<table>
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More than 2.3 million Australians trust us to look after $142 billion* of their retirement savings.

With our history of strong long-term returns, our low fees and member-first approach, we can help you achieve your best possible retirement.

*As at 31 December 2018
What will retirement look like for you?

You’ve spent your life building your savings, so you can enjoy life when you stop working.

Depending on when you stop working, you might be retired for 20 years or more. Have you given much thought to what your lifestyle will look like once you stop working? It’ll be different for everybody, but here are a few things to consider.

**What will your expenses be?**

› **Housing**: do you own or rent? Think about what this will cost in the future. Are there renovations or upkeep expenses you should factor in?

› **Travel**: whether it’s to visit family or see new sights, you might want to set aside a budget for regular getaways.

› **Car**: consider maintenance costs for your car. Will you need a new car in the next 10–20 years?

› **Children and family**: as your family grows up, do you plan to offer additional financial support?

› **Health and wellbeing**: you might need to set aside more money for medical expenses like preventative health checks.

› **Hobbies**: maintaining your hobbies or trying out new ones could start to add up.

› **Other expenses**: will you have money set aside to cover unforeseen expenses and emergencies?
What won’t you need anymore?

› **A large house**: you might consider downsizing if the family home is no longer suitable. You may be able to put some of the downsizing proceeds into your super – see page 17 for more details.

› **Additional cars**: is one car enough now that your lifestyle has changed?

› **Daily travel expenses**: if you’re not travelling to and from work every day, you might find you save on public transport and parking costs.

How will you spend your time?

› **Hobbies**: you may already have some, or you might use your spare time to learn something new. Hobbies are a great way to keep in touch with friends and meet new people.

› **Travel**: explore the world or your own backyard.

› **Activities with family and friends**: social outings are a big part of most people’s lives. You might find you’re busier than ever once you’ve got more downtime.

› **Volunteer**: many retirees find volunteer work a rewarding way to use their spare time.

› **Exercise**: keeping fit can help maintain both physical and mental health.

› **Working part-time**: you might prefer to keep working, or start a new or different job once you’ve retired.
Many people retire earlier than they planned to

10% Later than planned

40% At the age expected

50% Earlier than planned

Only 10% of Australians feel very well prepared for retirement

Most of the time it’s for health reasons

- **37%**: Health issues
- **11%**: Accident or disability
- **21%**: I became unemployed
- **13%**: No longer want to keep working (full-time)
- **14%**: To take care of family/friends
- **6%**: Saved enough for a comfortable retirement/financial adviser said I could
- **5%**: Wanted more time for myself
- **4%**: Became eligible to receive the Government Age Pension
- **3%**: Wanted to spend more time with friends and family

Work out what you’ll need

To set your financial goals, you’ll need to consider a few things.

**What money will I live on in retirement?**
Most retirees receive income from at least a couple of sources. These may include the money in your super account and investments outside super. The money you live on in retirement may also include some kind of pension payment or allowance from the Government. See page 22 to learn more about the Government Age Pension.

**Where will it come from?**
For most of us, income in retirement will be a combination of superannuation and Government support like the Government Age Pension.

The challenge is, many people find that even if they’re eligible for the Government Age Pension, it may not be quite enough to live comfortably. One answer is to use your super to top up any Age Pension payments you’re eligible for, giving you more income to cover everyday expenses like groceries and bills.

**How much money will I need?**
Whatever your retirement plans, you’ll need money put away to meet your daily expenses, as well as any unexpected costs. It will also depend on any outstanding debts you might have. The table on the next page might give you an indication of how much you’ll need, but the exact amounts will depend on your lifestyle.

**Track my budget**
If you’re not sure where your hard-earned cash is going each week, tracking your spending can help. Track your expenses on your smart phone with the free MoneySmart TrackMySPEND app.

Download the TrackMySPEND at moneysmart.gov.au
How much will retirement cost? ASFA Retirement Standard
This table might help you work out how much you’ll need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure items</th>
<th>Couple</th>
<th>Single person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comfortable lifestyle</td>
<td>Modest lifestyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$121.61</td>
<td>$111.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>$59.39</td>
<td>$50.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$202.07</td>
<td>$166.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>$30.87</td>
<td>$21.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household goods and services</td>
<td>$90.51</td>
<td>$39.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and footwear</td>
<td>$50.56</td>
<td>$38.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>$156.87</td>
<td>$94.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>$184.97</td>
<td>$92.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>$271.20</td>
<td>$145.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total weekly expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,168.13</strong></td>
<td><strong>$761.97</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$60,977</strong></td>
<td><strong>$39,775</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are from the Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia’s (ASFA’s) Retirement Standard, detailed budget breakdowns for the December quarter 2018 for retirees aged 65–85. (Figures shown for single person are for a single female. All figures are for homeowners.)

The Retirement Standard is updated quarterly to reflect inflation and provides detailed budgets of what couples and singles would need to spend to support their chosen lifestyle.

Find out more at [www.superannuation.asn.au/retirement-standard](http://www.superannuation.asn.au/retirement-standard)
Reduce debt before you retire
While you’re still working, you might want to focus on paying off your debts.
For a lot of people, it makes sense because you’ll pay less interest. It also means
you won’t have to use all or part of your super to pay off debts, giving you more
to live on.

Whatever your situation, a financial adviser can help you work out the best way
forward. Find out about our financial advice options on page 34.
Combine your super

If you have more than one super account, you could be wasting money paying more than one set of fees. The more fees you pay, the less super for you.

Find out more at australiansuper.com/combine or through your online account at australiansuper.com/login

You should ask your super provider for information about any fees or charges that may apply, or any other information about the effect this transfer may have on your benefits, such as insurance cover, before making a decision.

Source: SuperRatings Pty Ltd Benchmark Report 31 December 2018. Administration and investment fees are included but the cost of insurance cover is not.
Add to your super

Small amounts can make a real difference to your final super balance. Adding a few extra dollars today means you’ll have more savings down the road*.

Making additional contributions to your super can also benefit you now, not just in the future, because making voluntary contributions could mean you pay less tax overall. And the earlier you add, the more it becomes – because it has time to grow.

Add to your super: salary sacrifice?
Adding to your super from your before-tax salary can be a great way to give your super savings a boost, while also reducing the amount of income tax you pay. When you salary sacrifice, your employer diverts some of your salary directly into your super instead of your takehome pay.

Salary sacrificing can help you save money in two ways:
› you could reduce your taxable income, and
› save more on tax.

The money you salary sacrifice into your super is taxed at 15% (if your income is over $250,000 an additional 15% applies). Compare this to your usual tax rate which can be as high as 47%. This is why it usually benefits middle to high income earners – because the tax on super contributions is less than the tax paid on salary income.

Check with your employer
Some benefits that are based on your salary level, like compulsory employer super contributions, holiday loadings, shift allowances and overtime may be reduced if you decide to use salary sacrifice, so it’s a good idea to speak to your employer first.

Limits apply to how much you can salary sacrifice
You can add up to $25,000 (including your employer’s 9.5% Super Guarantee payment) from your before-tax income every year without incurring extra tax.

You can make personal contributions claimed as a tax deduction. Tax-deductible super contributions are treated as concessional contributions and are included in the same annual concessional contributions cap. You must lodge a notice of intention with us before you claim a tax deduction.

Unused concessional carry forward rule
From 1 July 2018 if you have a total superannuation balance of less than $500,000 on 30 June of the previous financial year, you may be entitled to contribute more than the general concessional contributions cap and make additional concessional contributions for any unused amounts from previous years.

The first year you will be entitled to carry forward unused amounts is the 2019–20 financial year. Unused amounts are available for a maximum of five years, and after this period will expire.

* You should consider your levels of personal debt before adding to your super.
Add to your super: after tax

After-tax contributions are an easy way to add to your super, by simply depositing your money into your super account after you’ve been paid. After-tax contributions are known as ‘non-concessional contributions’ because you don’t receive a tax deduction.

The good news is that any contributions you make from your after-tax income aren’t taxed when they go into your account or when you make a withdrawal because you’ve already paid tax on that money.

After-tax contributions can be especially beneficial for low to middle income earners and those who aren’t working. That’s because depending on your situation, making after-tax additions to your super could result in a co-contribution or tax offset from the Government. See next page for more information.

**Limits apply to how much you can add to your super after tax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After-tax salary</th>
<th>After-tax contribution limits*</th>
<th>Boost your super savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64 or under</td>
<td><strong>$100,000 per year, or</strong> $300,000 - three years’ worth of contributions can be made in one year†</td>
<td><strong>SUPER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74</td>
<td><strong>$100,000 per year‡</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Additional super contributions are only available to individuals with a total super balance under the transfer balance cap – currently $1.6m

† The three-year period is triggered when you first exceed the after-tax contribution cap for that financial year. Any amounts above this may be withdrawn along with associated earnings, which will be taxed at your marginal tax rate. Excess contributions left in your account will be taxed at 47% (includes 2% Medicare levy).

‡ You can only make personal after-tax super contributions if you meet the work test. This means you are under 75 years of age and have been gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over 30 consecutive days during the financial year.
Government co-contributions

If you earn less than $52,697 per year (before tax), and make after-tax contributions, the Government will also contribute to your super*.

The Government co-contribution amount depends on your income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your total income (annual) FY18/19</th>
<th>$37,697 or less</th>
<th>$43,697</th>
<th>$49,697</th>
<th>$52,697+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* You must have a total super balance below the $1.6 million transfer balance cap, and have not exceeded your non-concessional contributions cap.

Find out more at australiansuper.com/AddToSuper
Other contributions

**Spouse contributions**
Making payments into your spouse’s super is a great way to build your combined nest egg, while saving tax at the same time.

If your spouse’s assessable income is less than $37,000 a year, you can claim 18% of every dollar you contribute into their super account and receive a tax offset – up to a maximum rebate of $540 a year*.

**Downsizer Contribution**
From 1 July 2018, the Australian Government introduced a ‘downsizing’ measure which applies to the sale of your home (your main residence), where the exchange of contracts for the sale occurs on or after 1 July 2018.

If you are 65 years old or over and meet the eligibility requirements, you may be able to make a downsizer contribution into your superannuation of up to $300,000 from the proceeds of selling your home.

Find out more at [australiansuper.com/spouse](http://australiansuper.com/spouse)
Or for info about the downsizer contribution, head to [ato.gov.au](http://ato.gov.au)

* The tax offset is available if the income is over $37,000, but the offset reduces to Nil at $40,000
Many people don’t realise that even if you have a valid Will and you specify where you want your assets to go, this may not apply to your super.

That’s why it’s important to nominate a beneficiary, so we know who you’d like to receive your super in the event of your death.

There are a few ways you can do this:

**Non-binding nominations**
A non-binding nomination is not legally binding, but it means you let us know who you’d prefer to receive your super if you die. So although we’d take your wishes into account, in the end we’d have to decide who your account would be paid to according to your situation at the time and in accordance with the law.

**Binding nominations**
A binding nomination provides greater certainty over who receives your death benefit. If you make a binding nomination, we’ll pay your account to the person/s you’ve nominated – as long as your nomination is valid at the time of your death.

A binding nomination is valid if:
- it was made within three years of your death
- all the individuals nominated are alive at the time of your death (for example, if you nominated three beneficiaries and one was no longer alive at the time of your death, your nomination would be invalid)
- all the individuals nominated are eligible.

**If you have a Choice Income or TTR Income account**
You can make a non-binding or binding nomination, plus you have an additional option – to nominate a reversionary beneficiary. This means whoever you nominate can then choose to receive the balance of your account as an income in the event of your death. If so, they would receive regular payments from your account until the balance reaches $0.

For more information, visit [australiansuper.com/beneficiaries](http://australiansuper.com/beneficiaries)
Keep on top of your insurance

Money when it matters
Most super funds offer automatic insurance to help you protect your future income and the future of the people who matter to you. But how do you know if the type and level of cover you have is right for you?

How much cover do you need?
As you get older, your insurance needs change, so you might find yourself with too much, too little or the wrong type of cover. Your cover might need to change if:
› you get married or divorced
› you add to your family (including stepchildren) or your adult children move out
› you start or end a de facto relationship
› you take out a mortgage to purchase or build your main home in Australia
› your spouse, de facto or other dependent dies.

Your cover choices
You can choose the types of cover you need:
› Death cover (also known as life insurance): Provides your dependents with a lump sum payout if you pass away.
› Total & Permanent Disablement (TPD) cover: Can provide you with a lump sum payout to help out if you become totally and permanently disabled and can no longer work.
› Income Protection: Can provide you with access to a monthly income if you become ill or injured and are temporarily unable to work.

You can apply to increase, reduce or cancel your AustralianSuper cover any time to suit your needs. You’re not able to set up insurance cover on a Choice Income or TTR Income account, so if you want to keep your existing insurance cover it would need to remain on your super account.

To work out how much cover you need, visit australiansuper.com/calculators
When you’re closer to the finish line

- Government Age Pension
- Work bonus
- Keep your money working for you
- When you can start
- What is TTR?
- Save more with TTR
- Work less with TTR
- Balance Booster
- Choice Income
- Help and support
- Getting the right advice

Government Age Pension

The Government Age Pension is a regular fortnightly income, paid by the Government via Centrelink, designed to help eligible older Australians pay for basic living expenses. If you’re eligible, it can supplement payments from your super and provide an additional income once you’ve stopped working.

Government Age Pension + Choice Income account = More money every fortnight
Will I receive the Government Age Pension?
Around 70% of older Australians are eligible for either a part or full Government Age Pension. And the great news is, you don’t have to spend all of your super before you can access it.

Age Pension qualifying age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you were born...</th>
<th>You can access the Government Age Pension at...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1 July 1952</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1954 to 30 June 1955</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1955 to 31 December 1956</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1957 or after</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find out if you’re eligible for the Government Age Pension. Download our fact sheet at australiansuper.com/GAP
Assets and income tests: Government Age Pension eligibility
Before you can receive your first payment, you’ll need to meet age and residential requirements set by the Government. If you meet these conditions, you’ll then need to pass the Assets test and the Income test. These are used to determine your eligibility and the Government Age Pension payment amount you may receive.

Assets test
The Assets test allows you have a certain level of assets before it affects your Age Pension payments. If you have assets higher than this level, you may still receive a pension, but it will reduce by $3.00 per fortnight for every $1,000. This is called the taper rate. If you don’t own your home, you can have more assets before your pension is affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From March 2018</th>
<th>To receive the maximum Age Pension, your assets must be less than:</th>
<th>You won’t receive the Age Pension if your assets are more than:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single homeowner</td>
<td>$258,500</td>
<td>$567,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single non-homeowner</td>
<td>$465,500</td>
<td>$774,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple homeowner</td>
<td>$387,500</td>
<td>$853,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple non-homeowner</td>
<td>$594,500</td>
<td>$1,060,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Human Services, 20 March 2019. Centrelink figures are updated in March and September each year. Please refer to humanservices.gov.au for up-to-date figures. Asset figures for a couple are combined, not per person.
**Income test**
The Income test allows you to earn up to a certain level of income before it affects your Age Pension payments. If you earn more than this level, the pension will reduce by 50c for a single person and 50c per couple for every dollar of income above the limit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From March 2019</th>
<th>To receive the maximum Age Pension, your income must be less than:</th>
<th>You won’t receive the Age Pension once your income reaches:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>$172 a fortnight</td>
<td>$2,024.40 a fortnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple</td>
<td>$304 a fortnight</td>
<td>$3,096.40 a fortnight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Work Bonus scheme may reduce the amount of this income that’s assessed under the Income test.

**Work Bonus for working longer**
The Work Bonus is a Government incentive to keep older Australians in the workforce. It lets you earn up to $250 a fortnight or a maximum of $6,500 per year of employment income before your Age Pension payments are reduced.

This amount is not counted under the Income test and you can save any unused amount up to the maximum (for example if you have short-term or seasonal work). So if you keep working part-time, you could supplement the Age Pension and use less of your super.

Source: Department of Human Services, 20 March 2019. Centrelink figures are updated in March and September each year. Please refer to [humanservices.gov.au](http://humanservices.gov.au) for up-to-date figures. Asset figures for a couple are combined, not per person.
Keep your money working for you

Did you know you don’t have to withdraw your super to access it?

There are other options to consider. It all depends where you’re at and what you want to achieve. Either way, keeping your money invested with AustralianSuper means more potential investment returns in the long run*.

TTR Income

TTR Income could help you if you’re looking to start a transition to retirement (TTR) strategy.

TTR could help you save more or work less in the lead up to your retirement.

We’ll look at TTR in more detail on pages 29–31.

Choice Income

Choice Income is for when you’re retired but you want to still receive a regular income, like when you were still working.

You still have full control of your money and can make withdrawals at any time†.

We’ll look at Choice Income on page 33.

* Investment returns aren’t guaranteed. Past performance isn’t a reliable indicator of future returns.
† Must meet conditions of release.
Start enjoying the benefits of Choice Income or TTR Income as soon as you reach your preservation age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you were born...</th>
<th>You can access your super at...</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>1 July 1964 or after</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is TTR?

TTR is a strategy recognised by the government that allows you to access some of your super while you’re still working. TTR can be used in two ways:

Benefits:

- grow your super faster, if you’re 60 or over
- the chance to pay less tax, if you’re 60 or over
- use your super to access a regular income as you reduce your working hours.

TTR can be complex and isn’t suited to everyone. To find out if it’s right for you, call 1300 300 273 or visit our online learning module australiansuper.com/TTR
Save more with TTR

In the years before you retire, you can save more super and pay less tax by adding to your super from your before-tax salary (using salary sacrifice).

You can then top up your pay packet with regular payments from your TTR Income account.

With TTR Save more, you:
› could pay less tax if you’re aged 60 or older
› can speed up your rate of saving, and
› can access the rest of your money once you retire.

Example: Peter just turned 60 and is keen to add to his $140,000 super balance. He earns $68,000 a year, and is looking forward to retiring at 67. Through TTR, Peter found he could add $22,000 to his retirement savings over seven years without reducing his take-home pay.

This example is provided for illustration purposes only and is not a representation of the benefits that may be received or the fees and costs that may be incurred. The information should not be taken as financial advice. Source: AustralianSuper internal calculations. Net benefit has been rounded to the nearest $1,000, and expressed in today’s dollars using wage inflation of 3.5% pa. Calculations are based on 2018/19 tax rates. Peter is assumed to earn 6.5% pa after tax and fees in both his super account and income account. Admin fees of $117 pa in both super and income account plus 0.11% in the income account. Peter’s salary increases in line with wage inflation of 3.5% pa. SG rates are assumed to increase as scheduled from 2021–22.
Work less with TTR

Working fewer hours as you get older can be a good way to ease into retirement, and could mean you’re able to stay in the workforce longer than you otherwise would.

With TTR Work less, you can:
› take time to look after yourself or others, ease yourself into retirement, or extend your career by working less,
› top up your pay packet with regular payments from your TTR Income account
› access the rest of your money once you retire.

Your super will also continue to grow as you keep working.

Example: Tina is 58, her take-home pay is $53,500 and she has $140,000 in super. If Tina decided to work one day less a week, her take-home pay would drop to $44,800. Tina can set up an income account to replace her reduced pay, so the money in her pocket stays the same.

Tina’s salary before tax is $68,000 (5 days a week) and $54,400 (4 days a week). Calculations are based on 2018/19 tax rates and include the 2% Medicare levy, the low and middle income tax offset, and the pension tax offset. Figures have been rounded to nearest $100. It’s important to understand how long your super will last, especially if you start accessing your super at a younger age.
Choice Income

With Choice Income you can turn your super into a regular income – and set it up in a way that suits you.

But your money isn’t locked away. You can withdraw extra money to pay for bills, holidays or other big ticket items.

Better still, keeping your money invested with AustralianSuper helps you control how long your savings last. You can have peace of mind knowing that AustralianSuper has a history of strong long-term returns*.

Other benefits:

✓ your investment earnings are tax-free
✓ your income payments are generally tax-free from age 60
✓ sweeten your retirement with a Balance Booster (if you’re eligible)
✓ regular payments on top of the Government Age Pension (if you receive it).

* Investment returns aren’t guaranteed. Past performance isn’t a reliable indicator of future returns.
Balance Booster

How about a cherry on top to make your retirement even sweeter?

If you’re already with AustralianSuper, you could be eligible to receive an instant boost to your retirement balance when you move to Choice Income. It’s called Balance Booster. The amount you receive will vary depending on a few things, including your balance and investment options.

Recent member experience

For the six months to 31 December 2018 we paid over $2 million to more than 4,000 members who opened a Choice Income account. The average Balance Booster paid to these members was over $400*.

Use our online tool to estimate your Balance Booster. Head to australiansuper.com/BalanceBooster

* Based on the current Balance Booster rate as at 31 December 2018. Depending on market performance, the Balance Booster may reduce to zero, but it will never be negative.

Terms and conditions apply. See australiansuper.com/BalanceBooster
Help and support

Here are a few ways the Government provides financial assistance to eligible Australians.

**Pensioner Concession Cards**
If you qualify for the Government Age Pension, you’ll also receive a Pensioner Concession Card which can be used for:

› discounts on prescription medicines via the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS)
› bulk billing for doctor’s appointments (if you see a doctor who bulk bills)
› more refunds for medical expenses through the Medicare Safety Net
› access to hearing services through the Office of Hearing Services.

Depending on where you live, you may also receive:

› reductions on property and water rates, energy bills and motor vehicle registration
› a telephone allowance
› reduced fares on public transport, and free rail journeys.

**Commonwealth Seniors Health Card**
If you don’t qualify for a government pension, you still may be eligible (depending on your income) for a Commonwealth Seniors Health Card, which still gives you some of the benefits listed above.
Rental assistance for non-homeowners
If you qualify for Government support and don’t own your own home, you may be able to apply for rental assistance. How much you’re eligible for depends on your family situation.

Rental assistance rates and thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family situation</th>
<th>Maximum payment per fortnight</th>
<th>To receive the maximum payment your fortnightly rent needs to be at least:</th>
<th>You won't receive rental assistance if your fortnightly rent is less than:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single with no children</td>
<td>$137.20</td>
<td>$305.33</td>
<td>$122.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple with no children</td>
<td>$129.20</td>
<td>$370.47</td>
<td>$198.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single with dependant children</td>
<td>$161.14</td>
<td>$375.43</td>
<td>$160.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple with dependant children</td>
<td>$161.14</td>
<td>$452.57</td>
<td>$237.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Human Services, 20 March 2019. Centrelink figures are updated in March and September each year. Please refer to humanservices.gov.au for up-to-date figures.
Seniors Cards for your state
Seniors Cards are generally available to Australian residents aged 60 and over who are not working full-time, regardless of income. The cards provide discounts on goods and services like transport, accommodation, restaurants, entertainment, financial products, furniture and electrical goods.

Each State and Territory Government issues its own Seniors Card and determines who’s eligible. Contact your local office to apply for a card today.

**NT** – 1800 441 489  
www.seniorscard.nt.gov.au

**QLD** – 13 74 68  

**NSW** – 13 77 88  
www.seniorscard.nsw.gov.au

**ACT** – 02 6282 3777  
www.actseniorscard.org.au

**VIC** – 1300 797 210  

**TAS** – 1300 135 513  
www.seniors.tas.gov.au

**WA** – 1800 671 233  
www.seniorscard.wa.gov.au
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