Spouse Contribution Form Acclaim



Section 1: Details of receiving spouse					
Surname:				Salutation:	
Given name(s):				Date of birth:	
Postal address:					
Suburb:			State:	Po	ostcode:
Telephone (BH):		(AH):		Mobile:	
Email:				Membership	number:
Receiving spouse signature:					Date:
Section 2: Details of contributing spouse					
Surname:				Salutation:	
Given name(s):				Date of birth:	
Postal address:					
Suburb:			State:	Po	ostcode:
Section 3: Declaration and signature					
 I have read and understand the Important Information on spouse contributions. I confirm these contributions are: Made for a spouse (as defined in Section 4, item 6); and Made by an Australian resident taxpayer earning assessable income; and Made for my receiving spouse who is an Australian resident under 67; or Made for my receiving spouse who is an Australian resident between 67 - 74, and they have met the work test; or they have met the work test exemption. 					
Contribution amount:	\$				
Contributing spouse signature:					Date:

Section 4: Important information

- 1. Contributions can be made into the Fund for a spouse, even if that spouse is not employed. In some circumstances, a tax rebate is allowed on contributions paid on behalf of a spouse.
- 2. From 1 July 2007, contributions made directly by an individual into their spouse's account will be counted against the receiving spouse's non-concessional contributions cap. A tax rebate of up to \$540 may be available for up to \$3,000 of superannuation contributions made by a tax payer on behalf of a non-working or low income spouse.
- 3. The rebate is available to a person who makes spouse contributions where:
 - · the person has a spouse;
 - the person makes after-tax (i.e. not salary sacrifice) contributions on behalf of their spouse (whether the spouse is gainfully employed or not);
 - the contributions are not tax deductible for the person contributing;
 - · both the person contributing and the spouse are Australian residents; and
 - the spouse's assessable income is less than \$40,000 pa.
- 4. The person making the contributions:
 - · can be any age;
 - · must be an Australian resident; and
 - must be receiving assessable income (from any source).
- 5. The receiving spouse:
 - · if under age 67 when the contribution is received, is not required to have ever been gainfully employed;
 - · if between the ages of 67 and 74 when the contribution is received, meets the work test, or the work test exemption; and
 - · must be an Australian resident.
- 6. 'Spouse' means a legal or de facto husband or wife. A 'de facto' spouse means a person who lives with the tax payer on a genuine domestic basis. It does not include a person who lives separately and apart from the tax payer on a permanent basis, even though legally married to the tax payer. It does include same sex partners.
- 7. Spouse contributions must be preserved until:
 - you retire at your preservation age (55 for people born prior to 1 July 1960 but increasing in yearly increments to age 60 for people whose dates of birth range from 1 July 1960 to 1 July 1964);
 - · you resign from employment at or after age 60;
 - · you are totally and permanently disabled;
 - · you are permanently incapacitated;
 - · your death; or
 - · you reach age 65.
 - you reach preservation age, but do not retire or cease employment and purchase a non-commutable income stream.

You may also be able to apply to access preserved money in the case of severe financial hardship or on compassionate grounds.

- 8. Contributions made for a receiving spouse cannot be refunded to the contributing tax payer.
- 9. For taxation purposes, spouse contributions are treated as follows:
 - nonconsessional (but these contributions will be preserved);
 - tax free when withdrawn (but interest on these amounts may be taxed);
 - · not subject to 15% contributions tax; and
 - not surcharge-able.
- 10. A person is deemed to have met the work test by working in paid employment for at least 40 hours over 30 consecutive days in the current financial year.
- 11. A person is deemed to have met the work test exemption by:
 - · meeting the work test in a previous year;
 - · having a total superannuation balance of \$300,000 or less at 30 June of the previous financial year; and
 - · have not made or received a work test exemption contribution in any previous financial year.