Adding a little extra to your super can be a great way to boost your super savings for retirement.

Why add to your super?
Paying extra into your super could save you tax and help you retire with more. Contributing small amounts over time is often easier than finding a spare ‘lump sum’ of money. This way your super could grow with investment returns.

You can add to super in two ways:
- **Before-tax:** including Superannuation Guarantee (SG), before-tax employee (salary sacrifice), extra employer and tax-deductible personal contributions. These are also called ‘concessional’ contributions.
- **After-tax:** including spouse contributions, after-tax employee and non-deductible personal contributions. These are also called ‘non-concessional’ contributions and are made from your after-tax, take-home pay.

Bonus government co-contribution
Depending on how much you earn, and if you make after-tax contributions to your super account, the government also makes a contribution (called a co-contribution) up to a maximum amount of $500. The co-contribution is tax free and isn’t taxed when it’s deposited into, or withdrawn, from your super account.

For example, if you earn $38,564 or less, you could receive the full $500 bonus if you add $1,000 or more to your super from your take-home pay. If you earn between $38,564 and $53,564, you’ll still get a government co-contribution, but not the full amount. Find out if you qualify at australiansuper.com/CoContribution

Find the best way to add to your super
Use our projections calculator at australiansuper.com/calculators

What’s the best way to add to your super?
This depends on your income and the tax you pay. Let’s look at the examples of Michael and Maria:

**Michael adds to super, saves tax and gets a bonus government co-contribution**
30-year-old Michael earns $40,000 a year. By giving up $50 a fortnight (as a $24 salary sacrifice and $33 after-tax contribution), Michael saves $80 tax and adds an extra $1,820 into super a year. For $100 a fortnight (as a $93 salary sacrifice and $33 after-tax contribution), Michael saves $330 tax and adds an extra $3,360 to his super a year. As part of this amount Michael also receives a $431 government co-contribution bonus in both cases.

**Maria is better off making just salary sacrifice (before-tax) contributions**
50-year-old Maria earns $65,000 a year. She won’t get the government co-contribution, but by giving up $50 a fortnight (as a $78 salary sacrifice contribution), she saves $430 tax and adds an extra $1,730 into super a year. And by giving up $100 a fortnight (as a $93 salary sacrifice contribution), Maria saves $850 tax and adds an extra $3,450 more into super a year.
What are the contribution limits and what tax do you pay?

The government limits the amounts you can contribute to super. If you go over the limits, you may pay extra tax.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of contribution</th>
<th>Tax rate</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before-tax (concessional), earning less than $250,000 a year</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>A $25,000 limit applies to contributions made from your before tax income. Your before-tax contributions are taxed at 15% if you earn less than $250,000 a year. Any amounts over the $25,000 limit will be taxed at your marginal tax rate*, less a non-refundable tax offset of 15% (because you have already paid tax on this money), plus an interest charge. You can choose to withdraw up to 85% of excess contributions, which won’t count towards your after-tax limit. Any excess before-tax contributions not released count towards your after-tax contributions cap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before-tax (concessional), earning more than $250,000 a year</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>A $25,000 limit applies to contributions made from your before tax income. If your adjusted taxable income (including your before-tax contributions) is more than $250,000 pa, your before-tax contributions will be taxed at 30%. Any amounts over the $25,000 limit will be taxed at your marginal tax rate*, less a non-refundable tax offset of 15% (because you have already paid tax on this money), plus an interest charge. You can choose to withdraw up to 85% of excess contributions, which won’t count towards your after-tax limit. Any excess before-tax contributions not released count towards your after-tax contributions cap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After-tax (non-concessional)</td>
<td>No tax payable</td>
<td>If you have less than $1.6m in your super account, you can generally make after-tax contributions. A $100,000 limit applies to contributions made from after-tax sources (or, if you are aged under 65 at any time during the financial year and trigger the bring forward provisions, you can contribute up to $300,000 over up to 3 years – see table on the next page. The period is automatically triggered in the first year that you add more than $100,000 after-tax to your super). No tax is payable on amounts up to this limit. Any amounts over this limit will be taxed at 47%, unless you ask your fund to release the amounts over the limit. The associated earnings withdrawn are taxed at your marginal tax rate*. You will also be entitled to a 15% non-refundable tax offset of the associated earnings included in your assessable income. If you choose not to withdraw your excess after-tax contributions, they will remain in your super account and the excess will be taxed at 47%†.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government co-contribution</td>
<td>No tax payable</td>
<td>To be eligible for a government co-contribution, you need to add to your super after-tax and earn less than $53,564. The co-contribution itself is not taxable either when it goes into your super, or when you withdraw your super. Further eligibility criteria apply. For more information see the Add to your super with government co-contributions fact sheet at australiansuper.com/FactSheets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Plus Medicare levy.
† Includes Medicare levy.

Once you reach age 65, to add to your super yourself you will need to meet the work test – i.e. have worked at least 40 hours in 30 consecutive days in the financial year you wish to contribute. However, if your total super balance is under $300,000 you can contribute for an additional 12-month period from the end of the financial year you last met the work test. Once you reach age 75, you can’t add to your super yourself, although you may still receive employer contributions and Award payments if you’re eligible.

Additional tax and super considerations

There are other circumstances that can affect how much you can contribute and the amount of tax you pay on your super, including spouse contributions offsets and Downsizer contribution measures for members 65 years of age and over. For eligibility criteria visit ato.gov.au/super
Non-concessional contributions bring-forward period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total superannuation balance on 30 June 2018</th>
<th>Non-concessional contributions cap for the first year</th>
<th>Bring-forward period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $1.4 million</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.4 million to less than $1.5 million</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.5 million to less than $1.6 million</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>No bring forward period, general non-concessional contributions cap applies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.6 million or more</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Catch up on concessional contributions

From 1 July 2019 you can carry forward any unused portion of the concessional contributions cap for up to five previous financial years, if your total superannuation balance is less than $500,000 on 30 June of the previous financial year (this includes your AustralianSuper account and other super accounts held in your name). Unused concessional contribution cap amounts starting from the 2018/19 financial year may be carried forward in this manner. For example, if your concessional contributions in the 2018/19 financial year totalled $15,000, you could carry the additional $10,000 over to the 2019/20 financial year which means you can contribute up to $35,000 under the concessional cap.

Low income super tax offset

If you’re eligible and earn up to $37,000, the government will refund 15% of your total before-tax contributions made by you or your employer, up to a maximum of $500 pa.

If you’re eligible, the amount will automatically be calculated by the ATO and deposited into your super account each year.

Over 60?

If you’re over 60, a Transition to Retirement strategy could help you save on tax and boost your super.

Find out more at [australiansuper.com/ttr](http://australiansuper.com/ttr)

How to add to your super

1. **BPAY® or direct debit**
   
   Log in to your online account at [australiansuper.com](http://australiansuper.com) and follow the steps. You’ll need to use your phone or internet banking service using the BPAY Biller code: 58602 and your customer reference number, which you’ll find in your account when you log in.

2. **Through your employer**
   
   Speak with your employer about setting up a salary sacrifice arrangement. Then log into your account at [australiansuper.com](http://australiansuper.com) and complete an online application.

3. **Cheque/money order by mail**
   
   Download and complete an Add to your super with after-tax contributions form available from [australiansuper.com/forms](http://australiansuper.com/forms) and send it with your payment to:
   
   AustralianSuper
   
   GPO Box 1901
   
   MELBOURNE VIC 3001

Remember to tell us your Tax File Number

If you don’t tell us your Tax File Number, you’ll pay 47% tax on your before-tax contributions (including Medicare levy) and we can’t accept after-tax contributions from you.

Contact us

**Call** 1300 300 273 (8am to 8pm AEST/AEDT weekdays)

**Email** [australiansuper.com/email](http://australiansuper.com/email)

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**Mail** GPO Box 1901, MELBOURNE VIC 3001

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