

When can contributions be accepted by a fund trustee?



Contribution requirements

The following table summarises when contributions can be accepted by a fund trustee under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994* (Cth) ('SISR'):

Age of member	When contributions can be accepted
Under age 65	Contributions can be accepted in respect of a member under age 65, with no requirement for them to be gainfully employed.
Age 65 or over but under age 70	 Contributions can be accepted if they are: Mandated employer contribution (eg, superannuation guarantee contributions); employer contributions (other than mandated employer contributions) and the member is gainfully employed at least on a part-time basis; and member contributions and the member is gainfully employed at least on a part-time basis.
Age 70 or over but under age 75	 Contributions can be accepted if they are: Mandated employer contribution; employer contributions* and the member is gainfully employed at least on a part-time basis; or member contributions* (provided the contributions are made by the member) and the member is gainfully employed at least on a part-time basis, as defined above. *Contributions can be received within 28 days after the end of the month in which the member turns age 75.
Age 75 or over	Contributions can only be accepted if the contribution is a mandated employer contribution.

The work test requires any member age 65 or more to be gainfully employed for at least 40 hours in 30 consecutive days in the income year in which the contribution will be made in order to be eligible to make a contribution to the fund.

Non-concessional and other contributions must be received by the fund trustee within 28 days after the end of the month in which the member reaches age 75 (subject to having been gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis (ie, 10 hours per week), in the financial year in which the contribution was made).

'Gainfully employed' includes being self-employed for gain or reward in any business, trade, profession, vocation, calling, occupation or employment.' Gain or reward takes its ordinary meaning and includes receiving remuneration such as wages, business income, bonuses and commission for personal exertion. It does not include the passive receipt of income, such as rent or dividends.

From age 75, members can generally only have mandated employer contributions made to a superannuation fund on their behalf.

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