Reform Questions and Answers Tool
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Transfer Balance Cap

QUESTION		ANSWER
TFBC-001	**What is the transfer balance cap?**	This is a new limit on the amount of your superannuation you can transfer and hold in tax-free 'retirement phase accounts'. The cap applies from 1 July 2017 and is initially set at $1.6m. If you already receive a pension or annuity you will need to make sure the value of those pensions and annuities is under $1.6m before 1 July 2017. If you do not, you may have to pay excess transfer balance tax and will be required to reduce your balance.
TFBC-002	**What counts towards my cap?**	The cap limits the total amount that you can transfer into retirement phase to start a pension or annuity over the course of your lifetime, no matter how many accounts you hold or how many times you transfer money into retirement phase. The cap also includes the value of pensions or annuities you may start to receive for some other reason eg: • your spouse has died and you are, or start to receive a pension from their superannuation • your former spouse has been ordered to pay you a portion of their pension income stream as part of a family court settlement The cap does not apply to any subsequent growth or losses. This means: • if you start a pension with $1.6m in the 2017-18 year and the value of that pension grows to $1.64m, you can roll that money into a new fund without breaching your cap; and • if you start a pension with $1.6m in the 2017-18 year and the value of that pension goes down over time as you use it to live on, you can't "top up" your pension accounts. You will still be able to access other Superannuation amounts by taking these as a "lump sum". Special rules apply to child death benefit beneficiaries.

TFBC-003	**How are my pensions and annuities valued for transfer balance cap purposes?**	You need to contact your fund about the value of your pensions and annuities. The value of your pension or annuity will generally be the value of your pension account for an account-based pension. Special rules apply to calculate the value of: • lifetime pensions • lifetime annuities that existed on 30 June 2017, and • life expectancy and market linked pensions and annuities where the income stream existed on 30 June 2017 Lifetime pension and annuities These are valued by multiplying the annual entitlement by a factor of 16.This provides a simple valuation rule based on general actuarial considerations. Your annual entitlement to a superannuation income stream is worked out by reference to the first payment entitlement for the year. The first payment is annualised based on the number of days in the period to which the payment refers. (I.e. the first payment divided by the number of days the payment relates to multiplied by 365). This means that a lifetime pension that pays $100,000 per annum will have a special value of $1.6 million which counts towards your transfer balance cap in the 2017-18 financial year. For a lifetime pension or annuity already being paid on 1 July 2017, the special value will be based on annualising the first payment in the 2017-18 financial year. This may include indexation, so may be slightly higher than your current annual lifetime pension payments. Life expectancy and market linked pensions and annuities being paid on or before 30 June 2017 are valued by multiplying the annual entitlement by the number of years remaining on the term of the product (rounded up to the nearest year).
TFBC-004	**I don't currently receive any retirement income and don't plan to commence any prior to 1 July**	You are not required to do anything. When you are thinking about starting a retirement phase income stream, you need to consider the restrictions and relevant caps that apply at that time.

	2017. What do I need to do prior to 1 July 2017 to prepare for the introduction of the transfer balance cap?	
TFBC-005	**I am planning on starting a retirement phase income stream after 1 July 2017. What should I be aware of?**	You need to make sure that you don't exceed your transfer balance cap. You will exceed your transfer balance cap if the total value of all pensions or annuities you receive is more than $1.6 million in the 2017-18 year. These include: • Life expectancy pensions and annuities • Account-based pensions • Lifetime pensions and annuities • Market linked pensions and annuities • Death benefit pensions, including reversionary death benefit pensions • Any part of a pension or annuity you are currently receiving because it was split as part of a family law settlement These do NOT include transition to retirement scheme (TRIS) pensions. There are two main categories of retirement phase income streams that are affected differently under the transfer balance cap rules: a) Account-based pension • you need to make sure that the total of all of your income streams does not exceed $1.6 million in the 2017-18 year. • After 1 July 2017 account-based pensions include new: i. Lifetime annuities ii. Market linked pensions and annuities iii. Life expectancy pensions and annuities b.) Capped Defined Benefit Income Streams • After 1 July 2017 only a new lifetime pension is treated as a capped defined benefit income stream. If you are commencing one of these income streams, you may not be able to commute them if they exceed your transfer

		balance cap. Where the amount of your payments exceeds $100,000 (2017-18 year)per year, you may be required to pay more tax. If the value of your capped defined benefit income stream is greater than your transfer balance cap, you should not commence an account-based pension as this will cause you to exceed your transfer balance cap. Likewise, if you already have an account-based pension and you are about to commence a capped defined benefit income stream that will cause you to exceed the transfer balance cap, you need to reduce your account-based income stream before starting a capped defined benefit income stream.
TFBC-006	**I am currently receiving a retirement phase income stream or plan to start one before 1 July 2017. What do I need to do?**	You need to work out the total value of all of the retirement phase income streams that you are currently entitled to. These include: • Life expectancy pensions and annuities • Account-based pensions • Lifetime pensions and annuities • Market linked pensions and annuities • Death benefit pensions, including reversionary death benefit pensions Any part of a pension or annuity you are currently receiving because it was split as part of a family law settlement Where the value of your income streams is below $1.6 million: If the total value of all of your retirement phase income streams does not exceed the $1.6 million cap, you do not need to do anything. You need to be aware that if you are already receiving an account-based income stream on 1 July 2017 and you will become entitled to a capped defined benefit income stream in the future, you may need to reduce the value of your account-based income stream to ensure that you do not exceed the cap, when you commence receiving your capped defined benefit income. Where the value of your income streams is above $1.6 million: If the total value of all of your retirement phase income streams exceeds $1.6 million you will need to reduce the value of any account-based income streams prior to 1 July 2017. You can do this by: • Removing the necessary amount from retirement phase and transferring it back to your accumulation account or paying a lump sum out of the superannuation system. This is known as commuting. • Make additional pension payments to reduce your income stream capital by the necessary amount.

		If you do not reduce your retirement phase interests to or below the cap level prior to 1 July 2017, you will be required to do so once the measure comes into effect and may have to pay excess transfer balance tax. You will also be restricted in the way that you are able to reduce your retirement phase interests (i.e. A large pension payment will not count towards reducing your excess). If you have a capped defined benefit income stream you may not be able to commute these. Where the total amount of your income stream payments per year exceeds $100,000, you may be required to pay more tax. Your fund will withhold PAYG amounts from your income stream payments and amounts may need to be included in your assessable income.
TFBC-007	**What happens if I am over my transfer balance cap on 1 July 2017?**	If the total value of your retirement phase income streams is between $1.6 million and $1.7 million you have 6 months to remove the excess capital without penalty. This concession only applies to pensions you were receiving just before 1 July 2017. If the total value of your retirement phase income streams is more than $1.7 million (or you do not rectify a small breach within 6 months), you will be required to remove excess amounts. Where you exceed your cap, the ATO will issue you with an Excess Transfer Balance Determination, outlining the amount in excess of your cap and the excess transfer balance earnings that must be removed from retirement phase. You will also be liable to pay Excess Transfer Balance tax on excess transfer balance earnings. The excess transfer balance tax rate is set at 15 per cent for breaches in 2017-18. From 2018-19, the tax rate is also 15 per cent for a first breach, and increases to 30 per cent for second and subsequent breaches. Note that the ATO will not know whether you have exceeded your transfer balance cap until all your superannuation funds have reported to us. If you are a member of an SMSF this may not occur until close to the end of the 2017-18 financial year. Therefore, you may not receive a determination for 12 months after 1 July 2017 (including excess transfer balance earnings for the entire period from the date the excess occurred). If you know you will be in excess on 1 July 2017 you may benefit from seeking independent advice from a financial advisor or tax agent as soon as possible.
TFBC-008	**SMSF trustees - What do I need to do to be ready for**	• You need to be aware of each member’s total superannuation balance across all of their superannuation interests. If a member has a total superannuation balance of more than $1.6 million you will have to use the proportionate method to calculate exempt pension income across all members.

	the introduction of the transfer balance cap?	• You need to be aware of the new CGT relief provisions. Under the super changes, complying superannuation funds are able to reset the cost base of assets to their market value where those assets are reallocated or re-apportioned from the retirement phase to the accumulation phase prior to 1 July 2017 in order to comply with the transfer balance cap or new transition to retirement income stream arrangements Where the assets are already partially supporting interests in the accumulation phase, tax will be calculated on this proportion of the capital gain that is not tax exempt on 30 June 2017. This capital gain, as calculated, may be deferred until the asset is sold. • CGT relief applies differently and is subject to different conditions depending on whether the superannuation fund segregates assets to support its current pension liabilities or whether it applies the proportionate method. The following conditions apply to both methods: o The relief applies to reallocation or re-proportioning made between 9 November 2016 and 30 June 2017. This applies to assets a complying superannuation fund held throughout that period. o If a superannuation fund wishes to apply the relief, they must make this choice and notify the ATO in the approved form on or before the day the trustee is required to lodge the fund's 2016-17 income tax return. A choice to apply the relief cannot be revoked. Further information regarding CGT relief is being developed. • Under the transitional law provisions a breach of the transfer balance cap by less than $100,000 is to be disregarded if it is rectified within 6 months. This concession only applies to income streams the member was receiving just before 1 July 2017. • Be aware of the value of any current or impending retirement income streams that may arise for your members and be ready to assist them in reducing the amounts if necessary. If your SMSF usually doesn't complete valuations and other financial discussions until close to the end of the next financial year, you may need to consider ways to bring forward valuing your member's interests. This is particularly important where your members may need to take advantage of the 6 months transitional period to rectify small excesses without penalty.
TFBC-009	**SMSF trustee - I am currently paying a retirement phase income stream to a member worth**	You will need to discuss with your member, reducing the value of the income stream to below $1.6 million. You can do this by, • transferring the excess back into an accumulation account or withdraw the excess; or • making additional pension payments prior to 1 July 2017.

	more than $1.6 million. What do I need to do prior to 1 July 2017?	
TFBC-010	**Superannuation providers - What will my reporting obligation be from 1 July 2017?**	Superannuation Providers will have new reporting requirements associated with the Transfer Balance cap. Superannuation Providers will need to report directly to the ATO: • When retirement phase income stream commences, including the associated value of the income stream • Any time that an amount in a retirement phase account is commuted • Any time a death benefit income stream commences including the recipient and the amount of the income stream • The amount of any structured settlements received before and after 1 July 2017. Superannuation providers who support income streams in excess of the capped defined benefit income cap ($100,000 per annum in 2017-18 year) will need to withhold PAYG amounts and provide payment summaries to income stream recipients in line with the new taxation requirements. There are also situations where it may be in the best interest of the member to report an event very soon after it occurs. This may be particularly the case where a member is very close to their transfer balance cap. Having more timely information about their position may prevent them from inadvertently exceeding their cap, and ensure any excess are remedied as soon as possible. Capped Defined Benefit Income Streams Different treatment applies to capped defined benefit income streams. Where these income streams are paid to an individual aged 60 or over, the amount of the income stream above $100,000 per year will receive different tax treatment. For a taxed source defined benefit income stream, half of the income stream above $100,000 will be included in the recipient's assessable income and taxed at their marginal tax rate. For an untaxed source defined benefit income stream, the tax offset will be limited to the first $100,000 of the income stream. For a mix of taxed and untaxed income streams, the taxed portion is counted towards the $100,000 cap before the untaxed portion. From 1 July 2017, superannuation providers who pay a capped defined benefit income stream of this nature

		may be required to withhold relevant amounts from the members' pension payments. In addition they will also need to provide payment summaries to members. CGT relief From 1 July 2017 the CGT schedule will be updated to enable superannuation funds to make use of the CGT relief. Superannuation funds will need to report: • that they've elected to apply the relief, • the amount of tax applied in the current year in relation to assets for which relief has been sought, and • the amount of tax to be deferred to a later year. A superannuation provider must notify the ATO of the above by completing the CGT schedule on or before the day the trustee is required to lodge the fund's 2016-17 income tax return.
TFBC-011	**Superannuation providers/SMSFs - What will happen if a member has an account-based retirement phase income stream in excess of $1.6 million after 1 July 2017?**	You will need to discuss with your member, reducing the value of the income stream to below $1.6 million by commuting the excess amount as well as any excess transfer balance earnings that have accrued. Where a member has not provided direction to you to reduce their income stream by the necessary amount, the Commissioner will issue you with a commutation authority, directing you to commute the necessary amount out of retirement phase.
TFBC-012	**Superannuation providers/SMSFs - What are the consequences of not complying with a commutation authority?**	Where you do not comply with a commutation authority within the required timeframe, you will lose your entitlement to exempt current pension income (ECPI) in relation that particular income stream from the start of the financial year in which you failed to comply with the commutation authority and all later financial years. If your member wishes to have a superannuation retirement income stream that is eligible for ECPI in the future, they will need to commute the existing income stream and start a new one. The requirement to comply with a Commutation Authority is also an obligation for trustees under Superannuation law. Failure to comply with a Commutation Authority could also lead to regulatory action under that law.

Carry-forward Concessional Cap

QUESTION		ANSWER
CFCC-001	**When will I be able to carry forward any unused contribution amounts?**	You will be able to carry forward your unused concessional contributions cap space amounts from 1 July 2018. The first year in which you can increase your concessional contributions cap by the amount of unused cap is the 2019-20 financial year but only if you have a total super balance of less than $500,000 at 30 June in the previous year.
CFCC-002	**How much concessional contributions can I carry forward?**	From 1 July 2018 any amounts of unused concessional contributions cap space can be carried forward. The amount you will be able to carry forward will depend on the amount you have contributed in previous years. Carry forward amounts will expire if they remain unused after five years. You are able to increase your concessional contributions cap by the unused amounts from the previous 5 years if your total superannuation balance is less than $500,000 at the end of 30 June of the previous financial year. For example, if in 2018-19 financial year the concessional contributions cap is $25,000 and you contribute $15,000, you will be able to carry forward your remaining $10,000 for the next 5 years (if your total superannuation balance is less than $500,000 on the 30 June of the year prior to your contributions).
CFCC-003	**I haven't made any contributions recently. Can I make extra contributions from 1 July 2018?**	No, the first year you can increase your concessional contributions to take advantage of the carry-forward cap is the 2019-20 financial year. The start date for this measure is 1 July 2018, so for the 2018-19 financial year you can only contribute up to the general cap amount.
CFCC-004	**How will I know the amount of concessional contributions I can contribute in any**	The first time you will need this information is the 2019-20 financial year. From 1 July 2018 any amounts of unused concessional contributions cap space can be carried forward. For the 2018-19 financial year you can only contribute up to the general cap amount and therefore the first year you can utilise carry forward contributions is the 2019-20 financial year provided your total superannuation balance

	single year?	is less than $500,000 at the end of 30 June 2019. The amount you will be able to carry forward will depend on the amount you have contributed in previous years. Carry forward amounts will expire if they remain unused after five years. For example, if in 2018-19 financial year the concessional contributions cap is $25,000 and you contribute $15,000, you will be able to carry forward your remaining $10,000 for the next 5 years (if your total superannuation balance is less than $500,000 on the 30 June of the year prior to your contributions).
CFCC-005	**What happens if I contribute more than I am allowed?**	The process remains the same as today. If your contributions exceed your cap, the amount in excess of the cap is included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate. You have to pay the excess concessional contributions charge on the increase in your tax liability. This charge is applied to recognise the tax on excess concessional contributions is collected later than normal income tax. You will receive a 15% tax offset to account for the contributions tax already been paid by your super fund provider. You may elect to withdraw up to 85% of your excess concessional contributions from your superannuation fund to help pay your income tax assessment when you have excess concessional contributions.
CFCC-006	**Is there a limit on how long concessional contribution amounts can be carried forward?**	Carry forward amounts expire if they remain unused after five years.

Reduced Concessional Cap

QUESTION		ANSWER
RCC-001	**When do the changes to the concessional contributions cap take effect?**	From 1 July 2017
RCC-002	**What is the new concessional contributions cap?**	From 1 July 2017 the new annual concessional contributions cap is $25,000 for all individuals regardless of age. From 1 July 2019 you may increase your concessional contribution cap by carrying forward your unused concessional cap space amounts if you have a total superannuation balance of less than $500,000.
RCC-003	**Has what's included in concessional contributions changed?**	Yes - Concessional contributions are contributions you make to your super fund from before tax. From 1 July 2017 concessional contributions will include: • employer contributions, such as - compulsory employer contributions - any additional pre-tax contributions your employer makes - salary sacrifice payments made to your super fund - other amounts paid by your employer from your pre-tax income to your super fund, such as administration fees and insurance premiums • contributions you are allowed to claim as an income tax deduction • notional taxed contributions if you are a member of a defined benefit fund (including Constitutionally Protected Funds), which reflects the increase to your benefits for the year. It is the equivalent of an employer contribution. Contributions made into defined benefit funds are not always linked to individual members. • Unfunded defined benefit contributions • some amounts allocated from a fund reserve
RCC-004	**What happens if I exceed my concessional contributions cap?**	The process remains the same as today. If your contributions exceed your cap, the amount in excess of the cap is included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate. You have to pay the excess concessional contributions charge on the increase in your tax liability. This charge is

		applied to recognise the tax on excess concessional contributions is collected later than normal income tax. You will receive a 15% tax offset to account for the contributions tax already been paid by your super fund provider. You may elect to withdraw up to 85% of your excess concessional contributions from your superannuation fund to help pay your income tax assessment when you have excess concessional contributions.

Additional Tax on Concessional Contributions (Div 293) - Threshold

QUESTION		ANSWER
ATCCT-001	**When does the change to the Division 293 threshold take effect?**	From 1 July 2017
ATCCT-002	**What is the new Division 293 threshold?**	From 1 July 2017 the new threshold is $250,000
ATCCT-003	**What income is included in the $250,000 threshold?**	Additional tax on concessional contributions is paid by certain individuals whose income for surcharge purposes (other than reportable super contributions), plus their concessionally taxed super contributions (also known as low tax contributions) are greater than $250,000 from 1 July 2017. Low tax contributions include: • employer contributions (including compulsory super guarantee contributions and salary sacrificed amounts) paid to an accumulation interest • personal super contributions that are tax deductible (most commonly claimed by self-employed people), and • defined benefit contributions (for defined benefit interests).
ATCCT-004	**How do I know if I am impacted by the Division 293 changes?**	You may be impacted if your income for surcharge purposes plus your low-tax contributions is greater than $250,000.

Additional Tax on Concessional Contributions (Div 293) – EBN (end benefit notice)		
QUESTION		**ANSWER**
ATCCE-001	**I have a deferred Div 293 tax debt and am taking an end benefit from my super fund. Do I need to let the ATO know?**	Prior to 1 July 2017, you are required to advise the ATO on the approved form of your request to take an end benefit from your super fund. After 1 July 2017, you will not need to advise us.
ATCCE-002	**Super providers - One of our super fund members has a deferred Div 293 tax debt with the ATO. They are about to take their end benefit from us. Do we need to work out our members end benefit cap and send this to you in a notice?**	Prior to 1 July 2017, if you have been advised that the ATO is keeping a deferred Div 293 tax debt account for the individuals super interest, you are required to provide an end benefit notice to the ATO that states the end benefit cap amount. After 1 July 2017, you will still need to provide a notice, but if you have confirmed with us that the individual has no amount owing on their deferred Div 293 tax debt account, you will not need to work out or tell us the end benefit cap amount. Please note, we do not yet have a process in place for confirming whether an individual has an amount owing on their deferred Div 293 tax debt account but we are working to develop this.

Total Super Balance

QUESTION		ANSWER
TSPB-001	**What is the total superannuation balance?**	The concept of total superannuation balance has been introduced from the end of 30 June 2017 as a way to value your total super interests at any given point of time (generally the 30 June of each financial year) consistently for a number of super changes. Your total superannuation balance is relevant for determining your: • eligibility for unused concessional contributions cap carry forward • non concessional contributions cap and eligibility for the bring forward of your non concessional contributions cap • eligibility for the government co contribution • eligibility for the tax offset for spouse contributions • eligibility to use the segregated assets method to determine exempt current pension income (ECPI) if you are a self managed superannuation fund (SMSF) or a small APRA fund.
TSPB-002	**How is my total superannuation balance calculated?**	Your total superannuation balance is the sum of: • the accumulation phase value of your superannuation interests; • if you have a transfer balance account, its current balance (but if you receive an account-based pension the balance is adjusted to reflect the current value of that pension); and • any rolled over superannuation benefits not reflected in your accumulation phase value or balance of your transfer balance account (generally this would be a roll-over that has not yet been allocated to you by the destination fund), reduced by the sum of any structured settlement contributions.
TSPB-003	**How do I know what my total superannuation balance is?**	The first time your will need this information is 30 June 2017. As you can only have a transfer balance on 1 July 2017, if you are already receiving a super income stream, your transfer balance, for the purposes of working out your total superannuation balance, is the value at 30 June 2017 of the super interest that supports the income stream less the sum of any payment split (if applicable). To obtain this information you need to contact your fund(s).

TSPB-004	**How do I know if my total superannuation balance is below $500,000 so I can make additional contributions?**	The first time your will need information for your unused carry-forward concessional contributions is 30 June 2019. You will need to calculate your total superannuation balance to see if you are less than $500,000 (see: How is my total superannuation balance calculated?). To obtain this information you need to contact your fund(s).

Lower Income Super Tax Offset

QUESTION		ANSWER
LISTO-001	**What is the difference between LISC and LISTO?**	From 1 July 2017, the Government will replace the Low Income Superannuation Contribution (LISC) with the Low Income Superannuation Tax Offset (LISTO). Eligibility criteria for LISTO essentially remain unchanged - The LISTO effectively refunds the tax paid on concessional contributions by individuals with an adjusted taxable income of up to $37,000 – up to a cap of $500. The amount of the LISTO that an individual is eligible for will generally be paid into the individual's superannuation account.
LISTO-002	**When can I expect LISTO to be paid?**	As LISTO commences with effect from 1 July 2017, it will apply for the 2017-18 financial year onwards. The ATO will determine eligibility including verifying the amounts of your adjusted taxable income and concessional contributions throughout the year. The ATO generally validates this information from October after the financial year, which means that the first lot of LISTO payments are usually made in November.
LISTO-003	**How do I apply for a LISTO payment?**	You don't need to apply - the ATO determines eligibility based on information available to us including the amounts of your adjusted taxable income and concessional contributions for the financial year. If you're eligible, the ATO will generally make LISTO payments directly into your superannuation account.

Personal Super Contribution Deduction

QUESTION		ANSWER
PSCD-001	**Will I be able to claim a deduction for personal (after tax) contributions I make to my fund that I have a defined benefit interest in (CSS, PSS)?**	You need to check with your fund whether you can claim a deduction. Effective from 1 July 2017, you will not be eligible to claim a deduction for personal superannuation contributions that have been made to certain types of funds. These funds include: • Constitutionally protected funds • Commonwealth public sector superannuation funds in which you had a defined benefit interest and • Exempt public sector superannuation schemes in which you had a defined benefit interest If you are a member of one of these funds, they will not acknowledge a notice of intent for any personal contributions you make to them.
PSCD-002	**I currently salary sacrifice to my super fund. Can I stop my salary sacrifice and just claim my personal (after tax) contributions as a deduction?**	Yes you can claim a personal super contribution deduction but not for the sacrificed amounts already made; and only if you meet the eligibility conditions. Before 1 July 2017 you are only be able to claim a deduction if you meet a number of conditions including the 10% maximum earnings test. From 1 July 2017 you will not be required to meet the 10% maximum earnings test, however you will still need to ensure you meet all other conditions to be eligible to claim a personal super contribution deduction. *Note: Members who cease salary-sacrificing may want to remind their employer to ensure their SG is paid as per their superannuation obligations.
PSCD-003	**If I make a personal (after tax) contribution and intend to claim a deduction, will I have to pay fee's**	You will need to talk to your super fund about any fees they charge.

	to my super fund on those contributions?	
PSCD-004	**Do my personal (after tax) contributions count towards my concessional contributions cap?**	Yes, if you claim a deduction for personal super contributions those contributions count towards your concessional contributions cap. The annual concessional contributions cap is $25,000 from 1 July 2017.
PSCD-005	**Can I now claim a deduction for contributions I salary sacrifice?**	No, salary sacrifice amounts are paid by your employer to your super fund out of your before-tax income and are not tax deductible
PSCD-006	**I only earn salary and wages, am I able to claim a deduction for personal (after tax) super contributions I make?**	Yes. If you make personal super contributions after 1 July 2017 you will not be required to meet the 10% maximum earnings test to be eligible to claim a deduction, however you must meet all other eligibility criteria.
PSCD-007	**Do I still need to complete a Notice of Intent to claim a deduction for personal superannuation contributions?**	Yes, you need to complete a Notice of Intent and send it to your super fund before you lodge your tax return. Once you receive an acknowledgment from your fund, you can then claim the deduction.
PSCD-008	**Can I claim a deduction for personal (after tax) contributions that I**	No, you can only claim deductions for contributions that you make to your own super account. However, you may be eligible to claim the spouse tax offset depending on your spouse's income.

	make to my spouse's super account?	
PSCD-009	**Am I better off to claim a PSCD or Spouse Tax Offset?**	As individual circumstances differ we cannot determine which option is better for you. You will need to work out your eligibility for each item. If you are eligible for both you will then need to work out which will give you the most benefit giving consideration to your contribution caps and your superannuation balance at retirement age.

Reduced Non-concessional Contribution Cap		
QUESTION		**ANSWER**
RNCC-001	**When do the changes take effect?**	From 1 July 2017
RNCC-002	**What is the new non-concessional contributions cap?**	From 1 July 2017 the annual non concessional contributions cap is $100,000 and will increase in line with the indexation of the concessional contributions cap. If your total superannuation balance is greater than or equal to $1.6 million (at 30 June 2017) you will no longer be eligible to make non-concessional contributions in 2017-18. The law does not prevent further contributions. It will however trigger excess non concessional amounts as the non-concessional contributions cap will be nil As is currently the case, if you are under 65 you may be able to bring forward three years of non-concessional contributions. The amount you can bring forward and the number of years you can use is dependent on your total superannuation balance.
RNCC-003	**How do I know if I am eligible to make non-concessional contributions?**	You must have a total superannuation balance of less than the general transfer balance cap ($1.6 million for the 2017-18 year) on 30 June of the previous financial year (this amount may be indexed in future years) and have available cap space based on your prior year/s contributions.
RNCC-004	**How do I know if I am eligible to access the non-concessional contributions bring forward?**	You are eligible if you are under 65 at any time in the first year of your bring forward and your total superannuation balance is less than $1.5 million at 30 June 2017. (Based on $1.6m TBC for 2017-18 financial year).
RNCC-005	**How many years of non-concessional contributions can I bring forward?**	If you are 64 years old or younger on 1 July of the financial year and make an excess non-concessional contribution, the bring forward will be automatically triggered under certain conditions. From 1 July 2017 the 3 year bring forward cap is automatically triggered when your non-concessional contributions are over $100,000 and your total superannuation balance is less than $1.4m. From 1 July 2017 the 2 year bring forward cap is automatically triggered when your non-concessional

		contributions are over $100,000 and your total superannuation balance is equal or greater than $1.4 million and less than $1.5m. If you have a total superannuation balance equal to or exceeding the general transfer balance cap($1.6 million in the 2017-18 year) you do not have access to the bring forward and will no longer be eligible to make non-concessional contributions in that financial year. Total superannuation balance (at 30 June 2017) - Contribution and bring forward available Less than $1.4 million - 3 years ($300,000) $1.4 - <$1.5 million - 2 years ($200,000) $1.5 - <$1.6 million - 1 year ($100,000) $1.6 million - Nil **Note:** You can only access the bring forward if your total super balance is not in excess of the general transfer balance cap before the start of the later financial years or you have not used up your entire non-concessional contributions cap in an earlier year. However, once the bring forward period has expired you can access the annual cap or a further bring forward if eligible. **Transitional period** If you have made a non-concessional contribution in 2015-16 or 2016-17 that triggered the bring forward, but have not fully used your bring forward before 1 July 2017, transitional arrangements will apply so that the amount of bring forward available will reduce. Where the non-concessional contribution bring forward was triggered in 2015-16, the transitional cap in 2017-18 will be $460,000 (the annual cap of $180,000 from 2015-16 and 2016-17 and the $100,000 cap in 2017-18). If the bring forward was triggered in 2016-17, the transitional cap will $380,000 in 2017-18 (the annual cap of $180,000 in 2016-17 and $100,000 cap in 2017-18 and 2018-19).
RNCC-006	**Can I still contribute $540,000 before 1 July 2017?**	Yes - You may be able to contribute up to $540,000 if you are under 65 and have not previously triggered a bring forward in the previous two years. If you make a contribution of $540,000 in the 2016-17 financial year you won't be able to make any more contributions until 1 July 2019 without triggering excess non-concessional contributions.

RNCC-007	**If I have triggered a non-concessional contributions bring forward can I still make contributions after 1 July 2017?**	Yes - if you have capacity still available. If you have made a non-concessional contribution in 2015-16 or 2016-17 that triggered the bring forward, but have not fully used your bring forward before 1 July 2017, transitional arrangements will apply so the amount of bring forward available will reduce. Where the non-concessional contribution bring forward was triggered in 2015-16, the transitional cap will be $460,000 (instead of $540,000) and if the bring forward was triggered in 2016-17, the transitional cap will be $380,000.
RNCC-008	**What if I am in a non-concessional contributions bring forward and my total superannuation balance is $1.6 million or above?**	If your total superannuation balance was $1.6 million or above on 30 June of the previous financial year you will not be able to make any further non-concessional contributions in the relevant year without triggering excess non-concessional contributions.
RNCC-009	**What happens if I exceed my non-concessional contributions cap?**	If you go over the non-concessional cap in a financial year the existing process will apply. You will receive an excess non-concessional contributions determination and can choose to withdraw the excess non-concessional contributions and any earnings or pay excess non-concessional contributions tax.

Spouse Tax Offset		
QUESTION		**ANSWER**
STO-001	**Can I claim a deduction for personal (after tax) contributions that I make to my spouse's super account?**	No, you can only claim deductions for contributions that you make in an accumulation fund to your own super account. However, you may be eligible to claim the spouse tax offset depending on your spouse's income.
STO-002	**Am I better off to claim a Personal Super Contribution Deduction or Spouse Tax Offset?**	As individual circumstances differ we cannot determine which option is better for you. You will need to work out your eligibility for each item. If you are eligible for both you will then need to work out which will give you the most benefit giving consideration to your contribution caps and your superannuation balance at retirement age as well.
STO-003	**Can I claim a tax offset for contributions that I make to my spouse's super account?**	Yes, if you meet the eligibility criteria including your spouse’s income does not exceed $40,000 and either they have not exceeded their non-concessional contributions cap for the relevant year, or their super balance is below the general transfer balance cap ($1.6 million for 2017-18 financial year) just before the start of the relevant financial year.

Anti-detriment		
QUESTION		**ANSWER**
ADET-001	**A member had died prior to 1 July 2017, can my fund claim an anti-detriment deduction?**	Currently, funds may include an anti-detriment payment as part of a death benefit if a member dies and then claim a deduction for that payment. If a member dies on or before 30 June 2017 the fund has only until 30 June 2019 to pay the benefit to be able to claim the deduction. The deduction will no longer be available for lump sum benefits paid on member deaths that occur on or after 1 July 2017. From 1 July 2019, no anti-detriment payment deduction is available, regardless of when the member dies.

Transition to Retirement Income Streams		
QUESTION		**ANSWER**
TRIS-001	**Can I commence or continue a Transition to Retirement Income Stream (TRIS) after 1 July 2017?**	Yes, if you have met your preservation age, you can continue or commence a Transition to Retirement Income Stream (TRIS) after 1 July 2017. From 1 July 2017 your fund will have to pay tax on the earnings from assets supporting the transition to retirement income stream and this may have an impact on your account balance. You need to speak to your fund about the impact of the changes on your TRIS.
TRIS-002	**If I commenced a Transition to Retirement Income Stream (TRIS) before 1 July 2017, will the super changes apply to me?**	Yes, earnings from assets supporting a Transition to Retirement Income Stream (TRIS) will be taxed at 15% from 1 July 2017, regardless of the date the TRIS commenced.

Co-contributions

QUESTION		ANSWER
CCON-001	**Will my eligibility for the government co-contribution change?**	For the 2016-17 financial year, your eligibility for co-contributions won't change. From 1 July 2017, in addition to the existing eligibility requirements, there are two new criteria: 1 - your non-concessional contributions cannot exceed your non-concessional contributions cap for that year and 2 - your total superannuation balance cannot exceed the general transfer balance cap ($1.6 million for the 2017-18 year) on 30 June of the previous financial year.