



COOPER GRACE WARD
LAWYERS

Div 296 & death

ASF Audits Technical Seminar

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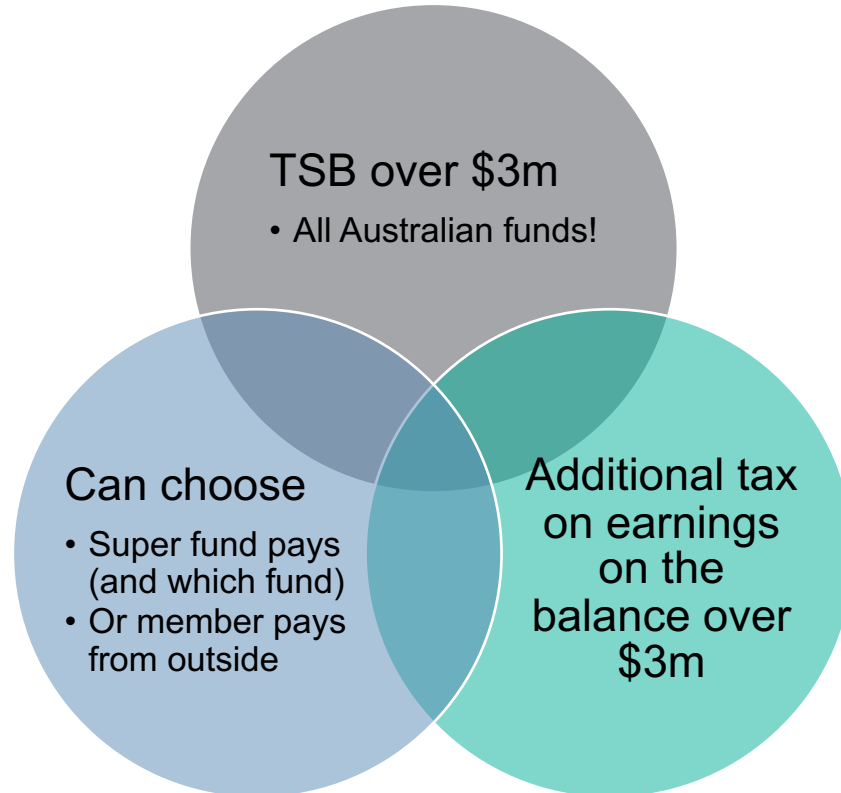
1. A bit about Div 296 tax
2. How it works with death...

'Better Targeted Superannuation Concessions'

NOT LAW YET

- Bill before Federal Parliament
- From 1/7/25 (after next election)
- How will SMSFs/members fund?
- Only affects 0.5% of super fund members (less than 80,000 people)
 - OR 10% from 2052...

'Better Targeted Superannuation Concessions'



The \$3mil cap...

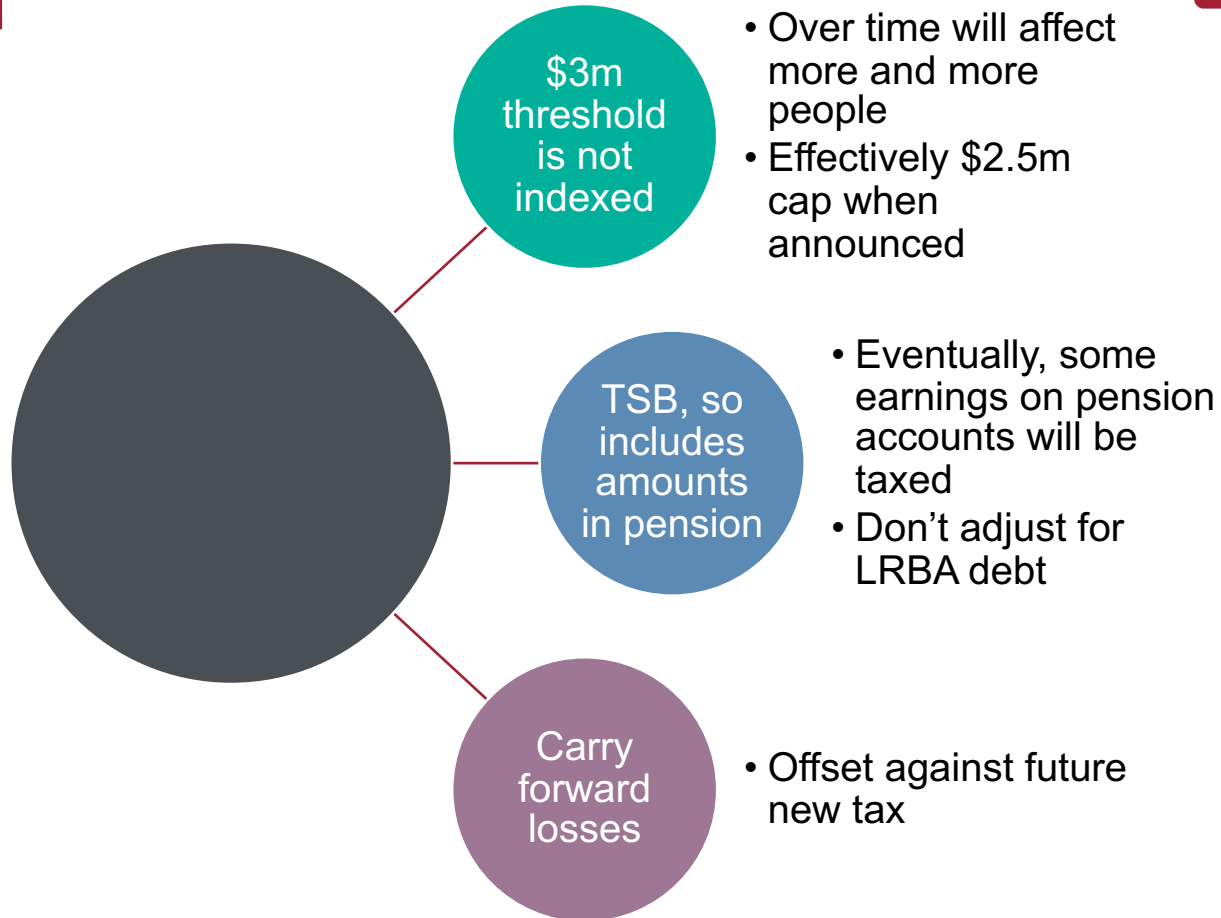
- Is not indexed
- Ever. At all.



Additional tax

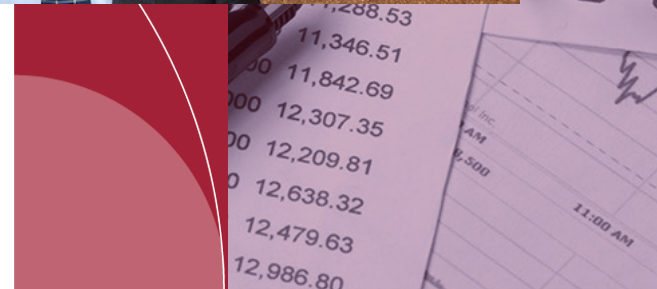
- It's an additional tax
- On top of
 - Contributions tax
 - 15% tax on income from accumulation
 - 0% tax on pensions
 - Tax on capital gains
 - Div 293 tax
 - Tax the member pays outside superannuation
- CGT on realised gains as well as new tax on unrealised gains
- It's a separate tax
 - To the SMSF
 - To the member
- Unaffected by length of ownership of an asset
- Irrespective of the source of the increase in TSB (other than contributions)
- Does not reset cost bases

BUT



SMSFA advocacy

- Totally unnecessary
- If must have then
 - Index cap
 - Not tax unrealised gains



Exemptions

No tax if

Child recipient of death benefit pension at end of year

Any funds from structured settlement

- Ever and at all
- Even \$1.00

Death

- Die 'before the last day of the year'
- Don't die on 30 June!
- For the year in which a member dies and later years, no more Div 296 tax

So Div 296 and death

- Does not apply to you if you die on or before **29 June** in that year (30 June?)
- Does not apply to you in future years after you have died
- But what about the death benefit recipient



Step 1 – are we in?

- Total superannuation balance is over \$3m at EOFY
- All Australian super interests
- Do not adjust for LRBA debt
- Defined benefit pensions and interests?



TSB example - LRBA

Homer is 65 and has

- Pension \$1.7m
- Accumulation \$1m
- LRBA debt of \$1m
- Gross assets \$3.7m, net assets \$2.7m

TSB?

- \$3.7m 'ordinary' calculation (add back LRBA debt)
- \$2.7m in actual balance – yes that is under \$3m
- BUT do we add back LRBA debt?

No!

- For these purposes, TSB is not adjusted for LRBA debt



The formula

15% x percentage x 'earnings'



Step 2 – the % of fund ‘earnings’

- Calculating % =
$$\frac{\text{TSB end} - \$3\text{m}}{\text{TSB end}}$$
- That is, the percentage of your member balance that is over \$3m at the end of the year
- Apply this to ‘earnings’ to get the proportion of the earnings attributed to your balance that belongs to your balance over \$3m

Example



- Homer
- 30/6/25 – TSB \$4m
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$4.5m
- Proportion of TSB over \$3m = $\frac{\$4.5m - \$3m}{\$4.5m} = 33\%$
- So, 33% of 'earnings' is subject to the new extra tax at 15%

Step 3 – ‘earnings’

- Earnings =
 - Adjusted TSB end – TSB beginning
- Adjusted TSB =
 - TSB end + withdrawals – contributions
- That is, the movement in total superannuation balance across a year (with adjustments)
- Minimum of \$3 million for
 - Adjusted TSB end
 - TSB at beginning
- Includes unrealised gains

Example

- Homer
- 30/6/25 – TSB \$4m
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$4.5m
- No contributions or withdrawals
- Earnings = \$4.5m - \$4m = \$500,000



Example

- Homer
- 30/6/25 – TSB \$4m
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$2.9m
- No contributions or withdrawals
- Negative earnings = $\$4\text{m} - \$3\text{m} = (\$1,000,000)$



Step 4 – apply 15% tax rate

- The percentage of 'earnings' is then taxed at 15%
 - Tax = 15% x percentage x earnings

Example

- Homer
- 30/6/25 – TSB \$4m
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$4.5m
- No contributions or withdrawals
- Proportion of TSB over \$3m = $\frac{\$4.5m - \$3m}{\$4.5m} = 33.33\%$
- Earnings = $\$4.5m - \$4m = \$500,000$
- Tax = $15\% \times \$500,000 \times 33.33\% = \$24,750$



Withdrawals – add back!

- Superannuation benefit paid out of your super
- Contributions split out of your super to someone else
- Family law payment out of your super to someone else
- Death benefit from death benefit pension you are receiving (eg commutation of a reversionary pension)
- FHSSS (formula) and some other release authorities
- Rollover containing untaxed element
- Amount paid to lost/unclaimed super

Withdrawals – do not add back!

- If (all 3)
 - Result of fraud or dishonesty
 - Individual convicted of an offence in relation to it
 - Notify Commissioner in approved form

Example

- Homer

Facts

30/6/25 – TSB \$9m

30/6/26 – TSB \$10m

Benefit payments \$150,000

No contributions

Steps

1. TSB EOFY = \$10m > \$3m
2. Proportion over \$3m = $\frac{\$10m - \$3m}{\$10m} = 70\%$
3. Adjusted TSB = \$10m + \$150,000 = \$10,150,000
Earnings = \$10,150,000 - \$9m = \$1,150,000
4. Tax = 15% x \$1,150,000 x 70% = \$120,750

Contributions – reduce!

- Contributions made to super for you (concessionals 85%)
- Contributions split to your super from someone else
- Family law payment to your super from someone else
- Opening value of a death benefit pension
- Insurance payment included in your super because of death, TPD or terminal medical condition of the insured
- Amount allocated to your super that is not deemed contribution
- Amount transferred from foreign super fund (formula)
- Unclaimed money payment credited to your super (formula)
- Amount your TSB increases from a payment as compensation for fraud or dishonesty or remediation

Example

- Homer

Facts

TSB

$$30/6/25 - \$1.9m + \$2.9m = \$4.8m$$

$$30/6/26 - \$2m + \$3m = \$5m$$

Concessional contributions \$20,000
= \$17,000 after tax (85%)

No withdrawals

Steps

1. TSB EOFY = \$5m > \$3m
2. Proportion over \$3m = $\frac{\$5m - \$3m}{\$5m} = 40\%$
3. Adjusted TSB = \$5m - \$17,000
= \$4,983,000

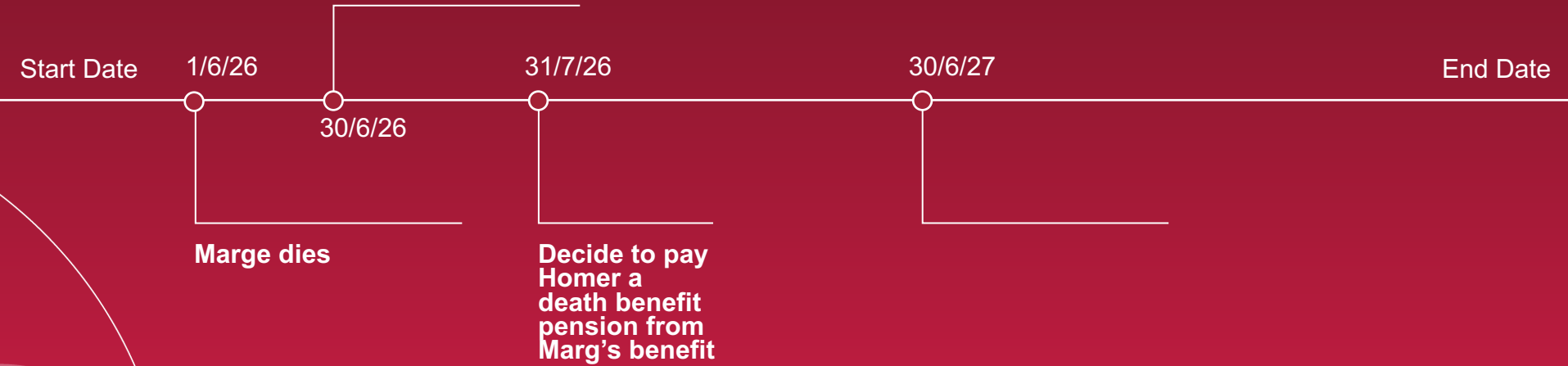
Earnings = \$4,983,000 - \$4.8m
= \$183,000
4. Tax = 15% x \$183,000 x 40% = \$10,980

Example - death

- 1 June 2026 – Marge dies
- 31 July 2026 – Homer receives Marg’s death benefit as a pension
- \$200,000 in pension payments in 2026/27
- No Div 296 tax for Marge – she died before 30 June 2026
- Marge’s pension does not count to Homer’s benefit for Div 296 purposes until 31 July 2026
- Div 296 issues for Homer in 2026/27



Timeline



Example – death

2026/27	Marg	Homer
Opening TSB	\$2,000,000	\$3,500,000
Closing TSB	Nil	\$5,500,000
Percentage	Nil	45.45%
Withdrawals to add back – pension payments		\$200,000
Death benefit income stream – contribution to deduct		\$2,000,000
Adjusted TSB		\$3,700,000
Earnings		\$200,000
Tax	Nil	\$13,635

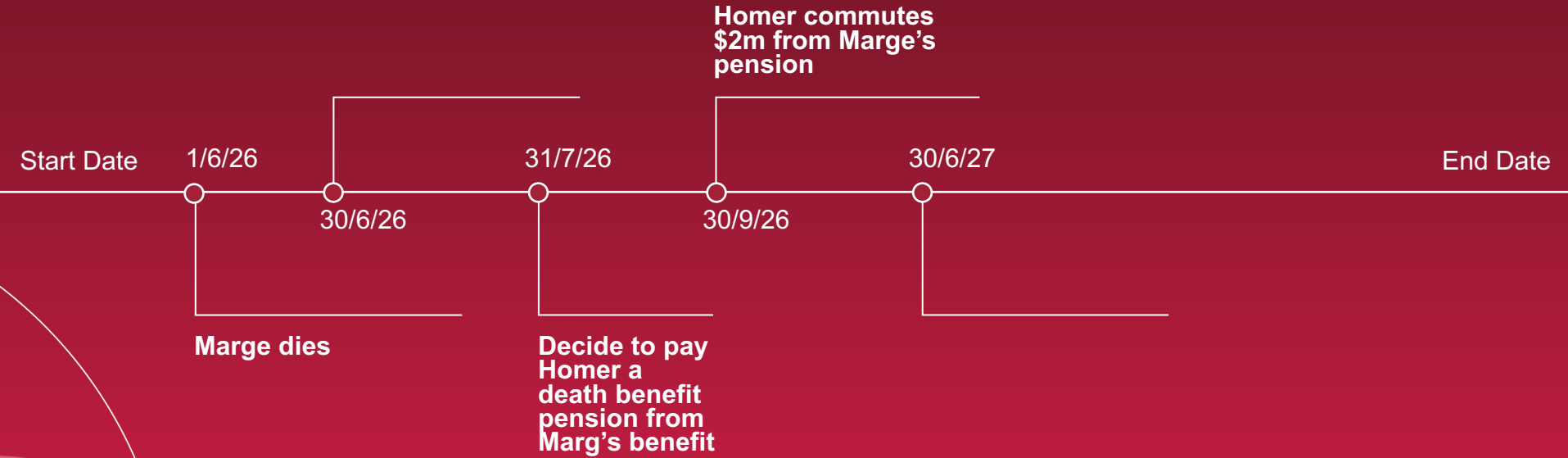
Calculations

- Earnings \$200,000
- Marg's benefit \$2,000,000
- Pension payment \$200,000
- Homer's balance
 - $\$3,500,000 + \$2,000,000 + \$200,000 - \$200,000 = \$5,500,000$
- Percentage
 - $(\$5,500,000 - \$3,000,000) / \$5,500,000$
- Adjusted TSB
 - $\$5,500,000 - \$2,000,000 + \$200,000 = \$3,700,000$
- Earnings
 - $\$3,700,000 - \$3,500,000 = \$200,000$

Example - death

- 1 June 2026 – Marge dies
- 31 July 2026 – Homer receives Marg’s death benefit as a pension
- 30 September 2026 – Homer commutes Marg’s pension to a lump sum
- \$200,000 in pension payments
- No Div 296 tax for Marge – she died before 30 June 2026
- No Div 296 tax for Homer because of Marge’s death benefit for 2025/26 – pension does not count to Homer’s TSB until 31 July 2026

Timeline



Example – death

2026/27	Marg	Homer
Opening TSB	\$2,000,000	\$3,500,000
Closing TSB	Nil	\$3,500,000
Percentage	Nil	14.29%
Withdrawals to add back – pension payments		\$200,000
Lump sum commutation		\$2,000,000
Death benefit income stream – contribution to deduct		\$2,000,000
Adjusted TSB		\$3,700,000
Earnings		\$200,000
Tax	Nil	\$4,287

Calculations

- Earnings \$200,000
- Marg's benefit \$2,000,000
- Pension payment \$200,000
- Homer's balance
 - $\$3,500,000 + \$2,000,000 + \$200,000 - \$200,000 - \$2,000,000 = \$3,500,000$
- Percentage
 - $(\$3,500,000 - \$3,000,000)/\$3,000,000$
- Adjusted TSB
 - $\$3,500,000 - \$2,000,000 + \$200,000 + \$2,000,000 = \$3,700,000$
- Earnings
 - $\$3,700,000 - \$3,500,000 = \$200,000$

Example – what if...

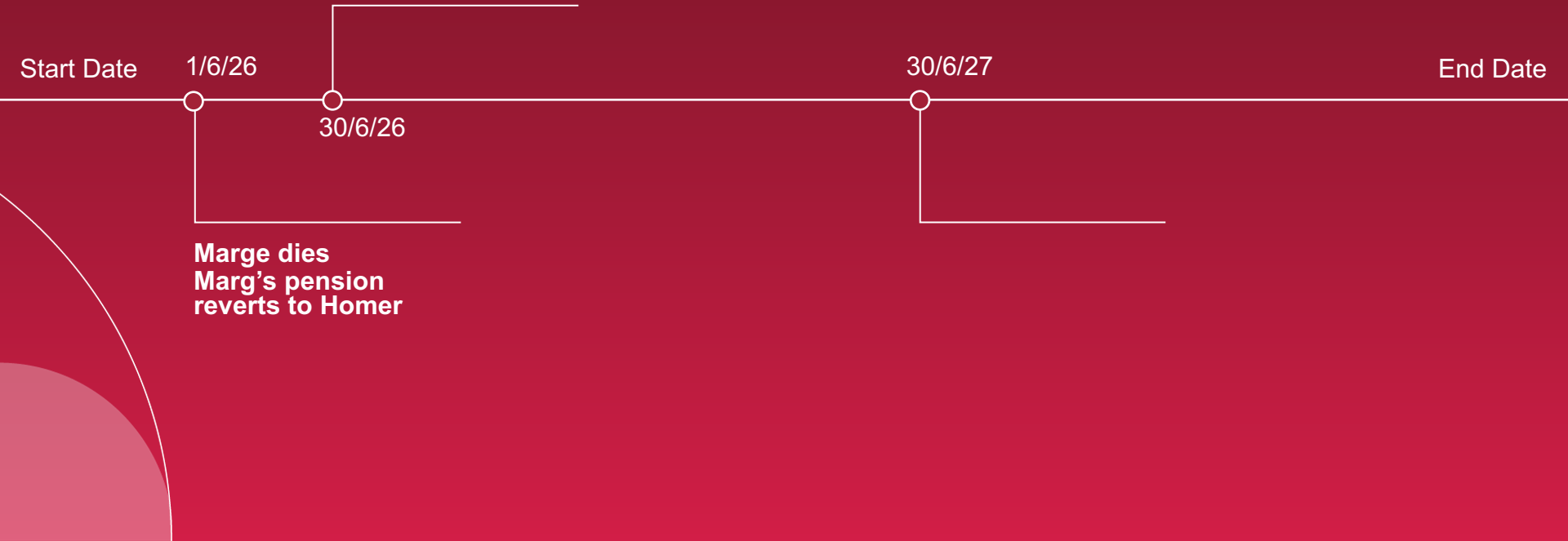
- Homer withdrew
 - Marge's benefit
 - Plus another \$600,000
- Homer's closing TSB = \$2.9m
- No Div 296 tax
- Even though was over once adjusted...

Example - death

- 1 June 2026 – Marge dies
- Marg's pension is reversionary to Homer
- No Div 296 tax for Marge – she died before 30 June 2026
- Ah but Homer's result has changed for 2025/26 – pension does count to Homer's TSB on **30 June 2026**
- **1 year earlier!**



Timeline



Example – death

2025/26	Marg	Homer
Opening TSB	\$2,000,000	\$3,500,000
Closing TSB	Nil	\$5,500,000
Percentage	Nil	45.45%
Withdrawals to add back		\$200,000
Death benefit income stream – contribution to deduct		\$2,000,000
Adjusted TSB		\$3,700,000
Earnings		\$200,000
Tax	Nil	\$13,635

Calculations

- Earnings \$200,000
- Marg's benefit \$2,000,000
- Pension payment \$200,000
- Homer's balance
 - $\$3,500,000 + \$2,000,000 + \$200,000 - \$200,000 = \$5,500,000$
- Percentage
 - $(\$5,500,000 - \$3,000,000) / \$3,000,000$
- Adjusted TSB
 - $\$5,500,000 - \$2,000,000 + \$200,000 = \$3,700,000$
- Earnings
 - $\$3,700,000 - \$3,500,000 = \$200,000$

Losses

- What if TSB drops
 - Have a loss
 - Carry forward to future years
- But what if no future increase?

Negative earnings

- ‘transferrable negative superannuation earnings’
 - Earnings less than nil
 - TSB at start or end of year over \$3m
- Calculate earnings with adjustments
 - Adjusted TSB – TSB at start
- Deduct prior year TNSE
- No end date to carry forward

Example

- Homer
- 30/6/25 – TSB \$10m
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$9m
- No withdrawals or contributions
- Earnings = \$9m - \$10m = (\$1m)
- Carry forward the negative \$1m



Example – following year

- Homer
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$9m
- 30/6/27 – TSB \$9,750,000
- No withdrawals or contributions
- Earnings = \$9,750,000 - \$9m = \$750,000
- \$750,000 - \$1m = (\$250,000)
- Offset the previous year, with \$250,000 to still carry forward



Example

- Homer
- 30/6/25 – TSB \$4m
- 30/6/26 – TSB \$2.9m
- No withdrawals or contributions
- Earnings = \$3m - \$4m = (\$1m)
- Carry forward the negative \$1m
- Use larger of TSB and \$3m



Record provisions for all possible tax liabilities

- If recognise unrealised gains, should also provision tax liabilities on them
- Include tax consequences of unrealised gains in accounts
- Selling costs
- Reduces TSB



Winding up SMSFs

- TSB drops as take funds out
- End up with a loss in final years
- Nothing to offset against
- Member specific

Do we need to do anything now?

- Questionable
- Not law
- May never eventuate
- Robust valuations leading up to 30 June 2024
- Assets with big gains before being realized outside super?

BUT

- Consider contribution strategies for younger members
- Benefits on business real property?
- Contributions are limited and can be hard to get in – take advantage when you can!

Summary

- It's nasty!
- Not law yet
- Applies after next election
- Does not apply once you have died
- Can affect the recipients
- Reversionary pensions may bring forward liability
- Withdraw to get under by end of year?





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