

8. Signature

I confirm that details supplied by me on this form are true and correct.

I confirm that if a spouse contribution is made, the contributor of the funds is either legally married to me or living with me on a genuine domestic basis and the contributor is not entitled to a tax deduction for the contribution.

Signature

Date

Definitions of contributions and preserved benefits

All contributions are preserved.

Employer contributions are contributions made by the employer which are more than the minimum Superannuation Guarantee contributions.

Personal deducted contributions (also referred to as member deducted contributions) are contributions made directly by an individual for which they can claim a tax deduction. To make such contributions, the individual needs to be unsupported (not working for an employer), or if they do work for an employer, at least 90% of their total income must come from sources other than eligible employment.

Personal undeducted contributions (also referred to as member undeducted contributions) are contributions made by an individual which cannot be claimed as a tax deduction. These contributions do not attract contributions tax.

Salary sacrifice contributions are contributions made from the employee's pre-tax salary. The employee forgoes part of their salary and their employer pays this amount into the employee's superannuation fund instead.

Superannuation Guarantee contributions are the minimum contributions payable by employers. They are currently equal to 9% of an employee's salary. A Productivity or Award superannuation contribution paid under an Industrial Award or Agreement is also classified as this type of contribution.

Spouse contributions are contributions made by a legally married or defacto spouse living with a member on a genuine domestic basis. These contributions are treated as undeducted contributions and are not eligible to be claimed as a tax deduction. Some people may be eligible for a tax offset for this type of contribution.

Preserved benefits can be paid in cash if a person:

- resigns or retires after reaching their preservation age (see below) and does not intend ever again to work more than 10 hours each week
- resigns or retires from gainful employment after turning 60
- reaches age 65
- dies or is permanently incapacitated
- experiences severe financial hardship
- has compassionate grounds
- is an eligible temporary resident who is leaving Australia permanently

Date you were born	Preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
1 July 1960 – 30 June 1961	56
1 July 1961 – 30 June 1962	57
1 July 1962 – 30 June 1963	58
1 July 1963 – 30 June 1964	59
After 30 June 1964	60