



AUSTRALIAN  
CATHOLIC  
SUPERANNUATION  
RETIREMENT FUND

# KNOW YOUR CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

**Make the most of your super contributions**

**There are many reasons you should focus on growing your super balance, including:**

- We're living longer than ever and the age pension may not be enough to provide for a comfortable retirement
- Saving money now may better cover your cost of living in retirement
- The power of compounding interest over time will generate an account balance that you can be proud of. The earlier you begin contributing, the longer that money will have to grow
- Contributing to super can put you in an advantageous tax position

It's important to know the limits of how much you can contribute in any financial year to avoid excess taxes and penalties.

# Contribution limits

	Concessional contributions	Non-concessional contributions
What is it?	A contribution made by you or on your behalf that comes out of your pre-tax salary.	A contribution made by you to your superannuation account out of after-tax money. Your superannuation fund must have your TFN on file to accept contributions.
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your 9.5% Superannuation Guarantee (SG)</li> <li>Salary sacrifice.</li> <li>Additional employer contributions (under Enterprise Bargaining Agreements).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal contribution.</li> <li>Deposited proceeds from home sale.</li> <li>Deposited inheritance payment.</li> </ul>
Tax rates for contributions on entry to the Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15% for people with adjusted taxable income up to \$250,000.</li> <li>30% for people with adjusted taxable income over \$250,000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0% beyond your marginal rate.</li> </ul>
Cap	\$25,000 per financial year.	\$100,000 per financial year.*
Applies to	People aged 65 and under.	People aged 65 and under.
Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anyone aged 65 and over must satisfy a work test. (40 hours of work during a 30-day period).</li> <li>No voluntary contributions are allowed once you turn 75.</li> <li>If your superannuation balance across all accounts is equal to or greater than \$1.6 million, you cannot make non-concessional contributions.</li> </ul>	

\*You can make up-to \$300,000 of contributions in one year assuming you have not triggered the bring-forward rule during the previous 3 years.

## What happens if I exceed the contribution cap?

Exceeding your concessional contribution cap generally results in paying extra income tax at your marginal rate plus an excess contribution charge. You can withdraw up to 85% of your excess contribution; if you do not, it will be counted toward your non-concessional contributions cap.

If you exceed your non-concessional contribution cap, you can withdraw the excess amount without penalty however any earnings will be taxed at your personal income tax rate. If you leave the excessive contribution in your account it will be taxed at the top marginal rate.

## How do I make contributions?



Concessional contributions are most commonly organised through your payroll office.



Non-concessional contributions are often made from after-tax salary, via cheque or BPAY.

Want more details on contribution types and limits? Here are some ways we can help:



Call **1300 658 776** to schedule a complementary, personalised appointment with a financial advisor.



Use the salary sacrifice calculator at [catholicsuper.com.au/calculators](https://catholicsuper.com.au/calculators) to understand how making additional contributions can impact your financial positions both in the short and long terms.