Important Information

This is an addendum to the Retirement Income Pension Product Information Booklet

Reduction in minimum drawdown requirements

The Government is temporarily reducing superannuation minimum drawdown requirements by 50 percent for the 2019-20 and 2020-21 income years.

The measure aims to benefit retirees by reducing the need to sell investment assets.

Find out more at gesb.wa.gov.au/governmentsupport.

The table below shows the reduced rates.

Minimum annual pension payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Default minimum drawdown rates (%)</th>
<th>Reduced rates for the 2019-20 and 2020-21 income years (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-89</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-94</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 and above</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to change your drawdown rates

Current RI Allocated Pension members

From 1 July 2020, the reduced minimum drawdown rates will automatically be applied to all accounts receiving the minimum rate.

If you would like to receive the reduced rates sooner, you will need to submit a ‘Retirement Income Pension change of details and pension payment variation’ form, available at gesb.wa.gov.au/forms.

New RI Allocation members

All new RI Allocated Pension accounts opened from 25 March 2020 onwards will have the reduced rates applied if the minimum rate is selected.
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### Important note

This Product Information Booklet (PIB) is issued by the Government Employees Superannuation Board ('GESB', 'we' or 'us') which manages the Retirement Income Pension in the Government Employees Superannuation Fund (GESB Fund). This PIB summarises important information and contains references to other important documents that relate to the Retirement Income Pension. This PIB summarises the benefits, options, features and significant risks that are available in your Retirement Income Pension account, including investment choice. You should read this PIB (and any additional documents referred to within this PIB) before you complete the application form and make a decision to invest in a Retirement Income Pension.

The Retirement Income Pension is administered by GESB in accordance with the State Superannuation Act 2000 (WA) and the State Superannuation Regulations 2001 (WA) and any ministerial guidelines or directions issued by the Treasurer of Western Australian (collectively the State Super laws). If there is a conflict between this PIB and the State Super laws, the State Super laws will prevail.

The information contained in this PIB is of a general nature, and does not constitute legal, taxation or personal financial advice. In providing this information, we have not taken into account your investment objectives, financial situation or needs. We are not licensed to provide financial product advice. Before acting or relying on any of the information in this PIB, you should read this document in conjunction with the relevant disclosure documents at gesb.wa.gov.au/brochures, and consider whether the information is appropriate for you. You may also wish to consult a suitably qualified adviser to assist you.

No investment managers of the investment plans are responsible for any statements or representations made in this PIB, unless expressly stated otherwise. We do not guarantee the performance of the GES Fund, the investment plans or any particular rate of return. The repayment of capital is not guaranteed.

The information in this PIB is up-to-date as at 1 October 2019, but may change from time to time. Visit our website at gesb.wa.gov.au or call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72 for any minor updates to the information printed in the PIB. If you need a printed copy of any updated information, please contact us and this will be provided to you free of charge.

If there is a materially adverse omission or changes to the information in this document we will issue a supplementary or replacement document.

This PIB provides you with information about being a member of GESB’s Retirement Income Pension and making the most of your account. It includes:

- The features, benefits and risks of investing in a Retirement Income Pension, including the RI Allocated Pension and the Transition to Retirement Pension
- Fees and costs associated with investing in this product
- Information on our investment strategies
- How to choose an investment plan that matches your investment strategy
- Information on our privacy policy and complaint resolution process

This icon will direct you to other information you may find useful.

This icon identifies other information which you may find useful when reading this PIB. It is important that you read and consider all the information relating to Retirement Income Pension before making any decisions.
We’re a WA Government statutory authority, with over 80 years’ experience managing the super savings of current and former WA public sector employees. With currently around 240,000 members and over $29 billion in funds under management (as at 31 August 2019), we’re the largest super fund in WA and the 13th largest in Australia¹.

Why consider a Retirement Income Pension?
A Retirement Income Pension can be taken as either:

• An RI Allocated Pension – a standard allocated (account-based) pension product
• A Transition to Retirement Pension – a ‘transition to retirement income stream’ (TRIS) product as defined in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations, for people who want to access their superannuation as an income stream while still working

It’s flexible
You have worked hard to build up your super savings throughout your working life. As you reach or near retirement, a Retirement Income Pension converts your super into flexible income that is paid to you. You can choose to receive income monthly, quarterly or annually and you can alter payments to meet your changing lifestyle needs, subject to minimum and maximum² limits.

How does an allocated pension work?
With a Retirement Income Pension, you could:

• Receive your super benefits
• Invest that money in a choice of investment options
• Have a regular income stream based on minimum and maximum amounts prescribed by the government

You have a choice
Once your money has been removed from the super environment, it’s important to maximise the income from the lump sum you have accumulated. We also understand that you need it to be accessible for spending during your retirement years.

You could choose to spend amounts of your super early on in your retirement, but you may find it won’t stretch to provide financial support later in life when you need it most.

You could also choose to invest your lump sum outside super, but you may have to pay tax on the earnings (including interest).

If you choose to transfer your super into an RI Allocated Pension, you can receive a tax-effective income stream while you get on with enjoying your retirement years. Similar to your salary when you were working, your pension income is paid into a nominated bank account, so payments will be fast, automatic and convenient.

In addition to an income stream, you can also withdraw lump sums of $1,000 or more at any time over the life of your investment³.

Why consider a Transition to Retirement Pension?
A Transition to Retirement Pension within a Retirement Income Pension has nearly all of the same features and benefits of an RI Allocated Pension. It also gives you the opportunity to:

• Increase your income – by receiving an income stream from an allocated pension as well as your normal salary
• Increase your super – by continuing to work and sacrificing some of your salary in to super
• Reduce your hours – without reducing your income

Important things to consider:

• Investment earnings in a Transition to Retirement Pension are not tax exempt. Tax is generally applied up to a rate of 15% and will be reflected in the unit price for each Transition to Retirement Pension investment plan
• You cannot make lump-sum withdrawals from a Transition to Retirement Pension
• A maximum of 10% of your Transition to Retirement Pension account balance can be taken as income per annum (up to age 65). When you turn 65, you satisfy a condition of release, which means your Transition to Retirement Pension will be automatically converted to our RI Allocated Pension and the limits no longer apply
• The $1.6 million transfer balance cap doesn’t apply to a Transition to Retirement Pension

Differences between a Transition to Retirement Pension and an RI Allocated Pension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transition to Retirement Pension</th>
<th>RI Allocated Pension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lump-sum withdrawals</td>
<td>You cannot make lump-sum withdrawals</td>
<td>You can make lump-sum withdrawals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer balance cap</td>
<td>No transfer balance cap applies</td>
<td>A $1.6 million cap applies on the total amount of accumulated super that you can transfer to or hold in tax-free retirement accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pension amount</td>
<td>Maximum amount of 10% of your account balance can be drawn in a financial year (set by the Commonwealth Government)</td>
<td>No maximum amount applies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on investment earnings</td>
<td>Tax is generally applied up to a rate of 15% and will be reflected in the unit price for each Transition to Retirement Pension investment plan</td>
<td>No tax applies to investment earnings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² Transition to Retirement Pension only.
³ Provided that at least $1,000 remains in your account balance, unless your account is to be closed.
A Retirement Income Pension may be suitable for your situation if you meet the criteria below:

- You are retired and want a regular income stream, or want to continue working using a transition to retirement strategy
- You have a super benefit that can be accessed immediately

Find out if you’re eligible

You may be eligible to open a Retirement Income Pension (i.e. an RI Allocated Pension or a Transition to Retirement Pension) when you have access to a lump-sum benefit from a GESB scheme or another super fund, after satisfying a relevant condition of release. These include permanently retiring after reaching your Commonwealth preservation age, meeting the transition to retirement requirements (see information further in this section), and early release of your super due to Total and Permanent Disablement.

Your preservation age is dependent on your date of birth. The following preservation ages apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your date of birth</th>
<th>Preservation age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1 July 1960</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1960 - 30 June 1961</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1961 - 30 June 1962</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 30 June 1964</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a minimum entry amount of $30,000 for opening your first Retirement Income Pension account. Only super money that you can access immediately can be transferred to a Retirement Income Pension. You may open subsequent Retirement Income Pension accounts with a minimum opening balance of $10,000.

There is also a Commonwealth Government transfer balance cap on the amount of money that can be transferred to retirement accounts (excluding transition to retirement accounts). This means the total value attributed to your allocated pensions and other complying pensions (such as lifetime annuities) as at 30 June 2017, plus the value of any new pensions that start after that date, cannot exceed the cap. As the cap applies in respect of amounts transferred to retirement accounts, subsequent earnings, losses and drawdowns on those amounts will not be counted towards the cap. If you do exceed the cap, you may need to withdraw funds from one or more of these accounts and pay tax on the notional earnings related to that excess. The general transfer balance cap is $1.6 million for the 2019/20 financial year and will be indexed in line with the consumer price index (CPI), rounded down to the nearest $100,000. For more information on the transfer balance cap, please visit gesb.wa.gov.au/budget2016.

Benefits of investing in a Retirement Income Pension

With a Retirement Income Pension, you may be able to:

- Choose how much income you’re paid each year, subject to limits set by the Commonwealth Government, and your account balance
- Make lump-sum withdrawals of $1,000 or more at any time
- Receive payments directly into your nominated bank account monthly, quarterly or annually (you can change how often you’re paid at any stage)
- Have the flexibility to choose which investment plan your money is invested in
- Enjoy tax concessions – your pension payments and lump-sum withdrawals are tax free if you’re aged 60 or over (lump-sum withdrawals only apply to the RI Allocated Pension)
- Have convenient access to your account online through Member Online at mol.gesb.wa.gov.au, or by calling your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72

Choose your investment plan

For an RI Allocated Pension, you can select one of four Readymade investment plans: Growth plan, Balanced plan, Conservative plan and Cash plan. Or you can choose Mix Your plan if you’re interested in investments and want to choose your own mix of asset classes. You can also select a combination of Cash and one other Readymade investment plan.

For a Transition to Retirement Pension, you have the same options: Growth plan TTR, Balanced plan TTR, Conservative plan TTR and Cash plan TTR. Or you can choose the Mix Your plan TTR.

We follow a well-defined process to invest and manage your allocated pension. We use experienced investment professionals to manage a global investment portfolio, who focus on consistently delivering strong long-term investment returns that meet or exceed our objectives.

Choose your income

A Retirement Income Pension turns your super into a tax-effective regular income, paid monthly, quarterly or annually. You can change how often you’re paid at any stage.

You can choose how much income you’re paid, subject to limits set by the Commonwealth Government. Investment returns also impact this.

You can vary your chosen annual income to an amount above the minimum legal limit, according to your investment earnings and your income needs.

In addition to your income stream, you can also withdraw lump sums of $1,000 or more, as long as at least $1,000 remains in your account (unless your account is to be closed).

4 Lump-sum withdrawals are not applicable for the Transition to Retirement Pension.
5 In default of nomination, monthly payments are made.
Pension payments are made into an account in your name, and cannot be made to a credit card, overseas account or third party account (such as a business account, ‘trading as’ or trust account). Payments are made on, or before, the 15th day of the month(s) that you choose for payment.

**Name a reversionary beneficiary**

To look after the financial well-being of your dependants, you can nominate a ‘reversionary beneficiary’ who will continue to receive payments from your allocated pension after you pass away. For more information, see the ‘Estate planning’ section.

**Fees**

As a not-for-profit member-focused organisation, we offer ‘value for money’ products and services. Our fees are below the industry median\(^6\). The annual fee you pay covers investment and administration costs. The cost of managing different investments varies, so the total fee will differ depending on which investment plan you choose. Please see page 9 for further details of what these fees are and when they might apply.

**Transition to Retirement Pension**

You don’t have to retire to access your super savings. If you have reached your preservation age, you can open a Transition to Retirement Pension. A Transition to Retirement Pension allows you to access your super as an income stream while you’re still working. You don’t have to reduce your work hours, but you may choose to as a way to better align your work with your lifestyle, health or family priorities.

If you do reduce your hours, the income you receive from your super benefits will help to make up for any loss of salary. If you still want to work the same hours, you may consider using a Transition to Retirement Pension as a way to increase your income, or to maximise your retirement savings through salary sacrifice. There may be some tax benefits for you; however, we recommend that you seek personal financial advice before making a decision.

For more information on salary sacrifice, including contribution caps and tax, visit gesb.wa.gov.au/factsheets to read the ‘Salary sacrifice’ fact sheet relevant to your scheme.

You can’t make lump-sum cash withdrawals

A Transition to Retirement Pension does not allow lump-sum cash withdrawals, so it is also known as a non-commutable income stream. Your Transition to Retirement Pension will be set up in one of our Transition to Retirement Pension investment plans, and you’ll be subject to the minimum and maximum pension limits. You won’t be able to take lump-sum payments from this account, but once you retire you’ll be able to review your options and consider setting up a regular RI Allocated Pension.

**Automatic transfer to our RI Allocated Pension**

When you turn 65 you satisfy a condition of release, which means your Transition to Retirement Pension will be automatically converted to our RI Allocated Pension, and your investment earnings will no longer be taxed.

Your balance will then count towards the $1.6 million transfer balance cap. Your Transition to Retirement Pension investment plan will be switched to the corresponding RI Allocated Pension investment plan, unless you inform us otherwise.

If you retire, suffer permanent incapacity or a terminal medical condition before you reach age 65 you will also meet a condition of release, but you will need to contact us to update your account and have it transferred to our RI Allocated Pension.

For more information on our Transition to Retirement Pension, visit gesb.wa.gov.au/factsheets to read the ‘Transition to retirement’ fact sheet relevant to your GESB scheme. The best way to find out which of our schemes you’re in is to check your last member statement. You can also call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

**Consolidate super from your other funds**

If you consolidate all your super money into the account you hold with us before investing in a Retirement Income Pension account, you may be able to save on multiple fees and simplify your finances.

We’ll arrange the easy transfer of all of your super at no cost to you, but we can’t guarantee that you won’t be charged other fees by your other funds. You should also check what effect this may have on your rights and entitlements (including any insurance cover) in your other funds.

**Important to note when opening a Retirement Income Pension**

You may also be able to contribute other savings into your super account before you transfer to a Retirement Income Pension. Once your Retirement Income Pension account is opened, Commonwealth Government restrictions prevent you from adding any extra contributions or rolling in money from other funds. However, you may open another Retirement Income Pension account with a minimum opening balance of $10,000.

**Transfer balance cap**

The transfer balance cap applies to the total amount of accumulated super that you can transfer into tax-free retirement accounts. It doesn’t matter how many accounts you hold - the cap applies to the total value attributed to your accounts as at 30 June 2017, plus the value of any new pension accounts that start after that date. As the cap applies in respect of amounts transferred to retirement accounts, subsequent earnings, losses and drawdowns on those amounts will not be counted towards the cap. Transition to retirement pensions are not included in the transfer balance cap.

The cap amount is $1.6 million\(^7\) which can be held across multiple retirement accounts, as long as the total remains below the cap. If you exceed the cap, you may need to withdraw funds from one or more of these accounts and pay tax on the notional earnings related to that excess.

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\(^6\) SuperRatings Smart database as at 30 March 2019.

\(^7\) This amount will be indexed periodically in $100,000 increments in line with the Consumer Price Index.
While there’s a limit on the amount of super that can be transferred to a tax-free retirement account, this does not affect the amount of savings you can have in your accumulation super account. Any super you have above the $1.6 million cap can remain in your accumulation super account or be taken as lump-sum payments. For more information, please visit the ATO’s website at ato.gov.au/super.

Withdraw additional money

RI Allocated Pension
If you need to access more money over and above your chosen income stream — for example, to fund the purchase of a new car or an overseas trip — you can withdraw a lump sum of $1,000 or more from your account, provided that a balance of at least $1,000 remains (unless your account is to be closed). If you’re under 60 years of age, any lump-sum withdrawals may affect the tax treatment of your pension payments.

Transition to Retirement Pension
If you open a Transition to Retirement Pension, the maximum amount you can drawdown each year is 10% of your account balance, which is calculated at the start of each financial year. Generally, lump-sum withdrawals are not allowed, however, when you satisfy a condition of release with a nil cashing restriction (for example permanently retiring after you reach your preservation age8), you may be able to make lump-sum withdrawals.

Important note
The way that allocated pensions are assessed by Centrelink and/or the Department of Veterans’ Affairs for the purposes of the Income Test has changed. Pensions opened from 1 January 2015 are assessed under deeming rules. The rules also apply if you change pension products or buy a new pension product after 1 January 2015.

Information in this PIB about Centrelink entitlements is correct as at the issue date of this PIB. Information relating to Centrelink entitlements may change. Before making any decisions, we suggest you call Centrelink on 13 23 00 and speak to a Financial Information Service Officer, or you can visit humanservices.gov.au for the Department of Human Services website.

Return to work
If you decide to return to work after opening an RI Allocated Pension there are a number of options available, including the following:

**Option 1**: you can keep your account and continue to receive your pension income. You may choose to adjust your annual pension payment amount, subject to your minimum annual amount. Once you stop working again, you may transfer your accumulated super to a second Retirement Income account, provided you have the required minimum balance of $10,000.

**Option 2**: you can choose to roll the balance of your allocated pension back into your super account and then start a new allocated pension when you stop working at a later date. The diagram below illustrates these two options. If you’re considering this option, there may be implications on your available transfer balance cap. Visit the ATO’s website at ato.gov.au/super for more information. You may wish to seek professional financial advice for your personal circumstances to discuss these and other options.

You can open a second RI Allocated Pension provided that you have the minimum amount of $10,000 available to invest from additional superannuation savings

**Note**: if you have closed your first RI account, then you will need to transfer a minimum of $30,000 to a new account

Age pension entitlements and other Centrelink payments
If you’re eligible to receive Centrelink payments, you can receive an income up to certain limits without these payments being reduced. The total balance of your Retirement Income Pension will be taken into account by Centrelink and/or the Department of Veterans’ Affairs in determining your entitlements. However, investing in a Retirement Income Pension may have less of an impact on your entitlements than other investment alternatives, because special conditions apply to account based income streams. See section 13 for more information.

You can retire and open an RI Allocated Pension

If you decide to return to work

Option 1
You can continue to receive your allocated pension income while you are working

When you stop working at a later date

You can open a second RI Allocated Pension provided that you have the minimum amount of $10,000 available to invest from additional superannuation savings

**Note**: if you have closed your first RI account, then you will need to transfer a minimum of $30,000 to a new account

Option 2
You can roll back the balance of your allocated pension into your GESB Super or West State Super account

When you stop working at a later date

You can start a new RI Allocated Pension using the balance in your GESB Super or West State Super account

8 Your Commonwealth preservation age is dependent on your date of birth. For more information on your preservation age, read our ‘Accessing your super’ brochure available at gesb.wa.gov.au/brochures
3. Choosing your annual pension income

When deciding how much pension income you will need, it may help to think about:

- Your lifestyle and annual expenses
- Other income you may receive
- Your partner’s income
- How long you want your income to last

Subject to the payment limits set by the Commonwealth Government, you can choose your level of income. You may change your pension amount as you need to meet your changing circumstances. Minimum annual pension limits are determined by simply multiplying your Retirement Income Pension account balance at the start of the financial year (or on joining in your first year) by the appropriate percentage for your age. This also applies on a pro-rata basis if you are in your first year of joining.

Minimum annual pension payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percent of account balance (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 65</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-89</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-94</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 and above</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pension limits for Transition to Retirement Pensions

Restrictions apply to the maximum amount that can be withdrawn from a Transition to Retirement Pension. To start a Transition to Retirement Pension, you must have reached your preservation age. Transition to Retirement Pension rules allow no more than 10% of the account balance (at the start of each financial year or on joining in your first year) to be withdrawn in any one year. The maximum limit is not subject to pro-rata limits in the initial year of joining.

Call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72 to find out the minimum and maximum annual pension payment amounts that apply to you.

Example - RI Allocated Pension

Chris is 60 years old and has $200,000 to invest in an RI Allocated Pension on 1 July 2019. His pension amounts for the year are calculated below using the minimum annual pension payment. You can determine your minimum payment limit by adding your own details into the table, in the space provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chris’ details</th>
<th>Chris</th>
<th>Your details</th>
<th>You</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account balance (A)</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Your account balance (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris’ age (years) (B)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Your age (years) (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum annual pension payment (C) (from previous table)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Your minimum annual pension payment (C) (from previous table)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris’ minimum annual pension income</td>
<td>$200,000 x 4% = $8,000</td>
<td>Your minimum pension amount (A multiplied by C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris must receive a pension income of at least this amount for this financial year</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>You must receive a pension income of at least this amount for this financial year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example - Transition to Retirement Pension

With a Transition to Retirement Pension you can select a maximum payment of 10% of your account balance (A) as calculated at the start of each financial year (D)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chris’ maximum pension amount</th>
<th>Your maximum pension amount</th>
<th>$200,000 x 10% = $20,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Other important information

We are required to pay you a percentage of your pension balance as a minimum pension payment on at least an annual basis. If you open your Retirement Income Pension account part way through the financial year, the minimum pension payment amount will be a pro-rata calculation of the annual minimum pension amount.

The annual minimum pension amount is calculated on your balance at 1 July each year. We will advise you of your new minimum pension amount and we may need to adjust your payment to make sure it is at or above this minimum.

If you’re receiving an adjusted pension amount, you may need to submit the applicable ‘Change of details and pension payment variation’ form the following financial year, to ensure you receive the annual minimum pension amount.

Maximum limits apply for Transition to Retirement Pensions.

If you open an account on or after 1 June, you don’t have to draw a pension until the next financial year.

You can make a lump-sum withdrawal from your pension account at any time. If you want to close your account and you have not received the required pro-rata minimum pension amount up to that time, we need to pay this amount before paying the lump-sum withdrawal.

Example - RI Allocated Pension

Jane commenced her RI Allocated Pension at age 60 on 1 July 2019, and wanted to withdraw her entire account balance as a lump sum on 31 July 2019 and before any pension payments for the financial year were made. Based on an account balance of $100,000, she will need to receive a pension payment of $339.73 before the lump-sum withdrawal can be paid.

This is based upon the following calculation:

Minimum annual pension payment x (Days in payment period ÷ Days in financial year).

Or in Jane’s case: (4% of $100,000) x 31 ÷ 365 days = $339.73
4. How long will your Retirement Income Pension last?

Your balance reduces each time you receive a regular pension payment or a lump-sum withdrawal from your account. You will continue to receive payments until there is no money left in your account.

**There is a risk that your money will not last for the rest of your life.**

How long your Retirement Income Pension lasts will depend on:

- How much money you initially invest
- The investment returns of your chosen investment plan(s) and the volatility of those returns
- The pension income amount you choose
- Any lump-sum withdrawals you make (RI Allocated Pension only)
- Fees and costs paid

**Reasons to seek financial advice**

The length of time that your Retirement Income Pension will last isn’t guaranteed, so you might want to seek financial advice to select a level of income that is appropriate for you.

You might also decide to seek financial advice or confirm with Centrelink how the Retirement Income Pension may affect your entitlements to social security benefits.

It’s also important to be aware that your investment returns will be influenced by economic and market conditions. This means that your investment could increase or decrease in value.

To estimate how long your pension will last, visit gesb.wa.gov.au/calculators to use our ‘Retirement planning calculator’.

5. Fees and other costs for our Retirement Income Pension

**Changes to fees**

From 1 July 2019, there will be a 3% cap on the administration fees, investment fees and indirect costs for accounts with balances below $6,000. For more information, see our ‘What do the 1 July changes mean for your super?’ article at gesb.wa.gov.au/budget2018.

**Consumer Advisory Warning**

**Did you know?**

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long term returns.

For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30-year period (for example, reduce it from $100,000 to $80,000). You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs. You or your employer, as applicable, may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Ask your fund or your financial adviser9.

**To find out more**

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) website moneysmart.gov.au has a superannuation fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

**Fees and other costs**

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and other costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the superannuation entity as a whole. Other fees, such as activity fees, and advice fees for personal advice may also be charged, but these will depend on the nature of the activity, or advice chosen by you. Entry fees and exit fees cannot be charged.

Taxes are set out in another part of this document (section 11).

You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

The fees and other costs for each RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension investment option we offer are in the ‘Additional explanation of fees and costs’ on page 11.

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9 The above wording is required by law. However, the statement concerning the possibility to negotiate fees and discuss the negotiated fees with your financial adviser is not applicable to GESB’s Retirement Income Pension. For further information, call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of fee or cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>How and when paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment fee</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Costs incurred that relate to the investment of assets and that are not otherwise charged as an administration fee or other fee mentioned in this table are deducted from the fund assets before the daily unit price is calculated. The investment fee is noted as nil because it is not a separate fee, and is included in the total Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) shown below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration fee</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Costs incurred that relate to the administration and operation of the Retirement Income Pension and that are not otherwise charged as a fee mentioned in this table are deducted from the fund assets before the daily unit price is calculated. The administration fee is noted as nil because it is not a separate fee, and such costs are instead included in the total ICR shown below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buy-sell spread</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switching fee</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advice fees</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other fees and costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated to be between 0.19% p.a. and 0.72% p.a. for the RI Allocated Pension and the Transition to Retirement Pension, of the value of your investment depending on which investment option you choose.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deducted from the fund’s assets before the daily unit price is calculated

---

10 For information on other fees and costs such as activity fees and advice fees (Retirement Options) refer to the ‘Other fees and costs’ table in the ‘Additional explanation of fees and costs’ section on page 11.

11 The Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) includes all of the investment costs and any additional underlying costs relating to your investment. It is an annual percentage fee which covers the cost of managing the fund’s investments including a proportion allocated to risk reserves. Retirement Income Pension’s ICR is not fixed, and is reviewed periodically and adjusted to take into account prevailing investment expenses. The actual ICR can only be determined at the end of the financial year.
Additional explanation of fees and costs

The Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) covers administration costs and investment costs related to managing the investments in the investment plan you have chosen. It’s built into the value of each investment plan before it reaches your account.

The cost of managing different investments varies, so the total fee will differ for each investment plan. For example, investment costs for the Cash plan/Cash plan TTR or Conservative plan/Conservative plan TTR, will be lower than those for the Growth plan/Growth plan TTR because growth assets are typically more complex and expensive to manage.

The following table contains our estimate for the ICR for each investment plan. These estimates are based on indirect costs for the 2018/19 financial year and may change from year to year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RI Allocated Pension/Transition to Retirement Pension investment plans</th>
<th>Administration cost (% p.a.)</th>
<th>Estimated cost for managing your investment (% p.a.)</th>
<th>Estimated performance fee12 (% p.a.) included in the estimated cost for managing your investment</th>
<th>Estimated total fee (ICR) (%p.a.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readymade plans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth/Growth TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced/Balanced TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative/Conservative TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash/Cash TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mix Your plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Shares/Australian Shares TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Shares/International Shares TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property/Property TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Interest/Fixed Interest TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash/Cash TTR</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 The estimated performance fees shown are calculated by combining the estimated performance fees charged by the underlying investment managers for each of the investment options listed above.
Other fees and costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of fee or cost</th>
<th>Amount(^{13})</th>
<th>How and when paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advice fee – Retirement Options</td>
<td>$482</td>
<td>Paid before the start of your Retirement Options Service appointment (see below for more information on ‘Retirement Options’ fees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Retirement Options Service

You can pay in one of the following ways at the time of your appointment:

- Authorise us to deduct the fee directly from your eligible super or retirement income account\(^{14}\) by completing an ‘Authority to deduct’ form
- Pay the fee directly from your nominated cheque or savings account or by credit or debit card

If you have an appointment together with another GESB member (e.g. your partner), where both accounts will be discussed, you will be given a double appointment and will each be charged an individual fee (the total fee amount can’t be paid out of one member’s account).

If you have an appointment and bring someone with you who is not a GESB member (e.g. your partner), only a single session will be arranged, and one fee charged (as this service is not available to non-members).

### Performance fees

Performance fees may be paid to some of our external investment managers if the investment return on the assets they manage exceeds their agreed performance targets. Performance fees have an impact on the amount of investment management fees paid, which is reflected within the ICR.

Performance fees are typically calculated as a percentage of the amount by which the investment manager exceeds the performance targets and are deducted from investment plan returns before the unit price is calculated on a daily basis. The estimated performance fees payable to the external investment managers are included in the previous table. These estimates are based on performance fees for the 2018/2019 financial year and may change from year to year.

### Activity fees

A fee is an activity fee if:

(a) the fee relates to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity that are directly related to an activity of the trustee  
(i) that is engaged in at the request, or with the consent, of a member, or  
(ii) that relates to a member and is required by law, and

(b) costs that are otherwise charged as an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

### Administration fees

An administration fee is a fee that relates to the administration or operation of the superannuation entity (i.e. the RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension) and includes costs that relate to the administration or operation, other than:

(a) borrowing costs; and

(b) indirect costs that are not paid out of the Retirement Income Pension that we have elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by us or in an interposed vehicle\(^{15}\) or derivative financial product; and

(c) costs that are otherwise charged as an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

No administration fees apply to your Retirement Income Pension account.

### Advice fees

A fee is an advice fee if:

(a) the fee relates directly to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity because of the provision of financial product advice to a member by:  
(i) a trustee of the entity, or  
(ii) another person acting as an employee of, or under an arrangement with, the trustee of the entity, and

(b) those costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.

---

\(^{13}\) The fees in this table are subject to annual indexation, which will be applied on 1 July each year.

\(^{14}\) GESB Super, West State Super, RI Allocated Pension, Transition to Retirement Pension and RI Term Allocated Pension are eligible accounts.

\(^{15}\) We invest in a number of different unit trusts. In line with ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG97), we have classified these unit trusts as interposed vehicles, as they are positioned between us and the underlying assets. The fees for the interposed vehicles, as defined in RG97, are included in the ICR.
**Buy-sell spreads**

A buy-sell spread is a fee to recover transaction costs incurred by the trustee of the entity (GESB) in relation to the sale and purchase of the superannuation entity’s (Retirement Income Pension) assets.

No buy-sell spread currently applies to Retirement Income Pension accounts.

**Exit fees**

An exit fee is a fee, other than a buy-sell spread that relates to the disposal of all or part of members’ interests in the superannuation entity.

No exit fees apply to your Retirement Income Pension account.

**Establishment fees**

An establishment fee is an amount paid or payable for the establishment of a member’s interest in a product.

No establishment fees apply to your Retirement Income Pension account.

**Indirect Cost Ratio**

The Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR), for an investment plan offered by a superannuation entity, is the ratio of the total of the indirect costs for the investment plan, to the total average net assets of the superannuation entity attributed to the investment plan.

Note: a fee deducted from a member’s account or paid out of the superannuation entity is not an indirect cost.

The ICR is not charged to you as a fee, but is deducted from investment returns before earnings are applied to your account.

The ICR for each investment plan that you can elect within Retirement Income Pension (including RI Allocated Pension and Transition to Retirement Pension) is set out on page 11.

**Investment fees**

An investment fee is a fee that relates to the investment of the assets of a superannuation entity (RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension) and includes:

- Fees in payment for the exercise of care and expertise in the investment of those assets (including performance fees), and
- Costs that relate to the investment of assets of the entity, other than:
  - (i) borrowing costs; and
  - (ii) indirect costs that are not paid out of the Retirement Income Pension that we have elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by us or in an interposed vehicle or derivative financial product; and
  - (iii) costs that are otherwise charged as an administration fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee; but does not include property operating costs.

A fee is applied that would ordinarily be regarded as an investment fee under the above description, which varies depending on the investment plan that applies to your account. However, this fee is deducted from the relevant investment plan’s assets before the daily unit price is calculated. The fee is therefore not a separate investment fee charged to you, and is captured within the ICR.

**Switching fees**

A switching fee is a fee to recover the costs of switching all or part of a member’s interest in the superannuation entity (RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension) from one investment option or product in the entity of another.

No switching fees apply to your RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension.

**Tax**

Taxes may apply. Please refer to section 11 of this document for more information.

**Transactional and operational costs**

Transactional and operational costs are costs incurred when we or our investment managers buy or sell investments, including such costs incurred in or by an interposed vehicle. They may include costs such as brokerage, settlement costs (including settlement related custody costs), bid-ask spreads, stamp duty on investment transaction costs and clearing costs, and buy-sell costs for our underlying investments (where applicable). Transactional and operational costs do not include borrowing costs or property costs.

The buy-sell costs of our underlying investments are not passed on to you as a fee to be paid to us or an external manager, as no buy-sell spread is currently applied directly to your RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension account. However, buy-sell costs will reduce the returns on your selected investments.

Where the amount payable to acquire an investment exceeds the price that it would be disposed of at that time, the difference is the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread is an implicit transactional and operational cost.

All explicit transactional and operational costs (i.e. those other than the bid-ask spread, which is an implicit transactional and operational cost) are included in the ICR for each investment plan. Transactional and operational costs are an additional cost to you and are deducted from the fund’s underlying assets before the daily unit price is calculated. The latest estimated explicit transactional and operational costs range from 0.00% p.a. to 0.14% p.a. of the value of your investment, depending on the individual investment plan and are based on the actual information available and/or reasonable estimates. Transactional and operational costs may vary from year to year.
Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are costs, including costs in an interposed vehicle, relating to a credit facility for the provision of credit to GESB or an interposed vehicle, or a trustee of an interposed vehicle, in or through which the property of the superannuation fund is invested, and may include loan establishment fees, commitment and drawdown fees, interest, legal fees incurred in relation to the loan and other related costs.

Borrowing costs are an additional cost to you and are deducted from the fund’s underlying assets before the daily unit price is calculated. They are not included in the ICR. The latest estimated borrowing costs range from 0.00% p.a. to 0.05% p.a. of the value of your investment, depending on the individual investment plan and are based on the actual information available and/or reasonable estimates. Borrowing costs may vary from year to year.

Property operating costs

Property operating costs are amounts paid or payable relating to the holding of an investment in real property or an interest in real property, but do not include borrowing costs, amounts that are paid or payable relating to the acquisition or disposal of real property or any interest in real property, or an amount which is otherwise charged as an administration fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.
Example of annual fees and costs for the Balanced plan

This table gives an example of how fees and costs in the Balanced plan for this product can affect your investment over one year. You should use this table to compare this product with other superannuation allocated pension products.

The example uses a constant account balance of $50,000 invested in the RI Allocated Pension Balanced plan over one year. What it costs you will depend on which investment plan you choose.

Example – the RI Allocated Pension Balanced plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Balance of $50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment fee</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What would otherwise be</td>
<td>What would otherwise be an investment fee of 0.47% p.a. for the</td>
<td>For every $50,000 you have in your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an investment fee of 0.47%</td>
<td>Balanced plan are included in the indirect costs – see below</td>
<td>Balanced plan you will be charged $0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.a. for the Balanced</td>
<td></td>
<td>each year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan are included in the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indirect costs – see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS Administration fee</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What would otherwise be</td>
<td>What would otherwise be an administration fee of 0.12% p.a. for the</td>
<td>For every $50,000 you have in your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an administration fee of</td>
<td>Balanced plan is included in the indirect costs – see below</td>
<td>Balanced plan you will be charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12% p.a. for the</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0 each year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced plan is included</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the indirect costs –</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS Other indirect costs</td>
<td>0.59% p.a.</td>
<td>And other indirect costs of $295 will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 for the Balanced plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>be deducted from your investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**EQUALS Total cost of</td>
<td></td>
<td>If your balance was $50,000 then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>for that year you will be charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fees of $295 for the Balanced plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: additional fees may apply.

Example – Maria, Michael, Chris and David are all current RI Allocated Pension members with different balances and they have each invested in the Balanced plan. Here are the fees they pay in one year, assuming their balance remains constant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RI Allocated Pension Balanced plan</th>
<th>Investment fee</th>
<th>Maria</th>
<th>Michael</th>
<th>Chris</th>
<th>David</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account balance</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment fee</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS Administration fee</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS other indirect costs for the</td>
<td>0.59% p.a.</td>
<td>$177</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>$590</td>
<td>$1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**EQUALS Total cost of Balanced</td>
<td>0.59% 18 p.a.</td>
<td>$177</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>$590</td>
<td>$1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 The Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) includes all of the investment costs and any additional underlying costs relating to your investment. It is an annual percentage fee which covers the cost of managing your account and the fund’s investments, including a proportion allocated to risk reserves. Retirement Income Pension’s ICR is not fixed, and is reviewed periodically and adjusted to take into account prevailing investment expenses. The actual ICR can only be determined at the end of each financial year.

17 Additional fees for particular activities may apply.

18 Estimated total fee for the RI Allocated Pension Balanced plan.
6. How we invest your money

In this section, we have outlined some investment basics to help explain how your money is invested.

**Asset classes**

We invest your money across the following broad asset classes: Cash, Fixed Interest, Shares, Alternatives, Infrastructure, Property and Private Equity. These broad asset classes are broken down into segments with a geographic or sector focus, such as Australian and International Shares.

Each of these asset classes has different levels of risk along with different expected returns. This is often reflected in their description as being either ‘growth’ (generally higher risk, higher return) or ‘defensive’ (generally lower risk, lower return) assets.

Historically, ‘growth’ assets have tended to produce higher returns over the long term19. However, with higher expected returns comes increased risk, and growth assets can exhibit high levels of volatility in their returns. Returns may also be negative, reducing the value of the investment. Shares and Property are examples of growth assets.

Historically, defensive assets have tended to produce lower returns over the long term when compared to growth assets. However, defensive assets also tend to exhibit lower levels of volatility and are therefore considered lower risk. Cash and Fixed Interest are examples of defensive assets.

Alternative investments may display the characteristics of either growth or defensive assets. Alternative investments often complement the returns from other asset classes. This means that they may respond differently to market fluctuations in terms of their returns.

Please be aware that both ‘growth’ and ‘defensive’ assets may experience negative returns. The general characteristics of each asset class that we invest in are described on the next page.

---

19 Past performance is not a reliable indication of future performance.
### Asset class description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Return/risk characteristics</th>
<th>How we invest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shares</strong></td>
<td>Shares are typically bought and sold through stock markets, so the price of a company’s Shares can fluctuate significantly. Historically, Shares have shown the highest returns of all traditional asset classes over the long term. Shares over the long term are generally expected to provide higher returns but with higher risk than Cash, Fixed Interest or Property. However, they are also expected to experience greater volatility or likelihood of experiencing negative returns over the short term.</td>
<td>We invest in Shares traded on Australian and overseas stock markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Equity</strong></td>
<td>Private Equity investments are usually expected to achieve higher returns than traditional assets such as Shares or Fixed Interest. Risks include exposure to companies that may have higher levels of debt, are in their start-up phase or are smaller than companies that are typically listed on a stock market. This asset class can carry higher risks than listed Shares and the investments tend to be illiquid and held for longer periods. Private Equity returns can also be influenced by different factors to those affecting traditional assets. This can make Private Equity a useful addition to building a diversified portfolio. This asset class can also display a high level of volatility.</td>
<td>We invest in Private Equity by investing in unlisted Australian Shares, unlisted International Shares and certain types of unlisted Property and Debt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Shares (or Equities) represent an ownership stake in a company. Companies issue Shares to raise money to grow the company with the intention to earn profits. When you own Shares, you generally receive a portion of the company’s profits, which you might get paid as dividends.

- Private Equity represents an ownership stake in companies which are not traded on a public stock exchange. These can include start-up companies but are usually more established firms. The money invested could be used in a range of ways, including buying other companies, launching or expanding newer companies (venture capital) and growing existing companies (growth capital). Private Equity investments are typically illiquid, which means the investment may not be sold as quickly as investments traded on public stock exchanges.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Return/risk characteristics</th>
<th>How we invest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property</strong></td>
<td>Property investments allow investors to directly or indirectly own land and buildings. Indirect investment provides ownership of these types of assets through listed and unlisted Property trusts. Property assets can include retail (such as shopping centres), industrial (such as warehouses and factories), office properties, hotels and housing.</td>
<td>Historically, Property has demonstrated a tendency to be slightly less volatile than Shares and has produced medium-to-high returns over the long term. Property also has medium-to-high levels of risk and can be volatile in the short term. When Property investments are listed on a public stock exchange, they can be as volatile, or in some instances more volatile, than Shares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td>Infrastructure represents physical facilities needed to support the operation of a country or economy, for example roads, transport, utilities, airports and buildings.</td>
<td>Given the long-term nature and typically contracted revenue of the underlying assets, Infrastructure aims to generate low-to-medium returns with less volatility than asset classes such as Shares. Risk and return can vary depending on the type of project, but generally risk is considered to be moderate-to-high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternatives</strong></td>
<td>Alternative investments include absolute return funds, private debt, high yield debt, commodities and financial derivatives. This category can also include investment strategies to gain exposure to traditional asset classes using innovative investment approaches.</td>
<td>The broad range of asset classes and strategies in this category means that the risk and return characteristics of Alternative investments vary widely, but in general: • Alternative investments can be more complex and less liquid compared to the traditional asset classes • The risk profile is usually considered to be moderate-to-high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Return/risk characteristics</td>
<td>How we invest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Interest</td>
<td>Fixed Interest securities and loans can be bought and sold by investors, so market prices may fluctuate because of various market forces. Historically, Fixed Interest securities and Debt investments have produced lower returns than Shares over the long term, but with less volatility. Generally this asset class has a lower level of risk, but this really depends on the nature of the Debt issuer and of the Debt securities themselves. Issuers with poorer credit ratings can offer a higher rate of return, however, this is often accompanied by a higher risk of the issuer defaulting on repayment of the debt.</td>
<td>We invest in a range of Fixed Interest securities, including those with fixed or floating rates and inflation-linked interest rate securities issued by Australian and overseas governments, corporations and asset-backed investment vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Historically, Cash has produced the lowest long-term returns of all asset classes, but generally offers the highest level of stability in the short term. Cash tends to have a lower investment risk level with fairly stable returns.</td>
<td>We invest in a range of bank deposits and short-term Debt securities issued by Australian governments and corporations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How we mix asset classes**

We invest in a mixture of defensive and growth asset classes to give you a choice of investment plans. The growth asset classes have historically provided returns that have outpaced inflation by a greater margin in the long term. In turn, this helps your account balance grow. However, these asset classes generally involve a greater likelihood of negative returns in the shorter term, which can reduce your account balance.

The more defensive asset classes help to smooth out the fluctuations in returns of the growth asset classes.

*Note: past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.*
7. Understanding risk and return

Return is the change in the value of your investment over a period of time. Risk can be broadly defined as the chance that the return will be lower than expected.

The relationship between risk and return can be represented by a trade-off. In theory, the more risk you take on, the greater the potential return should be in order to compensate you for that risk. However, this is not always the case as the potential for higher returns comes with an increased likelihood of loss, particularly in the shorter term.

The Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia (ASFA) and the Financial Services Council (FSC) have produced a guide to help super fund members to compare the potential risk of various investment plans called the ‘Standard Risk Measure’ 20.

**What is the Standard Risk Measure?**

The Standard Risk Measure (SRM) was developed based on industry guidance and describes the number of years in any 20-year period a member should reasonably expect a negative return. This allows members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period.

The SRM is not a complete assessment of all forms of investment risk. For instance, it does not detail what the size of a negative return could be, or the potential for a positive return to be less than a member may need in order to meet their goals. It also doesn’t take into account the impact of administration fees and tax or the likelihood of a negative return. Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment option(s).

Using the SRM guidelines, we estimate the risk of each investment option based on assumptions about the expected return and risk characteristics of investments, the likely fluctuation in returns and the relationship between asset classes. Being estimates, the outcomes cannot be guaranteed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment risk band</th>
<th>Investment risk label</th>
<th>Level of investment risk - estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>Less than 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.5 to less than 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Low to medium</td>
<td>1 to less than 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2 to less than 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medium to high</td>
<td>3 to less than 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>4 to less than 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>6 or greater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SRM for each of our RI Allocated Pension and Transition to Retirement Pension investment plans can be found in section 10 of this document, ‘Choosing an investment plan’.

20 For more information, visit the ASFA website at superannuation.asn.au.
Types of investment risk

There are a variety of risks associated with investing. Changes in market, economic or political conditions, or even public sentiment can result in the value of an investment moving up or down. Every type of investment involves some form of risk, and it’s important to remember that there is no guarantee you will achieve your expected return, no matter what assets you invest in.

The following risks are significant in terms of investing in a Retirement Income Pension. Please note that these types of risk have the potential to affect different asset classes in different ways.

Market risk
The risk of changes in economic, technical, political, legal or other factors impacting the financial markets and in turn the investment value of your account.

Inflation risk
The risk that your investment returns are below the inflation rate and therefore your ‘buying power’ is reduced.

Currency risk
The risk that the values of foreign currencies rise or fall relative to the Australian dollar and affect the value of your investments.

Interest rate risk
The risk that changes in interest rates impact directly or indirectly on the value of your investments.

Credit risk
The risk that a borrower fails, or is perceived to have an increased risk of failing, to repay its debts. This can reduce the value of the securities issued by that borrower.

Liquidity risk
The risk of not being able to readily convert an investment into cash with little or no loss of capital and minimum delay.

Counterparty risk
The risk that a party to a contract fails to fulfil its contractual obligations, which can affect the realised value of the assets to which that contract relates.

Sequencing risk
The risk of receiving low or negative returns at a time when withdrawals are made from your super.

Longevity risk
The risk of the value of your super and other assets being insufficient to provide adequately for the duration of your retirement.

Environmental, social and governance risk
The risk that any environmental, social, governance (ESG) or other sustainability related factors, including climate risk, may have a negative impact on the financial performance of your investment.

Operational risk
The risk that inadequate or failed processes, systems or policies will adversely affect the value of your investments.

Volatility of returns
Fluctuations in value of your pension can occur for a variety of reasons, and sometimes these fluctuations can occur quickly. The amount an investment tends to rise and fall over a period of time is referred to as its volatility.

Volatility is an important aspect of the risk of an investment. Shares have a high level of volatility, because Share prices may change in value quickly (even by the minute), and tend to experience many large rises and large falls over time.

This means if you choose an investment plan with a high proportion of growth assets, such as Shares, there are likely to be some years when you have a negative return and your account balance goes down.

Defensive asset classes can be useful to moderate the volatility that growth assets may experience. Diversifying an investment portfolio across asset classes can also reduce overall volatility.

Source: ASIC, Investing between the flags. Available at moneysmart.gov.au.
Investment timeframe

Time has an important bearing on your investment outcomes and should be a key consideration when choosing an investment plan.

The important thing to remember when you invest in both growth and defensive assets, is that periods of negative returns are to be expected. If you take your money out of an investment when the markets have declined, you may crystallise this loss and not subsequently participate in positive returns should markets recover.

However, those who hold onto their investment over the long term usually recover from the low points, and may outperform those who try to time their buying and selling of assets based on short-term returns. The long-term historic outperformance of growth assets has been achieved despite this short-term volatility.

Just as investing in growth assets may be more likely to result in periods of negative return, there may also be a risk of being too conservative. If you only invest in defensive assets, your investment may not grow faster than inflation over the long term and you may effectively lose buying power, even if you rarely experience a negative return. To read more about investment timeframes, visit gesb.wa.gov.au/balance.

When considering your investment, it’s important to understand that:

- The value of investment plans will go up and down
- Returns are not guaranteed and there is a risk you may lose some of your money, even in more ‘conservative’ investment plans
- Those assets with potentially the highest return over the longer term (such as Shares) may also have the highest risk of losing money in the short-to-medium term
- The level of returns will vary from year to year
- Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance
- Laws affecting allocated pensions may change

The appropriate level of risk for you will depend on your age, investment timeframe, other assets outside super and how they are invested, and how comfortable you are with the possibility of losing some of your investment in some years. We recommend that you talk to a financial adviser before deciding which investment plan best suits you.

Responsible investing

When investing on behalf of our members, we aim to ensure all material risks, including environmental, social and governance risks (ESG), are taken into account. ESG risks are any environmental, social, governance or other sustainability related factors which have the potential to significantly impact the financial performance of an investment. Failing to consider ESG factors can lead to mispricing investment risk and poor investment decisions. That’s why managing ESG risks is an important part of our investment strategy in achieving improved long-term benefits for our members.

Since most ESG risks relate to specific assets, they are best considered by our external investment managers. When hiring investment managers, we consider how each potential manager integrates ESG and climate change-related factors into their investment process.

We discuss ESG matters relating to specific investments as part of regular review meetings with our investment managers. Our equity investment managers actively engage with the boards and management of the companies they invest in, where appropriate, to promote good ESG practices. They also report to us on any ESG issues and activities relating to their portfolio.

To learn more about how we consider and approach ESG factors in our investment process, read our ESG policy at gesb.wa.gov.au/esg.
Understanding ‘unitised’ investment plans

Like many other funds, we value accounts using units. When you transfer to an RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension you purchase units in the investment plan of your choice. The units change in value as the value of the underlying asset classes (which make up the various investment plans) either increase or decrease.

A unit price is determined by dividing the total market value of the assets in each investment plan by the number of units held by members in that investment plan. As the market fluctuates on a daily basis, the total value of the investment plan changes.

We engage the services of a global custodian to calculate the market value of each investment plan daily. This market value is then divided by the total number of units in each investment plan, to arrive at the new unit price. Therefore, the unit price reflects changes in the underlying market value of investments on a daily basis.

Forward unit pricing

We typically use a ‘forward unit pricing’ system, which is a widely adopted standard in the funds management and superannuation industry, and helps us to treat all members fairly. This applies to all transactions in your account, including contributions, rollovers and switches between investment plans.

Example

Danielle transfers funds to an RI Allocated Pension and invests $50,000 in the Growth plan. If the current unit price for the Growth plan on establishment date is $1.0000, Danielle’s investment will purchase a total of 50,000.00 units.

Buying units: $50,000 ÷ $1.0000 = 50,000.00 units

The reverse applies when Danielle redeems funds from her account, such as when exiting an investment plan to move to another, or withdrawing funds from the investment. The units redeemed are determined by dividing the payment amount by the current unit price for that investment option.

For example, Danielle wants to withdraw $2,000 from her RI Allocated Pension. The current unit price for the Growth plan is $1.1574, Danielle will redeem a total of 1728.0111 units.

Selling units: $2,000 ÷ $1.1574 = 1728.0111 units

Where to find the current unit price

As unit prices change daily, you can review the unit price history of your chosen investment plan, or any other investment plans, in the ‘Investment and performance’ section of our website at gesb.wa.gov.au or by calling your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

From time to time, unit prices and transactions may be suspended and new prices may be calculated. This would most likely occur where there has been a material movement in the value of an asset class, and it is considered necessary to suspend unit prices and transactions in order to ensure fairness among our members.

21 Applicable fees and costs apply.
9. Investment plans

An RI Allocated Pension and Transition to Retirement Pension give you the freedom to choose an investment plan that suits your personal circumstances.

Readymade investment plans

RI Allocated Pension Readymade plans

You can select from four Readymade investment plans designed by us:

• Growth plan
• Balanced plan
• Conservative plan
• Cash plan

Transition to Retirement Pension Readymade investment plans

You can select from four Readymade investment plans designed by us:

• Growth plan TTR
• Balanced plan TTR
• Conservative plan TTR
• Cash plan TTR

Each of these Readymade investment plans has a different asset allocation. We have carefully selected these plans to serve the differing return and risk profiles of our members. From time to time, we adjust the proportions invested in each asset class within defined parameters to ensure the mix remains relevant to current market conditions.

Mix Your plan

Our Mix Your plan option may be suitable if you’re interested in investments and want to take a hands-on approach to your super by determining your own asset mix. Mix Your plan offers a choice of options and allows you to select any single asset class, or a mixture in multiples of 5%.

RI Allocated Pension options include:

• Australian Shares
• International Shares
• Property
• Fixed Interest
• Cash

Transition to Retirement Pension options include:

• Australian Shares TTR
• International Shares TTR
• Property TTR
• Fixed Interest TTR
• Cash TTR

All Mix Your plan strategies contain a small allocation to Cash for liquidity purposes.

Mix Your plan Fixed Interest/Fixed Interest TTR invests in Investment Grade Bonds.

If you select Mix Your plan, it’s important to check your investment mix is on track from time to time, because the mix you choose could ‘drift’ as markets fluctuate.

For example, if the Australian Shares/Australian Shares TTR component of your super outperforms other asset classes, your asset allocation will increasingly be weighted to Australian Shares/Australian Shares TTR. Rebalancing ensures the percentage held in each asset class remains the same over time.

How to choose your investment plan

To help you decide on your investment plan we recommend you read the information in this booklet and seek financial advice if you need it. There are three ways to invest:

Option #1. Choose one Readymade investment plan to apply to the whole account

Option #2. Choose to invest some of your money in the Cash plan and the remainder in another Readymade plan

If you choose this option, you can opt to have your pension drawn from the two investment plans in a certain order – for example the Cash plan/Cash plan TTR first. Or you can choose a percentage of your pension payment to be drawn from each investment plan. If there are insufficient funds in the investment plan you specified, then the remainder of the pension payment will be paid from your other investment plan.

Over time, the amount of money in each investment plan will reduce as regular pension payments are paid. From time to time, you might want to review the amounts in your investment plans and switch money between them.

Option#3. Select Mix Your plan and choose your own mix of asset classes

If you select the Mix Your plan option, you can choose the order or the percentage of drawdown from each of the chosen asset classes from which your pension is paid. If you want to maintain the percentage that you’ve selected, you’ll need to ensure you have sufficient funds invested in your selected asset classes.

You may also need to perform an investment switch from time to time, as we do not rebalance investment holdings in member accounts. If you have insufficient funds in the asset classes from which you’re drawing your pension, the remaining pension payment will be redistributed across your holdings in other asset classes.

Default investment option

If you don’t choose an investment plan, your pension will be automatically invested in the RI Allocated Pension Balanced plan or Transition to Retirement Pension Balanced plan TTR, depending on which type of allocated pension you have.

You can select your investment plan by visiting gesb.wa.gov.au/forms to download and complete a copy of the relevant ‘Investment choice’ form.

You can switch your investment plan at any stage. There’s no fee and it is a simple process – just select one of the options above. You will receive confirmation each time you change your investment plan.
10. Choosing an investment plan

## Readymade investment plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who might choose it?</th>
<th>Growth plan/Growth plan TTR</th>
<th>Balanced plan/Balanced plan TTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This might suit you if you can accept a wide range of returns (both positive and negative) from year to year, for an increased likelihood of stronger long-term earnings</td>
<td>This might suit you if you can accept a moderate level of fluctuation in investment returns from year to year, for an increased likelihood of moderate to strong earnings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Investment return objective<sup>22</sup> | To achieve a return of CPI<sup>23</sup> +4.0% p.a. over rolling 10-year periods | To achieve a return of CPI<sup>23</sup> +3.0% p.a. over rolling 7-year periods |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment risk label&lt;sup&gt;24&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium to high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment risk band&lt;sup&gt;24&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Minimum investment timeframe | 10 years | 7 years |

| Level of investment risk - estimated number of negative returns over any 20-year period<sup>24</sup> | Less than 6 | Less than 4 |

| Benchmark index     | Composite Index<sup>25</sup>                                              | Composite Index<sup>25</sup>                                              |

| Growth/Defensive split<sup>26</sup> | 80/20 | 65/35 |

**Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) as at 3 September 2019**

**Target**

- **Australian Shares** 28.5%
- **International Shares** 28.5%
- **Private Equity** 3%
- **Property** 8%
- **Infrastructure** 4%
- **Medium Risk Alternatives** 8%
- **Investment Grade Bonds** 11%
- **Defensive Alternatives** 7%
- **Cash** 2%

**Allowable range**

- (16.5%-40.5%)
- (16.5%-40.5%)
- (0%-9%)
- (2%-14%)
- (0%-10%)
- (0%-20%)
- (0%-23%)
- (0%-19%)
- (0%-22%)

**Target**

- **Australian Shares** 24.5%
- **International Shares** 24.5%
- **Private Equity** 1%
- **Property** 0%
- **Infrastructure** 3%
- **Medium Risk Alternatives** 6%
- **Investment Grade Bonds** 22%
- **Defensive Alternatives** 8%
- **Cash** 5%

**Allowable range**

- (12.5%-36.5%)
- (12.5%-36.5%)
- (0%-6%)
- (0%-12%)
- (0%-9%)
- (0%-18%)
- (10%-34%)
- (0%-20%)
- (0%-25%)

**Note 1.** The Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) and other information provided above is current as of 3 September 2019. The target allocations and allowable ranges may be subject to change during your membership. We may change the SAA or the composition of individual asset classes from time to time, without prior notice.

**Note 2.** The cost of managing different investments varies, so the Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) is different for each investment plan. For example, investment costs for the Cash plan/Cash TTR plan or Conservative plan/Conservative plan TTR will be lower than those for a Growth plan/Growth plan TTR, as growth assets are typically more complex and more expensive to manage. For more information, refer to the ‘Fees and other costs’ section.

**Note 3.** The SAA is a target allocation. The actual allocation may vary over time within the approved range.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservative plan/Conservative plan TTR</th>
<th>Cash plan/Cash plan TTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This might suit you if you want some of your money invested in Shares and Property for an increased likelihood of achieving some growth, but you’re looking for fairly stable earnings from year to year</td>
<td>This might suit you if you want to protect the value of your investment in the short-term, rather than seeking long-term growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To achieve a return of CPI +2.0% p.a. over rolling 5-year periods  
At least the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index over rolling 12-month periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment return objective</th>
<th>Investment return objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Price Index.</td>
<td>Consumer Price Index.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment risk label</th>
<th>Investment risk label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Medium to high</td>
<td>Low to medium Very low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment risk band</th>
<th>Investment risk band</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 5 3 1</td>
<td>6 5 3 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum investment timeframe</th>
<th>Level of investment risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>- estimated number of negative returns over any 20-year period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>less than 6 less than 4 less than 2 Negligible probability of a negative absolute return over any 12-month period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>less than 2 Negligible probability of a negative absolute return over any 12-month period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Around 12 months</td>
<td>less than 2 Negligible probability of a negative absolute return over any 12-month period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composite Index</th>
<th>Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32/68</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Allowable range</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Allowable range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Shares 11%</td>
<td>(5%-17%)</td>
<td>Cash 100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Shares 11%</td>
<td>(5%-17%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Equity 0%</td>
<td>(0%-4%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property 4%</td>
<td>(0%-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure 2%</td>
<td>(0%-8%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Risk Alternatives 4%</td>
<td>(0%-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Grade Bonds 29%</td>
<td>(17%-41%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defensive Alternatives 10%</td>
<td>(0%-22%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash 29%</td>
<td>(9%-49%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 The investment return objective is the investment return all Readymade plans will seek to achieve after investment fees and taxes except for Cash, which will seek to achieve a return after investment fees only.
23 Consumer Price Index.
24 Based on the Standard Risk Measure.
25 Composite Index comprising the following indices for each asset class in proportion to the investment plan’s Strategic Asset Allocation:  
Cash - Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index; Defensive Alternatives – Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index + 2.5%; Investment Grade Bonds – 50% Barclays Global Aggregate ex-CNY Index (hedged into Australian dollars) and 50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index; FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Net Total Return Index, hedged into Australian dollars; Australian Shares - S&P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index; International Shares – MSCI All Countries World ex-Australia Net Index, partially hedged into Australian dollars; Unlisted Property, Private Equity and Infrastructure - customised benchmarks that reflect GESB’s investment strategy for these asset classes; Medium Risk Alternatives - Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index + 3.75%.
26 The Growth/Defensive split is the target allocation mix of Growth and Defensive assets.
Mix Your plan investment options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Australian Shares/Australian Shares TTR</th>
<th>International Shares/International Shares TTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who might choose it?</td>
<td>This might suit you if you can accept a wide range of earnings (both positive and negative) from year to year and you’re looking for return and risk characteristics similar to the Australian share market</td>
<td>This might suit you if you can accept a wide range of earnings (both positive and negative) from year to year, and you’re looking for return and risk characteristics similar to the global share market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment return objective</td>
<td>To outperform the plan’s benchmark index over rolling 3-year periods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment risk label</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment risk band</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum investment timeframe</td>
<td>10 years or more</td>
<td>10 years or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of investment risk - estimated number of negative returns over any 20-year period</td>
<td>Greater than 6</td>
<td>Less than 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmark index</td>
<td>S&amp;P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index</td>
<td>MSCI All Countries World ex-Australia Net Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth/Defensive split</td>
<td>100/0</td>
<td>100/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) as at 3 September 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Allowable range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Shares</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Shares</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1. All returns are reported net of the Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR), are based on transactional prices and are inclusive of franking credits. All Transition to Retirement returns are also reported net of applicable taxes.

The ICR includes all of the investment costs and any additional underlying costs relating to your investment. RI Allocated Pension does not pay tax on the investment earnings. However, tax is paid on investment earnings for the Transition to Retirement Pension. The returns shown above indicate past performance. Past performance should not be relied on as an indication of future performance.

Note 2. Changes in investment strategy, such as the appointment of new external investment managers, may impact on future performance.

Note 3. Any returns for greater than one year are annualised.


Note 6. There are no multi year returns available for the Readymade and Mix Your plan investment options for the Transition to Retirement Pension, because the inception date for these plans is 15 June 2017.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Property TTR</th>
<th>Fixed Interest/Fixed Interest TTR</th>
<th>Cash/Cash TTR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This might suit you if you can accept a high level of fluctuation in investment returns from year to year, and you’re looking for return and risk characteristics similar to the global listed real estate market</td>
<td>This might suit you if you are looking for fairly stable earnings from year to year rather than seeking long-term growth</td>
<td>This might suit you if you want to protect the value of your investment in the short-term, rather than seeking long-term growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To outperform the plan’s benchmark index over rolling 3-year periods</td>
<td>To achieve a return of at least the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index over rolling 12-month periods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Risk Label</th>
<th>Investment Risk Band</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 6</td>
<td>Less than 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 6</td>
<td>Negligible probability of a negative absolute return over any 12-month period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benchmark Index</th>
<th>Growth/Defensive split</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Net Total Return Index</td>
<td>100/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% Barclays Global Aggregate ex-CNY Index (hedged into Australian dollars) and 50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Allowable range</th>
<th>Target Allowable range</th>
<th>Target Allowable range</th>
<th>Target Allowable range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property 100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Fixed Interest 100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash 100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Cash 100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 Mix Your plan Fixed Interest and Fixed Interest TTR invests in Investment Grade Bonds.
28 The investment return objective is the investment return all Mix Your plan investment plans will seek to achieve after investment fees.
29 Based on the Standard Risk Measure.
30 Partially hedged into Australian dollars.
31 100% hedged into Australian dollars. Note that the Mix Your plan Property and Property TTR options generally only invest in listed Property investments.
32 The Growth/Defensive split is the target allocation mix of Growth and Defensive assets.
Historical performance of investment plans

The following performance information should be used as a guide only. The performance of your investment plan is not guaranteed and returns may move up or down depending on market conditions. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

The information is only provided in relation to the Readymade and Mix Your plan investment options for the RI Allocated Pension product.

There are no historical multi-year net returns for the Readymade and Mix Your plan investment options for the Transition to Retirement Pension because the inception date for these plans is 15 June 2017.

Transition to Retirement Readymade investment plans – net returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at 31 August 2019</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Balanced</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 1 year (%)</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return since inception (% p.a.)</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transition to Retirement Mix Your plan – net returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at 31 August 2019</th>
<th>Australian Shares</th>
<th>International Shares</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Fixed Interest</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 1 year (%)</td>
<td>7.58</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>9.38</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return since inception (% p.a.)</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>9.34</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RI Allocated Pension Readymade investment plans – net returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at 31 August 2019</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Balanced</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 1 year (%)</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 3 years (% p.a.)</td>
<td>8.36</td>
<td>7.61</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 5 years (% p.a.)</td>
<td>7.77</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 10 years (% p.a.)</td>
<td>8.89</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return since inception (% p.a.)</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RI Allocated Pension Mix Your plan – net returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As at 31 August 2019</th>
<th>Australian Shares</th>
<th>International Shares</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Fixed Interest</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 1 year (%)</td>
<td>7.99</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 3 years (% p.a.)</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>11.68</td>
<td>5.79</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 5 years (% p.a.)</td>
<td>8.26</td>
<td>10.16</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return 10 years (% p.a.)</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan return since inception (% p.a.)</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An overview of taxes relevant to the Retirement Income Pension is provided below. However, the tax treatment of super and benefit payments is complex and subject to change. The information provided here is based on our interpretation of the law at the date of this publication, and should not be treated as financial or taxation advice.

**Tax on exit or transfer from other schemes**

When you transfer your super into a Retirement Income Pension from other schemes, the tax applied on the transfer is the same as would be applied if you transferred to any other allocated pension product.

**Transferring money from untaxed schemes**

As a member of an untaxed scheme like West State Super or Gold State Super, no tax is applied to contributions or investment earnings while your super is accumulating in these schemes. Instead, tax is payable when a benefit is paid to you or rolled over to a taxed fund.

When your funds are transferred from your untaxed scheme to Retirement Income Pension, tax will be deducted from the untaxed element of the taxable component as follows:

- Amounts up to the untaxed plan cap of $1.515 million are taxed at 15%
- Amounts above the $1.515 million cap are taxed at 47%.

We will deduct this tax before transferring your money.

**Note:** if you are transferring a benefit from Gold State Super and you are under preservation age, generally the income stream payments you receive while you are under preservation age will be taxed at your marginal tax rate, with no tax offset. Refer to the ‘Summary of tax treatment’ table on page 32.

No tax is payable on the tax-free component.

**Transferring money from taxed schemes**

The tax rates above do not apply to money transferred from taxed schemes (like GESB Super) to a Retirement Income Pension. Taxed schemes deduct tax from concessional (before-tax) contributions and investment earnings while the money is accumulating. So if you transfer your benefit into a Retirement Income Pension from GESB Super or another taxed scheme, no tax will apply on transfer.

**Investment earnings**

**RI Allocated Pension**

The investment earnings in your RI Allocated Pension account are tax-exempt, which makes it a tax-effective investment for most retired investors compared to other forms of investment.

**Transition to Retirement Pension**

Investment earnings from your Transition to Retirement Pension are taxed at a concessional rate of up to 15%.

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**Example 1**

Fiona, aged over 60

- Fiona is 63 and transfers $250,000 to a Retirement Income Pension
- Her $250,000 is made up of $210,000 taxable component and $40,000 of tax-free component
- She chooses to take monthly income stream payments of $1,600
- Her monthly pension will consist of the following components:

  | Tax free: | $256 |
  | $40,000 | X | $1,600 |
  | $250,000 | = | $1,600 |

  | Taxable-taxed: | $1,344 |
  | $210,000 | X | $1,600 |
  | $250,000 | = | $1,600 |

As Fiona is over 60 the total amount of her pension payment will be tax free. Tax treatment is discussed on page 33.

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33 For the 2019/20 financial year, indexed annually in line with Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings, in increments of $5,000 rounded down. The untaxed plan cap applies for each untaxed scheme you are a member of.

34 Note: a tax offset of 15% is available for a disability super benefit.
**Example 2**

Frank, aged under 60
- Frank is 59 and transfers $350,000 to a Retirement Income Pension
- His $350,000 is made up of $310,000 taxable component and $40,000 of tax-free component
- He chooses to take monthly income stream payments of $1,400
- His monthly pension will consist of the following components:

  Tax free: 
  \[
  \begin{array}{c|c}
  \$40,000 & \times \$1,400 \\
  \$350,000 & 
  \end{array}
  \]
  \[
  \text{Total: } \$160
  \]

  Taxable-taxed: 
  \[
  \begin{array}{c|c}
  \$310,000 & \times \$1,400 \\
  \$350,000 & 
  \end{array}
  \]
  \[
  \text{Total: } \$1,240
  \]

  \[
  \text{As Frank is 59 he will have to pay tax on the taxable-taxed component at his marginal tax rate (plus Medicare Levy of 2%). However, a 15% tax offset on the taxable component will be available to reduce the tax he has to pay. No tax is paid on the tax-free component. Tax treatment is discussed below.}
  \]

**Tax treatment on income stream or lump-sum payments for the Retirement Income Pension**

**No tax if aged 60 or over**
If you’re 60 or over, your regular income stream payments or lump-sum payments from your Retirement Income Pension will be completely tax-free and you won’t need to include these payments in your personal income tax return.

**Tax payable between your preservation age and 59 (inclusive)**
If you’re aged between your preservation age and 59 (inclusive), the taxable component of your income stream will be taxed at your marginal tax rate (plus Medicare Levy of 2%) with a 15% tax offset available on the taxable component. No tax is payable on your tax-free component.

Your tax rate will depend on your total assessable income for the year, as well as other personal circumstances. We will deduct ‘pay-as-you-go’ withholding tax (PAYGW) on the taxable component of your income stream, less a maximum 15% tax offset on the taxable component.

**Summary of tax treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Lump-sum payments tax withheld rate (including Medicare Levy)</th>
<th>Income stream payments tax withheld rate (plus Medicare Levy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxable component – taxed element</td>
<td>Under preservation age</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Taxed at your marginal tax rate, with no tax offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preservation age - 59</td>
<td>First $210,000³⁶ = 0% Balance = 17%</td>
<td>Taxed at your marginal tax rate, with a 15% tax offset available on the taxable component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lump-sum payments if you are terminally ill**
Super lump-sum payments are tax free when paid to members with a terminal medical condition, as long as we receive the necessary supporting documentation. For more information, contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

**Providing your tax file number (TFN)**
If we do not have your TFN, tax may be deducted at the highest marginal rate from your income stream or lump-sum payments. There is a field for your TFN on the application form. If you do not provide your TFN at the time of your application, you can provide it at any time by using Member Online.

**Other tax considerations for West State Super and Gold State Super members**

**Superannuation Surcharge Tax**
The Commonwealth Government abolished the Superannuation Contributions Surcharge from 1 July 2005. The abolition of the surcharge from 1 July 2005 does not affect any surcharge tax liabilities accrued before 1 July 2005.

If you’re advised by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) that you have a Superannuation Surcharge Tax Liability, this tax will become payable when you access your Gold State Super or West State Super benefits. We provide a facility for you to make the surcharge payment in a tax-effective manner. You can authorise us to withhold part of your Final Benefit to meet your surcharge liability. This amount will be deducted tax free from your Final Benefit so you can pay your surcharge liability to the ATO. If you wish to take advantage of this facility, complete the relevant section on our ‘Retirement Income Pension application’ form.

³⁵ Includes 2% Medicare Levy.
³⁶ For the 2019/20 financial year, indexed annually in line with Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings in increments of $5,000 rounded down.
³⁷ Tax offset is available for a disability super benefit.
12. Estate planning

Reversionary beneficiary
To look after the financial well-being of your dependants, you have the option to choose a ‘reversionary beneficiary’. This is someone who will continue to receive the pension when you pass away.

If you want to nominate a reversionary beneficiary, it must be done on the application form when you establish your account. It cannot be changed at a later date.

If you pass away without having nominated a reversionary beneficiary, or if the person you nominate doesn’t meet the conditions below (at the time of your death), the balance of your account will be paid as a lump sum to your estate. For this reason, we strongly suggest that you have a current valid Will in place specifying how your estate should be distributed.

You can nominate your spouse, de facto partner, child or any other person who is financially dependent or has an interdependency relationship with you as a reversionary beneficiary. If you are unsure if someone would be regarded as financially dependent or as having an interdependency relationship with you, call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

The definition of spouse and child includes same sex partners and their children. In the case of a dependant who is a child, a reversionary pension can only be paid if the child meets at least one of these conditions:

- Is under 18 years of age
- Is 18 years old but younger than 25 and financially dependent on the deceased member
- Has a disability

Changing a reversionary beneficiary requires a full calculation of your pension to take into account your reversionary beneficiary’s life expectancy. If you want to change or remove your reversionary beneficiary, you must close your allocated pension and establish a new account, and a revised calculation will be made.

There may be advantages and disadvantages in nominating a reversionary beneficiary, including tax and social security implications, so you may want to seek professional financial advice relevant to your personal situation.

For more information, contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

Investment choice and estate planning
Once we have received formal notification of death and there is no reversionary beneficiary or the reversionary beneficiary does not meet the criteria, the existing account balance will be switched into the ‘Cash’ or ‘Cash TTR’ investment plan, which may take up to five business days to process.

This is done to provide greater certainty as to the benefit amount payable. If the Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration are received at the same time as formal notification of death, only the Executor or Administrator can make an investment switch.

Tax on death benefits

Dependants
In the event of your death, if the reversionary receiving the superannuation income stream is a dependant for tax purposes, the following tax treatment will apply:

If you were aged 60 or over, the tax rate for the reversionary beneficiary is nil, regardless of their age.

If you were under 60, and the:

- Reversionary is under 60 – taxable-taxed component is taxed at the reversionary’s marginal tax rate (plus 2% Medicare Levy) and a 15% tax offset may be available on the taxable component
- Reversionary is over 60 – tax rate is nil

If the pension is paid to a dependent child (other than a child with a disability) the pension must be paid out as a lump sum upon the child reaching 25. The lump-sum payment is tax free.

Non-dependants
Non-dependants are not able to receive a reversionary pension or commence a new pension from death benefits. The benefit must be paid as a lump sum to the deceased member’s estate. Therefore, if your nominated reversionary beneficiary is no longer a dependant at the time of your death, then the benefit must be paid to your estate.

Deceased estate
The benefit payable on your death will be the balance in your account. We do not withhold any tax as your estate is responsible for paying any relevant taxes.

Generally, death benefits paid as a lump sum are tax free provided the benefit is paid to a dependant for tax purposes. Where they are paid to a non-dependant for tax purposes the taxable-taxed component of the lump sum will be subject to tax at 17%.

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38 Certified copy of Death Certificate, Coroner’s report, autopsy report, inquest finding, or a medical certificate completed by a registered medical practitioner.
39 For tax purposes the definition of ‘dependant’ includes a spouse, de facto partner, child, financial dependant or person with whom the deceased had an interdependency relationship just before death. A child aged 18 or older is only considered a dependant if they are financially dependent on you or there is an interdependency relationship.
40 Includes 2% Medicare Levy.
13. Your Centrelink and Department of Veterans’ Affairs entitlements

If you’re eligible to receive Centrelink payments, you can receive an income up to certain limits without these payments being reduced. The balance of your allocated pension will be taken into account by Centrelink and/or the Department of Veterans’ Affairs (DVA) in determining your entitlements.

Centrelink and DVA have changed the way they assess income from account-based income streams from 1 January 2015.

**What does this mean?**

For accounts opened before 1 January 2015, account-based income streams were assessed under the income test to determine what support you may be eligible for.

For accounts opened after 1 January 2015, the income test no longer applies. All your financial assets (such as Cash, Shares or Managed funds) will be subject to deeming rules.

**What is deeming?**

Deeming assumes that your financial assets earn a certain amount of income, regardless of how much income they actually earn. This will affect the income test, which means it could reduce your income support payment.

For more information, we recommend you visit humanservices.gov.au or phone the Centrelink Financial Information Service between 8am and 5pm weekdays on 13 23 00. Centrelink can arrange an interview for you to discuss your options free of charge.

14. Keeping you informed

**Your Member Services Centre**

Our WA-based Member Services Centre is dedicated to providing the highest level of service at all times. Our friendly and knowledgeable team is available to answer any queries you have about your account.

You can call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72 between 7.30am and 5.30pm, (AWST) Monday to Friday.

**Regular communications**

An important part of our service is keeping you informed about the progress of your investment. Once you open your Retirement Income Pension account, you’ll receive a welcome letter with details of your pension arrangements.

You’ll receive an annual member statement, detailing your account balance, transactions and investments, as well as an ‘Annual Fund Update’, with information on how your super fund performed, for the 12 months ending 30 June. We’ll always contact you to let you know about any other important changes that may affect your account.

**We’re ‘paperless first’**

If we have your email address, you’ll receive important information about your account electronically, unless you have opted out. This includes your member statement, ‘Annual Fund Update’, and notification of any material changes or events which may affect your account.

You can change your communication preferences anytime by logging into Member Online at mol.gesb.wa.gov.au or contacting your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

**Website at gesb.wa.gov.au**

The more you understand your investments, the better prepared you can be for your retirement.

You can review the latest unit price of your investment plan in the investment and performance section of our website.

Information on this topic is often complex and technical, so we’ve made our website a simple and user-friendly resource.

You’ll find a range of calculators and planning tools to help you to plan for your retirement. You can also access the latest super and retirement news, updates on your account and articles you may find useful.

**Member Online**

You can access your account online 24 hours a day, seven days a week using our secure Member Online service, available at mol.gesb.wa.gov.au.

Once you’ve registered for Member Online, you can:

- Check your account balance
- Check your membership details and update your contact details
- Check your transaction history, including any withdrawals and pension payments
- View and print your member statements
- View your current investment strategy and performance
- Provide your tax file number, if you haven’t already given it to us

**Help and advice**

Visit the ‘Help, forms and tools’ section at gesb.wa.gov.au/help for our range of educational resources such as FAQs, calculators and other online tools. You can also register for one of our retirement planning seminars at gesb.wa.gov.au/seminars based in the city or a suburb near you. You can even join a webinar from the comfort of your own home.
Retirement Options Service

Whether you’re approaching retirement or you’ve already retired, our Retirement Options Service is also available to you. A fee applies. This service consists of a 60-minute, one-on-one meeting with one of our experienced consultants, who know and understand our unique schemes. They will provide you with factual information about your specific situation, answer any questions you have and explain the options you have for your retirement. The 60 minutes will include time to document a summary of your appointment and provide you with specific handouts to support the information presented to you. You can find out how to open an RI Allocated Pension, or open a Transition to Retirement Pension while you continue working.

Visit gesb.wa.gov.au/ros to learn more.

Seeking financial advice

Our services are general in nature and are limited to helping you with one of the accounts you hold with us. They don’t take into account your complete personal financial objectives, situation or needs. If you are looking for more complex financial planning advice, we can provide you with a list of questions that may help you when choosing a licensed financial adviser.

Visit gesb.wa.gov.au/advice to learn more.

15. Privacy

It’s important that you feel that we respect your personal information and are confident that we do not interfere with your privacy when handling your personal information. As a Western Australian Statutory Corporation, we are not bound by the Australian Privacy Principles and Privacy (Tax File Number) Rule 2015 established by or issued under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) but have a privacy policy that incorporates these principles and rules to ensure your personal information is handled in accordance with Australian privacy laws.

In our privacy statement, we outline the policy we designed to protect the privacy of your personal information and explain our approach towards the collection, storage, use and disclosure of your personal information.

Our privacy statement is available on our website at gesb.wa.gov.au/privacy, or you can ask for our complete privacy policy to be sent to you (at no cost) by contacting your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

16. Resolving a complaint

Any current or former member can make a complaint, or a person acting on their behalf. You can make a complaint verbally or in writing.

You can either:

- Call your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72
- Send an email to memberservices@gesb.com.au
- Write to us at Member Services:
  
  Feedback, GESB
  
  PO Box J 755
  
  Perth WA 6842

In most cases, we will aim to resolve your complaint over the phone, or through writing, but if that is not possible, we will follow our internal dispute resolution procedure.

We will acknowledge your complaint, and you will be given the name of and contact details of the relevant person at GESB who will deal with your complaint.

We will try to resolve your complaint within 30 days, and if you are not satisfied with the outcome, you can ask for an independent internal review.

If you are still not satisfied with the outcome, you have the right to appeal to an independent, external dispute resolution body established by the Commonwealth Government.

For details on our complaints process or complaining through the external dispute resolution body, please refer to the ‘Resolving your complaint’ brochure. This is available at gesb.wa.gov.au/brochures.
Allocated pension/account-based pension:
This is an account that will provide you with a regular income stream from your super savings. The income stream will generally be available to you once you’ve reached your preservation age. An allocated pension is also known as an account-based income stream.

Assessable income:
This is income that can be taxed, if you earn enough to exceed your tax-free threshold. Examples of assessable income are:
- Salary and wages
- Interest from bank accounts
- Dividends and other income from investments
- Bonuses and overtime an employee receives
- Business profits
- Commission a salesperson receives

Asset classes:
These are different broadly defined categories of investments – for example, Shares, Property, Bonds, Fixed Interest securities and Cash.

Commonwealth preservation age/preseveration age:
Your benefits in a super fund are classified as preserved, restricted non-preserved and unrestricted non-preserved. Your preservation age is the age at which you can access your preserved benefits, once you’ve permanently retired from the workforce or you’re using your benefit to purchase a transition to retirement income stream. Your preservation age is determined by your date of birth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your date of birth</th>
<th>Preservation age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1 July 1960</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1960 - 30 June 1961</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1961 - 30 June 1962</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 30 June 1964</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition of release:
This is an event that entitles you to take your benefits from a super fund as a lump sum or income stream, such as permanent retirement after reaching preservation age or reaching age 65.

Defensive asset classes:
These are categories of investments which generally experience less fluctuation in performance from year to year, but are also likely to deliver lower long-term returns. These typically include Bonds, Fixed Interest securities and Cash.

Drawdown(s):
This is another term for withdrawing funds from the account.

Growth asset classes:
These are categories of investments that generally have the potential to deliver higher long-term returns, but are also likely to experience large fluctuations in performance from year to year. These typically include Shares and Property.

Hedged:
This is an investment position held to offset the risk of another position. For example, currency-hedged International Shares or Fixed Interest protects investors from the impact of currency fluctuations on investment returns.

Inflation:
This is a measure of increases in the cost of living – usually measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or increase in Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Interdependency relationship:
Two people are in an interdependency relationship if they meet all of these criteria:
- They have a close personal relationship
- They live together
- One or each of them provides the other with financial support
- One or each of them provides the other with domestic support and personal care

An interdependency relationship also exists if two people have a close relationship but the other requirements are not met because either or both of them suffer from a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability.

Interposed vehicle:
We invest via a number of unit trusts. In line with ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG97), we have classified the unit trusts as interposed vehicles, as they are positioned between us and the underlying assets. The fees for the interposed vehicles, as defined by RG97, are included in the ICR.

Investment choice:
Members are able to choose where to invest their super. Members are free to choose the option that best suits their personal financial situation and goals.

Investment manager:
This is a commercial organisation that manages your money on our behalf for a fee.
Investment returns and risk:
Different asset classes have behaved differently over time. For instance, growth asset classes have generally achieved better investment returns over the long term. But past performances show that, with better long-term returns, comes the risk of increased volatility in investment returns from year to year. On the other hand, the more defensive asset classes have a lower risk of short-term volatility, but also lower long-term returns. With increased volatility, comes the possibility of extreme increases – or decreases – in your investments in any given year.

Investment timeframe:
This is the period of time over which your money will be invested without any substantial withdrawals.

Mix Your plan:
This is an investment choice which allows members to choose from one or more of the asset classes available. The asset allocation of the plan is decided by the member and managed by them on an ongoing basis.

Preserved benefits:
These are all contributions made or benefits transferred or rolled over to a fund that must be retained in the fund until you reach your preservation age and retire, or otherwise satisfy another condition of release with a nil cashing restriction.

Readymade plan/Readymade investment plan:
This is an investment plan option managed by our investment team with its own unique performance objectives and corresponding asset mix. RI Allocated Pension members can choose from four Readymade plans – Growth, Balanced, Conservative and Cash. Transition to Retirement Pension members can also choose from four Readymade plans – Growth TTR, Balanced TTR, Conservative TTR and Cash TTR.

Restricted non-preserved benefits:
These are benefits that may generally be accessed when you meet a condition of release specific to those benefits, usually when you terminate your employment with the employer that the benefits relate to.

Retirement Income Pension:
This is an overarching product name used to refer to both retirement income options. The Retirement Income Pension includes the RI Allocated Pension and the Transition to Retirement Pension.

RI Allocated Pension:
This is our allocated pension product. See ‘Allocated pension/account-based income stream’ on page 37

Rollover:
This is when you transfer super from one complying super fund to another complying super fund.

Strategic Asset Allocation:
This is the long-term target or ‘neutral’ asset allocation, rather than being based on short-term views of relative performance of the various asset classes. The Strategic Asset Allocation is designed to achieve desired return and risk characteristics, over the appropriate time horizon, with a high probability.

Superannuation fund:
This is an investment fund that provides benefits generally for retirement purposes. Complying superannuation funds are those that satisfy the conditions specified under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SIS) in order to attract a concessional rate of tax.
18. Proof of identity

We need to confirm your identity before you can withdraw part or all of your benefit or set up a Retirement Income Pension account. Following the steps below will help speed up the application process and give your personal information added security and protection.

You will need to provide documentation with each request for withdrawal to prove you are the person who owns the superannuation entitlements.

Gold State Super members: please note we require certified proof of identity for all requested transactions from your Gold State Super account.

Step 1 Provide acceptable documents

One document from List A OR one document EACH from List B and List C.

When applying for a Retirement Income Pension account, we need to confirm your date of birth. When using documents from List B and List C, please ensure at least one of these documents display your date of birth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List A</th>
<th>List B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Current Australian driver’s licence with your photograph and signature or equivalent from a foreign country</td>
<td>• Birth certificate or birth extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current passport, showing your name, date of birth, photograph and signature</td>
<td>• Citizenship certificate issued by the Commonwealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Proof of age card</td>
<td>• Pension card issued by Centrelink that entitles the person to financial benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List C

- Notice issued by Commonwealth, State or Territory, no older than 12 months, that contains your name and residential address and records the provision of financial benefits under the law of the Commonwealth, State or Territory. For example, letter from Centrelink
- Notice issued by the Australian Taxation Office, no older than 12 months, that contains your name and residential address and records a tax debt payable to or by you. For example, Notice of Assessment from the ATO
- Notice issued by a local government body or utilities provider, no older than three months, that contains your name and residential address and records the provision of services to you. For example, rates notice from local council or a water bill

41 The sole exception to the expired document rule is a passport. An expired passport is a valid identification document provided it has been expired for less than two years.
42 If your passport or birth certificate/extract is not in English, it must be accompanied by an English translation prepared by an accredited translator. If your passport is not an Australian passport it must include your signature.
43 A card issued under a law of a State or Territory for the purpose of proving the person’s age, which contains a photograph of the person in whose name the document is issued.
**Step 2** Find someone to certify your documents

The following people can certify copies of your original documents as true copies:

- A permanent employee of Australia Post with two or more years of continuous service who is employed in an office supplying postal services to the public
- An officer with, or authorised representative of, a holder of an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL), having two or more years' continuous service with one or more licensees
- A police officer
- A Justice of the Peace
- A person enrolled on the role of a State or Territory Supreme Court or the High Court of Australia, as a legal practitioner
- A notary public
- A registrar or deputy registrar of a court
- An Australian consular officer or an Australian diplomatic officer
- A judge of court
- A magistrate
- A Chief Executive Officer of a Commonwealth court
- A pharmacist
- A teacher employed on a full time basis at a school or tertiary institution

**Step 3** Have your documents certified

All copied pages of original proof of identification documents (including any linking documents) need to be certified as true copies by someone who is approved to do so.

The authorising person must sight the original document and include the following details on the copies:

- Stamp or write ‘I certify this is a true copy of the original document’ on each page.

Followed by their:

- Printed name
- Signature
- Qualification (e.g. Justice of the Peace) and
- Date

**Have you changed your name or are you signing on behalf of another person?**

If you have changed your name or are signing on behalf of the applicant, you will need to provide a certified linking document. A linking document is a document that proves a relationship exists between two (or more) names. The following table contains information about suitable linking documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Suitable linking document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change of name</td>
<td>Marriage certificate, deed poll or change of name certificate from Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed on behalf of the applicant</td>
<td>Western Australian Enduring Power of Attorney or duly appointed administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your Enduring Power of Attorney was made interstate or overseas you need to obtain an order from the Western Australian State Administration Tribunal to confirm your power of attorney can be used in Western Australia.

If you need more information please contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

19. Confirming your bank account details

To help protect your money, we need an approved bank document to accompany each payment request.

**This protects your money against:**

- Mistakes – incorrect bank details being passed to us
- Fraud and theft – attempted deposit of super money into an account other than your own

**Details you need to provide**

The documentation you provide must be produced by your bank and include the following details:

- Bank name
- BSB number
- Account number
- Account name – full name required, initials only are not acceptable (the full names of both account holders if it is a joint account). Business accounts or trust accounts are not acceptable

**Acceptable documents**

You must provide one of the following documents:

- Bank statement
- Letter printed on bank letterhead with the required account details
- An interim bank statement produced with a teller’s stamp
- A copy of a cheque which is attached to your bank account
- A screen print from internet banking, with your printed name, signature and date

**Unacceptable documents**

Below are examples of documents that won’t be accepted and include, but are not limited to the following:

- Any document where the required details have been handwritten, even if a bank officer has written them (The bank must produce a document from their system to verify your account details)
- Copies of your payslip
- A bank deposit slip
- A copy of your bank card

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44 Including an administrator, or joint administrators, appointed pursuant to the Guardianship and Administration Act 1990 (WA) authorised to act in regards to financial matters. You or the administrator may be required to produce an order made by the State Administrative Tribunal of Western Australia duly appointing the administrator.

45 Includes building societies, credit unions and similar financial institutions.

46 We do not require the account balance or transaction record on your statement. Although the copy you provide must display the BSB, account number and full name.
20. How to open a Retirement Income Pension

Before you open an account, you might like to:

• Consider adding extra lump-sum voluntary contributions to your super account

• Consider rolling in your super from other funds using a ‘Super consolidation’ form or Member Online

• Attend one of our ‘Retirement planning’ or ‘Transition to retirement’ seminars or webinars

• Consult Centrelink’s Financial Information Service about your social security entitlements on 13 23 00

• Consider the tax issues related to your particular circumstances or speak to a financial adviser

Once you have decided to proceed and you have checked your eligibility, you will need to:

• Select your investment plan(s)

• Select your pension payment amount

• Decide if you wish to nominate a reversionary beneficiary

Finally, complete the necessary forms:

The forms you need to set up your pension(s) are attached at the back of this brochure.

You will need a ‘Retirement Income Pension application’ form and:

• Retirement Income ‘Super consolidation’ form – to roll in super from other funds

• ‘Tax file number declaration’ form

To complete the forms, you will need:

• Your member number (which appears on your member statement)

• Your tax file number

• Your bank account details and a copy of your bank statement or other documentation to confirm your account name and number

• Proof of your date of birth and the date of birth of the person you are nominating as a reversionary beneficiary. This can include a certified copy of a birth certificate, passport or driver’s licence (see the Proof of Identity explanation)

Former members and partners of members

Former members and partners need to complete the ‘Retirement Income Pension application’ form, the ‘Tax file number declaration’ form and the Retirement Income ‘Super consolidation’ form.

If you are consolidating two or more super funds to a Retirement Income Pension, you must consolidate your funds before rolling into a Retirement Income Pension.

How to contact us

If you have any questions, contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72 between 7.30am and 5.30pm (AWST) Monday to Friday.

Alternatively, you can write to:

Manager, Member Services
GESB PO Box J 755
Perth WA 6842

47 Limits apply to the amount of before-tax and after-tax contributions that can be made to super each year, and you may pay extra tax if these limits are exceeded. If you are aged 65 or over, you may need to satisfy the ‘work test’ or ‘work test exemption’ in order to make voluntary contributions.

48 You may be charged other fees when you roll over amounts from other super funds. You should also consider the effect on any existing insurance cover you may have with your other funds.
Opening a Retirement Income Pension account
To apply for a Retirement Income Pension you must complete the application included at the end of this booklet. Your application to join the Retirement Income Pension takes effect once funds are transferred to your account. If you’re transferring from Gold State Super, West State Super or GESB Super, we might need information from your employer before your final benefit from that scheme can be calculated.
Also, if you’re transferring money from another super fund to your existing account, your application to join the Retirement Income Pension will not take effect until we have received the transfer from your other fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Retirement Income Pension application’ form</td>
<td>To open your Retirement Income Pension account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Income Pension ‘Super consolidation’ form</td>
<td>To roll in super from other accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax file number declaration</td>
<td>To confirm your TFN and if you are claiming the tax free threshold on this income stream</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check that you have completed all the relevant sections and have signed where necessary. Then post to:

Retirement Income Pension
GESB
PO Box J 755
Perth WA 6842
Before completing this form

You can only transfer money into this account from one super account.

If you have more than one super account that you want to transfer to your Retirement Income Pension account, the money must be combined into one account before it is transferred (see step 5 of this application form). This includes money rolling in from an external super fund (see step 11 of this application form).

You cannot add additional money to your pension account once it is set up. You will need to open another pension account for any subsequent amounts you wish to add to your pension.

If you don’t want your super funds to be combined before being transferred, you must open a second Retirement Income Pension account. You can do this by completing an additional Retirement Income Pension application.

How long will it take?

We aim to process your application within 10 working days after receiving your form and necessary information, including information from your employer. However, there are circumstances where it may take us longer to process your request i.e. for members transferring their Gold State Super. The complexity of benefit calculations can require additional processing time before your application is finalised. Once your application has been processed, payment will then be made by the 15th of the month, in line with your nominated frequency.

Step 1  Your details

Provide your GESB member number and personal details.

GESB member number

Provide certified proof (see ‘Step 3’ for further information).

New member

Mr  Mrs  Miss  Ms  Other

Surname (family name)

Given name(s)

Date of birth¹  /  /  Male  Female

Step 2  Select your pension option

This application allows you to open one Retirement Income Pension account. We offer two options - our RI Allocated Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension.

Please confirm which Retirement Income Pension option you are applying for by ticking the relevant box below:

I am applying to open an RI Allocated Pension
I am applying to open a Transition to Retirement Pension

For a summary of the Retirement Income Pension account options, see the table on page 3 ‘Differences between a Transition to Retirement Pension and RI Allocated Pension’. If you don’t know which Retirement Income Pension account you can open, please contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.

If you need help to open an RI Allocated Pension or a Transition to Retirement Pension account, please see our ‘frequently asked questions’ (FAQs) at gesb.wa.gov.au/help, for step-by-step instructions.

¹ Provide certified proof (see ‘Step 3’ for further information).
Step 3  Proof of identity

We are required to confirm your identity before you can withdraw part or all of your benefit. If you have previously provided certified copies of your proof of identity, you may not need to provide it each time.

You will need to provide documentation with this transfer request to prove you are the person to whom the super entitlements belong.

See ‘Proof of identity’ section on page 39.

(✓ appropriate box)

☐ I have attached an original certified copy of my current driver’s licence or passport

OR

☐ I have attached certified copies of both of the following:
  - Birth/Citizenship certificate or Centrelink pension card
  - Australian Taxation Office (ATO) notice of assessment issued within the last 12 months or local government rates notice issued within the last 3 months, showing my name and address

For more information on proof of identity turn to page 39 of this booklet.

Step 4  Retirement date (if applicable)

If this application is to be processed after your retirement, please provide your date of retirement below:

/ / 

Step 5  Transfer to a Retirement Income Pension account

We will open your Retirement Income Pension account based on the instructions you provide us with below.

Here is some important information to note, before filling out the information below:

• A minimum of $30,000 (gross) applies to an initial Retirement Income Pension, and a $10,000 minimum for subsequent accounts

• You can keep your GESB Super or West State Super open by leaving the minimal balance ($1,000) in the account(s), and transferring the remaining balance into your new Retirement Income Pension

• If you are transferring more than one GESB account, your funds must be consolidated in your West State Super or GESB Super account before being transferred into the Retirement Income Pension. If you would like to keep funds separate, you will need to open a separate Retirement Income Pension. To do this, you are required to complete a second application form

• If you are transferring funds from external funds only, please contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72 for more information

• If you want to open an RI Allocated Pension account, as well as receive a lump-sum payment or rollover part of your benefit to a complying super fund, you will need to complete the relevant ‘Benefit access’ form, available at gesb.wa.gov.au/forms

Please read the following options carefully and select only one option per fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION 1: Transfer all my funds</th>
<th>OPTION 2: Leave a specific balance</th>
<th>OPTION 3: Transfer a specific amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold State Super</td>
<td>or $</td>
<td>or $ Gross Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West State Super</td>
<td>or $</td>
<td>or $ Gross Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GESB Super</td>
<td>or $</td>
<td>or $ Gross Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External super funds</td>
<td>or Not applicable</td>
<td>or $ Gross Net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 6  Financial institution details

Nominate the account you wish your pension to be paid to:

Bank/Building Society or Credit Union name

BSB number

Account number

Account name

For security purposes, provide a copy of your bank statement showing your full name, the bank’s name, BSB number and account number. If providing an internet bank statement, add your signature, printed name and date to the page. Payments cannot be made to credit card accounts, overseas accounts or any third party account (such as business or ‘trading as’ accounts).
Step 7  Payment frequency and amount

To determine your pension amount refer to page 7 of this ‘Retirement Income Pension Product Information Booklet’.

If you select a pension amount that falls outside the limits, the amount will be adjusted to the minimum or maximum accordingly.

Select your preferred payment frequency and amount (√ one):

- Monthly payment
- Quarterly payment
- Annual payment

Please complete the below section for your preferred payment frequency:

Start month and year: mm yy

If the payment date of your nominated month has passed, you will receive your first income payment in the next available month.

- Minimum pension amount (see drawdown rates on page 7)
- Maximum pension amount (if applying for a Transition to Retirement Pension and you are under age 65)
- Other amount (specify)

Gross (before-tax) pension payment

$ OR

Net (after-tax) pension payment

$

Option A

Readymade plans

For full details refer to section 9 of this Product Information Booklet.

- Growth plan/Growth TTR plan
- Balanced plan/Balanced TTR plan
- Conservative plan/Conservative TTR plan
- Cash plan/Cash TTR plan

Your pension will be paid as per the above Readymade plan.

If you have selected a Readymade plan above, move to step 9.

If you fail to nominate an investment plan, the default investment plan is Balanced/Balanced TTR.

Option B

Combination of Cash/Cash TTR and Readymade plans

Cash/Cash TTR plan

% and the remainder in

(Refer to plans in option A)

Your pension will be paid in the same proportions it is invested in. Alternatively, if you want to have your pension paid in different proportions or in a debit order, please complete the details below:

Percentage or Order

Cash/Cash TTR plan

% Other chosen investment plan

% Your selection must total 100%

TOTAL 100%

If you have completed option B above, move to step 9.

Option C

Mix Your plan

This option requires you to build your investment mix by choosing 5% multiples in one or more asset classes listed below to total 100%. Once you have done this, use the columns on the right to specify the percentage or order you would like your pension to be paid in.

Your pension will be paid in the same proportions it is invested in. Alternatively, if you want to have your pension paid in different proportions or in a debit order, please complete the details below:

Asset class

Investment % of or Order

Cash/Cash TTR

% %

Fixed Interest/Fixed Interest TTR

% %

Australian Shares/Australian Shares TTR

% %

International Shares/International Shares TTR

% %

Property/Property TTR

% %

TOTAL

Your selection must total 100% 100%

If you have completed Mix Your plan above, move to step 9.

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2 You must receive at least your minimum pension amount this financial year unless your pension account commenced in June.

3 We do not pro-rata the amount you have nominated. The full amount you have advised will be paid this year. If you wish to have a higher amount in subsequent years, you will need to complete a ‘Change of details’ form, at gesb.wa.gov.au/forms.
Step 9 Reversionary pensioner (optional)

Remember, if you wish to nominate a reversionary pensioner, you must do so now; you cannot do so at a later date.

You may nominate your spouse, de facto partner, child or someone who is financially dependent on you or who has an interdependency relationship with you to receive your pension in the event of your death. If you are unsure if someone is financially dependent or has an interdependency relationship with you, read section 12 in this booklet before you contact your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72 for assistance.

You must provide certified proof of identity for your nominated reversionary. Proof of identity requirements are outlined on page 39.

To nominate a reversionary pensioner, provide their details:

- GESB member number (if applicable)
- Surname (family name)
- Given names
- Date of birth
- Male □ Female □

Provide certified proof of your reversionary pensioner’s date of birth (refer to the ‘Proof of identity’ section on page 39).

Relationship to you:
- Spouse
- De facto partner
- Financial dependant
- Interdependency relationship
- Child

Step 10 Surcharge Liability

This section is only applicable to members who have received surcharge assessment notices from the ATO.

If you have been notified by the ATO that you have a Superannuation Contributions Surcharge Liability, you can request that a part of your benefit is withheld so that you can pay your final assessment from your pre-tax benefit, when you close the super account your surcharge liability is against.

If you would like us to retain a portion of your total benefit for the future payment of your surcharge liability, indicate the amount in the box.

$  

We will deduct this amount from your gross benefit (before tax is deducted). When you receive your ‘Notice of final liability’ then you must send us a copy. We will close your surcharge liability account and will make a cheque payable to the ATO and that will be sent to you for you to pay to the ATO. If the amount is not enough to cover the liability, you will need to pay the shortfall. Any residual balance in the surcharge liability account will be paid out to you and will be subject to any applicable tax.

[4] Provide certified proof (See ‘Step 3’ for further information).
Step 12 Declaration and signature

I hereby apply to join the Retirement Income Pension and declare that:

- I have read and fully understand the ‘Retirement Income Pension Product Information Booklet’
- I understand the ‘Retirement Income Pension Product Information Booklet’ is a general guide only and does not contain financial advice
- GESB will invest my super according to my choice of investment plan(s) and is not responsible for my choice

✓ one (or more) of the following:

**Transition to Retirement Pension only**

☐ I am entitled to an immediate benefit from a super fund and am applying to open a Transition to Retirement Pension

**Gold State Super benefits**

☐ I am aged 65 (or above) and I am entitled to an immediate payment of my Gold State Super benefit under the transition to retirement rules

☐ I am at least 55 years of age and have permanently retired from the WA public sector

☐ I am at least 55 years of age and working in the WA Public Sector but work less than 10 hours per week.

**West State Super and GESB Super benefits**

☐ I am aged between the current Commonwealth preservation age and 64 years and have permanently retired and never intend to be gainfully employed for more than 10 hours a week

☐ I have reached aged 60 and resigned from current employment

☐ I have reached age 65

**Other**

☐ GESB has approved early release of my preserved benefit due to permanent disablement

☐ I am a former member, or a partner or former partner of a current or former member, of the fund and entitled to an immediate payment of a benefit from a super fund

Your signature Date

x / /
Note: we have a privacy statement to explain how we handle private information about individuals responsibly. Our privacy statement is available on our website at gesb.wa.gov.au/privacy, or can be obtained by contacting your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.
Super consolidation
Retirement Income Pension

You will need to consolidate other super in an existing GESB Super or West State Super account before transferring to a Retirement Income Pension. Alternatively, you can roll external funds directly into a new Retirement Income pension account. Use a new ‘Super consolidation’ form for each super account you would like to transfer to us.

If you need help to combine your super, please see our ‘Frequently asked questions’ (FAQs) at gesb.wa.gov.au/help, for step-by-step instructions.

**Step 1** Your details

GESB member number

WIN No. Office Use Only

New member

Mr ❑ Mrs ❑ Miss ❑ Ms ❑ Other ❑

Surname (family name)

Given name(s)

Date of birth / / Male ❑ Female ❑

Residential address

Postal address (if different from residential)

Email address

Telephone – home ❑ Telephone – work ❑ Telephone – mobile ❑

**Step 2** Tax file number (TFN)

If you have not provided us with your tax file number (TFN) there may be tax consequences. If you wish to provide us with your TFN, complete the following section.

Before providing your TFN, refer to the information overleaf.

TFN

☐ I do not want my TFN to be passed onto another super fund

**Step 3** Provide details of super benefits to be transferred

You may be charged a fee when you withdraw your super benefits from your former fund. We recommend that you contact them to establish the value of your benefit, details of all applicable fees and the impact on your insurance cover.

Fund name

Fund address

Postal address (if different from residential)

Unique Superannuation Identifier (USI) of other fund

AND

Membership number at other fund

Approximate value held with other fund

$ 

Previous employer

Transfer the total account balance ☑ (if applicable)

or nominated amount $ 

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Step 4 Proof of identity

If you choose not to provide your TFN, you will need to provide us with certified copies of other identification documents. Please be aware this process may take longer.

For more information on completing this process, read the ‘Proof of identity’ fact sheet available at gesb.wa.gov.au/factsheets.

See section 18 for how to provide certified proof of identity correctly.

Step 5 Authorise us to proceed with the transfer

- I authorise the transfer/rollover of my benefit from my former fund (as specified in Step 3) to GESB’s Retirement Income Pension (as applicable) together with any late contributions still outstanding from my former fund, which may be received after my benefit has been transferred.
- I understand my former fund may charge exit or withdrawal fees.
- I understand that I may lose any insurance entitlements in my former fund.
- I understand that my former fund’s trustee will no longer carry any liability in respect of any amount, once all benefits have been transferred.
- I understand that the benefit will be allocated to my account and invested in my nominated investment plan.
- I authorise GESB to access personal information held by my former fund.

Your signature: ____________________________ Date: ______/____/____

I declare that the information I have given is true and correct.

Step 6 Post your form(s) back to us

Post your completed form(s) to:
GESB
PO Box J 755
Perth WA 6842

Information for the former fund

- This form has been designed in line with the Commonwealth Government’s ‘Request to transfer whole balance of super benefits between funds’ form.
- GESB Super, Retirement Income Pension and West State Super are Exempt Public Sector Superannuation Schemes (EPSSS), that are treated as complying super funds for taxation purposes. They are eligible to accept rollover payments from other funds.
- GESB Super ABN 82 144 194 929/USI 82144194929050
- West State Super ABN 93 350 173 038/USI 93350173038070
- Retirement Income Pension ABN 27 648 066 750/USI 27648066750030
- Forward a benefit rollover statement with the payment and make the cheque payable to GESB.
- This form authorises us to access personal information held by the former fund.

Before providing us with your TFN please note:

We are authorised to collect your TFN under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993, which will only be used for lawful purposes. These purposes may change in the future.

We may disclose your TFN to other super funds, when your benefits are being transferred, unless you request in writing that we don’t.

It is not an offence for you not to provide us with your TFN. However giving your TFN to us will have the following advantages (which may not otherwise apply):

- We will be able to accept all permitted types of contributions to your account(s).
- The tax on contributions to your super account(s) will not increase.
- Other than the tax that may ordinarily apply, you will not pay more tax than you need to - this affects both contributions to your super and benefit payments when you start drawing down your super benefits.
- It will make it much easier to find different super accounts in your name so that you receive all your super benefits when you retire.

Note: we have a privacy statement to explain how we handle private information about individuals responsibly. Our privacy statement is available on our website at gesb.wa.gov.au/privacy, or can be obtained by contacting your Member Services Centre on 13 43 72.
Tax file number declaration

This declaration is NOT an application for a tax file number. Please use a black or blue pen and print clearly in BLOCK LETTERS.

Print X in the appropriate boxes.

Read all the instructions including the privacy statement before you complete this declaration.

Section A: To be completed by the PAYEE

1. What is your tax file number (TFN)?
   - OR I have made a separate application/enquiry to the ATO for a new or existing TFN.
   - OR I am claiming an exemption because I am under 18 years of age and do not earn enough to pay tax.
   - OR I am claiming an exemption because I am in receipt of a pension, benefit or allowance.

2. What is your name?
   - Surname or family name
   - First given name
   - Other given names

3. What is your home address in Australia?
   - Suburb/town/locality
   - State/territory
   - Postcode

4. If you have changed your name since you last dealt with the ATO, provide your previous family name.

5. What is your primary e-mail address?

6. What is your date of birth?
   - Day / Month / Year

7. On what basis are you paid? (select only one)
   - Full-time employment
   - Part-time employment
   - Labour hire
   - Superannuation or annuity income stream
   - Casual employment

8. Are you: (select only one)
   - An Australian resident for tax purposes
   - A foreign resident for tax purposes
   - OR A working holiday maker

9. Do you want to claim the tax-free threshold from this payer? (if you are not a foreign resident or working holiday maker, except if you are a foreign resident in receipt of an Australian Government pension or allowance.)
   - Yes
   - No

10. Do you have a Higher Education Loan Program (HELP), VET Student Loan (VSL), Financial Supplement (FS), Student Start-up Loan (SSL) or Trade Support Loan (TSL) debt?
    - Yes
    - No

   OR
   - I have made a separate application/enquiry to the ATO for a new or existing TFN.

   OR
   - I am claiming an exemption because I am under 18 years of age and do not earn enough to pay tax.

   OR
   - I am claiming an exemption because I am in receipt of a pension, benefit or allowance.

Declaration by payee: I declare that the information I have given is true and correct.

Signature
   Date

There are penalties for deliberately making a false or misleading statement.

Section B: To be completed by the PAYER (if you are not lodging online)

1. What is your Australian business number (ABN) or withholding payer number?
   - Branch number (if applicable)

2. If you don’t have an ABN or withholding payer number, have you applied for one?
   - Yes
   - No

3. What is your legal name or registered business name (or your individual name if not in business)?
   - Retirement income scheme
   - Member services

4. What is your business address?
   - PO Box
   - Suburb/town/locality
   - State/territory
   - Postcode

5. What is your primary e-mail address?

6. Who is your contact person?
   - Member services

   - Business phone number

7. If you no longer make payments to this payee, print X in this box.

Declaration by payer: I declare that the information I have given is true and correct.

Signature
   Date

There are penalties for deliberately making a false or misleading statement.

Return the completed original ATO copy to:
Australian Taxation Office
PO Box 9004
PENRITH NSW 2740

Important
   See next page for:
   - payer obligations
   - lodging online.
Payer information

The following information will help you comply with your pay as you go (PAYG) withholding obligations.

Is your employee entitled to work in Australia?

It is a criminal offence to knowingly or recklessly allow someone to work, or to refer someone for work, where that person is from overseas and is either in Australia illegally or is working in breach of their visa conditions. People or companies convicted of these offences may face fines and/or imprisonment. To avoid penalties, ensure your prospective employee has a valid visa to work in Australia before you employ them. For more information and to check a visa holder’s status online, visit the Department of Home Affairs website at homeaffairs.gov.au

Is your payee working under a working holiday visa (subclass 417) or a work and holiday visa (subclass 462)?

Employers of workers under these two types of visa need to register with the ATO, see ato.gov.au/whmreg

For the tax table “working holiday maker” visit our website at ato.gov.au/taxtables

Payer obligations

If you withhold amounts from payments, or are likely to withhold amounts, the payee may give you this form with section A completed. A TFN declaration applies to payments made after the declaration is provided to you. The information provided on this form is used to determine the amount of tax to be withheld from payments based on the PAYG withholding tax tables we publish. If the payee gives you another declaration, it overrides any previous declarations.

Has your payee advised you that they have applied for a TFN, or enquired about their existing TFN?

Where the payee indicates at question 1 on this form that they have applied for an individual TFN, or enquired about their existing TFN, they have 28 days to give you their TFN. You must withhold tax for 28 days at the standard rate according to the PAYG withholding tax tables. After 28 days, if the payee has not given you their TFN, you must then withhold the top rate of tax from future payments, unless we tell you not to.

If your payee has not given you a completed form you must:

- notify us within 14 days of the start of the withholding obligation by completing as much of the payee section of the form as you can. Print ‘PAYER’ in the payee declaration and lodge the form – see ‘Lodging the form’.
- withhold the top rate of tax from any payment to that payee.

For a full list of tax tables, visit our website at ato.gov.au/taxtables

Lodging the form

You need to lodge TFN declarations with us within 14 days after the form is either signed by the payee or completed by you (if not provided by the payee). You need to retain a copy of the form for your records. For information about storage and disposal, see below.

You may lodge the information:

- online – lodge your TFN declaration reports using software that complies with our specifications. There is no need to complete section B of each form as the payer information is supplied by your software.
- by paper – complete section B and send the original to us within 14 days.

For more information about lodging your TFN declaration report online, visit our website at ato.gov.au/lodgetfndeclaration

Provision of payee’s TFN to the payee’s super fund

If you make a super contribution for your payee, you need to give your payee’s TFN to their super fund on the day of contribution, or if the payee has not yet quoted their TFN, within 14 days of receiving this form from your payee.

Storing and disposing of TFN declarations

The TFN Rule issued under the Privacy Act 1988 requires a TFN recipient to use secure methods when storing and disposing of TFN information. You may store a paper copy of the signed form or electronic files of scanned forms. Scanned forms must be clear and not altered in any way.

If a payee:

- submits a new TFN declaration (NAT 3092), you must retain a copy of the earlier form for the current and following financial year.
- has not received payments from you for 12 months, you must retain a copy of the last completed form for the current and following financial year.

Penalties

You may incur a penalty if you do not:

- lodge TFN declarations with us
- keep a copy of completed TFN declarations for your records
- provide the payee’s TFN to their super fund where the payee quoted their TFN to you.
The following information will help you comply with your pay as you go (PAYG) withholding obligations.

Is your employee entitled to work in Australia?
It is a criminal offence to knowingly or recklessly allow someone to work, or to refer someone for work, where that person is from overseas and is either in Australia illegally or is working in breach of their visa conditions. People or companies convicted of these offences may face fines and/or imprisonment. To avoid penalties, ensure your prospective employee has a valid visa to work in Australia before you employ them. For more information and to check a visa holder’s status online, visit the Department of Home Affairs website at homeaffairs.gov.au

Is your payee working under a working holiday visa (subclass 417) or a work and holiday visa (subclass 462)?
Employers of workers under these two types of visa need to register with the ATO, see ato.gov.au/whmreg

For the tax table “working holiday maker” visit our website at ato.gov.au/taxtables

Payer obligations
If you withhold amounts from payments, or are likely to withhold amounts, the payee may give you this form with section A completed. A TFN declaration applies to payments made after the declaration is provided to you. The information provided on this form is used to determine the amount of tax to be withheld from payments based on the PAYG withholding tax tables we publish. If the payee gives you another declaration, it overrides any previous declarations.

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After 28 days, if the payee has not given you their TFN, you must then withhold the top rate of tax from future payments, unless we tell you not to.

If your payee has not given you a completed form you must:

■■ notify us within 14 days of the start of the withholding obligation by completing as much of the payee section of the form as you can. Print ‘PAYER’ in the payee declaration and lodge the form – see ‘Lodging the form’.

■■ withhold the top rate of tax from any payment to that payee.

For a full list of tax tables, visit our website at ato.gov.au/taxtables

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■■ submits a new TFN declaration (NAT 3092), you must retain a copy of the earlier form for the current and following financial year.

■■ has not received payments from you for 12 months, you must retain a copy of the last completed form for the current and following financial year.

Penalties
You may incur a penalty if you do not:

■■ lodge TFN declarations with us

■■ keep a copy of completed TFN declarations for your records

■■ provide the payee’s TFN to their super fund where the payee quoted their TFN to you.

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