

STANLIB Multi-Manager

The Educator

January 2019

In The Educator, we address a number of topics with the ultimate goal of providing a better understanding of investing clients' money.

Part 1: More savings, less tax – take advantage by contributing more to your retirement fund(s)

In the first of a three-part series, we discuss how you can save on tax by starting to contribute or contributing more to your current retirement fund(s). The series focuses on section 11F of the Income Tax Act – the deduction of contributions to retirement funds.

Background - new Section 11F

You may be aware that as from 1 March 2016, total contributions to retirement funds – pension funds, provident funds and retirement annuities – are tax deductible. Thus, as the tax year-end approaches on the 28 February 2019, you can benefit from a tax deduction when filing your tax return for the year of assessment.

The amount of the deduction in a particular year of assessment is limited by Section 11F to the lesser (smaller) of A, B and C below:

A: R350 000

B: 27.5% of the greater of:

Remuneration, excluding retirement lump sum benefits and severance benefits; or

Taxable income including a taxable capital gain but before allowing this deduction and the section 18A donations deduction. It also excludes any retirement lump sum benefits and severance benefits

C: Taxable income before the section 11F deduction and before the inclusion of the taxable capital gains

Any contribution over (the smaller of A, B and C above) that does not qualify as a deduction in the year of assessment, will be carried forward to future years of assessment, subject to the annual limit.

The following examples illustrate the application of these limits

Example 1: Tax saving on current contributions

- Mrs Selinda earns an annual salary of R250 000
- Her employer contributed 10% (i.e. R25 000) to a pension fund on her behalf
- She also earned a well-deserved bonus of R50 000
- She earned rental income of R35 000 (no expenses incurred)

The maximum deduction that Mrs Selinda can make is limited to the lesser of:

A: R350 000

B: The greater of:

27.5% x R325 000 (remuneration) = R89 375 or

27.5% x R360 000 (taxable income) = **R99 000**

C: R360 000 (taxable income) – R0 (no taxable capital gain) = R360 000

The deduction will be limited to the lesser of the three amounts in bold, which is **R99 000**. Mrs Selinda only contributed R25 000 and **therefore can deduct the full amount of R25 000 for tax purposes.**

The following applies under the tax table:

Gross income	R360 000
Salary	R250 000
Employer contribution	R25 000
Bonus	R50 000
Rental income	R35 000
Deductions	
Retirement fund contributions	R25 000
Taxable income	R335 000
Tax payable	R72 890
Income/'take home pay' after tax (assume no rebates)	R262 110

In the example above, for every R1 invested (retirement fund contributions) by Mrs Selinda, SARS will provide tax relief and 'refund' her with not less than 31 cents. Her R25 000 annual contribution effectively resulted in a tax saving of R7 750 p.a.

Save more and SARS will provide you with tax relief

Example 2: Tax saving when increasing contributions

- Mrs Selinda understood the major tax saving and decided to increase her annual retirement contributions from R25 000 to R50 000. After meeting with her financial adviser, her monthly cash flow analysis indicated that she could afford to save an additional R25 000 per year.
- She decided to increase her contribution within her employer's pension fund by R10 000 (i.e. an additional voluntary contribution) and to contribute the balance of R15 000 annually (before the February tax year-end) towards a retirement annuity from a reputable service provider.

The maximum deduction that she can make is limited to the lesser of:

A: R350 000

B: The greater of:

27.5% x R325 000 (remuneration) = R89 375 or

27.5% x R360 000 (taxable income) = **R99 000**

C: 360 000 (taxable income) – R0 (no taxable capital gain)
= **R360 000**

The deduction will be limited to the lesser of the three amounts in bold, which is **R99 000**. Mrs Selinda contributed R50 000 and can therefore still deduct the full amount of R50 000 for tax purposes.

The following applies under the tax table:

Gross income	R360 000
Salary	R250 000
Employer contribution	R25 000
Bonus	R50 000
Rental income	R35 000
Deductions	
Retirement fund contributions	R50 000
Taxable income	R310 000
Tax payable	R65 140
Income/'take home pay' after tax (assume no rebates)	R244 860

Although Mrs Selinda's contribution doubled from R25 000 to R50 000 per annum, her take-home pay only dropped by R34 500 per annum (from R279 360 to R244 860) or R2 875 per month. This resulted in overall tax relief of R15 500 per annum or R1 292 per month.

Dispelling the myth that an additional contribution of say 10% will result in your take-home pay also decreasing 10%

Retirement savings vehicles – pension plans and/or retirement annuities (RAs)

Mrs Selinda had the option to increase her contribution (refer example 2) within her occupational fund (pension fund) and/or via a retirement annuity (RA). She opted to contribute towards both retirement vehicles. The main reasons for this are:

1. **Additional diversification** - the pension fund follows a specialist investment approach and invests with a single manager. The RA offers more investment choices, allowing her the opportunity to diversify between more than one investment house and investment approach.

Albert Louw CFP®

STANLIB Multi-Manager Head of Business Development

T + 27 (0)11 448 6211

M + 27 (0)82 829 7729

E Albert.Louw@stanlib.com

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2. **Staggering her retirement needs** – when she retires from her pension fund no further contributions can be made. In contrast, you can mature your RA any time after the age of 55. She realises the cost of medical expenses and plans to continue contributing towards her RA once she retires from her occupational fund in order to build up additional savings for post-retirement medical expenses. In this way, making use of an RA to continue saving after retirement for medical expenses.

Retirement annuities: No real disadvantages, only limitation(s)

It is not possible to withdraw from a RA other than on early retirement due to ill health, divorce orders and formal emigration. Whilst this may be considered a 'disadvantage', it ensures you do not interfere with savings. Only if your fund benefit is below R247 500, can you can withdraw the full amount. In addition, with all investment vehicles there are a variety of RAs, costs and fees to consider when making your final selection.

Major benefits when contributing more towards retirement

- **No tax** (income, dividend or capital gains) is paid on the growth of your retirement savings. Tax is only payable when accessing your savings.
- **Retirement contributions are tax deductible**, subject to section 11F of the Income Tax Act. Based on the examples provided, SARS will provide tax relief and 'refund' you for contributions made towards your retirement fund savings.
- **Flexibility** - you can contribute to your existing employer retirement fund and/or via a retirement annuity (RA) or if self-employed, 100% into an RA.
- In the unfortunate event of death prior to retirement, RA benefits are **not subject to estate duty***, thus saving 20% estate duty tax or 25% if your estate is greater than or equal to R30 million.
* Any contribution amount to a retirement fund that was not income tax deductible in the year it was made will be property in the deceased estate. This will be for all deaths occurring on or after 1 January 2016 and for all non-deductible contributions to retirement funds made on or after 1 March 2015
- **Discipline** - many may disagree that this is an actual advantage, but the fact remains that South Africans are not doing enough to ensure a comfortable retirement. For those less disciplined who may succumb to the temptation of withdrawing from their investments to fund impulsive purchases, a retirement plan (occupational fund and/or RA) is an ideal investment vehicle.

South Africa has several tax initiatives to encourage a savings culture. You should consider taking full advantage of the current legislation if you wish to save more towards retirement. In addition to the annual tax-free amount of R33 000 in an appropriate tax-free savings account, making additional contributions towards retirement savings is a no-brainer.

In the next issue: Deductible contributions – Part 2: The impact of Capital Gains Tax (CGT) when calculating the amount you can deduct for tax purposes.

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