

What is the Government Co-contribution?

If you're a low to middle-income earner and make a contribution to your superannuation fund, you might be eligible for a co-contribution of up to \$500 from the government.

How does it work?

By contributing between \$20 to \$1000 to your superannuation from your take-home pay, the government could match your contribution, up to \$500.

The amount of co-contribution you receive depends on:

- how much you earn, and
- how much you decide to contribute to your superannuation from your take home pay.

You may be eligible for a co-contribution if you:

- earn less than \$58,445 in total income before tax in the 2023-24 financial year,
- earn 10% or more of that income from employment or self-employment,
- have a total superannuation balance of less than \$1.9 million at the start of the financial year,
- have not exceeded the after-tax contributions cap,
- are a permanent resident of Australia for the full financial year,
- lodge a tax return for the financial year, and
- are less than 71 years of age at the end of the financial year, which is 30 June.

You can also estimate your super co-contribution with the [ATO's Super co-contribution calculator](#).

How much can you get?

If eligible and you earn between \$43,445 and \$58,445 in the 2023-24 financial year, you may still receive a partial co-contribution. However, the more you earn, the less co-contribution you'll receive. If you earn more than \$58,445, you can't receive a co-contribution.

The income thresholds mentioned are indexed each year in line with increases in average weekly earnings and may change in future years.

The table illustrates how much co-contribution could be paid into your superannuation.

Total income for the financial year	Your after-tax contribution	Maximum government co-contribution into your super account
\$43,445 or less	\$1,000	\$500
\$49,445	\$600	\$300
\$52,445	\$400	\$200
\$55,445	\$200	\$100
\$58,445 or more	Any amount	\$0

Total income

Your total income for this purpose includes your assessable income, reportable super contributions and any reportable fringe benefits, less any amounts you're entitled to claim as a tax deduction for running your own business.

Reportable fringe benefits typically arise where non-cash benefits are provided to you by your employer, such as a company car or lease vehicle.

Automatic ATO payment

When you lodge your tax return for the relevant financial year, the ATO will determine if you are eligible. If so, the ATO will automatically pay a co-contribution to a superannuation fund linked to your tax file number.

If you have more than one superannuation account, you can tell the ATO which fund you have chosen for co-contributions. You can do this via the ATO portal linked to your MyGov account at www.my.gov.au

Limits on contributions

Non-concessional contributions are amounts added to your superannuation from money that has already been taxed e.g. personal savings. Included are personal contributions you have not claimed as a tax deduction and spouse contributions.

Amounts that you contribute to superannuation from your take-home pay count towards the non-concessional contributions cap (\$110,000 currently).

For more information, refer to '[What are the limits on superannuation contributions?](#)' fact sheet.

Important information:

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