 for people under 50 and \$35,000 for people 50 or older, to \$25,000 for all individuals. If you breach the limit, you will be required to pay your marginal tax rate on any amount you contribute over the limit (not the 15% concessional tax rate), plus an interest penalty.

The examples below refer to SSS but PSS follows the same concepts.

Staying within the limits - John

What contributions is John currently making?

- John is 54, he is a contributing member of SSS with a normal retirement age of 60 and a superable salary of \$80,000 per annum.
- He contributes his compulsory personal contributions as **pre-tax** contributions (salary sacrifice) of \$15,058 per annum.
- In addition to his SSS contributions, John has a separate superannuation fund of \$60,000 and contributes \$2,600 **pre-tax** (salary sacrifice) per annum to that fund.

Will the reduced pre-tax contribution cap impact John?

- John's personal **pre-tax** contribution to SSS is \$15,058.
- When added to the notional employer contribution for his SSS benefit of \$3,840 (4.8% of superable salary), the total concessional contribution to SSS is \$18,898.
- As the total is less than the cap allowed (\$25,000), SSS reports \$18,898 to the ATO.
- John also makes a personal **pre-tax** contribution of \$2,600 to a separate scheme, which is also reported to the ATO.
- The total reported to the ATO is **\$21,498**.

John remains under the new concessional cap of \$25,000. John can make additional pre-tax contributions to utilise the balance of the concessional contribution limit available.

Staying within the limits - Julie

What contributions is Julie currently making?

- Julie is 52, she is a contributing member of SSS with a normal retirement age of 55 and a superable salary of \$180,000 per annum.
- She contributes her compulsory member contributions as pre-tax contributions (salary sacrifice) at \$33,882 per annum.

Will the reduced pre-tax contribution cap impact Julie?

- Julie's personal pre-tax contribution to SSS is \$33,882. When added to her notional employer contribution to SSS of \$10,800 (6% of superable salary), the total concessional contribution to SSS is \$44,682.
- Contributions to SSS only, including pre-tax (salary sacrifice) contributions, are deemed to be within the limit, which means only the cap amount (\$25,000) will be reported to the ATO.
- The total reported to the ATO is **\$25,000**.

Julie's contribution to SSS will always remain within the new concessional contribution cap of \$25,000, although she has used the total amount available to her. Therefore, Julie is unable to make additional pre-tax contributions to another super fund without exceeding the cap.

If your earnings plus pre-tax superannuation contributions exceed \$250,000 in a year (Division 293 tax)

Currently, individuals with a combined annual income including concessional contributions (uncapped) of \$300,000 per annum or more are subject to an additional 15% tax on their concessional contributions in excess of the \$300,000 threshold. From 1 July 2017, this threshold will fall to \$250,000.

Note: You could also find yourself in this situation if you receive a lump sum that puts your total income for the year over the \$250,000 threshold. This could happen for example if you receive a lump sum payout of your unused leave, an ETP portion of a redundancy payout, or sell an investment property.



Making non-concessional (after-tax) contributions under the new rules

After-tax contributions are known as 'non-concessional contributions' because you don't receive a tax deduction. Currently you can contribute up to \$180,000 in after-tax contributions to your super per year.

What's changed?

The after-tax contributions limit will drop to \$100,000 and will only be able to be contributed if you have less than \$1.6 million invested in super.

Making after-tax contributions – Julie

What contributions is Julie currently making?

- Julie's pension benefit will provide an annual pension of approximately 55% of her superable salary at normal retirement (age 60) (\$99,000 based on her current superable salary). Her Basic Benefit entitlement is currently \$133,000.
- Julie has an additional superannuation fund with a balance of \$150,000 to which she contributes an additional \$5,200 **after-tax** each year.

Can Julie continue after-tax contributions within the non-concessional contribution cap?

- New rules within superannuation mean that if a person has accrued more than \$1.6 million in superannuation (their balance cap), any after-tax contributions will be treated as excessive and will be required to be withdrawn from superannuation. Any notional earnings on the excessive amount will also be taxed at marginal tax rates. However, if the excessive amount is not withdrawn or can't be withdrawn, i.e. after-tax contributions to a defined benefit scheme, the contribution will attract a penalty tax of 47%.

- The SSS benefit is assessed at the Withdrawal benefit value before Julie reaches age 55. The withdrawal value of Julie's SSS benefit is identified as \$634,000. When added to her Basic Benefit (\$133,000) plus her additional superannuation holding (\$150,000), her "balance" is identified as \$917,000. **Julie remains under the "balance" cap. She can continue her after-tax contributions without penalty.**

Will the reduced after-tax contribution cap impact Julie?

Julie's superannuation "balance" is below the cap of \$1.6 million so she can still make non-concessional contributions up to the limit of the \$1.6 million balance cap. She is contributing \$5,200 after-tax per year so remains well within the new annual cap of \$100,000. Julie can contribute further after-tax contributions to take advantage of the higher contribution limit of \$180,000, if she does so before the rules change on 1 July 2017.

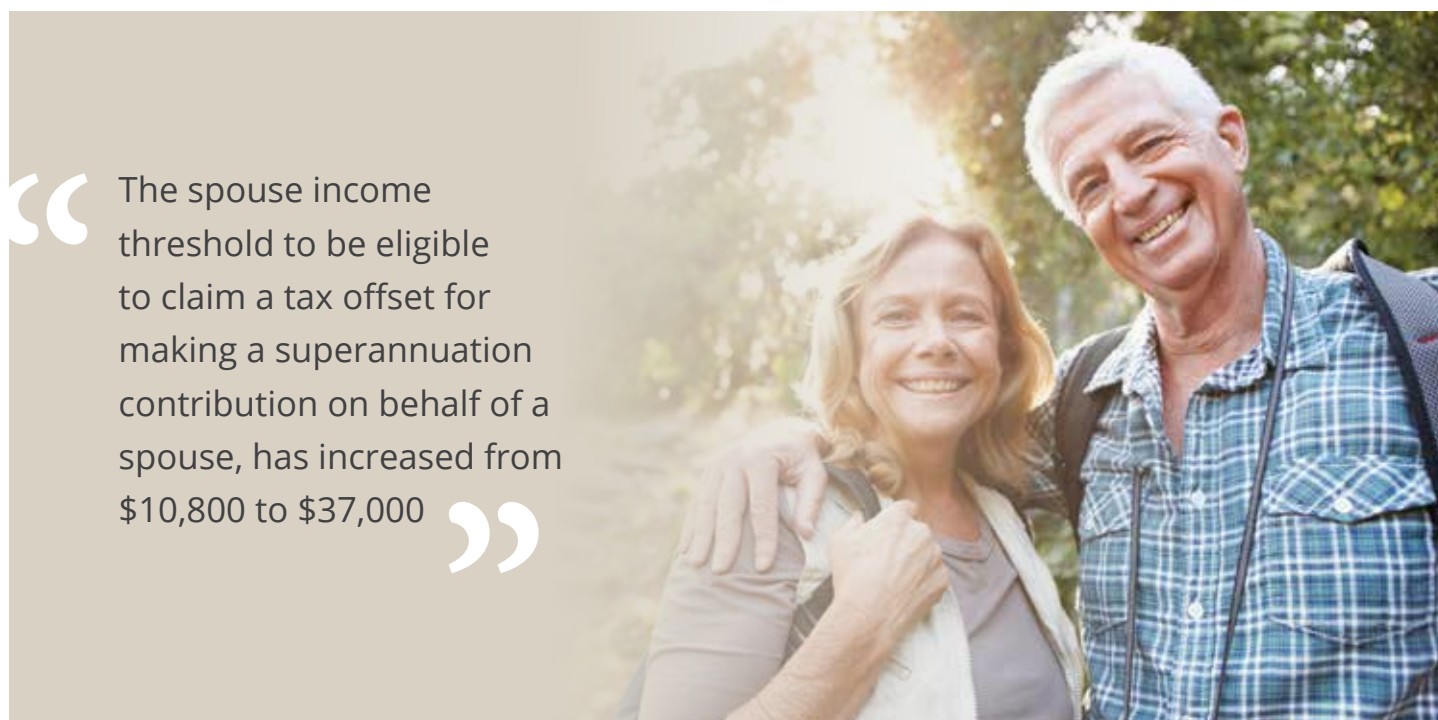
Will Julie be able to claim the after-tax contributions as a tax deduction?

No, Julie has already used the concessional contribution (pre-tax) limit so cannot claim any further concessional contributions.

If you don't contribute for a few years

From 1 July 2018, you can make 'catch-up' contributions at the concessional tax rate of 15% if you:

- haven't made contributions for up to five years.
- have less than \$500,000 in super.
- have unused concessional cap amounts.



“ The spouse income threshold to be eligible to claim a tax offset for making a superannuation contribution on behalf of a spouse, has increased from \$10,800 to \$37,000 ”

Making contributions to a spouses' super under the new rules

What's changed?

The spouse income threshold to be eligible to claim a tax offset for making a superannuation contribution on behalf of a spouse, has increased from \$10,800 to \$37,000. The change to the threshold means that if your partner earns less than \$40,000, and you make a spouse contribution to their super of up to \$3,000, you are eligible for an 18% tax offset of the contribution of up to \$540.

Making contributions to a spouses' super – Julie

Julie's partner earns \$35,000 per year and has \$50,000 in superannuation.

Can Julie now claim a tax deduction for contributions she makes to his spouse's super?

Yes. From 1 July 2017, the amount a spouse can earn before their partner is no longer able to claim a tax deduction for making a superannuation contribution on their behalf, will increase to \$40,000 per annum. This means that Julie could make a contribution to her partner's superannuation of up to \$3,000 per annum after-tax and be eligible to claim up to the maximum rebate of \$540 per annum. Julie's spouse must also satisfy the contribution limits and have less than \$1.6 million in their superannuation "balance".

How much tax-free income will I be allowed when I retire?

What's changed?

From 1 July 2017, a limit of \$1.6 million will be placed on the amount of superannuation that can be transferred to the tax-free retirement income phase of superannuation, including the notional value of defined benefit pensions. The capital value of a defined pension is the payment amount ÷ by the number of days in the payment period × 365 × 16. If the capital value of a defined benefit pension such as SSS or PSS pension, exceeds \$100,000 (and hence the \$1.6 million transfer balance cap), it can still remain in the retirement income phase. However, 50% of the amount over \$100,000 will need to be included in assessable income when the recipient lodges a taxation return and the individual will not be allowed to have any other funds in the retirement income.



← continued from overleaf

Tax-free retirement income - John



Meet John...

“ John is 62 and receives a SSS pension of \$3,356 per fortnight which has a capital value of \$1,399,931 as at 30 June 2017. He also has an account based pension with a balance of \$327,000 and an accumulation superannuation fund with a balance of \$60,000. ”

- John's defined benefit income stream (SSS) will be assessed first under the new "transfer balance cap", followed by any other retirement income phase superannuation products he has.
- The value of John's SSS pension (\$1,399,931) is within the 2017/18 \$1.6 million transfer balance cap so his SSS pension remains tax free. However, when the value of his account based pension (\$327,000) is added, he exceeds the transfer balance cap ($\$1,399,931 + \$327,000 = \$1,726,931$) by \$126,931 so John will be required to remove the excessive amount from the retirement income phase before 30 June to avoid penalty.
- John may rollover the excessive retirement income phase amount (\$126,931) from the account based pension account to his accumulation superannuation fund[^] which would result in \$186,931 in the accumulation phase of superannuation. There is no limit to the amount he can retain in the accumulation phase of superannuation.
- John now needs to consider his "total superannuation balance" which is the total amount an individual is deemed to have in superannuation (accumulation & retirement income phase) on and from 1 July 2017. After 1 July 2017, John's total superannuation balance will exceed \$1.6 million (\$1.6 million in retirement phase + \$186,931 in accumulation phase). John will not be able to make further after-tax contributions to superannuation.
- Before-tax contributions (salary sacrifice, superannuation guarantee, concessional contributions) will continue to be allowed.

[^]Using the concessional taxation environment of accumulation superannuation may not be the most tax effective option so John should seek financial advice regarding his options.

For future updates to the legislative changes to Superannuation, visit the State Super website at statesuper.nsw.gov.au

We recommend seeking professional financial advice about your options and what impact these measures may have on your retirement.

Tax-free retirement income - Dorothy

Meet Dorothy...

“ Dorothy is 63 and receives a SSS pension of \$2,200 per fortnight which has a capital value of \$917,714 as at 30 June 2017. She also has an account based pension with a current balance of \$160,000 and small accumulation superannuation fund with a balance of \$12,000. ”



- › Dorothy's defined benefit income stream (SSS) will be assessed first under the “transfer balance cap” followed by any other retirement income phase superannuation products she has.
- › The value of Dorothy's SSS pension (\$917,714) is within the 2017/18 \$1.6 million transfer balance cap so the SSS pension remains tax free. After adding the \$160,000 held in an account based pension, she still remains under the transfer balance cap (\$917,714 + \$160,000 = \$1,077,714) by over \$500,000 so Dorothy can still transfer further amounts to the tax-free retirement income phase of superannuation if she makes further savings in superannuation. Note: Dorothy can contribute significantly more before 1 July 2017 than she will be allowed to after 1 July 2017.

- › Dorothy now needs to consider her “total superannuation balance” which is the amount an individual is deemed to have in superannuation (accumulation & retirement income phase) on and from 1 July 2017. After 1 July 2017, her total superannuation balance will be well below the total superannuation balance of \$1.6million (\$1,077,714 in retirement phase + \$12,000 in accumulation phase[^]) so Dorothy will continue to be able to make after-tax contributions to superannuation within the applicable limits.
- › Before-tax contributions (salary sacrifice, superannuation guarantee, concessional contributions) will continue to be allowed.


[^]Using the concessional taxation environment of accumulation superannuation may not be the most tax effective option for Dorothy. She should seek financial advice regarding her options.

Need advice?

StatePlus, formerly known as State Super Financial Services provides a wide range of financial planning advice to current and former public sector employees and their families.

To book an obligation free appointment, call 1800 620 305 or

visit www.stateplus.com.au



Retire Life Rich

“Superannuation rules are changing. Let our experts guide you through the complexities.”

At StatePlus, we want to help you prepare for the new superannuation rules. From 1 July, 2017 the Government will start taxing defined benefit pensions above \$100,000 p.a. which could impact your retirement goals.

Our experts are trained to understand these complexities, so you can focus on what's important to you – a fulfilling retirement.

We have over 25 years of public sector experience helping hard working Australians just like you achieve their retirement goals. Our experts know the ins and outs of public sector superannuation schemes, so we can help you start planning now, to retire life rich.

Call us on **1800 841 633** today or visit Stateplus.com.au to ensure you get the most of your superannuation.



StatePlus

Formerly State Super
Financial Services

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Member Services update

Thank you for your feedback

We would like to say thank you to all our members who provided feedback as a part of our 2016 annual member satisfaction survey, which was conducted during November and December last year.

We received very positive results in all areas of service delivery and when compared to the broader superannuation industry, our results sit well above the industry standard.

The comments, insights and ideas that we receive from our members have become an integral part of our future planning and will help us continue to identify ways to improve the services we provide to you.



Seminars

State Super seminars are presented by qualified financial planners from StatePlus who can help you understand how to maximise your superannuation and plan for your future.

To make a booking to attend one of our seminars call **1800 620 305** or go to **www.statesuper.nsw.gov.au/seminarsss**, where you can view dates and locations for seminars at a time and place that is convenient for you.

Our seminars will help you to:

- learn more about your scheme – how it works, what your choices are and how to make the most of your benefits.
- understand how and when the decisions you make about your employment and superannuation can affect your retirement benefits.
- understand Centrelink rules and the benefits you could be eligible for.
- find out how a financial plan can help you make the most of your super.



Member Services update continued

Welcome to the new State Super website

Our new look website launched on 3 February 2017.

While it looks different, it's easy to get around and offers you more features, including:

- **New retirement roadmap** – to help you prepare for retirement and access your State Super benefits we've developed a brand new section which pinpoints where you're at on your journey and directs you to relevant information. It also guides you to information when unexpected detours, such as redundancy or divorce occur along the way.
- **Salary sacrifice calculators** – find out the difference salary sacrificing your contributions to SSS or PSS can make to the amount of tax you pay and the amount of income you take home.

So take a look!

All the information that you're used to seeing including fact sheets, forms, information about the financial planning services available to you and the latest news from State Super is still there, just easier to find!



We'd love to receive your feedback and suggestions

Keep an eye out for the user feedback questionnaire on the new website, which will help us ensure the State Super website continues to develop and meet your needs. You can also email your feedback and suggestions to us via the contact details below..

Contact us



SSS: 1300 130 096

PSS: 1300 130 097

Deferred: 1300 130 094



State Super, PO Box 1229 Wollongong, NSW 2500



www.statesuper.nsw.gov.au



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