

Contributing to Super Age 65 and Over Fact Sheet



This Factsheet advises age limitations when making contributions. Other limitations apply and as such, this Factsheet should be read in conjunction with our “Contributing to Super Factsheet”.

Your employer needs to make compulsory contributions to your super fund regardless of your age. However if you are aged 65 or over, there are limitations on other contributions that can be made to super. Under current laws, a regulated super fund may only accept contributions for members who are aged 65 and over as follows:

Contribution Type	Aged 65 to 69	Aged 70 to 74	Age 75 and over
Mandated Employer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Voluntary Employer (including salary sacrifice)	Yes if Work Test is met	Yes if Work Test is met*	No
Personal contributions	Yes if Work Test is met	Yes if Work Test is met*	No
Co-contribution	Yes	Must be less than 71 at the end of the financial year	No
Receive a spouse contribution	Yes if Work Test is met	No	No
Receive a contribution from a contribution split	No	No	No

Note that contributions must be received on or before the day that is 28 days after the end of the month in which you turn 75.

The **‘Work Test’** being met means you have been gainfully employed⁽¹⁾ for at least 40 hours in a period of not more than 30 consecutive days during the current financial year (1 July to 30 June). If you are not gainfully employed for at least 40 hours in a period of not more than 30 consecutive days in that financial year, then a contribution can only be accepted if it is a mandated employer contribution⁽²⁾.

(1) ‘Gainfully employed’ means being employed or self employed for gain or reward in any business, trade profession, vocation, calling, occupation or employment.

(2) A ‘mandated employer contribution’ is one by, or on behalf of, an employer:

- reduces the employer’s potential liability for the Superannuation Guarantee Charge
- is a payment of a shortfall component
- is a contribution to satisfy the employer’s obligation under an agreement certified, or an award made, on or after 1 July 1986 by an industrial authority.

What happens if a contribution is received that doesn’t satisfy these rules?

Where a contribution has been received for a member aged 65 or over and they do not meet the above rules, the super fund must refund the contribution to the contributor.

Warning: This fact sheet is general advice only and does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation or needs. We encourage you to consider discussing your superannuation arrangements with a licensed financial adviser to obtain financial advice that is tailored to suit your own personal circumstance.