IAG & NRMA
SUPERANNUATION PLAN

RETIREMENT INCOME STREAMS PRODUCT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Allocated Pensions
Transition to Retirement Income Streams
Issue No. 3 dated 15 September 2010

IAG Insurance Australia Group

NRMA MOTORING + SERVICES

IAG & NRMA Superannuation Pty Limited (ABN 77 000 300 934) is the Trustee of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan (ABN 58 244 115 920) and the issuer of this PDS.
Phone: 1300 424 676 or 1300 IAG NRM. GPO Box 4303, Melbourne VIC 3001.

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IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan – Retirement Income Streams Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)

About this PDS

IAG & NRMA Superannuation Pty Limited (ABN 77 000 300 934) is the Trustee of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan (ABN 58 244 115 920) (**Plan**) and the issuer of this PDS. The Insurance Australia Group (**IAG**) and the National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited (**NRMA**) are employer sponsors of the Plan.

This PDS contains information about the Allocated Pension and Transition to Retirement Income Stream (**TRIS**) available to members of the Plan. It also provides information on investment performance, fees and costs and relevant tax information. Before applying for an Allocated Pension or TRIS from the Plan, it is important that you carefully read this PDS.

The Allocated Pension and TRIS are account based pensions which allow you to receive some or all of your super as an income stream rather than a lump sum. They are established with an initial transfer of an amount from your super to an account which we call an **AP Account**. The AP Account is maintained in your name in the Plan and invested in one or more of the investment options available that you select. Pension payments and fees are deducted from the AP Account as they are paid or accrue and the pension stops when the account is exhausted. Unlike a traditional pension, income payments are not guaranteed during your lifetime, or for a specified period.

This PDS does not describe the other features and benefits provided by the Plan. That information is contained in the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan Product Disclosure Statement (**Plan PDS**), which describes the Accumulation Division for the Plan and is available by visiting www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or calling 1300 424 676.

Other types of pension products may also be available to you under the Plan. These pensions are different to the Allocated Pension and the TRIS and are explained in the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan – Lifetime Pensions Product Disclosure Statement. To determine whether you may be entitled to apply for a another kind of pension, please call 1300 424 676.

The information contained in this PDS is up-to-date at the time of its preparation. However, some of the information can change from time to time. The updated information is available by visiting www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or by calling 1300 424 676. On request, a paper copy of any updated information will be given without charge. If there is a change to a matter disclosed in this PDS which significantly affects a member, we will notify that person of the change.

The information contained in this PDS is general information only and not advice. The information does not take into account any person's individual objectives, financial situation or needs. Please note, that the Trustee, IAG and NRMA cannot provide you with financial advice about your super and pensions as they do not hold an appropriate licence. Before making decisions about your super and pensions, you should consider seeking advice from a licensed or appropriately authorised financial adviser.

If you prefer, financial advice can be arranged through the Plan's administrator by calling the Helpline on 1300 424 676.

About the Plan

The Plan is a complying regulated superannuation fund. The Plan has two sub-plans, namely:

- the **IAG sub-plan** for current and former employees and officers (and their eligible spouses) of companies in the Insurance Australia Group; and
- the **NRMA sub-plan** for current and former employees and officers (and their eligible spouses) of National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited and its related bodies corporate.

If an Allocated Pension or TRIS is payable to you, it will be paid from the sub-plan in which you (or if you are a beneficiary, the member from whom your benefit is derived) was last registered. Please refer to the Plan PDS for further information about the Plan and its sub-plans.

Your Allocated Pension or TRIS is governed by a legal document constituting the Plan, called the Trust Deed, which includes a set of Rules. This PDS is intended to explain the features of Allocated Pensions and TRISs, however, if there is any inconsistency between the Trust Deed and Rules and this PDS, the Trust Deed and Rules will be the final authority.

Your Allocated Pension or TRIS is subject to a number of requirements of superannuation law. The Trustee will administer your Allocated Pension or TRIS in accordance with these requirements, including any future changes to the requirements.

Mercer (Australia) Pty Ltd (**Mercer**) administers the Plan and your Allocated Pension or TRIS on behalf of the Trustee. Mercer is generally referred to in this PDS as the "Administrator". As the Administrator of the Plan, Mercer also operates the Plan's Helpline – 1300 424 676.

Mercer also acts as the investment consultant to the Plan and assists the Trustee in selecting and appointing the Plan's investment managers. JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. (AFSL 238367) (**JP Morgan**) acts as the custodian of the Plan and provider of unit pricing services.

Legal advice is provided to the Trustee by mackenzie thomas.

The Trustee is responsible for the performance of all the Plan's service providers.

Investment Choice

The Plan gives you a choice of pension investment options for the balance of your AP Account. These options are explained in the **Your Investment Options** section. The value of investments in the pension investment options may rise and fall from time to time. The Trustee, IAG and NRMA do not guarantee the investment performance, returns or return of amounts invested in any of the pension investment options of the Plan.

If you need information or you have a problem

If you need to contact the Trustee, or you would like more information about the Plan, or your Allocated Pension or TRIS, visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.

The Trustee has a process in place for dealing with enquiries and complaints. External dispute resolution is available to members through the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal. For more information, see the **If you have an enquiry or complaint** section.

Please tell us if your details change

To help with the administration of your Allocated Pension or TRIS, let us know if you change address or your personal details change. We can only send you information about the Plan and your pension if we have your current address. You can update your details online at www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or by calling 1300 424 676.

Keeping you informed

When you commence your Allocated Pension or TRIS we will send you a welcome letter. We will also confirm any changes you have elected to make regarding your selected pension investment options.

Other information

This additional information is available on request at no charge from the Administrator:

- the Plan's Trust Deed and Rules
- the Plan's Risk Management Strategy and Plan
- the Plan's investment policy statement
- the latest audited Plan accounts
- the Plan's Privacy Policy Statement
- the Plan's enquiries and complaints procedures
- the Plan PDS.

Reading the PDS

Some expressions used in this PDS have special meanings, as explained below:

- 'AP Account' is the account we establish and maintain in the Plan to provide your Allocated Pension or TRIS. The amount allocated from your super to start the pension is credited to the AP Account and pension payments (and fees and costs) are debited to this account;
- 'beneficiary' includes both members and those persons who are entitled to a benefit from the Plan as a consequence of the death of a member;
- 'IAG' means a company in the Insurance Australia Group;
- 'NRMA' means the National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited and its related bodies corporate;
- 'Plan' means the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan and includes a reference to a sub plan;
- 'Plan PDS' means the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan Product Disclosure Statement, which is available from the Trustee;
- 'TRIS' means the Transition to Retirement Income Stream available under the Plan;
- 'Trustee', 'we', 'our', or 'us' means IAG & NRMA Superannuation Pty Limited;
- 'you' means a member or, when the context requires, a beneficiary entitled to receive a benefit payment from the Plan;
- 'your employer', means the IAG or NRMA company that employs, or previously employed, you;
- 'your super' is a reference to the superannuation benefits available to you from the Plan.

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Introducing Retirement Income Streams

What is an Allocated Pension?

An Allocated Pension is an account based pension that allows you to access all or part of your super as a retirement income stream. As long as you have a minimum of $50,000 in your super in the Plan that is payable in cash (called *unrestricted non-preserved* amounts) this can be allocated to an AP Account and used to start your Allocated Pension. For details of your super entitlements, and when they are available, please refer to your Annual Benefit Statement and the Plan PDS.

Pension payments are made monthly by deduction from your AP Account. The total of all payments each financial year (1 July to 30 June) must meet the minimum amount prescribed by legislation. There is no prescribed maximum amount, however you are obviously limited by the balance of your AP Account. If you wish, you may also make lump sum withdrawals.

Your AP Account is invested in one or more of the pension investment options available under the Plan, that you select. For details, see the **Your pension investment options** section. You must select one or more pension investment options (totaling 100%) for the investment of your AP account. If you don't make a selection, your application form will be returned to you. Investment returns (positive or negative) are allocated to your AP Account, while fees, costs and pension payments are debited from it.

What is unrestricted non-preserved super?

Most of your super will be classified as "preserved" until you meet a relevant *condition of release*. When you satisfy a relevant *condition of release*, your super becomes classified as *unrestricted non-preserved*. Some of these *conditions of release* are:

- you reach your preservation age (see table below) and permanently retire;
- you cease employment with an employer on or after age 60 (although you may continue to work in another employment arrangement);
- you reach age 65; or
- you meet the definition of "permanent incapacity" under superannuation law. (The Trustee will advise whether you meet this definition).

You may also have *restricted non-preserved* and *unrestricted non-preserved* components in your super if you had super prior to 1 July 1999. Check your Annual Benefit Statement for the status of your super in the Plan.

Any *restricted non-preserved* component of your super becomes classified as *unrestricted non-preserved* if you satisfy a *condition of release* such as those listed above, or you cease employment with IAG or NRMA.

What is a Transition to Retirement Income Stream or TRIS?

If you have reached your preservation age (see table below), a Transition to Retirement Income Stream or TRIS is a particular type of allocated pension that allows you to receive an income stream not only from your *unrestricted non-preserved* super, but also from your preserved and *restricted non-preserved* amounts of super whilst you are still working.

Unlike an Allocated Pension, lump sum withdrawals are usually not possible. Also, the annual amount that you may receive through a TRIS is restricted to 10% of the total amount available in your AP Account at the start of the financial year. Otherwise, a TRIS works in the same way as an Allocated Pension. A TRIS is available if you have a superannuation benefit in the Plan of at least $50,000.

Depending on what you want to achieve, if you've reached your preservation age, you could:

- Seek to work less (if your employer agrees) and use a TRIS to boost your everyday income; or
- Continue working, increase your super contributions (within the limits prescribed under super laws) and use a TRIS to supplement your income.

Before you consider obtaining a TRIS, it is important that you speak with a licensed or appropriately authorised financial adviser to:

- Determine your eligibility;
- Determine your short-term, medium-term and long-term financial and lifestyle goals; and
- Assess the potential risks and rewards of the various retirement strategy options available to you.

If you prefer, financial advice can be arranged through the Plan's administrator by calling the Helpline on 1300 424 676.

Your 'preservation age'

Your 'preservation age' depends on your date of birth:

Date of birth	Preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
Between 1 July 1960 and 30 June 1961	56
Between 1 July 1961 and 30 June 1962	57
Between 1 July 1962 and 30 June 1963	58
Between 1 July 1963 and 30 June 1964	59
After 30 June 1964	60

Starting your Allocated Pension or TRIS

To start your Allocated Pension or TRIS you transfer some or all of your super that is able to be accessed as a pension to an AP Account that we open in your name. Once started, under superannuation laws you cannot add to your AP Account. If you have other super available, you may be able to start another AP Account. If some or all of your super is accessible, here's what you need to do to start an Allocated Pension or TRIS.

Step 1 – Read this PDS

It is important that you consider the tax implications arising if you take your super as an Allocated Pension or TRIS. These are briefly explained in the **Tax and your super** section, but for further information and advice, please consult a licensed or appropriately authorised financial adviser.

Step 2 – Decide how much of your accessible super that you want to allocate to an Allocated Pension or TRIS

This amount is transferred to your AP Account. Once started, you cannot add to your AP Account. You would need to start a new AP account if you had further super available to do so. (If you have other super you may wish to consolidate before your AP Account is set up.) Alternatively, you could return your existing AP account to the Accumulation Division, then consolidate your other super amounts and recommence a new AP Account with the combined amount.

Step 3 – Complete the Allocated Pension/TRIS application form

An application form is included at the end of this PDS. It is important, when completing the application, to select one or more of the pension investment options available for the investment of your AP Account balance. These options are explained in the **Your pension investment options** section. If you do not make a selection, your application form is invalid and will be returned to you.

As your pension payments will be made by electronic transfer, you must also nominate a bank account. The account you nominate must be in your name, or an account which includes your name.

Step 4 – Consider what happens to your pension on your death

You have two options:

- You can nominate who you would prefer the balance of your AP Account to be paid to, and in what proportions, by completing the *Nominate your beneficiaries* section of the application form. While the Trustee will take your nomination into account, it does not have to follow your nomination; or
- You may elect that your spouse is to be your reversionary beneficiary and receive the balance of your Allocated Pension or TRIS in the event of your death. You can only make this election before your Allocated Pension or TRIS commences. To do this, complete the *Reversionary beneficiary nomination* section of the application form.

See the **Your payments under an Allocated Pension or TRIS** section, for more information.

Step 5 – Don't pay more tax than you have to

If you have not already done so, let us know your tax file number. See the **Tax and your super** section, for more information.

Step 6 – Send in your application

Return your completed application in the way indicated on the application.

If you need help

A licensed or authorised financial adviser can explain each investment option and help you decide which options best suit your individual circumstances.

If you need more information about the Allocated Pension and TRIS available under the Plan, you can call 1300 424 676.

Cooling off period

You have a 14-day cooling off period to decide whether the Allocated Pension or TRIS is right for you. This 14-day period starts when you receive our letter confirming the start of your pension or 5 business days after we open your AP Account, whichever happens first. During this 14-day period, you can cancel your pension and the balance of your AP Account will be transferred back to your account in the Plan or transferred to another facility which can accept the transfer under superannuation laws, as you direct. We will also deduct any tax payable (if applicable) on the amount you have invested.

Please note that the balance of your AP Account at the time that you exercise a free look cancellation may vary from the amount initially credited to the account because there may have been changes in the value of the units (which could be either positive or negative) in the investment options you selected for investment of the AP Account.

Consolidate your super

Once you have transferred an amount into your AP Account you will not be able to add to it. Therefore it is important that all of the superannuation benefits that you want to use to provide the income stream are consolidated before your AP Account is set up. To consolidate such amounts in the Plan before your pension starts, call 1300 424 676.

If you have further super that you wish to add to your AP Account, then as an alternative option you could return your existing AP Account to the Accumulation Division, then consolidate your other super amounts and recommence a new AP account with the combined amount.

Benefits and Risks associated with taking out an Allocated Pension or TRIS

Benefits

The Allocated Pension and TRIS offer a number of benefits:

- The Plan does not pay any tax on the investment earnings relating to your AP Account.
- Until your AP Account runs out, you can choose the amount of your monthly payment (as long as you meet the legislated minimum and, in the case of a TRIS, the legislated maximum) and annual income amount.
- With an Allocated Pension (but generally not with a TRIS until you satisfy a *condition of release* – see the **What is a Transition Retirement Income Stream or TRIS?** section) you can make lump sum withdrawals.
- If you nominate your spouse as a reversionary beneficiary before your pension starts then, in the event of your death, your spouse can continue to receive benefits through the Allocated Pension or TRIS, or elect to take a lump sum. If the person you nominate ceases to be your spouse, he or she will no longer be entitled to receive benefits through the Allocated Pension or TRIS.

Risks

Investment risks

As with any investment there is always a degree of risk. Your AP Account balance is not capital guaranteed, meaning that the value of your account (and therefore the amount available to you from your Allocated Pension or TRIS) may rise and fall over time. Please refer to the **Your investment options** section for further details of the investment risks that may impact the amounts available to you under your Allocated Pension or TRIS.

Other risks

A change in the laws that govern superannuation may also impact on your ability to access your super in the future, or affect the tax effectiveness of your super. We will keep you informed about any material changes of law which adversely affect your Allocated Pension or TRIS. You should consider any changes in conjunction with your licensed, or appropriately authorised, financial adviser.

You will incur fees and costs for managing the investment of your AP Account, depending on the pension investment options you select. There is a risk that these fees and costs may increase from time to time which will affect the amounts available to you under your Allocated Pension or TRIS. Please refer to the **Fees and other costs** section for further details.

It is important to remember that your Allocated Pension or TRIS may not provide you with an income stream for the rest of your life. Your initial investment, returns (which may be positive or negative), fees and other costs, pension payments and any withdrawals that you make, determine the balance of your AP Account. When the balance of your AP Account is fully paid out, your account will close and, unless you have other super in the Plan, your membership of the Plan will cease.

Your payments under an Allocated Pension or TRIS

Minimum and maximum payment

The Federal Government sets a minimum pension payment you must receive each financial year from your Allocated Pension or TRIS. No maximum amount is prescribed for an Allocated Pension but, for a TRIS, you may not elect to receive more than 10% of the total balance of your AP Account at the start of the year. We will send you a letter advising the minimum amount you must take in the current financial year when your Allocated Pension or TRIS commences, and shortly after 1 July each year. You can then advise if you wish to change the amount being paid to you (within these limits).

The minimum amount is calculated at the date you start your Allocated Pension or TRIS and is recalculated each year on 1 July. If you start your Allocated Pension or TRIS between 1 June and 30 June inclusive, there is no minimum amount you must receive for that financial year.

If you don't nominate an amount for the coming 12 months, then we will pay you the same dollar amount as the previous year (even if you had elected the minimum amount and this has now fallen), except we may have to adjust the amount in line with the prescribed minimum for the coming financial year.

The minimum amount is calculated for and applies to the whole of the financial year, regardless of changes to the balance of your Allocated Pension or TRIS from investment returns.

Your minimum amount is calculated by multiplying your AP Account balance by a pension factor determined according to your age when you started your Allocated Pension or TRIS and thereafter at 1 July each year.

Note: In the first financial year, the minimum is calculated pro-rata on the number of days from the date your Allocated Pension or TRIS started to 30 June.

Pension factors

Age*	Percentage Factor	2010/11#
55-64	4	2
65-74	5	2.5
75-79	6	3
80-84	7	3.5
85-89	9	4.5
90-94	11	5.5
95 or older	14	7

***Your age at 1 July each year or, if you have just set up your pension account, your age on establishing your pension.**

#For 2010/11 year, the Government has specified reduced factors in response to the global financial crisis. (Reduced factors also applied for 2008/9, 2009/10.)

Changing your Allocated Pension amount

You may change the amount of your pension payment during the year provided that you stay at or above the prescribed minimum and, in the case of a TRIS, below the maximum. For details of the maximum and minimum applicable to you, please visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.

You can also transfer amounts back to your member account in the Plan, or roll over to another superannuation facility.

Lump sum withdrawals

You can choose to take lump sum withdrawals from your Allocated Pension over and above the regular payments you elect to receive. For a partial withdrawal, generally a balance must be left in your AP Account of no less than the amount of your remaining minimum pension payments for the year. In the case of a full withdrawal, part of the lump sum will generally be deemed to be a pension payment if it is necessary in order for you to receive your minimum pension payments for the year.

Lump sum withdrawals from a TRIS are only available in the following circumstances:

- To cash any remaining *unrestricted non-preserved* component of your AP Account.
- To pay a superannuation contributions surcharge debt.
- To give effect to a family law payment split order.
- To allow payments in accordance with a release authority issued by the Commissioner of Taxation.

When you satisfy a relevant *condition of release* (see the **What is unrestricted non-preserved super?** section) these restrictions no longer apply and your TRIS is converted to an Allocated Pension. You can then make lump sum withdrawals at any time.

A lump sum withdrawal fee of $30 is payable.

If a lump sum withdrawal results in a full withdrawal from your Allocated Pension or TRIS, we are legally required to pay your minimum pension amount for the relevant portion of that financial year. This means that, if you have not already received at least the minimum pension amount in the financial year, then the full withdrawal payment is paid as part pension and part lump sum. If you have already received the minimum pension amount, the full withdrawal will be treated as a lump sum.

If your AP Account is invested in more than one investment option, payments (regular or lump sum withdrawals) will be made from the investment option(s) that you select, either when applying for your Allocated Pension or TRIS, or as a result of a subsequent change to your selection. (To change your selection, please visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.) If you don't nominate the investment options from which payments will be made, they will be made proportionately from the options in which your account is invested, in the same proportions as those nominated when your account was first invested (or those nominated when you last changed your selection).

If an investment option is drawn down to a Nil balance, then future payments will be made proportionately from your remaining investment options in the same proportions as your account balance is invested at that time. You will be advised and invited to submit a revised payment selection.

When do I get paid?

Your nominated pension income (less any tax required to be withheld) will be paid monthly on the 15th day of the month. If the 15th day of the month falls on a public holiday or weekend, then payment will be made into your nominated bank account on the prior business day.

Payments will be made by electronic transfer into your nominated bank account. Your benefit can only be paid into an account in your name, or an account which includes your name.

How long does the Allocated Pension or TRIS last?

Amounts from your Allocated Pension or TRIS will continue to be paid until the earlier of:

- your AP Account balance reduces to nil; or
- your death (see the **What happens on death**? section below).

It is important to remember that your Allocated Pension or TRIS may not provide you with an income stream for the rest of your life. Your initial investment, returns (which may be positive or negative), fees and other costs, pension payments and any withdrawals that you make, determine the balance of your AP Account. When the balance of your AP Account is fully paid out, your account will close and, unless you have other super in the Plan, your membership of the Plan will cease.

What happens on death?

You have two options. You can nominate who you would prefer the balance of your AP Account to be paid to on your death, or you can nominate your spouse as your reversionary pensioner.

Nomination of beneficiaries

To nominate who you would prefer the balance of your AP Account to be paid to on your death, and in what proportions, complete the *Nominate your beneficiaries* section of the application form or a *Nominating your beneficiaries* form. If you would prefer your benefit to be divided up as set out in your Will, you can use the form to nominate your legal personal representative.

While the Trustee takes your Will and nomination into account, it is not bound by them. Binding death benefit nominations are not offered with your AP Account. The Trustee has final say in who will receive your death benefit and in which proportions.

Your AP Account will continue to be invested in accordance with your most recent selection of investment options until your death benefit is paid by the Trustee. While your AP Account is held in the Plan, investment returns and Plan fees and costs will continue to be applied.

It is important to keep your nomination of beneficiaries up-to-date. Complete a new form if your personal circumstances change, for example if you marry, have children or divorce. To obtain a *Nominating your beneficiaries* form, visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.

Reversionary beneficiary nomination

You may nominate your spouse as your reversionary pensioner, which means that if your spouse survives you, he or she will receive the balance of your Allocated Pension or TRIS after your death. You can only make this election before your Allocated Pension or TRIS commences and you cannot change the reversionary pensioner once nominated.

Your "spouse" is:

- a person who is legally married to you; or
- a person (of the same or opposite sex) who, although not legally married to you, lives with you on a genuine domestic basis in a relationship as a couple.

To do this, complete the *Reversionary beneficiary nomination* section of the application form. To obtain a form, visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.

Your AP Account will continue to be invested in accordance with your most recent selection of investment options unless and until your reversionary pensioner makes a fresh selection.

If you outlive your nominated reversionary beneficiary or that person ceases to be your spouse, the Trustee will then decide who will receive any balance of your AP Account. You can then make a beneficiary nomination, as explained above, to assist the Trustee in making that decision.

Security

While you are receiving an Allocated Pension or TRIS, your AP Account cannot be used as security for a borrowing.

If you have an Enquiry or Complaint

If you have an enquiry about your Allocated Pension or TRIS under the Plan, please visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.

If your telephone enquiry cannot be answered then you may be asked to put your enquiry in writing and provide a contact address for the reply. Enquiries will be answered as soon as possible and generally within 28 days.

If you have an enquiry or a problem, which is not resolved to your satisfaction, you should send a written complaint (including all relevant details) to:

The Complaints Officer
IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan
Level 25
388 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

The matter will be investigated by the Complaints Officer and, where necessary, the Complaints Committee on behalf of the Trustee. You will generally be advised of the Trustee's decision as soon as possible and within 90 days, or within 30 days of the Trustee's decision, whichever is earlier. Please remember to include an address to which the response can be mailed.

If the Trustee has not responded to your complaint within 90 days, or you are not satisfied with the Trustee's decision you may be able to take the matter to a special government body called the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal (see below).

While the Plan has a process in place to deal with complaints from members, the Trustee's objective is to avoid complaints by providing good service to members, and if complaints do occur, to resolve them to the satisfaction of all concerned. A copy of the Plan's enquiries and complaints procedure is available by visiting www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or by calling 1300 424 676.

Superannuation Complaints Tribunal

The Tribunal is an independent body set up by the Federal Government to provide a low-cost, informal forum for resolving most superannuation disputes. Before the Tribunal can consider a complaint, it must be satisfied that the matter has been referred to the Trustee under the procedure set out above.

Any complaints must be lodged with the Tribunal within certain time limits. For more information about requirements and time limits, you can call the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal on 1300 884 114 or visit its website at www.sct.gov.au. The Tribunal's address is:

Superannuation Complaints Tribunal
Locked Bag 3060
Melbourne Victoria 3001

If the Tribunal accepts your complaint, it will try to help you and the Trustee reach a mutual agreement through conciliation. If conciliation is unsuccessful, the Tribunal can make a determination, which is binding.

Your pension investment options

The Plan has a range of pension investment options to help you make the most of your Allocated Pension or TRIS. These options are periodically reviewed by the Trustee and are subject to change. Through investment choice, you can decide how your AP Account is invested, giving you a say in your financial future. It is important to understand that your investment in any of these investment options is not guaranteed and the value of your investment may rise or fall.

You have the choice of four different pension investment options:

Pension Growth		Pension Balanced
Pension Conservative		Pension Cash

You have the flexibility to switch pension investment options as your circumstances change. Some key investment information, that you ought to consider when making your investment choice, follows below. Details of the investment performance of the pension investment options are also provided.

Once you are satisfied that you have identified which of the pension investment options (or which combination of these options) best meets your needs, you should complete the *Choose your investment options* section of the application form. If you wish to change your selection, you should complete the *Changing your investment option* form and return it to the Administrator. You can obtain the *Changing your investment option* form by visiting www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or by calling 1300 424 676.

The information provided in this PDS does not take into account your personal needs, investment objectives or circumstances. The Trustee and the Administrator do not provide investment advice. If you need specific advice to help you select an investment option, or an appropriate mix of investment options, you should consult a licensed, or appropriately authorised, financial adviser.

Helping you consider the issues

To understand the pension investment options available, you need to consider the assets which make up each option. Different asset classes carry different levels of risk over the short, medium and long term. Each pension investment option is made up of some or all of the following asset classes.

Shares

Companies issue shares which are typically listed and traded on a stock exchange. Because the price of shares in any company is driven by market forces, share prices may rise and fall. As a result of these changes in prices, shares can be a highly volatile investment. While individual company shares may perform poorly, as an asset class, shares overall have historically produced the highest returns over the long term.

Most share portfolios consist of both Australian and overseas shares. Investment in overseas markets diversifies investment return and therefore investment risk. The Australian share market represents a very small proportion of the world investment market making it generally necessary to invest outside Australia to fully participate in global developments.

Overseas shares are exposed to changes in the value of foreign currencies against the Australian dollar and returns from investment in overseas shares will therefore reflect changes in currency exchange rates as well as changes in share prices. The Trustee has adopted a policy to hedge part of this currency risk.

Property

The Plan invests in commercial, retail and/or industrial property through property trusts which pool the investments of a number of investors to obtain sufficient scale to allow diversification across a range of properties. Some of these property trusts (or REITs – Real Estate Investment Trusts) are listed on the stock exchange while others are unlisted. The value of these investments is market driven and may rise or fall. Therefore, this asset class is relatively volatile. However, like shares, property has historically produced high returns over the long term.

Alternatives

Alternatives are investments in products other than the traditional asset classes of cash, fixed interest, shares and property. The alternatives asset class can include a wide variety of non-traditional investments such as commodities, private equity, insurance linked strategies and various debt instruments.

Shares, property and alternatives are known as "growth assets". Investment returns on growth assets are volatile but are likely to produce higher returns than defensive assets (fixed interest and cash) over the long term. Growth assets generally form an important part of a medium to long term investment strategy.

Fixed interest

These are securities issued by Governments, companies and other bodies that have a fixed rate of interest over an agreed period. Because the interest rate and investment period is fixed, these are relatively stable investments. As a result, these assets are described as defensive assets. However, it should be noted that fixed interest investments may rise or fall in value. Historically, over the long term these investments have not produced as high a return as shares and property.

Cash

Cash refers to deposits in banks, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other short term securities. Cash is the most stable investment with virtually no risk over the short term. As a result, cash is also described as a defensive asset. Performance is historically low over the longer term, especially so during periods of high inflation (see below).

Fixed interest and cash are known as "defensive assets". Investments in defensive assets generally produce relatively low but more predictable returns. Defensive assets are generally used in an investment portfolio in conjunction with growth assets to lend stability to the portfolio and to reduce overall volatility.

Each of the four pension investment options offered by the Plan has a different mix of investments in one or more of these asset classes reflecting the different risk/return profile of each Option. To compare the asset allocation of each Option, you should refer to the **Investment options and strategies** section.

Balancing risk and return

A "return" is the income from an investment together with the increase or decrease in its market value. A return can be positive or negative.

"Volatility" is the extent to which investment returns move up or down over time. The more volatile the investment, the greater the chance that the actual return will be different to the expected return and this increases the investment risk.

There is some element of risk in just about everything we do in life, and investments are no different. With most investments there is a possibility of either making a profit or suffering a loss as the markets go up or down. The variations in investment returns and the possibility of negative returns are the major risks associated with investments.

The frequency of up and down swings in the market (i.e. volatility) and the predictability of these swings, have a lot to do with the level of risk associated with a particular type of investment.

No-one likes the thought of losing money. So our investment objective is generally to achieve the best returns possible for the level of risk we are comfortable with. In assessing an acceptable level of risk, the time frame of the investment is very important. There is historically a direct link between the return (i.e. growth) achieved by an investment and the level of risk associated with a particular investment type. However, the link may not be apparent in the short term.

One of the ways to reduce the level of risk associated with an investment portfolio is to spread the investments across a range of assets with different levels of risk. This is known as diversification. By spreading investments across the various asset classes, losses in one asset class may be countered by stability in others.

"Diversification" is a strategy that may be used by investors to limit the risk by spreading investments in a portfolio across a range of asset classes. By spreading investments across shares, property, fixed interest and cash, losses in one asset class may be countered by stability or growth in others. In this way, investors may be cushioned from the full effects of market downturns in a particular asset class.

About risk

Most investments have some element of risk associated with them. Generally, investment risk is the chance that your investment return will be different from your expectations. Your AP Account balance could rise or fall in value or produce a return which is less than you anticipate. This will impact on future income payments from your Allocated Pension or TRIS. Rises and falls in value occur for a variety of reasons and sometimes quickly. The types of investment risks which may have an impact on your AP Account balance include:

- Individual asset risk – the risk attributable to individual assets within a particular asset class.
- Market risk – the risk of major movements within a particular asset class.
- Political risk – current domestic and international political stability can impact on your investment as can adverse changes to tax legislation.
- Inflation risk – the risk that money may not maintain its purchasing power due to increases in the price of goods and services (inflation).
- Timing risk – the risk that, at the date of investment, your money is invested at higher market prices than those available soon thereafter. Alternatively, it can also mean the risk that, at the date of redemption, your investments are redeemed at lower market prices than those that were recently available or that would have been available soon thereafter.
- Investment manager risk – the risk that a particular investment manager will underperform (this could be for example because their view on markets is wrong or because of their investment 'style' or because they lose key investment personnel).
- Credit risk – the risk that the issuer of a fixed interest security will not pay interest and principal as they fall due for payment.
- Liquidity risk – the risk that you will be unable to redeem your investment at your chosen time.
- Currency risk – the risk that overseas investments gain or lose value as a result of a falling or rising Australian dollar.

Before making any investment decisions, you should carefully consider the risks that apply to each of the pension investment options available. This is important as your investment in any of the pension investment options is not guaranteed and as such you may get back less money than you invest. You should be aware that investment returns can be volatile and the value of your investments may rise or fall over time. Also you should not rely on past performance as an indicator of the future performance of any of the pension investment options. We strongly recommend that you speak to your financial adviser before making any investment decisions.

How important are investment returns?

The value of your investment in your chosen investment options will be determined by the performance of the underlying assets and it is important to understand the effect of investment returns.

Although it might not seem like much, a difference of 1% per annum in investment return can amount to a significant amount of money over a period of time. The main reason for this is due to the effect of compounding of investment returns, where the interest or dividends you earn this year are reinvested and they in turn are able to generate returns next year.

The importance of time

There are two key elements you may wish to consider when choosing a pension investment option for your AP Account. These are:

- the likely time period you would like your Allocated Pension or TRIS to last, and
- the risk you are willing to take over the time period.

Your investment timeframe plays an important part in helping you to determine a suitable investment option. It is useful to know how we have used timeframes:

- less than three years (short term)
- three to five years (medium term)
- more than five years (long term).

The pension payments, and lump sum withdrawals, from your Allocated Pension or TRIS are also important considerations.

There is also the risk that you will be receiving amounts from your AP Account at a time when investment markets are low.

Nevertheless, as each of the pension investment options has a different risk profile, investment choice gives you some control over how much risk you want to take at any point in time. By allowing you to change pension investment options, you can also vary your options to suit your timing.

Unit prices

Units are a common way of administering pension account balances and this approach is adopted within the Plan.

The amount initially allocated to your AP Account is used to purchase units using the unit price calculated for the date your money is transferred to the AP division of the Plan for your chosen pension investment option. Your investment in an option is represented by the number of units you have in that option.

Each payment made, or fee deducted, from your AP Account will result in the sale of units from your holding. The number of units sold is determined by dividing the amount of your payment or fee by the unit price applying to that pension option for the date the payment or fee is deducted from your account.

The unit price in each option is equal to the value of the underlying assets of the pension investment option divided by the number of units issued. Unit prices are normally calculated on a daily basis. The Trustee may vary the frequency depending on circumstances, and prices may be set more or less frequently than daily, but must be set at least once each calendar month.

Unit prices will go up and down depending on the investment performance of each particular option. This means that if the option performs well and earns good returns, the unit price will rise and consequently the value of your investment will rise. Conversely, the price may fall, which means that the value of your investment will fall.

The investment management and custody costs and tax related credits to each option will be reflected in the unit pricing – see the **Fees and other costs** section. No reserves are maintained. Returns, and changing asset values, positive or negative, will be reflected directly in the unit price.

How pension assets are managed

Depending on the strategy applying for each investment option, the Investment Managers may invest in securities such as Australian shares, overseas shares, property, fixed interest securities, cash and any other investments authorised by the Trustee.

For each pension investment option, the Trustee has determined a strategy which it believes is reasonably likely to enable the option to meet its aims. Pre-mixed options include a mix of investments (asset classes) that supports the option's aims. This mix is chosen after considering the advice of the Asset Consultant who can also provide advice on choosing and monitoring the Investment Managers.

The Asset Consultant uses sophisticated financial models that use historical data and economic forecasts to project the future performance of each asset class. The Asset Consultant uses this financial modeling to determine achievable investment objectives for each investment option and an appropriate investment strategy (including target asset allocation) to achieve these investment objectives. This set of investment objectives and investment strategies then become the objectives and strategies that the Asset Consultant advises the Trustee to adopt for the investment options.

There is a target asset allocation for each of the pension investment options which reflects its particular risk and return characteristics. The higher the proportion of growth assets included (such as shares and property), the greater the potential for higher returns but also the higher the associated risk.

For each option, the target asset allocation is the proportion of that option that would ideally be invested in each asset class if the Trustee had no particular view that one asset class was likely to outperform any other asset class. However, within the ranges specified in this PDS, the Trustee may decide to invest more than the target allocation in an asset class it expects to outperform and less in one it expects to underperform.

Otherwise, the aim is to maintain the asset allocations for each investment option within the target ranges stated in this PDS. However, from time to time, cash flows and market movements may cause the actual allocation to temporarily fall outside the target ranges. This will normally be addressed at the next available rebalancing opportunity.

In 2008, the Trustee revised the target asset allocations for each investment option. The new target asset allocations and ranges are set out in this PDS. It will take time before the new target asset allocations are fully implemented because of the limited availability of suitable investment opportunities in some asset classes. Details of the actual asset allocations for each investment option at the end of the financial year are set out in the Annual Report for the Plan.

Based on the experience and expertise of the Asset Consultant and Investment Managers, the Trustee believes that the chosen strategies give the investment options a reasonable probability of meeting their objectives. There is no guarantee however that a particular aim will be met over a particular period. The

Trustee reviews the performance of the Asset Consultant and Investment Managers against the investment objectives.

Environmental, social and ethical considerations

The Trustee has developed an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy. Under this Policy, the Trustee will consider environmental, social and governance issues in selecting and retaining the Plan's Investment Managers and whether to make or realise investments in pooled investment vehicles. The Trustee will not specifically consider labour standards or ethical issues under the ESG Policy.

The ESG policy incorporates consideration of ESG issues into the Plan's investment decision-making and ownership practices with the aim of enhancing the sustainability of the long-term returns delivered to members. The ESG policy is directed at encouraging positive ESG behaviour where the Trustee believes such behaviour can have a favourable effect on investment performance.

The Trustee has signed the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment (UNPRI). By doing so, the Trustee has made a commitment to adopt and implement these principles consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities. In that regard, the following principles underlie the ESG Policy:

1. Incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.

2. Be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices.

3. Seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest.

4. Report on our activities and progress towards implementing the UNPRI principles.

As the Trustee does not invest the Plan's assets directly, the primary focus of the ESG policy is on the selection of Investment Managers and the pooled investment vehicles in which the Plan invests.

The Plan's investment options are each made up of one or more asset classes. Because the application of the ESG policy varies by asset class, the extent to which the ESG policy applies to an investment option depends on the mix of asset classes making up the investment option.

In selecting, retaining or terminating investment managers and/or pooled investment vehicles for the Plan's Australian and international shares and property exposure, the Trustee takes ESG factors into account along with a number of other factors including, but not limited to, the style of manager, its investment philosophy, past performance, the depth and experience of its personnel, fees and how well it fits with the Plan's other managers. The ESG rating and other relevant information provided by the Plan's Asset Consultant is the main source of information for this purpose. There is no predetermined approach or weighting given to ESG factors.

Because of the nature of private equity and alternatives, it is not generally practicable for the Trustee to apply ESG principles in selecting and retaining investments in these asset classes (alternatives comprise a wide range of investments that are typically not listed on stock exchanges, for example unlisted infrastructure and commodities).

The majority of the Plan's fixed interest and cash assets are debt instruments issued by Australian federal or state governments, government instrumentalities or supranationals (like the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, the European Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank). The remaining fixed interest and cash investments are predominantly issued by the 'big four' Australian banks. The Plan's ownership of these fixed interest and cash investments does not allow it to exert significant influence over the ESG practices of the governments or companies concerned. Accordingly, the Trustee has determined to exclude fixed interest and cash assets from the ESG policy.

The Plan's full ESG policy is on the Plan's website. The Trustee will report regularly to members on progress in implementing the ESG policy and on the performance of the Plan's Investment Managers in relation to the matters included in the ESG policy.

Use of derivatives

Derivatives are special contracts — e.g. futures and forward exchange rate agreements—which can be used to manage the risk of changes in the future value of investments. Investment Managers are permitted to use derivatives in the management of the pension assets, but not for speculative purposes. Derivatives are typically used for the following purposes:

- hedging – seeking to protect against adverse changes in the market value of assets and movements in currency exchange rates;
- to obtain prices that may not be available if assets are bought directly
- to reduce the costs of buying and selling assets directly
- to change the term of a fixed interest security
- to manage cash flows efficiently
- to manage asset weighting for the different asset classes.

Pension investment options and strategies

You can choose from four pension investment options for the investment of your AP Account. The investment objectives and strategy for each option are summarised in the following table and then explained in more detail.

Pension investment Objectives

Investment Options	Growth Assets Allocation	Return Objective	Risk Objective	Return Expectations
Pension Growth	70%	The Pension Growth Option will aim to achieve a rate of return (net of fees & tax) of at least 4.5% p.a.* above inflation (as measured by the CPI) over rolling 7 year periods.	Likelihood of a loss in any one year period is approximately 1 in 5 years.	An expected nominal return of 7% p.a. over rolling 7 year periods.
Pension Balanced	50%	The Pension Balanced Option will aim to achieve a rate of return (net of fees & tax) of a least 3.5% p.a.* above inflation (as measured by the CPI) over rolling 5 year periods.	Likelihood of a loss in any one year period is approximately 1 in 6 years.	An expected nominal return of 6% p.a. over rolling 5 year periods.
Pension Conservative	25%	The Pension Conservative Option will aim to achieve a rate of return (net of fees & tax) of at least 2.5% p.a.* above inflation (as measured by the CPI) over rolling 3 year periods.	Likelihood of a loss in any one year period is approximately 1 in 12 years.	An expected nominal return of 5% p.a. over rolling 3 year periods.
Pension Cash	0%	The Pension Cash Option will aim to provide capital stability and capital preservation and achieve a rate of return (net of fees & tax) which matches or slightly out performs the cash benchmark over rolling 12 months.	Likelihood of a loss in any one year period is close to nil,	To match or slightly outperform the cash benchmark as measured by the UBS Bank Bill Index.

Note: *Assuming an expected CPI of 2.5% p.a. which is consistent with the midpoint of the Reserve Bank of Australia inflation rate target.

The Trustee undertakes a regular review of the strategy for the pension investment options as well as Investment Managers to assess their individual performance.

Pension Growth Option

Investment objective - aims to achieve a high level of return that exceeds the performance of the benchmark portfolio and high returns over the medium to long term.

Strategy - aims to invest the majority (70%), in growth assets such as Australian and overseas shares and property, and the remaining 30% in less volatile assets (fixed interest and cash).

Level of risk – medium to high

While a large portion of the assets is invested in the more volatile share and property markets, this is partially offset by the stability of the fixed interest and cash components of the portfolio. For this reason, the Pension Growth Option can be expected to show some fluctuation from year to year.

The performance of the Pension Growth Option is measured against a benchmark portfolio, which consists of the target asset allocation shown below. Each asset class within the benchmark portfolio is assumed to earn investment returns based on an appropriate index as shown in the table below under the heading **Measuring performance**.

Target asset allocation	Benchmark	Ranges
Australian shares	30%	25-45%
Overseas shares	20%	15-35%
Property	10%	0-20%
Alternatives	10%	0-15%
Fixed interest	25%	10-40%
Cash	5%	0-20%

The Trustee may vary the actual asset allocation at any time either up or down within the above ranges.

Pension Balanced Option

Investment objective - aims to provide returns over the medium term that exceeds the benchmark performance and are relatively stable.

Strategy - aims to have 50% of the portfolio in growth assets, which will participate in the higher returns expected from shares and property, but will be cushioned from the associated high volatility by an equal allocation (50%) to defensive assets.

Level of risk – medium

With greater levels of diversification and reduced risk, this portfolio is not expected to experience major year-on-year volatility in investment returns. The performance of the Pension Balanced Option is measured against a benchmark portfolio, which consists of the target asset allocation as shown below. Each asset class within the benchmark portfolio is assumed to earn investment returns based on an appropriate index as shown in the table below under the heading **Measuring performance**.

Target asset allocation	Benchmark	Ranges
Australian shares	22.5%	15%-35%
Overseas shares	15%	5-25%
Property	7.5%	0-10%
Alternatives	5%	0-10%
Fixed interest	35%	25-55%
Cash	15%	0-30%

The Trustee may vary the actual asset allocation at any time either up or down within the above ranges.

Pension Conservative Option

Investment objective - aims to achieve stable investment returns in the short to medium term that exceed the performance benchmark while keeping pace with the cost of living (inflation).

Strategy - invests mainly in fixed interest, and cash, which are stable investments producing a more predictable, but potentially lower, return than that expected for growth assets in the longer term. The growth component of this portfolio is achieved by a relatively small investment in shares and property.

Level of risk – medium to low

Investment returns are expected to remain more stable in the short term. The performance of the Pension Conservative Option is measured against a benchmark portfolio, which consists of the target asset allocation as shown below. Each asset class within the benchmark portfolio is assumed to earn investment returns based on an appropriate index as shown in the table below under the heading **Measuring performance**.

Target asset allocation	Benchmark	Ranges
Australian shares	10%	0-20%
Overseas shares	10%	0-20%
Property	5%	0-10%
Fixed interest	45%	20-70%
Cash	30%	5-55%

The Trustee may vary the actual asset allocation at any time either up or down within the above ranges.

Pension Cash Option

Investment objective - aims to maintain the invested capital and match the return available on bank bills as measured by the UBS Bank Bill Index.

Strategy - invests solely in cash, which includes deposits in banks, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other short term securities. Cash is the most stable investment with very little risk over the short term. However, the long term performance of cash is historically lower compared with the other options, particularly during periods of high inflation.

Level of risk – low

Investment returns are expected to remain more stable in the short term. The Pension Cash Option performance is measured against the UBS Bank Bill Index, which is the index for cash.

Target asset allocation	
Cash	100%

Measuring performance

The investments are reviewed to monitor how they are performing against investment objectives. The following are the benchmarks used by the Trustee to measure the performance of each asset class.

Asset type	Performance benchmark
Australian shares	Composite Index*
Overseas shares	MSCI World (ex Aust) Accumulation Index (50% hedged)
Property	Composite Index**
Alternatives	UBS Bank Bill Index
Fixed Interest	UBS Composite Bond Index (All Maturities)
Cash	UBS Bank Bill Index

*Partially measured against the S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index, partially against the S&P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index and partially against the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Accumulation Index.

**Partially measured against the S&P/ASX 200 Property Trust Accumulation Index, partially against the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global REIT Index and partially against the Mercer Unlisted Property Index.

Your choice of pension investment options

You can select any combination of pension investment options for the investment of your AP Account. You must select a whole % for an investment option, rather than a part %.

When selecting pension investment options, you should also consider the option, or combination of options, you will select from which pension payments are to be drawn. Importantly, if you elect to change the option(s) in which your AP Account is invested, your previous selection of the options, or combination of options, from which pension payments are to be drawn, will be invalid. This means that, unless you tell us otherwise, your payments will be drawn proportionally from your new allocation.

To tell us the option, or combination of options from which payments are to be drawn, you must submit a *Changing your investment options* form.

Changing your pension investment options – what you can change and when

You can elect to change your investments from one option to another at any time. Before you make any switches, you should check the website or contact the Administrator to make sure you have the latest available information on the performance of each option. The Plan allows you to switch investments on business days in Sydney.

No fees are currently charged for switches, but the Trustee may introduce a fee for switching.

How do you change your pension investment options?

You can provide instructions for a switch to proceed online at www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or by submitting a *Changing your investment options form* (available from the Plan's website or by calling 1300 424 676). The effective date of your switch will be determined by the timing of when your instructions are received by the Administrator. You will receive an acknowledgement that your switch request has been processed.

If you lodge your switch request online you must ensure that your switch request is confirmed and that you have received an electronic receipt number for your request. Any switch request lodged online will apply to both your AP Account balance and to your payment drawdown option(s).

When will your change be implemented?

Your change of investment option will be carried out effective on the business day* in Sydney that your valid instruction is received by the Administrator, provided it is received by 4.00pm (Sydney time) that day. Currently unit prices are determined for each business day in Sydney. All requests for changes not received by 4.00 pm (Sydney time) will be carried out effective the next business day in Sydney*. You will receive written confirmation of your switch.

*Where no unit price is declared for a business day, your change of investment option will be processed on the next business day for which a unit price is declared.

Pension Investment Option Returns

As the Plan only started offering Allocated Pensions and TRISs on 1 July 2007, it is only possible to show the performance of the new pension investment options for the years to 30 June 2010:

Investment Option	12 month effective rate of net return to 30 June 2010 (% p.a.)	3 year average rate of net return to 30 June 2010 (% p.a.)
Pension Growth	12.4	-4.3
Pension Balanced	10.2	-1.3
Pension Conservative	8.5	2.8
Pension Cash	3.8	5.2

The annual effective rate of net earnings is the actual earning rate less investment and other expenses and allowing for imputation credits attached to dividends on Australian shares. It is important to note that the investment earnings of the pension investment options are not taxed.

It is important to understand that, while past performance is useful as a guide in reviewing the historical investment returns, it should not be relied upon as indicative of future performance and does not guarantee such performance.

Your AP Account under your Allocated Pension or TRIS is invested in your chosen investment option/s and the amount you have invested in an investment option is represented by units in that option. Investment earnings for an investment option may be positive or negative. The value of the units depends on the performance of your chosen option/s. The price of these units will go up and down as investment markets shift, affecting the value of your units and consequently the value of your AP Account.

Investment returns for a short time frame such as one or two years should not be considered in isolation when making investment decisions. Time frames of five years or longer generally provide a better indication of the overall long-term performance of an investment option. However, because the Plan has only offered pension options from 1 July 2007, longer term returns are not available.

Each pension investment option bears a different level of risk, depending on the mix of asset classes that make up the option, as explained above.

How to get up-to-date returns

You can obtain up-dated performance information by visiting www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or by calling 1300 424 676. You can download this information or you can ask us to send you a copy, free of charge. Performance information is also reported in the regular *SuperNEWS* newsletter.

The following section of the PDS contains information about fees and other costs under the Plan. It is set out in a format, and using expressions, which are prescribed by legislation to help you compare the Plan with other superannuation products.

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 account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30 year period (for example, reduce it from $100,000 to $80,000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs.

You may be able to negotiate to pay lower contribution fees and management costs where applicable. 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.fido.asic.gov.au) has a superannuation calculator to help you check out different fee options.

*Contribution fees do not apply to the Plan nor the Allocated Pension or TRIS available from the Plan. You cannot negotiate to pay lower management fees under the Plan.

This document shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from your AP Account, from the returns on your investment or from the Plan assets as a whole.

Tax impacts on your super are set out in the **Tax and your Super** section.

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

Fees and costs for particular investment options are set out on page 30.

Type of fee or cost **Fees when your money moves in or out of the Fund**	**Amount**	**When and how paid**
Establishment fee The fee to start your Allocated Pension or TRIS	Nil	Not applicable
Contribution fee The fee on the amount transferred to your AP Account	Nil	Not applicable
Withdrawal fee The fee on each amount you take out of your AP Account	Pension payments – nil Lump sum withdrawals – $30	Deducted from your AP Account
Termination fee The fee to close your AP Account	$30 if you close your AP Account before it reduces to $0 in the normal course of pension payments.	Deducted from your AP Account
Management costs		
The fees and costs for managing your investments The amount you pay for specific investment options is shown on page 30	$177 per year plus Between 0.48% and 1.13% of your AP Account balance per year (depending on the investment option – see page 30). This equals between $48 and $113 per year for an account balance of $10,000.	Deducted from your AP Account monthly Deducted daily before the unit price for each investment option is set.
Service fees **		
Investment switching fees The fee for changing investment options	Nil	Not applicable

**A service fee in relation to Family Law matters may apply. See page 30.

The law requires all superannuation trustees to set out in a PDS an example of annual fees and costs for a "balanced investment option", being an investment option which has the ratio of investment in growth assets, such as shares or property, to investment in defensive assets such as cash or bonds as close as practicable to 70:30. The example below allows you to compare "balanced" investment options in different superannuation funds regardless of what they are called.

The pension investment option which most closely meets the definition of a "balanced investment option" is the **Pension Growth Option** and an example of the annual fees and costs for that investment option is shown below.

Example of annual fees and costs for a balanced investment option (the Pension Growth Option)

This table gives an example of how fees and costs in the balanced investment option# can affect your superannuation investment over a one year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other superannuation products.

Example – the balanced investment option#		**Balance of $50,000**
Management costs	Between 0.79% and 1.13% + $177	For every $50,000 you have in your AP Account you will be charged between $395 and $565 each year plus $177 in administration fees regardless of your balance.
Equals costs of the plan		If your balance was $50,000, then for that year you will charged fees of: **Between $572 and $742*** **What it costs you will depend on the investment option you choose.**

The Plan's investment option which most closely meets the definition of a "balanced investment option" is the **Pension Growth Option**
*Additional fees may apply:
If you leave the fund early, you may also be charged **withdrawal fees** on termination of $30

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management costs

The Plan's management costs consist of:

- an administration fee deducted monthly from your AP Account; and
- an investment management fee for each investment option which is deducted before the final unit price for the investment option is set. (Unit prices are currently set daily.)

The investment management fee covers costs incidental to the acquisition, realisation, management, valuation of the assets of the investment option (including custody and related reporting fees) and fees paid for the provision of investment advice, asset consulting advice and investment management. The investment management fee for each investment option is:

Investment Option	Fee %	$ per $10,000
Pension Growth	0.79 - 1.13	$79 to $113
Pension Balanced	0.72 - 0.93	$72 to $93
Pension Conservative	0.64 - 0.77	$64 to $77
Pension Cash	0.48	$48

In some cases, the fees payable to the underlying investment manager are subject to a discount for size. The fees included in the table have been based on the current level of assets under management. Some of the underlying managers charge a base fee plus a performance based fee that varies depending on the return achieved by the manager relative to the return on the appropriate benchmark. If the return does not reach the predetermined hurdle, no performance based fee is payable. On the other hand, if the return is above the hurdle, the manager receives an additional fee (subject to a maximum), based on the level of outperformance. The above fees are inclusive of any applicable performance based fees.

Family Law fees

Where fees apply	Fee (includes GST)	Who pays the fee
Application for information under the Family Law Act	$150	Payable to the Trustee by the person making the request for information at the time a request is made
Splitting a member's superannuation interest to satisfy a payment split under a court order or superannuation agreement which is made pursuant to the Family Law Act	$300	Shared equally by both parties and will be deducted from each parties' benefit at the time the benefit is split
Flagging a member's superannuation interest pursuant to the Family Law Act	nil	Not applicable

For more information about Family Law and how it may affect you, see the **Other things you should know** section.

Taxation

For information about how tax impacts on your super see the **Tax and your Super** section.

Fee changes

The administration fee deducted from your AP Account is determined by the Trustee in line with the expenses incurred by the Plan and is subject to change.

Investment management fees cannot be calculated precisely in advance. For this reason, a range is given for these fees based on current information.

If we introduce a new fee (for example, an investment switching fee), or increase a fee*, we will give you at least 30 days' notice before the change takes effect.

*Investment management fees can sometimes change in circumstances which it may not be possible for us to provide advance notice of increases (eg. because of a change in investment manager).

Tax and your super

How tax applies to your Allocated Pension or TRIS

This section of the PDS provides general information about how tax applies to your Allocated Pension or TRIS. We recommend that you speak to your tax adviser or accountant if you need taxation advice in relation to your personal circumstances.

Your pension and tax

Generally, your pension payments from the Allocated Pension or the TRIS are tax free when you are aged 60 and over. Before age 60, your pension payments are assessable income and taxed at your marginal rate, although a portion may be exempt from tax and you may qualify for a 15% tax offset on the assessable portion.

Your lump sum payments and tax

When all or part of the Allocated Pension or the TRIS is paid to you as a lump sum, the usual tax for lump sum benefits applies.

In general, lump sum payments are split into tax free and taxable components. The tax free component will essentially consist of your contributions (as distinct from employer, including salary sacrifice, contributions) and the portion of your super (if any) deemed to have accrued before 1 July 1983. The taxable component is the balance of the lump sum payment, essentially being employer (including salary sacrifice) contributions and all earnings on your super in the Plan.

Lump sum benefits paid when you are aged 60 or over are generally tax free. Before age 60, the tax free component is tax free in your hands and you will pay tax on the taxable component at a rate of up to 15% plus Medicare levy (subject to a tax free threshold of $160,000 indexed) from your preservation age (see the **What is unrestricted non-preserved super?** section) to your 60^{th} birthday, or up to 20% plus Medicare levy before your preservation age.

Providing your tax file number may save you tax

We are required to tell you the following things before you provide your tax file number to us.

Your tax file number is confidential and you should know the following things before you decide to provide it:

- We can collect your tax file number under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.
- If you do provide your tax file number to us, we will use it only for legal purposes. This includes finding or identifying your superannuation benefits where other information is insufficient, calculating tax on benefit payments, and providing information to the Commissioner of Taxation. These purposes may change in future as a result of legislative change.

It is not an offence if you choose not to quote your tax file number. However, giving your tax file number means that, when you receive your benefit payments, no additional tax will be deducted, although the tax that ordinarily applies will still be deducted. If you provide your tax file number to us, we may provide it to the trustee of another superannuation fund or to an RSA provider where that RSA provider or trustee is to receive your transferred benefits in the future. We won’t pass your tax file number to such a trustee or RSA provider if you tell us in writing that you don’t want us to do that. We may also give it to the Commissioner of Taxation. Otherwise your tax file number will be treated as confidential.

For further information on the provision of your tax file number, please refer to the Plan PDS.

Tax on investment earnings

Investment income (ie dividends and interest received) on the Plan assets that back Allocated Pensions and TRISs is generally not subject to tax in the Plan, but may be subject to tax when paid to you as a pension payment or lump sum. The Plan is able to claim back imputation credits on dividends on Australian shares.

Your death benefit and tax

On your death, the tax payable depends on who receives the benefit and in what form. A person who is not a dependant (which has a particular meaning for tax purposes, explained below) may only receive a benefit in lump sum form. The Plan claims back imputation credits attaching to dividends on Australian Shares.

Who is a dependant for tax purposes?

Your spouse

- a person who is legally married to you; or
- a person (of the same or opposite sex) who, although not legally married to you, lives with you on a genuine domestic basis in a relationship as a couple.

Your children (aged less than 18) including:

- your spouse's children;
- adopted and ex-nuptial children.

Other

- a person whom the Trustee considers was financially dependant on you at the time of your death (this could include a child over age 18 or an invalid relative); or
- a person with whom you have an "interdependency relationship".

  An inter-dependency relationship between two people is characterised by:
  - living together, and
  - a close personal relationship, and
  - financial support, and
  - domestic support and personal care above the type of support and care that might be offered by a mere friend or flatmate.

  Dependency can also occur where two people have a close relationship, but do not live together or provide each other with care, due to physical, intellectual or psychiatric disabilities.

A lump sum paid to a dependant is tax free. A lump sum paid to a non-dependant is taxed at a rate of up to 15% plus Medicare levy on the taxable component, with the tax free component not subject to tax.

Where an Allocated Pension or TRIS is paid to a dependant, pension payments are tax free if you were aged 60 and over at the time of death or the dependant is aged 60 and over at the time of payment. Otherwise, the pension payments are assessable income and taxed at the dependant's marginal rates, although a portion may be exempt from tax and a 15% tax offset may apply to the assessable portion.

Social Security

The amount of superannuation payments you receive may affect your benefit entitlements. Both Centrelink and the Department of Veteran's Affairs have two tests to determine your eligibility for benefits – the income test and the assets test. Both the Allocated Pension and the TRIS are counted against the income test and the assets test.

For more information about Centrelink's income test and the assets test, go to Centrelink's website, www.centrelink.gov.au.

Other things you should know

Directors

The Trustee has nine directors who are responsible for the management of the Plan. Two directors are appointed by Insurance Australia Group Services Pty Limited. Two directors are appointed by National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited. Four directors are elected by the members (one of whom is elected by Road Service Patrols). They are called member representative directors. There is currently one independent director, who is appointed by the other directors.

All eligible members of the Plan can stand, nominate others and vote in Plan elections for member representative directors. You can get a copy of the election rules on the website or by calling 1300 424 676.

Member representative directors are appointed for 3 years but will cease to hold office earlier if:

- they cease to be a member
- they resign as a member representative director
- the Trustee receives a written notice signed by more than 50% of members at the date of receipt of such notice calling for the removal of that member representative director
- they become ineligible under law.

Tax changes

The Trust Deed gives the Trustee the power to take any action necessary to take account of changes in superannuation taxation. This means Allocated Pensions and TRISs can be adjusted to take account of taxation changes.

Continuation of the Plan

The Plan has no fixed end date and will continue until it is wound up (terminated).

Termination of participation in a sub-plan

An IAG employer may terminate its participation in the IAG sub-plan by notifying the Trustee with the consent of Insurance Australia Group Services Pty Limited. An NRMA employer may terminate its participation in the NRMA sub-plan by notifying the Trustee with the consent of National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited. Termination of participation takes effect on a date agreed with the relevant company for that sub-plan. Any outstanding contributions in respect of the sub-plan must be paid up to the date on which termination takes effect.

If an employer terminates its participation in a sub-plan and nominates a superannuation fund which provides equivalent benefits (Successor Fund), the Trustee will, if it agrees with the trustee of the Successor Fund, transfer the members who are employees or former employees (and beneficiaries in receipt of an Allocated Pension or TRIS) of the terminating company to the Successor Fund. You will be notified of any transfer to a Successor Fund, but the Trustee will not obtain your consent to the transfer unless this is required by superannuation law.

If an employer is wound up (other than as part of a corporate restructure) it is deemed to terminate its participation in the Plan.

Termination of a sub-plan

Insurance Australia Group Services Pty Limited or National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited may close its sub-plan and cease contributions by notifying the Trustee. Termination of participation takes effect on a date agreed with the Trustee, or if no agreement is reached, a date chosen by the terminating company which is three months or more after the date on which it notifies the Trustee that it wishes to terminate. Any outstanding employer contributions must be paid by the terminating employers up to the date on which termination takes effect.

If Insurance Australia Group Services Pty Limited or National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited terminates its sub-plan and nominates a Successor Fund, the Trustee will, if it agrees with the trustee of the Successor Fund, transfer members (and beneficiaries in receipt of an Allocated Pension or TRIS) registered in the sub-plan to the Successor Fund. The Trustee will also transfer the net assets attributed to the sub-plan to the Successor Fund, after making provision for any liabilities the Trustee determines to be appropriate after considering the advice of the Plan's actuary. You will be notified of any transfer to a Successor Fund, but the Trustee is not required to obtain your consent to the transfer because the Successor Fund will provide you with equivalent benefits.

However, the Trustee is required to obtain your consent if it proposes to transfer your AP Account balance to another superannuation fund that is not a Successor Fund. If a Successor Fund transfer is not made, then any residual assets attributed to a terminated sub-plan (after deducting members' benefits and sub-plan liabilities) are either transferred to another fund nominated by the terminating employer to be used for the same purposes as the Plan or are distributed to beneficiaries of the sub-plan in a fair and equitable manner.

If Insurance Australia Group Services Pty Limited or National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited is wound up (other than as part of a corporate restructure) it is deemed to terminate its sub-plan.

Winding up the Plan

If Insurance Australia Group Services Pty Limited or National Roads and Motorists' Association Limited has terminated its sub-plan, the remaining company may terminate the Plan by notifying the Trustee. Winding up takes effect on a date agreed with the Trustee, or if no agreement is reached, a date chosen by the terminating company which is six months or more after the date on which it notifies the Trustee that it wishes to terminate. Any outstanding employer contributions payable by the terminating company group must be paid up to the date on which termination takes effect.

If the Plan is wound up, the Trustee will, if it agrees with the trustee of the Successor Fund, transfer the members (and beneficiaries in receipt of an Allocated Pension or TRIS) registered in the Plan to the Successor Fund. The Trustee will also transfer the net assets of the Plan to the Successor Fund, after making provision for any liabilities the Trustee determines to be appropriate after considering the advice of the Plan's actuary. You will be notified of any transfer to a Successor Fund, but the Trustee is not required to obtain your consent to the transfer because the Successor Fund will provide you with equivalent benefits. If a Successor Fund transfer is not made, the Trustee may apply the net assets of the Plan between the beneficiaries of the Plan in a fair and equitable manner.

Removal of the Trustee

The Trustee will cease to be trustee of the Plan if the Trustee:

- resigns;
- goes into liquidation or receivership or is wound up; or
- is not permitted to remain as trustee under superannuation law.

Amendment power

The Trustee can amend the Plan's Trust Deed and Rules where in the Trustee's opinion this would be to the advantage of past, present, or future beneficiaries of the Plan or necessary or convenient:

- for the efficient administration of the Plan;
- to enable the employers or members to obtain the maximum benefit from their contributions; or
- to accommodate government requirements.

Any amendments can only be made in accordance with the Trust Deed and superannuation law which are intended to safeguard members' benefits in the Plan.

Fraud

Subject to superannuation law, part of your AP Account balance may be used to repay any money you owe your employer or former employer or to make up any financial loss to your employer or former employer that results from your fraud, misappropriation or misconduct.

Anti-money laundering legislation

The Trustee is subject to the *Anti- Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth), which requires it to have in place procedures to identify, manage and mitigate money laundering and terrorism financing risks. To comply with this legislation, at times, the Trustee may need to request information about you and/or about actions that you take, or may wish to take, in respect of your superannuation account. If required by the legislation, information the Trustee holds will be disclosed to the relevant regulator(s).

Protecting your privacy

In order to provide you with an Allocated Pension or TRIS, and to properly manage the Plan, we hold personal information about you that identifies you as a member or beneficiary and typically includes your name, address, date of birth, gender, occupation, salary, tax file number and any other required information.

Your personal information may be disclosed to the Plan's Administrator and professional advisers, government bodies, your employer and other parties as required, including the trustee of any other Plan to which you may transfer. As the recipient of an Allocated Pension or TRIS, you are taken to have consented to this handling of your personal information. If you do not provide the Plan with your personal information, the Plan may not be able to provide your Allocated Pension or TRIS.

You can access your personal information held by the Plan. Should any of your personal information be incorrect, you may have the opportunity to correct it. There are, however, some circumstances where you may be denied access to your information.

The Plan abides by the National Privacy Principles under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and has adopted a Privacy Policy which sets out in more detail the way in which it handles members' personal information. If you would like a copy of the Plan's Privacy Policy, please visit wwwiagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676.

Family Law and your super

If you are divorced or have been genuinely separated for at least twelve months, your superannuation entitlement can be included as part of your property settlement.

Note that this now also applies to most de facto (whether same or opposite sex) couples. It is yet to be confirmed that all Australian states and territories will be covered by the changes.

Your superannuation entitlement includes your Allocated Pension or TRIS, and any other benefit entitlement that you have in the Plan.

This may also have implications if you are negotiating a pre-nuptial agreement as the law allows the person entering into the agreement with you to request information about your superannuation entitlements from the Trustee.

In 2008 the Government enacted changes to allow de facto spouse (including same sex spouses) access to property settlements. It is yet to be confirmed that all Australian states and territories will be covered by the changes.

How your super can be split

Generally speaking, you have the option of dividing your super as part of a property settlement if necessary. This may be done by a private agreement or it may be done through the Family Court by way of a Court order.

There are two types of agreements or orders that can be used to split a super benefit:

- a splitting agreement or order which instructs the Trustee how to split the super benefit. The order or agreement generally specifies a dollar amount, which your former spouse is entitled to.
- a flagging agreement or order, which means that the decision on how to split your benefit is deferred until a later date. If a flag is in place and your benefit becomes payable because, for example, you leave service, the Trustee cannot pay your benefit without first notifying you and your former spouse in the case of an agreement, or the Court if it is an order. The Trustee must wait for instructions from you and your former spouse, or the Court before paying the benefit.

If your super is less than $5,000, it cannot be split.

Applying for information

When negotiating a property settlement that includes your super, you and your former spouse, or the Court need information about your super benefit. Your benefit statements from the Plan may have all of the information you need. However, you or your former spouse may request information about your benefit from the Trustee. The Trustee charges a fee for providing the information, which is payable by the person making the request when the application for information is made. See the **Fees and other Costs** section for details of current fees.

Who can apply for information?

Only an eligible person can make an application for information. An eligible person is:
- the member
- the member's former spouse
- a person who is entering into a superannuation agreement with the member, for example, negotiating a pre-nuptial agreement.

If an application for information is received in the prescribed format from an eligible person, by law, the Trustee must provide this information. However, the information the Trustee must provide is limited strictly to details about your super benefit. The Trustee cannot disclose any personal information.

However, you should also be aware that the Trustee cannot tell you when an application for information about your super has been received from an eligible person.

You should seek independent advice

If you are affected by these provisions, we recommend you seek legal advice to determine how they apply to your circumstances. To split a super benefit, the agreement or orders must be valid to be binding on the Trustee and legal advice will guide you in this process.

It may also be in your best interests to gain advice from a licensed or appropriately authorised financial adviser before finalising an agreement involving your super benefit, as it may have tax, social security and other implications.

How your pension may be affected

If your superannuation entitlements are to be divided as part of a property settlement, the Trustee will receive a splitting order or agreement. When the Trustee receives an order or agreement, it must respond promptly to effect it. Both you and your former spouse will be notified once an agreement or order is in place.

Splitting your pension

Your portion of your AP Account will remain in the Plan and will be reduced by the amount specified by the splitting agreement or order.

Your former spouse and the Plan

Your former spouse's portion of your AP Account can remain in the Plan or be transferred out of the Plan into another superannuation plan. Your former spouse will receive information that outlines their options prior to the splitting of the benefit. The reduction to your benefit and any applicable fees will be shown on your next benefit statement after splitting occurs. The Trustee charges a fee for splitting the benefit, which you and your former spouse will normally share equally.

In most cases, your former spouse will not be able to receive their portion of the benefit in cash immediately. Their portion must normally remain within the superannuation system until they reach age 65 or otherwise meet one of the legal conditions that will enable the Plan to pay the benefit in cash.

For more information about Family Law legislation and how it may affect you and your superannuation, visit www.iagnrma.superfacts.com or call 1300 424 676. For information about fees and costs that relate to Family Law matters, see the **Fees and other Costs** section.

Insurance Australia Group

NRMA MOTORING + SERVICES

IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan

Application for a Retirement Income Stream

About this form

We need you to fill out this form to let us know:

- your details
- how much you'd like to invest
- which investment options you'd like your money invested in
- the preservation status of your super
- your pension amount
- your payment method
- who you'd prefer to receive your super if you die while you're a member of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan

Once you've finished the form, don't forget to sign it and return it to IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan, GPO Box 4303, Melbourne, VIC 3001.

Before making decisions about your super, you should consider seeking advice from a licensed or appropriately authorised financial advisor.

Step 1 – Complete your personal details

Please print in black or blue pen, in uppercase, one character per box. A ✓

Title Mr ◯ Mrs ◯ Ms ◯ Miss ◯ Other ☐☐☐ Date of birth ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

Given names

Surname

Residential address **(must be provided)**

Suburb State Postcode

Postal address (if different to above)

Suburb State Postcode

Daytime Telephone Fax

E-mail - see note below

Providing your email address

In the future the Trustees anticipates providing information such as annual reports, member statements, exit statements and notices of any material changes or occurrence of significant events electronically, rather than in written form as we do at the moment. If this format becomes available and you'd like to receive this information electronically please advise your email address.

Issued by IAG & NRMA Superannuation Pty Limited - ABN 77 000 300 934 as Trustee of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan - ABN 58 244 115 920
Phone: 1300 424 676 or 1300 IAG NRM
GPO Box 4303, Melbourne VIC 3001

Step 2 – Make your initial investment

Total initial investment minimum $50,000 $ ☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐

Note: This amount will be transferred from your Super account in the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan. You should consider consolidating any other Super into the Plan before applying for a pension.

Step 3 – Preservation status of your super

I declare that I am: ***(Select one option only)*** ✓

- ◯ 55 years of age or older and wish to establish a Transition to Retirement Income Stream.
- ◯ 55 years of age or older and retired. I am not intending to rejoin the workforce at any time in the future.
- ◯ At least 60 years of age and I have ceased employment with an employer since turning 60.
- ◯ At least 65 years of age.
- ◯ Permanently incapacitated or otherwise satisfying a condition of release (the Trustee will advise whether you qualify).
- ◯ None of the above - I am using unrestricted non-preserved superannuation to establish this pension account.

Step 4 – Choose your investment options for your account balance

You can choose one or more investment options up to a total of 4 options. Please ensure the total adds to 100%.
If you don't make a valid selection your form will be rejected and we'll return it to you.
I wish to have my initial investment allocated between the following investment strategies:

	Percentage to be invested
Pension Growth	%
Pension Balanced	%
Pension Conservative	%
Pension Cash	%
TOTAL	**1 0 0** %

Step 5 – Choose which option your payments are made from

You can choose which investment option or combination of options you would like your payments to be drawn from. Please ensure that all the percentages add to 100%.

	Percentage to be drawn down
Pension Growth	%
Pension Balanced	%
Pension Conservative	%
Pension Cash	%
TOTAL	**1 0 0** %

You should also be aware that the following rules will apply to draw down instructions:

- If you never make a draw down instruction your payments will be made according to your latest valid balance investment instructions.
- If an investment option is drawn down to zero, then future payments will be made proportionally from your remaining investment options in the same proportions as your account balance is invested at that time. This draw down approach will then apply until you provide a revised investment instruction.

Step 6 – Decide on your pension amount

I wish to receive (before tax) an annual pension as follows: ***(Select one option only)*** ✓

Minimum amount permitted

Nominated amount* of $ ___ , ___ per month

*This amount must be at least the minimum amount permitted. Please refer to the Retirement Income Streams Product Disclosure Statement for information on minimum payment amounts.

Please note:

If you have not ticked an option above, payments will be made at the minimum amount permitted.

Step 7 – Complete your payment details

My bank account details are as follows:

Name of institution

Branch name

Branch BSB number

Branch address

Account name

Account number

Step 8 – Nominate your beneficiaries

Who'll get your super if you die while you're in the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan?

If you die while there is money in your Allocated Pension Account, this money will be paid out to your spouse, dependants or estate. Your nomination helps the Trustee determine to whom a death benefit should be paid. The Trustee is not legally bound by your wishes, but will take them into account when making their determination.

(Select one option only) ✓

- I prefer that the balance of my Account be paid to my spouse either as a lump sum or as a pension in accordance with his/her wishes (spouse details as provided below).
- I prefer that the balance of my Account be paid as a lump sum to the dependant(s) nominated (details provided below).
- I prefer that the balance of my Account be paid as a lump sum to my estate (details of my legal personal representative provided below).

Continued over

Step 8 – Nominate your beneficiaries (continued)

Name

Relationship to you* Proportion of payout %

Name

Relationship to you* Proportion of payout %

Name

Relationship to you* Proportion of payout %

Name

Relationship to you* Proportion of payout %

Name

Relationship to you* Proportion of payout %

Total 1 0 0 %

*Must be a Dependant or be your legal personal representative (the executor or administrator of your estate).

'Dependant' is defined as:

- your spouse (including de-facto partner of the same or opposite sex)
- your children including step-children, ex-nuptial children, adopted children and children of your spouse, and
- any other person who the trustee considers is wholly or partially dependent on you for financial support at the time of death, and
- any person you have an interdependency relationship with. Two people have an interdependency relationship if:
  1. they have a close personal relationship;
  2. they live together;
  3. one or each of them provides the other with financial support; and
  4. one or each of them provides the other with domestic support and personal care.

An interdependency relationship will also exist between two people if they have a close personal relationship but do not meet the other criteria as listed above (2, 3 & 4) because either or both of them suffer from a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability.

Step 9 – Reversionary beneficiary nomination

Before your pension starts, you can nominate your spouse as a reversionary beneficiary. This means that if you die with money in your account, your spouse will continue to receive your pension (or have the option of cashing out your account as a lump sum), as long as he or she is your spouse at the time of your death. You cannot change your reversionary beneficiary once your pension starts.

If you have **not** nominated a reversionary beneficiary, the Trustee will exercise its own discretion in determining the beneficiaries of any death benefit. If you have **not** nominated a reversionary beneficiary (or the nominated reversionary beneficiary dies before you or ceases to be your spouse) you can write to the Trustee and nominate which of your dependants (or your legal personal representative) you would prefer the balance of your account to be paid to and in what proportion. Please refer to the section *What happens on death?* in the PDS for further information.

If you wish to nominate a reversionary beneficiary please provide details below.

Family name

Given name

Birth date [DD/MM/YYYY]

/ /

Relationship to applicant

Step 10 – Attach proof of identity

For identification purposes, you **MUST** attach a certified copy of either your Driver's Licence or Passport (or acceptable alternatives). See the "Completing proof of identity" section for details of certification and acceptable alternative documents.

Failure to provide appropriate proof of identification may result in delays in the processing of your payment(s).

Step 11 – Sign the form

Your application will not be accepted unless you have signed this declaration.

- I apply to commence a Retirement Income Stream from the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan.
- I have attached a completed Tax File Number declaration form from the Australian Tax Office (this is required if you are aged less than 60 and is available from most newsagents).
- I acknowledge that I have read and understood the attached Product Disclosure Statement and agree to be bound by it.
- I acknowledge that I have received all information I require in order to exercise the choices I have made.
- I accept that I will be bound by the provisions of the trust deed and rules which govern the operation of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan.
- I understand that my personal information will be used by the Trustee to provide and manage my super and that without this information it may not be able to provide and manage my super. For this purpose, I understand my personal information may pass between the Trustee of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan and its administrator, professional advisers, insurers, government agencies and other parties as required, including the Trustee of any other super fund that my super is transferred to. I consent to the use of my personal information in this manner. I understand I can access my information by contacting the Privacy Officer of the IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan.
- I acknowledge that if I've provided my email address details in this application form and superannuation law permits, the Trustee may use that email address to send information, including any member and exit statements and notices of any material changes or the occurrence of significant events, by electronic means.

Signature

✗

Date

/ /

Please return your completed form together with your proof of identity and , if applicable, Tax File Number Declaration form to IAG & NRMA Superannuation Plan, GPO Box 4303, Melbourne, VIC 3001.

Completing proof of identity

What you need to provide before your pension payments can commence

Primary identification

You will need to provide a **certified** copy of your **driver's licence or passport** with this Application form to prove you are the person entitled to this pension. Please see below for information on how to, and who can, certify documents.

Alternative identification

If you are unable to provide a driver's licence or passport, you will need to provide **certified** copies of two alternative identification documents - one from each of the following lists:

One of the following documents:

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

AND

One of the following documents containing your name and residential address:

- letter from Centrelink (or other Government body) within the past twelve months regarding a Government assistance payment
- Tax Office Notice of Assessment issued within the past twelve months
- Rates notice from local council issued within the past three months
- Electricity, Gas or Water Bill issued within the past three months

How to certify documents

The person who is authorised to certify documents must:

(i) sight the original and the copy and make sure both documents are identical

(ii) write or stamp 'certified true copy' on each page, along with his or her signature, printed name, date and qualification (such as Justice of the Peace, Australia Post employee, etc).

Who can certify documents

Any one of the following authorised persons can certify documents as being true and correct copies:

- **Police Officer**
- **Justice of the Peace**
- **Australia Post Office Employee** (who has worked for the post office for at least two continuous years)
- **Barrister or Solicitor** (who is enrolled on the roll of a State or Territory Supreme Court or the High Court of Australia, as a legal practitioner)
- **Finance Company Officer** (eg. a Bank Manager or Bank Employee who has worked for the company/ies for at least two continuous years)
- **Financial Institutions Officer** (who has worked for the company/ies for at least two continuous years)
- **Officer with, or Authorised Representative of an Australian Financial Services Licensee** (who has had at least two years continuous service with one or more licensees)
- **Notary Public Officer**
- **Registrar or Deputy Registrar of a Court**
- **Australian Consular Officer or Australian Diplomatic Officer**
- **Judge or Magistrate of a Court**
- **Chief Executive Officer of a Commonwealth Court**
- **Accountant** (who is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or CPA Australia or the National Institute of Accountants, with at least two years continuous membership)

Signing on behalf of another person

If you are signing on behalf of the applicant, you will need to provide a certified copy of Guardianship papers or Power of Attorney.