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SUPER SA
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Get calculating!

If you'd like to see the effect that personal contributions may have on your final entitlement, access the Super SA Projection Calculator on the Super SA website **www.supersa.sa.gov.au**.

The Projection Calculator lets you choose your own parameters so that you can see the differences your choices and different investment conditions might make to your final retirement entitlement.

Super is a powerful way of saving for retirement. It's an investment in your future. And, like any investment, it's all about achieving growth.

The sooner you start thinking about growing your super, the better. But it's never too late.

Where does my super come from?

Generally if you're over 18 and earn over $450 per month, your employer is required by law to make regular payments into your super. These payments are known as the Superannuation Guarantee (SG) and provide the basic building blocks for your super. The minimum SG amount is currently 9.5% of your ordinary earnings[1] and must be paid into your super account at least quarterly.

If you are under 18, to be eligible for super contributions, you must meet these conditions and work more than 30 hours per week.

For many it is unlikely that these SG contributions alone will provide you with enough money to fund the comfortable retirement lifestyle you want. There are a number of ways you can grow your super and improve your retirement lifestyle and we've explained them in this fact sheet.

Do we have your TFN?

This simple step can save you a whole lot of money.

You've probably provided your tax file number (TFN) to your payroll office but that doesn't always mean they've passed it on to Super SA.

If you're not sure whether Super SA has your TFN on file, check your personal details on your Annual Statement or log into our member portal via the Super SA website.

Did you know?

Provide your TFN and help your super grow!

It's not a legal requirement to provide your TFN but if you don't:

– You may miss out on the Commonwealth Government co-contribution (see page 7)

– When you withdraw your entitlement, your employer and salary sacrifice contributions will be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate

– You'll find it harder to trace your super if you happen to change jobs and lose track of your accounts.

Super SA

As the SA public sector super provider, Super SA is not for profit. That means we're here solely for the benefit of our members.

We take our responsibility seriously. We're committed to looking after the needs of more than 180,000[2] members with over $18 billion[2] in member funds. We're good at it. We've been doing it for over 100 years and we're not going anywhere any time soon.

At Super SA, we strive for excellence and we improve our products and services regularly to help you make the most of your super – before and after you retire.

[1] The definition for ordinary earnings can be found on the ATO website **www.ato.gov.au**.

[2] At March 2019

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Lost some super?

Want your share of almost $18 billion[1]?
That's the amount of super sitting in millions of lost super accounts across Australia. In fact, almost half of working Australians have lost super accounts. Could some of that lost super be yours?

The sooner you find out the better!
Check if you have any lost super by calling the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) on 13 28 65 or visiting **www.my.gov.au** and linking to the ATO. You'll need to provide your name, date of birth and tax file number.

Alternatively, call your previous employers and ask them for the details of the super fund they use so you can contact that super fund directly.

Remember, even if you only have a small amount in a lost super account, it's still your money.

Check out the **www.my.gov.au** page and link your MyGov account to the ATO to help you track down lost super.

Have you moved recently?

Make sure you give us your new address if you've moved recently. Without it, you could miss out on important information about your super and other entitlements, including your Annual Statements.

A word of caution…

Make sure you do your homework. Check whether you'll be losing any other benefits like insurance before you decide to consolidate.

FYI

It's easy to update your details…

There are three ways you can do it:

- Update your TFN or your new address details online. Simply visit **www.supersa.sa.gov.au** and log into our member portal. You'll need your Client ID, which you can find on your Annual Statement, to log in.
- Complete the *Tax File Number Notification* form or a *Change of Details* form (for change of address) available to download from the Super SA website and return it to Super SA.
- Call Super SA on 1300 369 315.

Roll in your super

If you haven't always worked for the SA public sector and have had more than one employer, chances are you've got more than one super fund.

It might make sense to consolidate your super into one fund.

Here are three reasons why:

1. **Save money.** The more super accounts you have, the more it could be costing you in fees and charges. In the past decade, Australians have paid $230 billion in superannuation fees![2]
2. **Save confusion.** It's less complicated to have one super account and you're less likely to lose track of your super.
3. **Save the planet.** The more accounts you have the more paperwork you receive. That's not only frustrating, it's bad for the environment too.

If that's not enough to show you how consolidating your super can have a real impact on your final retirement entitlement, let's look at Andy's situation.

He's 30 and pays $1.35 a week for his Triple S account and an additional $4.50 per week for three super accounts he has with other funds.

$4.50 per week 35 years = $17,579.31[3]

So, just by consolidating his super into Triple S, Andy could save nearly $18,000 by the time he reaches age 65. Now that's a real saving.

[1] Australian Taxation Office, *Super accounts data overview*, 9 Oct 2017

[2] Rainmaker 2016

[3] Real rate of return of 4%, amount shown in today's dollars.

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Please note…

If your other fund is doing the roll in for you, you need to ensure that they are using the right USI number.

The Triple S USI is: **40651037780001**

Where does your roll in go?

Your roll in will be credited to your account and invested in your chosen investment option or options.

You can view your account in our member portal on the Super SA website or on your annual benefit statement.

FYI

How to consolidate your super into Triple S

1. Online

   It usually takes less than a week for an electronic transfer to go through.

   – Connect your **www.my.gov.au** account to the ATO.

   – Click the 'super' tab to see your other super accounts, choose the fund you want to transfer from and then choose your Triple S account as the receiving fund to roll into.

   – Confirm to start your roll in.

2. On paper

   It usually takes up to 30 days for a paper-based transfer to go through

   – Complete one *Easy Roll In* Form, available for download from the Super SA website, for each super account you'd like to roll in.

   – Use Triple S's USI (Unique Super Identifier) on the form: 40651037780001

   – Return your forms to Super SA

Any contributions you make to your Triple S account, including any rollovers, will not count towards the First Home Super Saver Scheme. Triple S is an untaxed fund and is therefore specifically excluded under Commonwealth rules.

Accessing your rollover

Any part of your rollover that was subject to preservation before it was transferred to Triple S will remain subject to the Commonwealth Government's preservation requirements.

Preserved benefits are entitlements that can only be accessed when you have permanently retired from the workforce and reached your preservation age. See the *Accessing Your Super* fact sheet available on the Super SA website for more information.

It is important to note that while you remain employed within the SA public sector you cannot access any portion of your entitlement, either preserved or non-preserved, unless you meet a condition of release, eg resignation or retirement; or you enter into an Early Access to Super arrangement.

Do you have enough for a comfortable retirement?

For many, it is unlikely that the 9.5% SG will provide you with enough money for the sort of retirement lifestyle you want. To achieve a comfortable retirement most people will need to make extra contributions. But this doesn't have to be painful.

Often it's easier to contribute small amounts on an ongoing basis as this accumulates over time and makes less of an impact on your disposable income.

To help you work out which option is best for you, go to the Personal Super Contributions Calculator in the Knowledge Centre at **www.supersa.sa.gov.au**, or call Super SA on 1300 369 315 who can calculate a comparison for you.

To find out more visit **supersa.sa.gov.au**

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There are two ways to contribute to your super:

- After-tax contributions either as a percentage of salary after income tax has been deducted or as a lump sum, or
- Salary Sacrifice as a percentage of salary or nominated amount before income tax has been deducted.

Working out the best way for you to add to your super will depend on your income and the tax you pay.

You can choose to make both after-tax and salary sacrifice contributions and take advantage of all the benefits!

Consider after-tax contributions

You can add to your super by making after-tax contributions that are paid into your super from your take-home pay.

Benefits of after-tax contributions

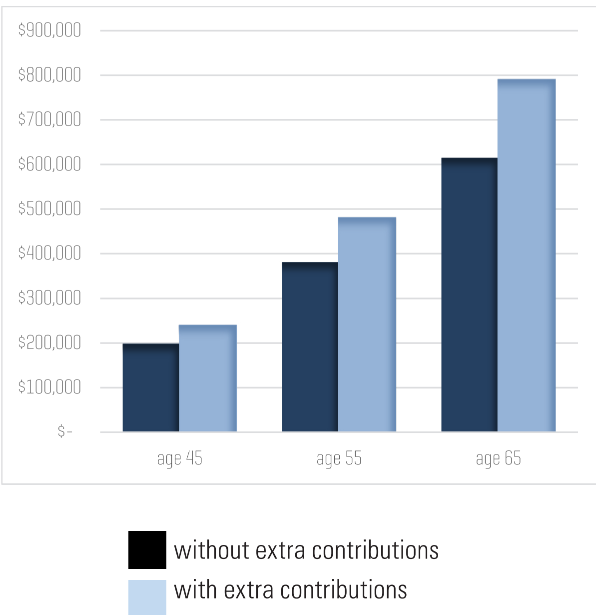
- You have the flexibility to choose the amount you want to contribute[1], as long as it's 4.5% or a whole percentage of your gross Super Salary (eg. 1%, 20%, 75%).
- By contributing 4.5% or more of your gross Super Salary you'll receive an employer contribution of 10%. Please note that for members who are employed under a Total Employment Cost (TEC) arrangement (ie executives), the additional employer contribution is paid from their existing TEC package.
- You may also be eligible to receive the Commonwealth Government co-contribution, depending on your income (see page 7 for more information).
- Because you've already paid tax on your after-tax contributions, only the investment earnings will be subject to tax when you eventually claim your super.

Natalie is 35 and earns $65,000 per year. Her fortnightly income is:

Gross salary	$2,500
PAYG tax	$516
Take-home pay	$1,984

Natalie has chosen to grow her super by contributing 4.5% of her gross salary into Triple S, which means she'll also receive an employer contribution of 10%. Natalie's fortnightly take-home pay has only reduced by $113, which is 4.5% of $2,500.

Look at the graph to see the difference that Natalie's 4.5% after-tax contribution can make over the longer term[2].



[1] If you contribute more than $100,000 after tax in a financial year (or $300,000 if you bring forward the limit for two years) the excess amount will be taxed at the highest marginal rate.

[2] Assumptions: 3.5% real rate of return; 10% employer contribution rate (for making contributions); 9.5% employer contribution rate (for not making contributions); opening balance of $69,000; in today's dollars; no tax deducted from investment earnings as Triple S is an untaxed scheme. Tax will be deducted when entitlement is withdrawn; three units of Standard cover for Death and Total and Permanent Disablement Insurance and Income Protection Insurance premiums deducted. Administration fee of $1.35 per week.

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[1]Subject to transitional arrangements. Please visit **www.ato.gov.au** for more information.

Let's look at an example: Calculation of the percentage

The percentage you choose is a percentage of your gross Super Salary, but is taken out of your salary after tax.

Super Salary is the total of what you are paid for normal hours of work, including leave loading but excluding any lump sum payments.

When calculating the percentage of the after-tax contribution that you wish to make, ensure that you do not elect to contribute an amount greater than your take-home pay.

Costs

There are no additional costs involved for members who choose to make after-tax contributions. You can change your contribution rate at any time and there is no charge for doing so.

TRIPLE S AMBULANCE

As an SA Ambulance Operational member[1] you are required to make an after-tax contribution to your super of at least 4.5% of your gross Super Salary.

This means that you already receive an employer contribution of 10% instead of 9.5% SG.

You may choose to increase your after-tax contributions above the compulsory level as long as it is a whole percentage.

TRIPLE S POLICE

As a police officer you are required to make contributions to your super of at least 4.5%[2] after-tax of your superannuation salary. Police officers employed under contracts with fixed terms are not compelled to make contributions.

This means that you will also receive an employer contribution of 10% instead of 9.5% SG.

Police cadets, while at the Police Academy, are not required to make contributions but may choose to do so.

Police cadets who make an after-tax contribution of 4.5% or more will also receive an employer contribution of 10% instead of 9.5% SG.

You can choose to increase your after-tax contributions above the compulsory level as long as it is a whole percentage.

[1] or SA Ambulance staff who transferred into Triple S from the SA Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme

[2] Former Police Lump Sum Scheme members have a guarantee that their retirement entitlement in Triple S will be at least equal to the entitlement they would have received through the Police Lump Sum Scheme, as long as they continue to contribute at their Lump Sum standard after-tax contribution rate (between 5% and 6%).

Former Police Lump Sum Scheme members will forego their entitlement to a Guaranteed Minimum Retirement Benefit if they reduce their after-tax contribution rate below their Lump Sum standard rate or do not make the nominated before tax (salary sacrifice) contributions at their required rate.

See the *Guaranteed Minimum Retirement Benefit (GMRB) fact sheet for more information.*

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FYI

How do I make after-tax contributions?
Choose between regular fortnightly contributions or once off lump sum payments:

- You can contribute a set percentage of your gross or Super Salary. Complete the Triple S form available to download from the Super SA website and return it to Super SA and we will contact your agency's payroll office on your behalf.
- You can make a lump sum payment of $50 or more by cheque, money order or BPAY. Send your cheque or money order to GPO Box 48, Adelaide, SA 5001 or pay in person at the Super SA office located on the Ground Floor, 151 Pirie Street, Adelaide.
- To BPAY, use biller code 465104 and contact Super SA on 1300 369 315 or go to **www.supersa.sa.gov.au** to get your BPAY Reference Number.

Super SA does not accept cash payments.

Investment options

When you join Triple S, your super is automatically invested in the Balanced option. However, you can switch your investment option to suit your investment profile and personal circumstances. See the *Investment* fact sheet for more information.

After-tax salary contributions facts

- After-tax contributions are credited to your Member Account.
- If you make an after-tax contribution into Triple S, you are unable to claim a tax deduction under section 290-170 of the Tax Act because Triple S is an untaxed fund.

Other considerations

There is a limit of $100,000 each financial year to the amount of after-tax contributions you can make. If you are under age 65 during the financial year, you can bring forward the limit for two years to contribute up to $300,000 in one year[1].

After-tax contributions you make to other super schemes (eg. Pension Scheme, Lump Sum Scheme or personal funds) will be counted towards the contribution limit. If you breach these limits you will be taxed at the highest marginal rate on the excess amount.

Payments received from the Commonwealth Government as part of the co-contribution scheme do not count towards the contribution limits.

Downsizing the family home contribution for members over 65

Members aged 65 or over can make a 'downsizer contribution' of up to $300,000 if you sell your primary residence that you've owned for at least 10 years. Your spouse may also be able to make a similar contribution. The sale of your home needs to be made after 1 July 2018 and your downsizer contribution needs to be made within 90 days after the change in ownership. A form is available on **www.ato.gov.au** which needs to be submitted to Super SA at the time the contribution is made.

[1] Your total income is made up of your assessable income plus any reportable fringe benefits and reportable employer super contributions for the financial year less any allowable business deductions.

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[1] Salary sacrifice contributions will be counted as income when determining your eligibility for the Commonwealth Government's co-contribution and other government benefits.

[2] Contributions to all taxed and untaxed funds will be counted under the new concessional cap. However, contributions into untaxed funds by themselves will not cause a breach to the concessional cap.

Free money

How does up to $500 for free sound?

You might think it's too good to be true, but if your total income[1] is less than $53,564 in a financial year and you make after-tax contributions to your super in the same year, the Commonwealth Government will contribute up to $0.50 for every $1.00 you contribute, to a maximum of $500.

To receive the maximum amount your total income must be $38,564 or less and you must contribute at least $1,000.

Check out the table below to see how much you might be entitled to. The minimum amount you can receive is $20.

Eligibility for Government co-contribution

	If your after-tax super contribution is:			
	$1,000	$800	$500	$200
And your total income is:	**Your super co-contribution will be:**			
$38,564 or less	$500	$400	$250	$100
$39,564	$467	$400	$250	$100
$41,564	$400	$400	$250	$100
$43,564	$333	$333	$250	$100
$45,564	$267	$267	$250	$100
$47,564	$200	$200	$200	$100
$49,564	$133	$133	$133	$100
$51,564	$67	$67	$67	$67
$53,564	$0	$0	$0	$0

Visit **www.ato.gov.au** for more information on the Commonwealth Government co-contribution.

Payment of co-contribution

The co-contribution is a payment made into the super account of a low to middle income earner (as defined by the ATO) based on their personal after-tax contributions into Triple S in the previous financial year, within certain limits.

The amount of co-contribution paid depends on your income and the personal after-tax contributions you made during the financial year.

The ATO uses information from Super SA and your tax return each year to work out if you're entitled to receive a co-contribution.

If you are entitled, the co-contribution amount will automatically be sent to Super SA for crediting to your account.

> ! Unlike after-tax contributions, if you choose to grow your super through salary sacrifice, you won't receive any extra employer contribution or qualify for the Commonwealth Government's co-contribution.

This will be paid straight into your super account.

If you have more than one super fund, the ATO will decide which fund the co-contribution goes into, or you can nominate a super fund of which you are a member, providing the fund rules permit acceptance of co-contributions.

Only a person's after-tax super contributions attract a co-contribution.

Qualifying for a co-contribution

To receive the Government's co-contribution you need to satisfy all of the following conditions:

You must:

- make at least one eligible after-tax super contribution during the financial year to Triple S
- have a total income of less than $53,564.
- not have held an eligible temporary resident visa at any time during the year
- be less than 71 years of age at the end of the financial year in which you made your personal contribution
- have at least 10% of your total assessable income and reportable fringe benefits attributable to eligible employment (as determined by the ATO)

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– lodge a tax return
– provide your tax file number to Super SA.

Timing of payments

The information concerning your after-tax contributions is sent by Super SA to the ATO by 31 October each year.

When the ATO has received this and you have lodged your personal tax return, they will match the data to work out the co-contribution you are entitled to receive. Then the co-contribution amount will be sent to Super SA to be credited to your super account.

Accessibility of co-contributions

Co-contributions will be preserved in the scheme and can be accessed when you meet the Commonwealth's conditions of release, generally when you reach your preservation age and are permanently retired.

Salary sacrifice

You can also boost your super through salary sacrifice. Salary sacrifice is having money from your before-tax or gross salary invested in your super which may reduce your Pay As You Go (PAYG) tax[1]. Contributions from your before-tax income are known as 'concessional' contributions because they are taxed at only 15%.

You can choose to contribute a set dollar amount or a percentage of your salary. Amounts are automatically deducted from your pay each fortnight.

Triple S and salary sacrifice contribution caps

The annual concessional caps that apply to other super schemes (including Super SA Select) do not apply to Triple S.

Up to $1,515,000 (lifetime limit) of concessional contributions and earnings can be obtained for concessional tax purposes[2].

How do I make salary sacrifice contributions?

You can choose between making contributions through your payroll office or through Maxxia.

- To contribute through your payroll office, download and complete *Salary Sacrifice Form – Employees with a Triple S Account* available to download from the website or contact Super SA on 1300 369 315 to request one. A fee of $44 is charged by your employer for commencing a salary sacrifice arrangement, which can last up to three years. You'll need to pay it whenever you change the fixed dollar amount or percentage of your salary sacrifice contribution.
- Your other option is to go through Maxxia, the only approved salary sacrifice provider for SA public sector employees. Maxxia charges an annual fee to salary sacrifice your super. Contact them on 1300 123 123 for further information.

You will also need to sign and forward a *Financial Advice Certification (Form 9)* to your employer acknowledging that any financial advice required before entering into a salary sacrifice arrangement is your sole responsibility. This form is attached to salary sacrifice forms on the Super SA website.

[1] For the 2018-2019 financial year.

[2] Contributions to all taxed and untaxed funds will be counted under the new concessional cap. However, contributions into untaxed funds by themselves will not cause a breach to the concessional cap.

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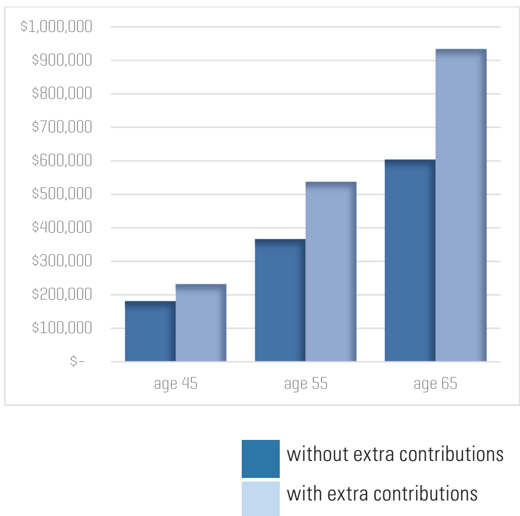
Julie is 40 and earns $75,000 per year. Julie has chosen to grow her super by salary sacrificing 10% of her gross Super Salary to super, or $7,500 per year.

This will have the effect of reducing Julie's taxable income to $67,500.

This table shows the effect on her take-home pay:

	No contribution	Salary sacrifice contribution
Gross salary	$75,000	$75,000
Salary sacrifice contribution	$0	$7,500
Taxable income	$75,000	$67,500
PAYG tax[1]	$16,892	$14,305
Take-home pay	$58,108	$53,195

Let's look at the difference that Julie's salary sacrifice contributions can make over the longer term.[2]



Salary sacrifice facts

- Your contributions are not considered part of your taxable income so your Pay As You Go Tax may be reduced.
- If the sum of your income and relevant concessional tax contributions is over $250,000 per year, you'll be taxed at 15% of your taxable relevant concessional contributions above the $250,000 threshold. More information is in the Super SA *Division 293 Tax* fact sheet.
- Contributions are included as part of the Taxable (untaxed) component of your superannuation lump sum. When you claim your entitlement, any part of the taxable (untaxed) component that exceeds $1,515,000[3] will be taxed at the top marginal tax rate plus the Medicare levy[4].
- If you have super invested in the Lump Sum or Pension schemes, a separate cap of $1,515,000[3] applies for each scheme.
- Your super entitlement, including your salary sacrifice contributions will be taxed when you withdraw it from Triple S. In most circumstances this means that it will be taxed at the concessional super rate.
- Contributions are preserved until you reach age 55, unless you die or become permanently disabled or terminally ill.
- Salary sacrifice contributions do not reduce the income used in determining the eligibility of the co-contribution or other government benefits.
- To cease salary sacrificing you need to complete a *Cancel Salary Sacrifice* form (Form 8) from the Super SA website.
- Salary sacrifice contributions go into your Employer Account.

[1] Tax rates and the Medicare levy used within the calculations are current as at 1 July 2018.

[2] Assumptions: 3.5% real rate of return; 9.5% employer contribution rate; opening balance of $94,000; in today's dollars; no tax deducted from investment earnings as Triple S is an untaxed scheme. Tax will be deducted when entitlement is withdrawn; three units of Standard cover for Death and Total and Permanent Disablement Insurance and Income Protection Insurance premiums deducted. Administration fee of $1.35 per week.

[3] For the 2019-20 financial year

[4] Contributions to all taxed and untaxed funds will be counted under the new concessional cap. However, contributions into untaxed funds by themselves will not cause a breach to the concessional cap.

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[1] or SA Ambulance staff who transferred into Triple S from the SA Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme

[2] Former Police Lump Sum scheme members will forego their entitlement to a Guaranteed Minimum Retirement Benefit if they reduce their after-tax contribution rate below their Lump Sum standard rate or do not make the nominated before tax (salary sacrifice) contributions at their required rate.

[3] Spouse/putative spouse

To be recognised as a putative spouse of a member, you need to satisfy the requirements under the *Southern State Superannuation Act 2009*.

In general terms, you must be living with the member and:

– lived continuously with the member for a period of three years, or

– lived with the member for an aggregate period of three out of four years, or

– a child has been born out of your relationship of whom you both are the parents.

A couple of the same sex living in a relationship that has the distinguishing characteristics of a married relationship, who have been living together continuously for the preceding three years, or living together for not less than an aggregate of three years out of the preceding four, are also putative spouses.

TRIPLE S AMBULANCE

As an SA Ambulance Operational[1] member you are required to make after-tax contributions of at least 4.5% of your gross super salary.

In addition, you may also choose to make salary sacrifice contributions.

TRIPLE S POLICE

As a police officer you are required to make contributions to your super of at least 4.5%[3] after-tax or 5.3%[2] before tax (salary sacrifice) of your superannuation salary.

You can also make one-off after-tax contributions in addition to your compulsory 4.5%[3] after-tax or 5.3%[2] salary sacrifice contributions.

To change your member contributions to salary sacrifice contributions or make other changes to your contributions you will need to complete the Triple S *Change to Contributions* form.

Contribution splitting could save you tax

Contribution splitting allows active members of Triple S to split their employer and salary sacrifice contributions with their spouse[3].

Contribution splitting gives a couple access to two accounts which may mean that each are taxed at lower rates.

Contributions cannot be split to other super funds.

Who is an eligible spouse?

An eligible spouse to whom a contribution split may be made is a legal spouse or putative spouse of an active Triple S member.

Members of the Lump Sum and Pension Schemes who salary sacrifice into Triple S are also able to split these contributions to their spouse.

Contributions can only be split to a member's spouse if they are:

– less than preservation age, or

– between preservation age and age 65 and not retired from the workforce.

What contributions can be split?

You can split up to 100% of:

– employer contributions

– salary sacrifice contributions

to the maximum annual cap, currently $25,000 a year.

You cannot split:

– rollover amounts

– amounts subject to family law conditions

– personal after-tax contributions

– Government co-contributions

– amounts received as a spouse contribution split.

A contribution split can be made once a year:

– in the financial year following the year in which the contributions were made, or

– during the financial year if the entire entitlement is to be rolled over, transferred or cashed, before the end of that financial year.

Minimum balance

The member must maintain a minimum account balance of $1,000 after each split. A $50 minimum will apply to all contributions split to the member's spouse.

Accounts

All contribution splits will be credited to a Rollover Account held in the spouse member's name in Triple S.

If the spouse is not an active member of Triple S and does not have an existing Spouse Account, an account needs to be established and the contribution splits will be credited to it. For details on how to establish a Spouse Account, see the Contributing to a Spouse Account section over the page.

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Investment Choice
Contribution splitting amounts will be subject to the spouse member's investment choice. As with members of Triple S, spouse members can choose their investment option or options but if no choice is made, amounts will be invested in the Balanced option.

There are no charges for contribution splitting.

All contributions split into a spouse's account are subject to Commonwealth preservation requirements.

When the contribution split is placed in a Spouse Account, the release of an entitlement to the spouse member is dependent on:

- the member ceasing employment in the SA public sector,
- a family law split or divorce,
- the spouse member suffering physical or mental disablement and the Super SA Board approving the release of funds, or
- the death of the spouse member.

Where the contribution split is credited to an active Triple S member account, the release of the entitlement to the spouse member is not dependent on the spouse member ceasing employment with the SA Public Sector.

Taxation
A contribution split with a spouse is treated as a superannuation lump sum payment for income tax purposes. No tax is payable when the monies are rolled over into the spouse member's account.

Spouse accounts

To be able to split contributions your spouse will need a Spouse Account. An eligible spouse is the spouse or putative spouse of a Triple S member, (for definition see page 9). If a spouse member becomes an SA public sector employee they then will become an active member of Triple S and receive general member entitlements.

Contributing to a Spouse Account
A Spouse Account for a spouse member can be established by:

- a spouse contribution made by the Triple S member (minimum $50), or
- a contribution split from the Triple S member's account on behalf of their spouse (minimum $50).

A Spouse Account will accept:

- a contribution split from the Triple S member's account on behalf of their spouse (minimum $50)
- personal after-tax contributions by the spouse (minimum $50)
- eligible spouse contributions by the member (minimum $50)
- co-contributions
- rollovers from complying super funds.

Understanding your Spouse Account
A Spouse Account may be made up of:

- a Spouse Contribution Account for personal after-tax contributions made by the spouse member and eligible contributions made by the Triple S member in favour of their spouse
- a Rollover Account for rollovers from complying super funds and all superannuation lump sums received through contribution splitting
- a Co-contribution Account for any Commonwealth Government co-contributions.

Taxation
There is a cap of $100,000 each financial year on the total amount that can be contributed after tax to the Spouse Account which includes any contributions received from your spouse. If your eligible spouse is under age 65 during the financial year, they can bring forward the limit for two years to contribute up to $300,000 in one year. After-tax contributions made to other super schemes (eg Pension Scheme, Lump Sum Scheme or personal funds) will be counted towards the contribution cap. If the cap is exceeded,

GROW YOUR SUPER

The information in this document forms part of the Triple S Product Disclosure Statement dated 22 August 2019

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the spouse member will be taxed at the highest marginal rate plus the Medicare levy.

Investment choice
Spouse members have the same investment options as Triple S members.

Financial advice

Getting good financial planning advice is essential to growing your super.

As a Triple S member, you have the option of calling Super SA's Member Services team or for personal financial planning advice, speaking with a professional financial planner. You can choose your own financial planner, or you can take advantage of the commission free service available through Industry Fund Services (IFS).

Member Services

Member Services is a good place to start when you're looking for ways to grow your super. And it's free!

Member Services can't give you personal financial advice but can provide information to help you make informed decisions about your super, including:

– showing you a comparison of how making after-tax or salary sacrifice contributions will affect your take home pay to help you decide what's best for you
– showing you how other Super SA products can work for you
– explaining the investment options available to you and resources to help you choose an investment option
– telling you about tax payable on super.

To speak to Member Services, call (08) 8207 2094 or 1300 369 315 (for regional callers).

Personal financial planning advice

If you're looking for detailed personal advice, you can choose your own financial planner or you can take advantage of the commission-free financial planning service available through Industry Fund Services. Call 1300 162 348 to make an appointment.

To choose your own financial planner, contact the Financial Planning Association of Australia.

Contact us

Address
Ground floor,
151 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000
(Enter from Pulteney Street)

Postal
GPO Box 48, Adelaide, SA 5001

Call
(08) 8207 2094
1300 369 315 (for regional callers)

Email
supersa@sa.gov.au

Website
www.supersa.sa.gov.au