



Super guarantee opt-out for high income earners now law

From 1 January 2020, eligible individuals with **multiple employers** can apply to opt out of receiving super guarantee ('SG') from some of their employers, to help them avoid unintentionally going over the concessional contributions cap.

If appropriate for them, they should submit the relevant ATO form to apply for an *SG employer shortfall exemption certificate*, which releases one or more of their employers from their SG obligations for up to four quarters in one financial year.

Note that this measure may not benefit everyone who is eligible, so before lodging the form, it is important to consider the individual's employment arrangements, such as how their pay and other entitlements may change (if at all), and the effect of any relevant award or workplace agreement applicable to them.

The measure only became law on 2 October 2019, so to give eligible employees time to make an application, the ATO will accept applications for the 2019/20 financial year as follows:

- third quarter commencing 1 January 2020 — lodge on or before 18 November 2019; and
- fourth quarter commencing 1 April 2020 — lodge on or before 31 January 2020.

A separate application is required for each financial year.

ATO recommends updating ABN details for disastrous reasons

The ATO has provided a novel, though important, reason for businesses to update their ABN details: to help businesses to manage the coming disaster season.

ABN details are used by emergency services and government agencies to help identify and contact businesses during times of emergency and potential disaster.

Therefore, to make sure they don't miss out on receiving important information, the ATO asks that businesses update their ABN details, including authorised contacts, physical location, email and phone number.

Also, if a taxpayer is no longer in business, the ATO asks they cancel their ABN so they aren't contacted unnecessarily.

Reporting asset disposals for CGT

As the ATO's data-matching capabilities increase, they are paying close attention to capital gains made on **shares, property and cryptocurrency**.

Editor: Therefore, it's important to let us know about any asset disposals (which can include an asset's sale, loss or destruction) and to keep records relating to CGT events, including asset disposals, for at least five years after the year in which the event occurred (and maybe longer if you make a capital loss). Good records will also help to work out a capital gain or loss correctly.

Government passes other superannuation legislation

The Government has recently passed legislation requiring insurance in superannuation for new members under 25, and members with low balance accounts, to only be offered on an **opt-in basis** from 1 April 2020.

Importantly, low balance account holders and young members will still be able to opt in if they want to take out insurance.

Additionally, a targeted exemption will allow trustees to elect to provide insurance on an **opt-out basis** to members employed in emergency services, such as police, ambulance officers or firefighters, or other workers employed in the top 20% riskiest occupations.

Super Lookup 'status' will change if SMSF annual returns are late

The ATO considers the lodgement of an SMSF's annual return on time to be a fundamental part of an SMSF trustee's obligations.

Consequently, from 1 October 2019, if an SMSF is more than two weeks overdue on **any** annual return lodgement due date and hasn't requested a lodgment deferral, the ATO will change their status on Super Fund Lookup ('SFLU') to *'Regulation details removed'* until any overdue lodgements have been brought up to date.

Editor: We can request a lodgment deferral on your behalf to ensure the SMSF's status remains 'complying' (unless the fund does not meet the agreed date of referral).

Having a status of *'Regulation details removed'* means APRA funds won't roll over any member benefits to the SMSF and employers won't make any super guarantee ('SG') contribution payments for members to the SMSF.

The ATO says it is taking this approach because *"non-lodgement combined with disengagement indicates that retirement savings may be at risk"*.

While the fund's status is *'Regulation details removed'*, members should alert their employer to make any SG payments into the employer's default super fund or a fund of the member's choice until the SFLU status of the SMSF has been updated to *'complying'*.

Taxpayer liable for excess transfer balance tax despite commutations

A taxpayer has unsuccessfully tried to challenge an excess transfer balance tax liability, despite following the ATO's instructions.

The taxpayer was receiving three pensions in 2017, including two capped defined benefit income streams and one account based pension.

Based on information reported by the super funds, the ATO became aware that the taxpayer had exceeded his \$1.6 million transfer balance cap, and so it issued the taxpayer with an excess transfer balance determination of \$376,646.72 on 3 January 2018.

The taxpayer then commuted \$376,646.00 from his account based pension on 31 January 2018, but additional earnings continued to accrue due to the commutation being 72 cents short, so the ATO had to issue another excess transfer balance determination of \$3,841.96 on 1 July 2018 (which the taxpayer acted on by making another commutation in August 2018).

Finally, in September 2018, the ATO issued an excess transfer balance tax notice of assessment, assessing the taxpayer for excess transfer balance tax of \$2,867.85.

The taxpayer challenged this before the AAT, contending that, despite doing what was required of him by the 3 January 2018 letter, he was still liable for the excess transfer balance tax, to which the AAT replied:

"That is true but the problem for the applicant is that the determination period on which the tax liability is based is not determined by reference to when the taxpayer is first informed of his excess transfer balance. Further, the applicant does not avoid a tax liability by complying with the request to commute funds out of his

superannuation income streams. That is made clear by the letter from the Commissioner dated 3 January 2018 which requests the applicant to commute the necessary funds but goes on to say “when you are no longer in excess of your cap we will send you a separate ‘Excess transfer balance tax notice of assessment’ detailing the tax amount payable”.

The AAT agreed with the ATO’s contention that the taxpayer was liable for the excess transfer balance tax, that it had been calculated in accordance with the tax legislation, and that there was no discretion for the tax to be waived.

Please Note: Many of the comments in this publication are general in nature and anyone intending to apply the information to practical circumstances should seek professional advice to independently verify their interpretation and the information’s applicability to their particular circumstances.