DESERET BENEFIT PLAN FOR AUSTRALIA

A Guide to your Account-Based Pension

This Guide explains:

- Your options on reaching retirement  
- How the Plan’s Account-Based Pension works  
- How to apply for an Account-Based Pension in the Plan  
- How to change or update your options  
- Your investment options  
- Tax and your Account-Based Pension  
- Fees and other costs  
- Risks of membership  
- Things you should know  
- Keeping you informed

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Attachments

- Account-Based Pension Form

Product Disclosure Statement

This publication, A Guide to your Account-Based Pension, was prepared on 26 November 2018 and is the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Account-Based Pension facility of the Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia (ABN 58 632 310 300).

This publication was issued by the Trustees of the Plan (ABN 67 352 679 623), and describes the main features of the Plan’s Account-Based Pension facility. If there is any difference between the information provided in this publication and the Plan’s Trust Deed, then the Trust Deed is the final authority.

The information in this publication is general information only and does not take into account your particular objectives, financial circumstances or needs. It is not personal or tax advice. Any examples included are for illustration only and are not intended to be recommendations or preferred courses of action. You should consider obtaining professional advice about your particular circumstances before making any financial or investment decisions based on the information contained in this publication. Information on tax and superannuation legislation is current as at the date of this document unless otherwise noted and may change.

Information contained in this document that is not materially adverse is subject to change from time to time and may be updated if it changes. Updated information can be found at the Plan’s website at https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret. In addition, we will provide a hardcopy free of charge on request, if you contact the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885.
Your options on reaching retirement

One of the features of the Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia (the Plan) is that it provides eligible members with a range of options for their super benefit on retirement.

The Plan offers eligible members two retirement income streams – a Lifetime Pension and an Account-Based Pension – and the option to take at least some of their retirement benefit as a lump sum.

You may be eligible for a Lifetime Pension from the Plan if you retire from employment with LDS Australia after age 65. You may also be eligible for a Lifetime Pension from the Plan if you retire before age 65 as long as you have been a Plan member for at least five years (excluding any periods of membership in Category B). For more details on the preservation rules that govern access to your superannuation benefits, see page 3 of this Guide.

This Guide details the Plan’s Account-Based Pension facility. See pages 13 to 14 and 22 for details of the risks associated with investment and taking an Account-Based Pension.

Who can access the Plan’s Account-Based Pension?

You may be eligible to take an Account-Based Pension in the Plan if you have at least $20,000 to invest and have permanently “retired” (see pages 3 to 4 for a definition) or reached age 65.

To find out how to calculate your retirement benefit, and the amount you have available for investment in the Plan’s Account-Based Pension, contact the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885.

How the Plan’s Account-Based Pension works

You can use the Plan’s Account-Based Pension to change your lump sum benefits (including your VSP Accounts or Retained Benefit Account) into a regular, flexible income stream when you reach retirement.

Your lump sum is invested and earns investment returns, and your income comes from the capital and the investment earnings.

If you choose to take an Account-Based Pension from the Plan, your superannuation lump sum is transferred into an Account-Based Pension Account in your name.

Every month, an amount that you choose will be transferred from your Account-Based Pension Account directly into your bank account. If you are over age 60, your income stream will be tax free. If you are below age 60, PAYG (Pay As You Go) tax (less, in most cases, a 15% rebate) will be deducted from your monthly payment (see page 15 for details).

You can choose how much is paid to you each month provided your total annual payments are more than the minimum amount specified by the Government (see the table on page 2). If you have retired, you may also make lump sum withdrawals. If you are still working, you cannot generally make a lump sum withdrawal until you have retired except in certain limited circumstances. The payments continue until you decide to withdraw all your money, or until your entire lump sum and investment earnings have been paid to you in full, or you die.

An Account-Based Pension is not necessarily a pension for life. Payments continue only for as long as the money in your account lasts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account-Based Pension Account =</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your opening deposit (from lump sum and/or VSP Accounts and/or Retained Benefit Account) +/− Investment earnings − Fees, taxes (if applicable), pension payments and any lump sum withdrawals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the minimum investment?

You need a minimum initial deposit of $20,000 to open an Account-Based Pension Account. This minimum can come from your lump sum option and/or your VSP Accounts or Retained Benefit Account. Note that you cannot make additional contributions to your pension account once your pension starts.
Is there a limit on the amount I can invest?

The total amount of super that you can transfer to a pension or annuity where the investment earnings are tax free is capped at $1.6 million (for the 2018/19 financial year).

This is called your transfer balance cap. It will apply to all of your superannuation pension investments including your Lifetime Pension (it is not a cap on each individual pension). If you exceed this cap the excess amount must be withdrawn from your Account-Based Pension (it cannot be withdrawn from your Lifetime Pension) or returned to an accumulation account, such as a Retained Benefit Account. If you do not, the excess will incur an interest charge for every day it remains in a pension. You will also have to pay tax on the interest. The Australian Tax Office may also have power to require your super fund to commute the excess without your consent.

Can I have a choice of investments?

You have a choice of the Plan’s four available investment options. You must make an investment choice or your Account-Based Pension cannot commence. Your Account-Based Pension Account will be credited or debited with the investment earnings for your nominated investment option (less investment fees and administration fees and including an allowance for the tax-exempt status of the investment income for pensioners if applicable – see page 15). For more information on the Plan’s investment options, see pages 7 to 12.

Choosing your income level

You choose how much income you would like to receive each year as long as it is above the Government’s minimum amount.

The limit is based on your age and the value of your account balance at 1 July each year (or on commencement of your pension). Refer to the table below to see how your minimum income is calculated.

Calculating your income limits

Your minimum income in any year is a percentage of your account balance based on your age at 1 July in that year, as shown in the table below. Each year the Plan Administrator will advise you of your minimum amount (and the maximum if applicable) effective from 1 July to help you choose your income payments for the year.

Minimum Account-Based Pension payment levels

This amount is based on your account balance and your age and is reset at 1 July each year.

\[
\text{MINIMUM annual income} = \text{Pension account balance} \times \text{minimum payment percentage based on age}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Minimum payment as a percentage of your account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 65</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-89</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-94</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 or more</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These annual amounts are rounded to the nearest $10.
Here’s an example…

Matthew is 68 years old and has fully retired from his work at the Church. He has $130,000 in his Account-Based Pension Account. According to the table above, he must receive at least 5.0% of his account balance as income stream payments during the year.

$130,000 x 5.0% = $6,500.

Matthew needs to receive an income stream from his Account-Based Pension Account of at least $6,500 during the year, or $541.67 per month.

If you commence your pension other than at 1 July, your minimum annual payment in the first year is pro-rated based on the number of days from the commencement date to the following 30 June. If you start your pension on 1 June or later in a financial year, no minimum payment applies in that year.

How your income is paid

Your monthly amount is transferred directly from your Account-Based Pension Account to your nominated bank account. PAYG tax will be deducted from your monthly payment automatically if you are below age 60 (see page 15 for more information on tax).

How long will your pension last?

How long your Account-Based Pension will last will depend on a number of factors, including:

- The initial amount in your Account;
- How quickly you withdraw funds in your Account-Based Pension Account (including any lump sum withdrawals); and
- The investment earnings (which can be positive or negative) earned by your Account-Based Pension Account.

There is no guarantee that your pension will last for the rest of your life.

Access to your super before you retire

The Government’s Transition to Retirement rules allow you to access some or your entire super while you are still working. This means that you can continue to contribute to your super while drawing on your retirement benefit through a Transition to Retirement Pension.

Since 1 July 2017, investment earnings on assets invested in Transition to Retirement Pensions are taxed, rather than being tax free.

To access your super under the Transition to Retirement rules, you must have reached your preservation age. The preservation age that applies to you depends on your date of birth, as shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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 to 30 June 1961</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1964 or later</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can access your super on reaching your preservation age but before being “retired” by rolling over part or all of your benefit into a Transition to Retirement Account-Based Pension with another fund. Such a pension pays you a regular income but does not generally allow your balance to be converted into a lump sum until you permanently retire from the workforce or reach age 65. **The Plan does not offer this option.**
For the purposes of the preservation laws “retired” means that you must have ceased gainful employment and one of the following must apply to you:

1. If you have reached your preservation age but are less than age 60, the Trustees must be satisfied that you intend never again to be gainfully employed more than 10 hours per week.

2. If you are over age 60, either:
   - You must have ceased gainful employment after reaching age 60; or
   - The Trustees must be satisfied that you intend never again to be gainfully employed more than 10 hours per week.

You can receive your benefit in cash after you have reached age 65 regardless of whether you are working or have ever worked. You may be able to take part of your super in cash before your preservation age; for example, if it relates to employment before 1 July 1999. Your annual Benefit Statement will show you if this applies to you. You may also be able to take part of your benefit in cash in other limited circumstances. This includes permanent incapacity, if you suffer from a terminal medical condition or you meet the conditions in the law to receive your benefit on compassionate or financial hardship grounds.

Each time you transfer any part of your benefit to an external financial services provider, you will be charged an exit fee. See page 17 for information on the current fee.

**Cooling-off period**

If you apply to purchase an Account-Based Pension from the Plan, you have 14 days from the date your application is accepted to decide if the Account-Based Pension is right for you. This is known as the ‘cooling-off period’.

During this time, you may cancel the Account-Based Pension you have chosen by advising the Plan Administrator in writing (see page 25 for contact details) and providing payment instructions for your lump sum.

There are no fees for cancelling your Pension, but your benefit will be adjusted for any taxes that become payable, or for any income payments you have received.

**Temporary residents**

If you are not an Australian or New Zealand citizen or resident and you accrued super while in Australia on a temporary resident visa, you may be able to claim your super when you return home. Applicable taxes will be deducted. If you do not claim your super within six months of permanently departing Australia, the Trustees may be required to pay your super to the ATO without your consent. You may then claim your super from the ATO, but it may not earn any interest while with the ATO. You should seek licensed financial advice as to whether an Account-Based pension is a suitable investment for your purposes in this case.
How to apply for an Account-Based Pension in the Plan

To open an Account-Based Pension Account in the Plan, you need a minimum initial deposit of $20,000.

This deposit can come from your lump sum option and/or your Retained Benefit Account or VSP Accounts. You should also confirm your eligibility for an Account-Based Pension – see page 1 for more details.

To apply for an Account-Based Pension, complete the Account-Based Pension Form included at the back of this Guide. You must also complete a Retirement Options Form available from the Plan Administrator on the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885. This form details your options in relation to your Lifetime Pension from the Plan and how much of your retirement benefit can be taken as an Account-Based Pension.

As with all investments, there are certain risks associated with taking out an Account-Based Pension in the Plan. Please refer to 'Risks of membership' on page 22 and 'Investment risks' on pages 13 to 14, before opening an Account-Based Pension Account in the Plan.

You should also consider speaking with a licensed financial adviser about your retirement options. If you need help finding an adviser, see page 14 for some useful tips for finding one.

What happens to my account if I die?

The Account-Based Pension will cease when there are no more funds in your Account-Based Pension Account. If you die before this time, the balance of your Account-Based Pension Account may be paid to your nominated dependants or your legal representative (i.e. your Estate).

Your dependants are defined as your spouse (including same sex and defacto partners), your children, any person who is financially dependent on you, or any person with whom you had an “interdependency relationship”. Under the law, the Trustees have the discretion to investigate your personal circumstances prior to death and decide who will receive your benefit. In most cases, the benefit will be paid as a lump sum; however, the Trustees have the discretion to pay the benefit as a pension if appropriate.

You can update your nominated beneficiaries at any time by completing a Change Form which can be downloaded from the Plan’s website at https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret or from the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885.

* Note: An “interdependency relationship” is where:
  - Two people have a close personal relationship; and
  - They live together; and
  - One or each of them provides the other with financial support; and
  - One or each of them provides the other with domestic support and personal care.

However, if two people have a close personal relationship but do not satisfy the other conditions because one or both of them suffer from a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability, then their relationship still meets the definition of interdependency.

The law includes details of various matters that the Trustees must consider in deciding whether two people have an interdependency relationship.

Insurance cover

The Plan’s death and disablement cover, which is provided to employed members of the Plan, is not available to retired members. See the About Your Super Plan booklet for more information.
How to change or update your options

Once you have opened an Account-Based Pension in the Plan, you have the flexibility to change some of your options to suit your changing needs, including adjusting your annual income level and making lump sum withdrawals.

Changing your income level

You can change the amount of income you receive at any time to suit your current situation as long as your annual income is above the prescribed minimum, as shown on page 2. Your new income will take effect from the following month, as long as the Plan Administrator receives your request in writing at least five working days before the end of the month.

Shortly after the beginning of each financial year (1 July), you will receive a notice of your minimum income amount for that year from the Plan Administrator.

If you want to change the amount of income you receive for the year, you must instruct the Plan Administrator. Otherwise you will receive the amount you chose for the previous year, providing it is above the prescribed minimum.

If you have an Account-Based Pension and your previous income is below your new minimum amount, you will automatically receive the minimum amount.

Making lump sum withdrawals

You can withdraw some or all of the money in your Account-Based Pension Account as a lump sum at any time provided you withdraw at least $5,000 each time. You must also have received a minimum amount of pension payments in the year the withdrawal is made. If your account balance is less than $5,000 and you want to make a lump sum withdrawal, you must withdraw the total balance of your Account. The exit fee will apply to all lump sum withdrawals. See page 17 for the current fee that applies.

If you are below age 60, lump sum withdrawals may be taxed differently to your regular income payments from your Account. See page 15 for more details.

To make a withdrawal, contact the Plan Administrator on the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885 for an Application for Benefit Payment form.

Can I make additional deposits into my Account-Based Pension Account?

Once you have started drawing an income from your Account-Based Pension Account, you cannot contribute or roll over additional lump sums into your Account. However you can set up another pension account. However, note that the total amount of super that you can transfer to pensions or annuities where the investment earnings are not subject to tax is capped at $1.6 million (for the 2018/19 financial year).

Changing your investment choice

You can change your investment choice at any time during the year. You can either change your choice online via the “Member Centre” or you can complete a Change Form. This form can be downloaded from the Plan’s website at https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret or obtained from the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885. Your new choice will take effect from the start of the following month after your application is received, provided the Plan Administrator receives your request at least five working days before the end of the month. See page 8 for details.
Your investment options
This section explains the basics of investing and your investment options in the Plan.

Your investment choices snapshot
- You have four investment options to choose from: Cash, Enhanced Yield, Market Linked and High Growth.
- You can invest in one or more options. You must make an investment choice or your Account-Based Pension cannot commence.
- The earnings rate for your investment option is applied to your account, less investment management fees and an administration fee of 0.55% p.a. but there is no tax deducted from earnings on pension accounts.
- You can change your investment options at any time. You can change your choice online via the “Member Centre” or by completing a Change Form. Your new choice takes effect from the start of the following month provided it is made online five working days before the end of the month or your form is received by the Plan Administrator at least five working days before the end of the month.

Investing basics
Choosing how to invest your super is an important decision – so before we tell you about your four options, let’s look at how investments work.

Most investment options are made up of two types of assets: growth assets and income assets. Three of the Plan’s four investment options offer a different mix of growth and income assets.

Growth assets generally offer higher returns over the long term than other types of assets. They also usually have a higher risk in the short term because returns can vary (or fluctuate) widely from year to year. Growth assets may also experience periods of negative returns on occasions. Shares and property are typical growth assets.

Income assets are generally regarded as lower-risk investments and offer lower expected returns over the long term compared with growth assets. They also have a lower likelihood of negative annual returns. Fixed interest investments and cash are typical income assets.

Investing in growth assets, particularly shares, tends to make more money over the long term, say seven years or more, than investing in income assets.

Investments that produce higher long-term returns also have a higher level of risk. Growth assets tend to constantly fluctuate in value, up and down. There is also a higher risk that growth assets may have a negative return in any one year. Income assets tend to produce a steadier result, but with lower returns over the long term. They are less likely to have negative annual returns. The main risk with income investments is that they may not keep pace with inflation over the longer term.

Diversifying investments are different from traditional investments such as shares, property, fixed interest investments and cash. Examples of diversifying investments are commodities, infrastructure, private equity and targeted return strategies.

Diversifying investments generally have low correlation with traditional investments and are used to diversify risk within a portfolio containing traditional assets.
**Risk and return**
Investment risk is generally understood as the potential for your investments to go up or down in value from year to year. All investments carry some risk, but some carry more than others. If you want higher returns, you need to be comfortable with accepting more risk. You can read more about investment risk on pages 13 and 14.

The return on your investment is the amount of money the investment earns, or loses. This return can come from income and from growth (or reductions) in value. It's important to understand that returns can be negative at times.

**How do I change my investment choice?**
You can change your investment choice at any time during the year. You can either change your choice online via the “Member Centre” or you can complete a Change Form. The form can be downloaded from the Plan’s website at [https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret](https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret) or obtained from the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885.

Your new choice will take effect from the start of the following month after your application is received, provided the Plan Administrator receives your request at least five working days before the end of the month.

**How are investment earnings calculated?**
The investment earnings reflect the investment returns earned by your investment option(s) after investment fees and an administration fee of 0.55% p.a. have been deducted. These investment earnings include allowance for the tax-exempt status of investment income for pension accounts. This rate is called the Declared Earnings Rate.

Positive investment earnings increase the amount in your account, while negative investment earnings reduce the amount in your account.

**Your investment options**
The Plan’s investment options all have different investment objectives, volatility and return expectations. The options that are expected to produce higher returns in the long term will generally have increased volatility, or risk, in the short term.

When selecting an investment option, you need to understand the volatility and return characteristics of the investment option and align them with your personal investment objectives. Your objectives could be formed by considering such questions as:

- How tolerant are you of investment volatility?
- What is your time horizon for investing?
- What would a large negative return do to your retirement plans?
- If you are not yet in retirement, will you need to start spending your super straight away?

Establishing your own personal investment objectives should make the task of selecting an investment option much easier.

This section provides a significant amount of information to enable you to compare and contrast the Plan’s investment options.

As always, you are encouraged to get independent financial advice when making important decisions about your super.
## High Growth option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Overview</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Designed to meet retirement and ancillary benefits for members in the long term by investing in a combination of specific asset class strategies based on the benchmark allocation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Investment objectives** | - To achieve a return (after investment fees) that is at least 2.0% p.a. more than movements in the UBS Bank Bill Index over rolling nine-year periods.  
- To avoid more than 5 negative annual returns every 20 years.  
- To acknowledge the potential for a worst case annual return of -20% experienced one year in 20. |
| **Investment strategy** | To invest about 80% in growth assets, 10% in income assets and 10% in diversifying investments. |
| **Benchmark asset allocation and ranges** |  
| Australian Shares | 44% | 34 – 54% |
| International Shares | 29% | 19 – 39% |
| Property | 7% | 0 – 12% |
| **Total Growth Assets** | 65 – 90% |
| Diversifying Investments | 10% | 5 – 15% |
| Interest Rate Securities | 10% | 5 – 20% |
| **TOTAL** | 100% |
| **Minimum suggested investment period** | 7+ Years |
| **Likelihood of a negative return in any 20 year period**<sup>2</sup> | 5 years in any 20 year period. |
| **Volatility level**<sup>2</sup> | High levels of volatility in returns from year to year. |
| **Risk profile** | Risk Label: High  
Risk Band: 6 |

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the information about the suitability of particular options is general in nature. It is not intended to be a recommendation or statement of opinion in relation to any particular option. Members are encouraged to seek their own advice if they are uncertain as to which option might be most appropriate for them.

<sup>2</sup> The volatility level shown is based on industry guidance to allow members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period. It is based on the Standard Risk Measure developed by the industry and it 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 require to meet their objectives. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees on the likelihood of a negative return. Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment options.
Marked Linked option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overview¹</th>
<th>Designed to meet retirement and ancillary benefits for members in the medium and long term by investing in a combination of specific asset class strategies based on the benchmark allocation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Investment objectives | • To achieve a return (after investment fees) that is at least 1.5% p.a. more than movements in the UBS Bank Bill Index over rolling seven-year periods.  
• To avoid more than 3 to 4 negative annual returns every 20 years.  
• To acknowledge the potential for a worst case annual return of -15% experienced one year in 20. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment strategy</th>
<th>To invest about 60% in growth assets, 20% in income assets and 20% in diversifying investments.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benchmark asset allocation and ranges</th>
<th>Australian Shares</th>
<th>33%</th>
<th>23 – 43%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Shares</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12 – 32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0 – 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Growth Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>45 – 75%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diversifying Investments</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15 – 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest Rate Securities</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15 – 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum suggested investment period</th>
<th>5+ years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Likelihood of a negative return in any 20 year period²</th>
<th>3 to 4 years in any 20 year period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volatility level²</th>
<th>Medium to High levels of volatility in returns from year to year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Risk profile | Risk Label: Medium to High  
Risk Band: 5 |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

¹ Note that the information about the suitability of particular options is general in nature. It is not intended to be a recommendation or statement of opinion in relation to any particular option. Members are encouraged to seek their own advice if they are uncertain as to which option might be most appropriate for them.

² The volatility level shown is based on industry guidance to allow members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period. It is based on the Standard Risk Measure developed by the industry and it 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 require to meet their objectives. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees on the likelihood of a negative return. Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment options.
## Enhanced Yield option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Overview</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Designed to meet retirement and ancillary benefits for members in the short and medium term by investing in fixed interest and cash.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Investment objectives** | • To achieve a return (after investment fees) that is at least that of the UBS Bank Bill Index over rolling three-year periods.  
 • To avoid more than 1 to 2 negative annual returns every 20 years.  
 • To acknowledge the potential for a worst case annual return of -4% experienced one year in 20. |
| **Investment strategy**   | To invest approximately 100% in income assets. |
| **Benchmark asset allocation and ranges** |  
| Interest Rate Securities | 100% | 100% |
| TOTAL | 100% |
| **Minimum suggested investment period** | 3+ Years |
| **Likelihood of a negative return in any 20 year period**<sup>2</sup> | 1 to 2 years in any 20 year period. |
| **Volatility level**<sup>2</sup> | Low levels of volatility in returns from year to year. |
| **Risk profile** | Risk Label: Low to Medium  
 Risk Band: 3 |

<sup>1</sup> Note that the information about the suitability of particular options is general in nature. It is not intended to be a recommendation or statement of opinion in relation to any particular option. Members are encouraged to seek their own advice if they are uncertain as to which option might be most appropriate for them.

<sup>2</sup> The volatility level shown is based on industry guidance to allow members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period. It is based on the Standard Risk Measure developed by the industry and it 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 require to meet their objectives. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees on the likelihood of a negative return. Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment options.
### Cash option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overview¹</th>
<th>Designed to meet retirement and ancillary benefits for members in the short term by investing in cash.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment objectives</td>
<td>• To achieve a positive rate of return over all periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment strategy</td>
<td>To invest 100% in cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmark asset allocation and range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and equivalents</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum suggested investment period</td>
<td>1 Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood of a negative return in any 20 year period²</td>
<td>Not expected to receive a negative annual return in any year 20 year period. (Note that your account balance is not guaranteed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatility level²</td>
<td>Very low levels of volatility in returns from year to year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Risk profile | Risk Label: Very Low  
Risk Band: 1 |

¹ Note that the information about the suitability of particular options is general in nature. It is not intended to be a recommendation or statement of opinion in relation to any particular option. Members are encouraged to seek their own advice if they are uncertain as to which option might be most appropriate for them.

² The volatility level shown is based on industry guidance to allow members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period. It is based on the Standard Risk Measure developed by the industry and it 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 require to meet their objectives. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees on the likelihood of a negative return. Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment options.
Additional investment information

Derivatives
The Trustees do not invest directly in derivatives. The Plan’s investment managers may use derivatives for risk-control purposes or to more efficiently shift asset allocations. Derivatives are not used in a speculative manner.

Investment managers are required to have risk management processes in place in relation to the use of derivatives and the purposes for which they are used. Each year, the Trustees obtain confirmation from the managers that they have complied with their processes.

Socially responsible investments
The Trustees do not take into account social, ethical or environmental considerations or labour standards for the purpose of selecting, retaining or realising the Plan’s investments. When the Plan’s investment managers were selected, the Trustees did not consider whether the managers took these factors into account.

Investment risks
As with all investments, there are risks associated with a decision to invest in the Plan. Different asset classes perform differently at different times and you should be aware that investment returns can be volatile and the value of your investments may increase or decrease over time. Also, you should not rely on past performance as an indicator of the future performance of any investments. The Trustees recommend that you speak to a licensed financial adviser before making any investment decisions.

Rises and falls in the value of your benefit can occur for a variety of reasons. The main investment risks that might have an impact on your investment in the Plan are:

Inflation risk
The rate of inflation may exceed the rate of return achieved on your investment and hence your investment would not retain its purchasing power. This risk can be considered significant for the Cash and Enhanced Yield options if investing over long periods.

Individual investment risk
Individual investments can (and do) fall in value. This risk affects mainly investments in shares and property, although it can also affect investments in fixed interest. As a result, it can be considered a significant risk for the High Growth and Market Linked options.

Market risk
Changes in the investment markets resulting from changes in economic, political and legal conditions or market sentiment can affect the value of the investments.

This risk affects investments in shares, property and fixed interest. As a result, it can be considered a significant risk for the High Growth, Market Linked and Enhanced Yield options.

Interest rate risk
Changes in interest rates can have a positive or negative impact directly or indirectly on investment value or returns.

This risk affects all investments and can therefore be considered a significant risk for all options.

Currency risk
Investments are made in other countries. If their currencies change in value relative to the Australian dollar, the value of the investment can change.

This risk only affects investments overseas so it can be considered a significant risk for options such as the High Growth, Market Linked and Enhanced Yield options where a proportion of assets are invested overseas.

Liquidity risk
Liquid assets are assets that can be readily converted to cash. Liquidity risk is the risk that some assets may not be able to be converted to cash when needed to pay benefits or process investment switches.

This can be considered a risk for all options.
Derivatives risk

There are a number of risks associated with investing in derivatives contracts. These include the value of the derivative failing to move in line with the underlying asset, the potential illiquidity of the derivative, the Plan potentially not being able to meet payment obligations as they arise, and counterparty risk (this is where the counterparty to the derivative contract cannot meet its obligations under the contract).

This can be considered a more significant risk for options which invest in diversifying assets, such as the High Growth and Market Linked options.

Finding a financial adviser

If you would like to speak to a licensed financial adviser about your financial goals and objectives, including your super options, you should consider the following:

- Deal only with professional financial advisers and planners who hold an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL), which is provided by ASIC, the Government regulator. You can check this at no cost on ASIC’s consumer website, MoneySmart (www.moneysmart.gov.au) or by phoning ASIC’s info line on 1300 300 630.
- Contact the Financial Planning Association of Australia (FPA) for a licensed financial adviser in your local area. Call them on 1300 337 301 or visit www.fpa.com.au.
- Speak to a few financial advisers from different firms and ask each one to send you their Financial Services Guide, which they must produce by law. Check if the services offered suit your needs.
- Ask about the financial adviser’s experience and qualifications.
- Ask about what the advice will cost. Do they charge a flat fee for service or rely on commissions from the products you invest in?
- Find out whether there are any restrictions on the products that the financial adviser can recommend.
Tax and your Account-Based Pension

The Trustees recommend that you consult a tax adviser or a licensed financial adviser before transferring your super into a retirement income stream, such as the Plan's Account-Based Pension. This section provides a summary only and is current as at the date of publication. The following are taxes that may apply to your Account-Based Pension. All taxes deducted are paid to the Australian Taxation Office when required.

Pension payments

If you are over age 60, no tax will be deducted from your regular pension payments.

If you are under age 60, tax will automatically be deducted from your regular Account-Based Pension payments on a PAYG basis, in the same way as tax was deducted from your salary when you were a salaried employee. Provided you have reached your preservation age, you can claim a 15% rebate on most pension payments made to you (less any tax free amount). Once you reach age 60, your pension payments will become tax free.

Investment earnings

The Plan pays no tax on the investment earnings of Account-Based Pension members. As a result, Account-Based Pension members receive different investment returns to other members.

Since 1 July 2017, investment earnings on assets invested in Transition to Retirement Account-Based Pensions are taxed at a maximum of 15%, rather than being tax free. This does not affect other Account-Based Pensions. Transition to Retirement Account-Based Pensions are not available from the Plan.

Withdrawals

If you are over age 60, no tax applies to lump sum withdrawals (if any) you make from your Account-Based Pension.

If you are under age 60, tax may apply. Call the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885 for more information.

Death benefits

Lump sum payments to dependants are tax free. However, death benefits paid to non-dependants will be taxed. For more information about the applicable tax, call the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885.

How does my pension affect my eligibility for the Government’s age pension?

The amount you receive (if any) from the Government’s age pension will depend on how you rate under the Government’s income and assets tests. If your income or your assets are over a certain level, you will not be entitled to a full age pension – or you may not be entitled to a pension at all.

Any money that you have in an Account-Based Pension Account is included in your assets for the purposes of the asset test. A portion of the income from the Account-Based Pension Account is also included in your income for the purposes of the income test. From 1 January 2015, new Account-Based Pensions are treated as financial assets and subject to the deeming rules for the purpose of the income test. Existing Account-Based Pensions held by pensioners in receipt of Centrelink benefits on 31 December 2014 continue to be assessed under the rules in place at that date.

Social security and age pension rules can be complex. The Trustees recommend that you contact the relevant Government agency or a licensed financial adviser to determine the impact on your social security and pension entitlements before you start any kind of pension.
Fees and other costs

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 fund 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 the fund or your financial adviser.

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 (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a superannuation calculator to help you check out different fee options.

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 fund as a whole.

Other fees, such as activity fees may also be charged, but these will depend on the nature of the activity chosen by you.

Taxes are set out in another part of this document.

You should read all the information about fees and other costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of fee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>How and when paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment fee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Investment options:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cash</strong></td>
<td>0.15% p.a. to 0.20% p.a. ($1.50 to $2.0 per $1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Enhanced Yield</strong></td>
<td>0.55% p.a. to 0.60% p.a. ($5.50 to $6.00 per $1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Market Linked</strong></td>
<td>0.40% p.a. to 0.45% p.a. ($4.00 to $4.50 per $1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>High Growth</strong></td>
<td>0.30% p.a. to 0.35% p.a. ($3.00 to $3.50 per $1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>This fee is deducted from</strong></td>
<td>investment returns before the returns are applied to your account in the Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration fee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Account-Based Pension members:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.55% p.a. ($5.50 per $1,000).</td>
<td>The percentage fee is deducted from investment returns before they are applied to your account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buy-sell spread</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switching fee</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exit fee</strong></td>
<td>$146 ($149 from 1 January 2019)</td>
<td>This fee is deducted from any lump sum payments from the Plan (excluding any regular payments from a Lifetime Pension or an Account Based Pension Account).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advice fees</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relating to all members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investing in a particular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySuper product or investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other fees and costs1</strong></td>
<td>Other fees may also apply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect cost ratio</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Fees for certain activities you request may apply (see page 20).
Example of annual fees and costs
This table gives an example of how the fees and costs in the Market Linked option for this superannuation product can affect your superannuation investment over a 1 year period. You should use this table to compare this superannuation product with other superannuation products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example – Market Linked Option</th>
<th>Balance of $50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment fees</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Administration fees</td>
<td>0.55% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus indirect costs for the superannuation product</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equals cost of product</td>
<td>If your balance was $50,000, then for that year you will be charged fees of $500 for the superannuation product.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The fees shown are the maximum investment fee on a gross of tax basis.

Note: Additional fees may apply. And if you leave the superannuation fund, you may also be charged an exit fee of $146 ($149 from 1 January 2019) and a buy-sell spread. The buy-sell spread for exiting is 0% (this will equal to $0 for every $50,000 you withdraw).

Additional explanation of fees and costs

1. Buy-sell spread
A buy-sell spread may be charged by a fund to reflect costs incurred by the fund or charged by the investment managers when you make contributions, roll money into the fund, or change investment options. The Plan does not currently charge a separate buy-sell spread; instead, these costs are included in transactional and operational costs. However, the Trustees reserve the right to charge a buy-sell spread in the future. See below for more information.

2. Administration fees
These fees include administration, consulting, audit, legal and other fees incurred by the Plan.
The percentage-based fee is deducted from investment returns earned by your chosen option before the returns are applied to your accounts.

3. Investment fees
The investment fee ranges that apply to the Plan’s investment options are shown in the table on page 17. They are estimates of the ongoing fees that will be charged.
4. Taxes
The following taxes may be deducted from your Account-Based Pension account in the Plan:

- Excess contributions tax in certain circumstances if your contributions exceeded the caps set by the Government.
- Any surcharge tax not otherwise recovered from your benefits.

More information on tax can be found on page 15.

5. Transactional and operational costs

These costs are incurred by the Plan and its investment managers, and may include brokerage, settlement and custody costs, the difference between the acquisition and disposal prices paid by the managers for the Plan’s investments, clearing costs, costs associated with currency hedging and stamp duty on investment transactions. They may also include additional fees charged by some of the Plan’s investment managers if they out-perform their specified objective. These additional fees are only charged on the portion of the assets of the relevant investment option held by the manager.

Transactional and operational costs related to explicit transaction costs are included in the investment fee based on the amount of these costs incurred by the Plan or its investment managers during the financial year prior to the date of this PDS (i.e. the year ending 30 June 2018). They therefore represent a cost to you. To the extent that some of these costs are in respect of the Plan’s Defined Benefit assets, these fees are paid for by LDS with no deduction from members’ defined benefits. Implicit transaction costs (eg bid/ask spreads) are also included in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Option</th>
<th>Transactional and Operational Costs</th>
<th>Transactional and Operational Costs</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>included in investment fee</td>
<td>not included in investment fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Yield</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Linked</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Growth</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These amounts are estimates. To the extent they are part of the investment fee, these costs are deducted from the investment earnings of each investment option before those earnings are applied to your accounts.

6. Borrowing costs

These costs may be incurred by the Plan’s investment managers and relate to the use of credit facilities that are not derivatives by the managers. Borrowing costs are calculated based on the amount of those costs incurred in the previous financial year is and represent an additional cost to you. For the most recent financial year there were no borrowing costs.

7. Operational risk financial requirement reserve

Super funds are required to set aside financial resources to address their operational risks. The Trustees have built up an operational risk financial requirement reserve (ORFR reserve) in the Plan equal to 0.25% of the greater of the Plan’s vested benefits and the Plan’s funds under management, funded by setting aside a small portion of the Plan’s Defined Benefit assets. The reserve is invested the same way as the Plan’s Defined Benefit assets.

The Trustees periodically monitor the reserve to ensure that it remains close to its target level. Should the reserve fall below a predetermined shortfall limit, the Trustees will enact a plan for its
replenishment. The Trustees also update Members at least annually on the status of the reserve.

8. Activity fees
If you or your spouse require information on your benefit in relation to a Family Law matter, a fee of $288 ($295 from 1 January 2019) will be charged for each date at which information is required.

You, or your spouse, are required to pay this fee at the time of any request for information – it is not deducted from your accounts.

In addition, if your super is split under a Family law agreement or court order, fees will apply for the splitting of your super and the payment of an amount to your former spouse.

These fees are normally shared evenly between you and your former spouse, unless your agreement or court order provides otherwise.

The fees may be paid by you and/or your spouse by cheque, or otherwise will be deducted from the applicable benefit. The fee for establishing an entitlement to your spouse is $288 ($295 from 1 January 2019).

All fees include GST where applicable.

9. Fee changes
Some of the fees are dependent on the fees charged by the Plan’s service providers. Some of these fees may be indexed annually (e.g. in line with increases in Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings); others depend on the services provided to the Plan each year. The Trustees reserve the right to increase the fees without your consent if necessary in order to manage the Plan. We may also introduce new fees. You will generally be given at least 30 days' notice of any fee increases unrelated to increases in underlying costs.

The fees shown are current at 30 September 2018, unless otherwise stated.

Further details of the fees, costs and taxes paid by the Plan can be found in the Plan’s Financial Statements. A summary is included in the Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia’s Annual Report which is issued after 30 June each year.

Defined fees

Activity fees
A fee is an activity fee if:

(a) the fee relates to costs incurred by the trustees of a superannuation fund that are directly related to an activity of the trustees:
   (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) those costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an exit 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 fund and includes costs that relate to that administration or operation, other than:

(a) borrowing costs; and

(b) indirect costs that are not paid out of the superannuation fund that the trustee has elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by the trustees of the fund or in an interposed vehicle or derivative financial product; and

(c) costs that are otherwise charged as an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.
Advice fees
A fee is an advice fee if:

(a) the fee relates directly to costs incurred by the trustees of a superannuation fund because of the provision of financial product advice to a member by:
   (i) a trustee of the fund; or
   (ii) another person acting as an employee of, or under an arrangement with, a trustee of the fund; and
(b) those costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.

Buy-sell spreads
A buy-sell spread is a fee to recover transaction costs incurred by the trustees of a superannuation fund in relation to the sale and purchase of assets of the fund.

Exit fees
An exit fee is a fee to recover the costs of disposing of all or part of members' interests in the superannuation fund.

Indirect cost ratio
The indirect cost ratio (ICR), for a MySuper product or an investment option offered by a superannuation fund, is the ratio of the total of the indirect costs for the MySuper product or investment option, to the total average net assets of the superannuation fund attributed to the MySuper product or investment option.

Investment fees
An investment fee is a fee that relates to the investment of the assets of a superannuation fund and includes:

(a) fees in payment for the exercise of care and expertise in the investment of those assets (including performance fees); and
(b) costs that relate to the investment of assets of the fund, other than:
   (i) borrowing costs; and
   (ii) indirect costs that are not paid out of the superannuation fund that the trustee has elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by the trustees of the fund 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 exit fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Insurance fees
A fee is an insurance fee if:

(a) the fee relates directly to either or both of the following:
   (i) insurance premiums paid by the trustees of a superannuation fund in relation to a member or members of the fund;
   (ii) costs incurred by the trustees of a superannuation fund in relation to the provision of insurance for a member or members of the fund; and
(b) the fee does not relate to any part of a premium paid or cost incurred in relation to a life policy or a contract of insurance that relates to a benefit to the member that is based on the performance of an investment rather than the realisation of a risk; and
(c) the premiums and costs to which the fee relates are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee or an advice fee.

Switching fees
A switching fee for superannuation products other than a MySuper product, is a fee to recover the costs of switching all or part of a member's interest in the superannuation fund from one investment option or product in the fund to another.
Risks of membership

There are certain risks associated with taking an Account-Based Pension in the Plan. Some of these risks are common to all superannuation funds. These risks generally fall into two categories, investment risk and non-investment risk.

For investment risks, see pages 13 and 14.

There are also certain non-investment related risks associated with being a member of this Plan or any other superannuation fund. For example, if LDS ceased its support of the Plan, the Plan would be wound up. If this were to happen, the Trust Deed sets out your rights on termination.

From time to time, changes are made to superannuation law, which may affect a member’s ability to access their superannuation benefits. You will be advised of any changes that may affect your benefits in the Plan or your pension entitlements.

Changes can also occur to the taxation of superannuation or income, which may affect the value of your superannuation benefits or the net pension benefit paid.

The Plan may also be exposed to other risks such as changes in the economic and political climate, fraud or other criminal activities. Not all of these risks can be controlled by the Trustee.

Some of the specific risks associated with choosing to receive part or all of your benefit as an Account-Based Pension include:

- The risk that your lump sum may run out. There is no guaranteed payment period for the pension payments;
- The risk that any negative investment returns earned by your chosen investment option will reduce your account balance;
- The risk that the pension payments you elect to receive may not keep pace with inflation;
- The risk that the pension payable from the Plan may not be the most appropriate type of pension for your needs. You should note that the Plan’s Account-Based Pension is not an “exempt income stream” for the purposes of determining eligibility for the age pension or other Centrelink benefits; and
- The risk that a more valuable pension may be available by using your available lump sum benefit (and any VSP benefit) to purchase a pension or annuity from an external provider (rather than from the Plan), or to take the Plan’s Lifetime Pension with your entire retirement benefit.

You should consider these risks carefully and, if necessary, receive independent financial advice to ensure that receiving your benefit as an Account-Based Pension is the best choice for you.
Things you should know

When benefits may be reduced

Bankruptcy

Any personal contributions to super made on or after 27 July 2006 (excluding your employer's
Superannuation Guarantee contributions) may be recoverable by creditors in the event of your
bankruptcy if these contributions are demonstrated to have been made with the specific intention
of defeating creditors. You will be advised if this affects you.

Reduction of benefits on separation or divorce

It is possible to split your superannuation as part of a property settlement if you divorce or
separate from your spouse. The Trustees will be required to split your benefit if it receives a
Court Order through the Family Court, or an agreement between a couple after obtaining legal
advice. If your super benefit is split, your benefit will be adjusted for the amount paid to your
spouse. Fees may apply to split your super. See page 20 for details.

Complaints and dispute resolution

If you have any questions or would like more information about the Plan, please contact:

The Plan Administrator
Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia
PO Box 1442
Parramatta NSW 2124

Plan Helpline: 1800 115 885
Fax: (02) 9081 0236

Email: deseret.australia@towerswatson.com
Website: https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret

In most cases, your enquiry will be resolved over the phone. If not, you may be asked to write to
the Plan.

The matter will be referred to the Trustees and you should receive a reply within 90 days. You
can request the Trustees’ reasons for its decision on your complaint if reasons have not been
provided. A copy of the Trustees’ Enquiries and Complaints Policy is available from the Plan’s
website at https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret or by contacting the Plan
Helpline on 1800 115 885.

The matter will be referred to the Trustees and you should receive a reply within 90 days. You
can request the Trustees’ reasons for its decision on your complaint if reasons have not already
been provided. A copy of the Trustees’ Enquiries and Complaints Policy is available on the
Plan’s website at https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret or by contacting the Plan
Helpline on 1800 115 885.

If you are not satisfied with the Trustees’ response, you may contact the Australian Financial
Complaints Authority (AFCA), except in relation to privacy-related matters. AFCA provides fair
and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers.

There are some complaints that AFCA cannot consider such as complaints relating to the
management of the Plan as a whole. In addition, time limits may apply. Please contact the Plan
Helpline on 1800 115 885 or refer to AFCA’s website at www.afca.org.au as soon as possible
for further information.
You can contact AFCA at:
Australian Financial Complaints Authority
GPO Box 3
Melbourne VIC 3001
Email: info@afca.org.au
Tel: 1800 931 678

For privacy-related matters, please contact the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner on 1300 363 992.

**Protecting your personal information**

The Trustees believe your privacy is important and so have developed a privacy policy to protect your personal information. The policy outlines how the Plan collects and manages your personal information. A copy of the policy is available by calling the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885. If you would like to access or update your personal information, please contact the Plan Helpline.
Keeping you informed

You can keep informed about your Account-Based Pension and the Plan through the following correspondence.

Your Benefit Statement

This statement shows you how much your Account-Based Pension Account is worth at 30 June each year. It will also show deductions for pension payments, fees and any lump sum withdrawals, and investment earnings.

Your Annual Report

An Annual Report, which is available on the website after 30 June each year, outlines what investment earnings were applied to the Plan’s investment options during the financial year in review and explains how your investment is managed and by whom.

It also provides a summary of the Plan’s latest financial statements, along with who to contact with any enquiries or complaints about the Plan.

Where to find out more information

Other information is available if you are interested. Copies of various documents may be requested by current and former members and their dependants by calling the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885. They may also be available on the website.

Contact us

If you have questions about the Plan’s Account-Based Pension, please contact:

The Plan Secretariat
Nick Wilkinson
Towers Watson Australia Pty Ltd
Level 14, 60 Margaret Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Phone: (02) 9253 3140

OR

The Plan Administrator
Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia
PO Box 1442
Parramatta NSW 2124
Plan Helpline 1800 115 885
If calling from overseas, contact the Plan Administrator on +61 2 8571 5000
Fax: (02) 9081 0236
Email: deseret.australia@towerswatson.com
Website: https://super.towerswatson.com/super/deseret

Issued by the Trustees (ABN 67 352 679 623) of the Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia (ABN 58 632 310 300).
26 November 2018.
Complete this form if you have permanently “retired” (see the Product Disclosure Statement [PDS], A Guide to your Account-Based Pension) and want to take an Account-Based Pension in the Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia.

If you are considering an Account-Based Pension from the Plan, you must first obtain a Retirement Options Form from the Plan Administrator. This form details your options in relation to your Lifetime Pension from the Plan and how much of your retirement benefit can be taken as an Account-Based Pension.

Please call the Plan Helpline on 1800 115 885 if you have any questions.

What you need to do
1. Read the PDS, A Guide to your Account-Based Pension, to find out how the Account-Based Pension works.
2. Complete this form and return it to the Plan Administrator. You must make an investment choice or your Account-Based Pension cannot commence.
3. If you haven't provided your Tax File Number (TFN) to the Plan, you should also complete a Tax File Number Declaration Form and return it to the Plan Administrator. The information you provide on this form will affect the amount of tax deducted from your payments if you are below age 60. Please check with a licensed financial adviser if you are not sure about how to complete this form.

If you need to obtain a Tax File Number Declaration Form, please speak to the Plan Administrator.

Your personal details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Given names</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Suburb</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Postcode</th>
<th>Business phone</th>
<th>Email (optional)</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Employer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I have attached certified proof of my identity and age

You need to provide a certified documentation that proves you are the person to whom the super benefit belongs and provide proof of your age. See page 4 for details.

Your investment details

To take out an Account-Based Pension in the Plan you must have at least $20,000 in your Voluntary Savings Program benefits* Account, Spouse or Retained Benefit Account.

* Throughout this form we make reference to “Voluntary Savings Program” benefits. This includes any benefits you may have in Voluntary Savings Program, Surcharge, Category B or Late Retirement Statutory Accounts.

Opening balance of your Account-Based Pension Account

I want to transfer $___________ into my Account-Based Pension Account from my Voluntary Savings Program benefits, Spouse Account or Retained Benefit Account.
How much would you like to be paid?

Please refer to the PDS, A Guide to your Account-Based Pension, for information about your allowable minimum pension payment each year.

Your options are: (tick one)

☐ Minimum amount
☐ Specific amount* of $________ per year
  (payable in equal monthly instalments)

*Note that this amount will be automatically adjusted to fall above the allowable minimum.

If you are below age 60, PAYG tax will be deducted from each payment in accordance with taxation legislation.

Where should your payments be made?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of financial institution (e.g. bank or credit union)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSB number</td>
<td>Account number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account type</td>
<td>☐ Cheque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These payments, less PAYG tax (if applicable), will be sent directly to this account on or before the last day of each month.

☐ I have attached a certified copy of a bank account statement as proof of my BSB and Account numbers.

You need to provide a certified copy of a bank account statement verifying your account details. See page 4 for details.

Nominating your beneficiaries

If I die while a member of the Plan, it is my wish that my death benefit from the Plan is paid to the people nominated below in the proportions shown. This nomination overrides any of my previous nominations. For details about nominating your dependants, read the PDS, A Guide to your Account-Based Pension. To see who you currently have nominated as beneficiaries, refer to your latest Benefit Statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full name of nominated beneficiary(ies)</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Proportion of benefit %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Personal Representative</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your investment choice

Please complete this section to indicate how you would like your Account-Based Pension Account to be invested. You must make an investment choice or your Account-Based Pension cannot commence. Any future withdrawals from your account will also be made in the same proportion. To find out more about the investment options available, refer to your PDS, *A Guide to your Account-Based Pension*.

I wish to INVEST:

_____% in the Cash Option
_____% in the Enhanced Yield Option
_____% in the Market Linked Option
_____% in the High Growth Option

**Total must equal 100%**

The choice you make above will apply to your Account-Based Pension Account.

I understand that I can change my investment choice at any time during the year by sending a completed *Change Form* to the Plan Administrator. My new choice will take effect from the following month after my application has been received, provided the Plan Administrator receives this request at least five business days before the end of the month.

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**Declaration**

I declare that the details in this form are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have read and understood the Plan’s PDS for the Account-Based Pension Section and the Plan’s Privacy Policy. I agree and consent to be bound by the declarations, conditions and acknowledgments contained in the Plan’s PDS for the Account-Based Pension Section and further agree to accept and be bound by the Trust Deed of the Plan together with any rules, or changes to the rules, issued by the Trustees in relation to the administration and operation of the Account-Based Pension Section. I consent to the deduction of PAYG tax from my benefit payments, if applicable, as required under Australian taxation legislation. I authorise the Trustees to vary the amount of my pension payments in the event that they fall below the permitted minimum so that my payments comply with legislative requirements. If I have nominated beneficiaries, I understand that my nomination does not bind the Trustees.

If I have provided my email address on page 1, I agree that the Trustees may use that email address to send me information including Product Disclosure Statements, Benefit Statements, Exit Statements, Annual Reports, newsletters or information on material changes to my super or significant events, electronically.

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Signature ____________________________________   Date _____________________________
Acceptable proof of identity documents

EITHER

One of the following photographic identification documents only (original or certified copy):

- A driver’s licence issued by a State or Territory or equivalent authority of an overseas country;
- A passport;
- An identification card issued under a State or Territory law; or
- A national identity card issued overseas.

AND

One of the following documents (original or certified copy):

- A birth certificate or birth extract;
- A citizenship certificate issued by the Commonwealth; or
- A pension or concession card issued by Centrelink that entitles the person to financial benefits.

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 the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed on behalf of applicant</td>
<td>Guardianship papers or Power of Attorney.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certification of personal documents

All copied pages of ORIGINAL proof of identification documents (including any linking documents) need to be certified as true copies by any individual approved to do so (see below).

The person authorised to certify documents must sight the original and the copy and make sure that both documents are identical, then make sure that all pages have been certified as true copies by writing or stamping “certified true copy” followed by their signature, printed name, qualification (e.g. Justice of the Peace or Australia Post employee) and date.

The following people can certify copies of the originals as true copies:

- Accountant who is:
  (a) a fellow of the National Tax Accountants’ Association; or
  (b) a member of any of the following:
    (i) Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand
    (ii) The Association of Taxation and Management Accountants
    (iii) CPA Australia
    (iv) The Institute of Public Accountants
- Agent of the Australian Postal Corporation who is in charge of an office supplying postal services to the public
- APS employee engaged on an ongoing basis with 5 or more years of continuous service who is not specified elsewhere in this list
- Australian Consular Officer or Australian Diplomatic Officer (within the meaning of the Consular Fees Act 1955)
- Bailiff
- Bank officer with 5 or more continuous years of service
- Building society officer with 5 or more years of continuous service
- Chief executive officer of a Commonwealth court
- Clerk of a court
- Commissioner for Affidavits
- Commissioner for Declarations
- Credit union officer with 5 or more years of continuous service
- Employee of a Commonwealth authority engaged on a permanent basis with 5 or more years of continuous service who is not specified elsewhere in this list
- Employee of the Australian Trade and Investment Commission who is:
  (a) in a country or place outside Australia; and
  (b) authorised under paragraph 3(d) of the Consular Fees Act 1955; and
  (c) exercising the employee's function in that place
- Employee of the Commonwealth who is:
  (a) at a place outside Australia; and
  (b) authorised under paragraph 3(c) of the Consular Fees Act 1955; and
  (c) exercising the employee's function in that place
- Engineer who is:
  (a) a member of Engineers Australia, other than at the grade of student; or
  (b) a Registered Professional Engineer of Professionals Australia; or
  (c) registered as an engineer under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or Territory; or
  (d) registered on the National Engineering Register by Engineers Australia
- Finance company officer with 5 or more years of continuous service
- Holder of a statutory office not specified elsewhere in this list
- Judge
- Justice of the Peace
- Magistrate
- Marriage celebrant registered under Subdivision C of Division 1 of Part IV of the Marriage Act 1961
- Master of a court Member of the Australian Defence Force who is:
  (a) an officer; or
  (b) a non-commissioned officer within the meaning of the Defence Force Discipline Act 1982 with 5 or more years of continuous service; or
  (c) a warrant officer within the meaning of that Act
- Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
- Member of the Governance Institute of Australia Ltd
- Member of:
  (a) the Parliament of the Commonwealth; or
  (b) the Parliament of a State; or
  (c) a Territory legislature; or
  (d) a local government authority
- Minister of religion registered under Subdivision A of Division 1 of Part IV of the Marriage Act 1961
- Notary public, including a notary public (however described) exercising functions at a place outside:
  (a) the Commonwealth; and
  (b) the external Territories of the Commonwealth
- Permanent employee of the Australian Postal Corporation with 5 or more years of continuous service who is employed in an office supplying postal services to the public
- Permanent employee of:
  (a) a State or Territory or a State or Territory authority; or
  (b) a local government authority:
  with 5 or more years of continuous service, other than such an employee who is specified elsewhere in this list
- Person before whom a statutory declaration may be made under the law of the State or Territory in which the declaration is made
- Police officer
- Registrar, or Deputy Registrar, of a court
- Senior executive employee of a Commonwealth authority
- Senior executive employee of a State or Territory
- SES employee of the Commonwealth
- Sheriff
- Sheriff’s officer
- Teacher employed on a full-time or part-time basis at a school or tertiary education institution
- A person who is licensed or registered to practise in Australia in one of the following occupations:
  - Architect
  - Chiropractor
  - Dentist
  - Financial adviser or financial planner
  - Legal practitioner
  - Medical practitioner
  - Midwife
  - Migration agent registered under Division 3 of Part 3 of the Migration Act 1958
  - Nurse
  - Occupational therapist
  - Optometrist
  - Patent attorney
  - Pharmacist
  - Physiotherapist
  - Psychologist
  - Trade marks attorney
  - Veterinary surgeon

Issued by the Trustees (ABN 67 352 679 623) of the Deseret Benefit Plan for Australia (ABN 58 632 310 300) in November 2018.