Superannuation facts and figures

Stay informed with our useful guide to ensure you are up to date with the essential facts and figures you need to keep your superannuation on track.

ANZ Staff Super

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July 2025

A handy reference for the 2025/26 financial year.

Superannuation Guarantee

This is the minimum amount of employer superannuation support. The Superannuation Guarantee rate (as a % of superannuation salary) is scheduled to increase as follows:

Year commencing	Super Guarantee rate
1 July 2025 onwards	12.0%

The Maximum Contribution Base for Superannuation Guarantee purposes is $62,500 per quarter for 2025/26.

From 1 July 2025 the Government will pay 12% Superannuation Guarantee on Paid Parental Leave payments.

Contribution limits

Concessional contribution limits

A limit of $30,000* applies to concessional contributions (including salary sacrificed contributions and contributions deemed to have been made by your employer).

From 1 July 2019, if you have a total balance of less than $500,000, you will be able to carry forward any unused part of your concessional contributions limit in 2018/19 and future financial years for up to five years.

*This limit is normally indexed based on movements in full time adult Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE) rounded down to the nearest $2,500.

Non-concessional contribution limits

A $120,000 p.a. contribution limit applies to all non-concessional contributions (e.g. after-tax contributions made from your pay, after-tax lump sums) up to age 74.

People under age 74 can contribute up to $360,000 by bringing forward some or all of their non-concessional contribution limits for the next two financial years.

This will reduce their limits for the next two financial years. For example, if you contribute $360,000 this year, no further contributions can be made in the next two financial years.

If you have over $1.76 million in super at 30 June 2025, you'll only be able to bring forward up to the amount that would take your balance to $2.0 million.

If you had more than $2.0 million in super, at 30 June 2025 you will not be eligible to make non-concessional contributions.

If the limits are exceeded

Any excess concessional contributions will be included in the individual's assessable income and taxed at their marginal tax rate.

A non-refundable tax offset of 15% of their excess concessional contributions will apply to compensate for the 15% contributions tax already paid by the superannuation fund on the concessional contributions.

Individuals with excess concessional contributions will also pay an excess concessional contributions interest charge calculated by the ATO. This charge is intended to ensure that individuals who make excess concessional contributions do not receive tax deferral advantages over those who do not exceed their concessional contribution limit.

If an individual has excess concessional contributions, the ATO will issue an "excess concessional contributions determination". This notice may be included with other ATO notices such as a notice of assessment for income tax. The individual may elect to release up to 85% of their excess concessional contributions from their superannuation fund. The amount then released will be non-assessable, non-exempt income.

Excess concessional contributions will continue to count towards the non-concessional contribution limit. However the excess concessional contributions counted towards the limit will be reduced by 100/85 of the amount of any excess concessional contributions released from superannuation.

Individuals have the option of withdrawing superannuation contributions in excess of the non-concessional contributions cap made from 1 July 2013 and any associated earnings, with these earnings being taxed at the individual's marginal tax rate.

Reduced tax concession for high income earners

If your income (including concessional contributions) exceeds $250,000 p.a. you may pay 30% contribution tax (rather than 15%) on some or all of your concessional contributions. This additional tax will not apply to contributions that are subject to excess contributions tax.

Government co-contribution

This is a contribution by the Government to an individual's superannuation account. You can receive the Government co- contribution if you make voluntary contributions from after-tax income into a complying superannuation fund, such as ANZ Staff Super. For 2025/26, the Government co-contribution will match your contributions at a rate of 50c for every dollar, up to a maximum of $500 p.a. (to match a $1,000 voluntary contribution).

The maximum co-contribution of $500 is payable to persons with assessable income, reportable employer superannuation contributions and reportable fringe benefits of up to $47,488 p.a. but gradually reduces to nil when your assessable income and reportable fringe benefits reach $62,488 p.a.

The table below provides more details on the amount of the Government co-contribution.

	If your personal after-tax contribution is...			
	$1,000	$800	$500	$200
...and your total income is:	...your super co-contribution will be:			
$47,488 or less	$500	$400	$250	$100
$49,488	$400	$400	$250	$100
$52,488	$300	$300	$250	$100
$55,488	$200	$200	$200	$100
$58,488	$100	$100	$100	$100
$62,488 or more	$0	$0	$0	$0

Source: ATO

For more information on the co-contribution, contact the ATO on 13 10 20 or visit their website at ato.gov.au/super.

Low Income Superannuation Tax Offset (LISTO)

Eligible members with adjusted taxable income (assessable income plus reportable employer superannuation contributions and adjusted fringe benefits) of up to $37,000 are eligible for a payment of up to $500 annually. The payment is 15% of eligible concessional contributions made by you or your employer.

For more information about the LISTO, contact the ATO on 13 10 20 or visit ato.gov.au.

Tax rebate for spouse contributions

As an incentive to establish a spouse account, the Federal Government provides a tax rebate on contributions your partner, the employee-member, pays to your Partner Section account.

Provided you and your partner are both Australian residents and you, the eligible spouse, has assessable income, reportable employer superannuation contributions and reportable fringe benefits of up to $37,000 per year, your partner may claim the full rebate of $540 if they contribute $3,000 or more during the financial year. A partial rebate applies to assessable income (plus reportable employer superannuation contributions and reportable fringe benefits) of up to $40,000 per year. The tax rebate is claimed when the employee-member lodges a tax return.

Transfer balance cap

There is a $2.0 million cap on the total amount of super you can transfer to a retirement account (such as an account based pension in the Retirement Section) which has tax free investment earnings. This cap will be indexed in line with movements in the Consumer Price Index, rounded down to the nearer $100,000.

Proposed tax on super earnings over $3 million

The Federal Government has proposed an additional 15% tax on earnings attributable to the portion of an individual's total superannuation balance over $3 million (Division 296 tax). This has not been legislated at the time of writing, but may apply from 1 July 2025.

The proposal is that an additional 15% tax would apply to earnings relating to the portion of your total balance over $3 million:

- in the accumulation phase this would be on top of the existing 15% tax on earnings (i.e. 30%); and
- in the pension phase, where tax on earnings is currently nil, it would be 15%.

If you have multiple super accounts or a super and pension account, the ATO will calculate any additional tax based on your total balance.

Preservation Age

The date that you are able to withdraw your savings from the superannuation system is known as your preservation age.

In general you cannot have your benefits paid to you until you have reached age 65 or your preservation age (which is age 60) and retired, but there is no requirement for you to withdraw your superannuation when you reach a certain age.

Tax on superannuation payments 2025/26

The following table shows tax that may apply to your benefit.

Benefit component	Maximum tax rate (excluding Medicare levy)
Taxable component – Taxed elements	
Under preservation age	
Lump sums	20%
Disability income streams	Marginal rate*
Other income streams	Marginal rate
At or after preservation age	
Lump sums up to $260,000	0%
Lump sum excess amount above $260,000	15%
Income streams	Marginal rate*
From age 60	0%

Where the maximum tax rate is greater than 0%, the Medicare levy is also payable. Refer to the income tax rates section for further details.

* 15% tax offset applies.

Income tax rates 2025/26

The marginal income tax rates for the 2025/26 financial year are set out below:

Taxable income	Tax rate*
$0 – $18,200	Nil
$18,201 – $45,000	16c for each $1 over $18,200
$45,001 – $135,000	$4,288 plus 30 cents for each $1 over $45,000
$135,001 – $190,000	$31,288 plus 37 cents for each $1 over $135,000
$190,001 and over	$51,638 plus 45 cents for each $1 over $190,000

* These rates do not include the Medicare levy or Medicare levy surcharge.

Tax offsets based on taxable income levels apply in a range of circumstances. For more information contact the ATO on 13 28 61 or visit their website ato.gov.au.

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