

Your guide to preparing for retirement

Preparing and planning early for your retirement can help provide you with a lifestyle that allows you to do the things you love and enjoy your golden years.

A successful retirement is about more than just organising your money. Instead of viewing it as retiring from work, think about it as moving on to the next stage of your life.

This puts a whole new spin on what you need to consider and how you approach it. This guide is designed to highlight some of the key things you might want to think about and can help you determine what to do today to make the most of your future years.

Contents

Laying the foundations for a good retirement
Page 04 – 15

Finding purpose in retirement
Page 16 – 25

Actions you can take now to be retirement ready
Page 26 - 41

Making the transition to retirement
Page 42 – 53

Funding your retirement Page 54 - 67

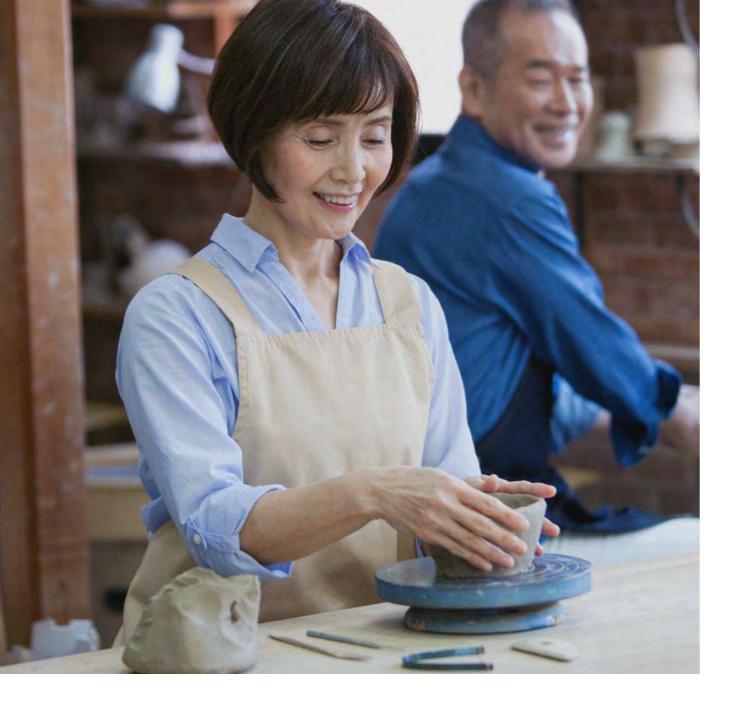
Getting the right advice Page 68 – 81



Laying the foundations for a good retirement

Preparing for retirement sooner rather than later will give you a better chance of achieving your retirement goals.

Here we will walk you through some of the key factors you need to consider when planning for life beyond the 9 to 5.



What do you need for retirement?

Everybody has different needs in retirement so there is no correct answer to this question. It is up to you and how you want to spend your retirement years.

For most people, income in retirement will be a combination of superannuation and government support like the Age Pension. The challenge is that even if you're eligible for the government Age Pension, it may not be quite enough to live comfortably.

If you own your own home, a rule of thumb is that you'll need two-thirds* (67%) of your pre-retirement income to maintain the same standard of living in retirement.

Some things to consider when figuring out your retirement lifestyle:



Day-to-day expenses

- > How much do you spend on groceries and everyday items?
- > Do you eat out regularly?
- > Do you like to travel?
- > Any renovation plans?
- > What hobbies do you plan on having?



Government entitlements

- > The government Age Pension entitlement is available to any Australian who meets the age and residency requirements.
- > The amount you receive depends on factors such as your assets, amount of super you have and any other income.
- > Government Age Pension is available from age 67.



Time in retirement

- > When will you retire?
- > Retiring at 65 means you're likely to need a source of income for at least 20 years.

The Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia (ASFA) provides a comprehensive breakdown of the yearly expenses for a comfortable and a modest retirement lifestyle and the estimated superannuation balance required to achieve this.



See page 14 to learn more about the ASFA Retirement Standard.

Unsure if you're on track to reach your retirement goals?

The interactive calculator on our website is designed to give you an idea of how much retirement income you could expect based on your current situation, and how long your super balance might last you.

You'll also be able to see how small changes like making extra contributions, changing your investment mix or reducing your working hours could affect your super balance at retirement.



Follow the link to the Retirement health check calculator at https://apps-au. willistowerswatson.com/ fwb/vision-super/retirement

or scan the QR code to help estimate how much you'll need to live your dream retirement.



Vision Super retirement guide Laying the foundations for a good retirement

^{*} moneysmart.gov.au/grow-your-super/how-much-super-you-need

Balancing life expectancy and income

Planning for retirement means taking into consideration the average life expectancy. Australia has one of the highest life expectancies in the world, thanks to our access to excellent healthcare services, food and living conditions.

It's also worth noting that most people tend to misjudge just how long they'll live, with a National Seniors Australia survey² finding that those aged 55-64 underestimated their life expectancy by almost five years.

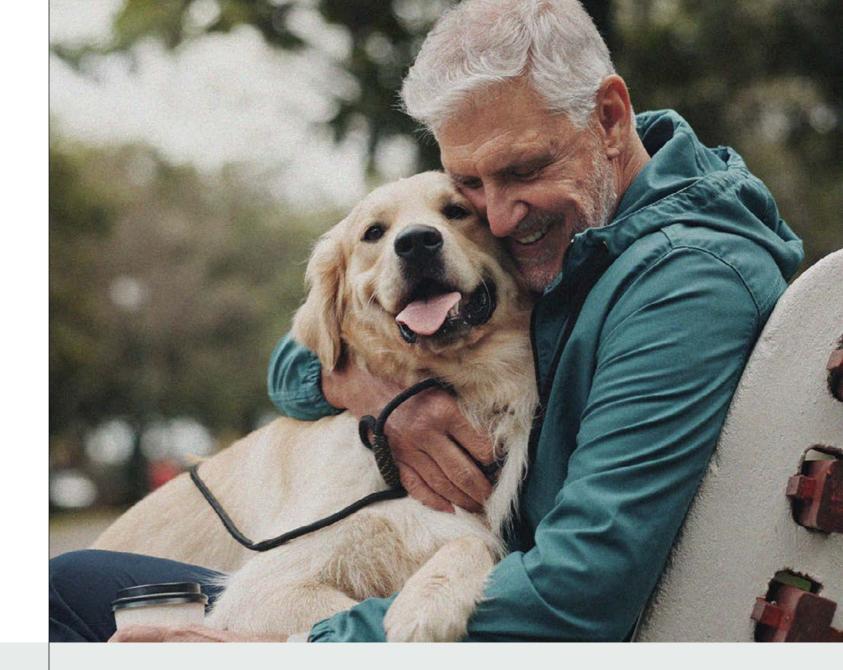
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data for the 2022-23 financial year shows that the average age people intend to retire is 65.4 years, which means you'll need to plan for at least 15-20 years in retirement or even longer if you suspect you'll be living longer than the national average or retirement happens sooner than expected.



Unexpected or early retirement

You don't always get to choose when you retire – health issues, redundancy or family responsibilities might force you to say goodbye to working life before you're completely ready.

If we drill down into these statistics even further, of the 130,000 people who retired in 2022, the average age at retirement was 64.8 years. While that's not too far off the average retirement intention age, it's still important to think about the potential impact on your finances if your time in retirement were to end up stretching over several decades.



40%

Proportion of people aged 45 years and over in the 2022-23 financial year³ that are retired, culminating in:

4.2m

56.9 years'

Vision Super retirement guide Laying the foundations for a good retirement

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. "Life expectancy." ABS, 2021-2023, abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/life-expectancy/2021-2023.

² National Seniors Australia and Challenger. "Outlook for Australian seniors' retirement plans? Mostly sunny, with possible late rain". National Seniors Australia, August 2015, nationalseniors.com.au/uploads/07151272CRP_Challenger_PlanningForRetirement_FN.pdf.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. "Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia." ABS, 2022-23, abs.gov.au/statistics/ labour/employment-and-unemployment/retirement-and-retirement-intentions-australia/2022-23.



Insurance

Vision Super members can automatically receive default insurance (subject to eligibility rules). You should speak to a financial adviser to determine if any default insurance you have received is enough for you.



Income protection cover

You'll receive a regular benefit of up to 75% of your income (plus super contributions) if you're unable to work due to illness or injury. This can continue to contribute to your retirement savings and help to fund your everyday living costs like your mortgage, school fees or car repayments, and help you maintain your lifestyle while you are off work.

Total and permanent disablement (TPD) cover

TPD cover pays a lump sum to you if you become totally and permanently disabled and are no longer able to work as a result. This payment can help protect you and your family's lifestyle and provide funds to help with medical costs and ongoing care.

Death cover

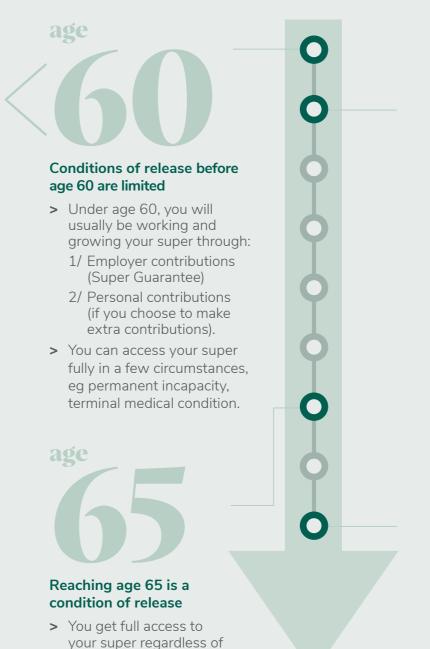
Death cover (also known as life insurance), pays a lump sum to you or your dependants if you're diagnosed with a terminal illness or you die. This money can be used to pay off debts, pay day-to-day expenses or be invested for your family's future needs.

You should note insurance cover ceases in certain circumstances including when you reach age 70 for death and TPD cover and age 65 for income protection cover. The nature and duration of your cover may also be an important consideration when planning for your retirement. If you are a Vision Super member, you can see how much cover you have online. For more information about taking insurance out through Vision Super, visit: **visionsuper.com.au/insure**.

When can I access my super?

The day will come when you'll reap the rewards of your super savings, which is usually when you retire. Certain benefits must be preserved (that is, kept) in a super fund like Vision Super under government regulations.

A preserved benefit always belongs to you, but you can't receive it in cash unless you satisfy some conditions called 'conditions of release' which include:



whether you are working.

age 60

Permanently retiring, or ceasing a paid employment arrangement, on or after age 60 is a condition of release

- > If you've permanently retired, you get full access to your super.
- > If you ceased some paid work on or after 60, you can start accessing super accumulated up to that date (even if not permanently retired).
- > If you're still working, you can only access your super as a transition to retirement pension (subject to a maximum annual payment limit).

age 6

Age Pension age

> You can access the government Age Pension (subject to eligibility).

Vision Super retirement guide Laying the foundations for a good retirement 11

Keep your super working for you

You don't have to withdraw your super as a lump sum to access it when you meet a condition of release. There's no one way to retire – and with Vision Super you have options, including accessing your super as you reduce your working hours or receiving a regular pension once you finish work.

age 60-64 and working

You can continue working with transition to retirement pension

- Access money from your super while continuing to work with our transition to retirement pension, called a Non-commutable account based pension (NCAP).
- > This pension allows you to retire at your own pace.
- > You can keep receiving employer contributions into your super account.
- > You can move across some of your super savings into the NCAP and receive an income stream (subject to government limits).
- > Your super balance can continue to grow during this period whilst income payments from your NCAP are transferred directly to your bank account.

4

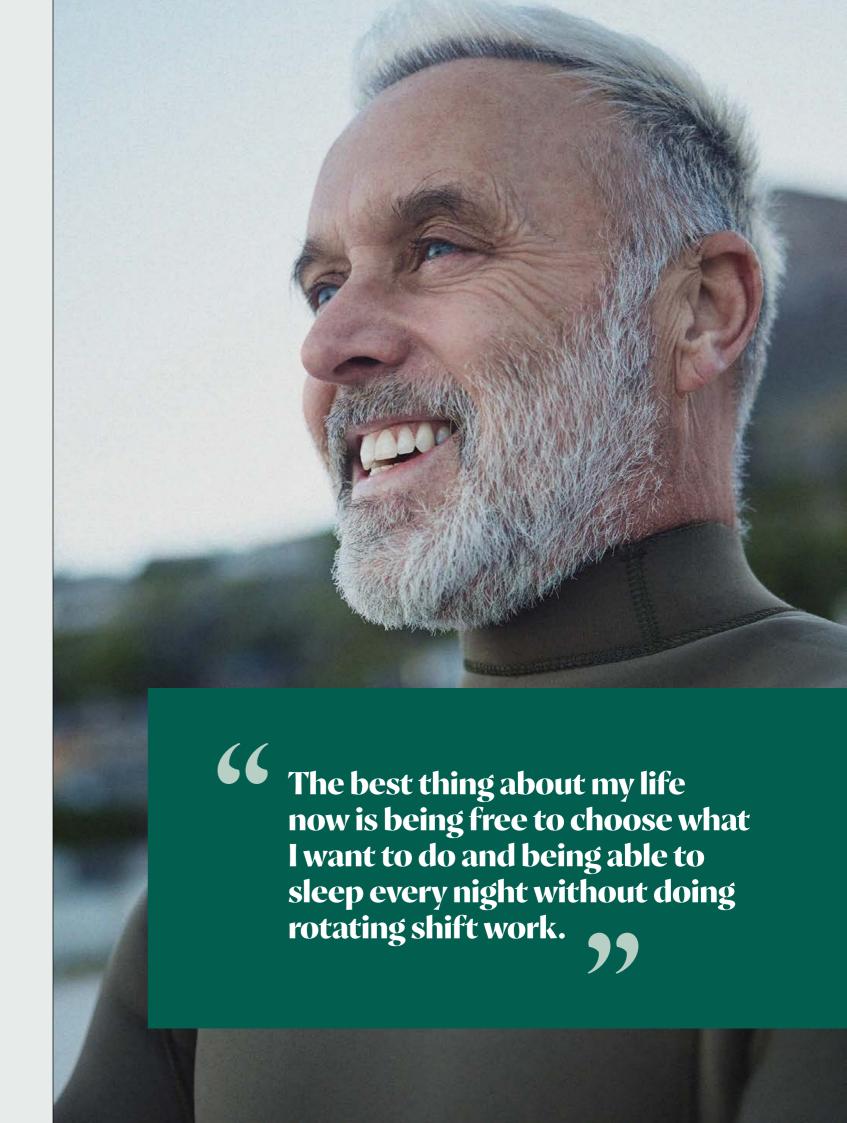
For more detail about Non-commutable account based pensions, see page 46. age 60-65 and retired OR 65+

Retire with an Account based pension (retirement pension)

- > Allows you to convert your super into a flexible, low-cost, regular, tax-effective income, while keeping your money invested.
- > Works in a similar way as your super account, except you cannot add to it once it's been opened.
- Instead of contributing to your account, you'll take money out which will be deposited in a bank account of your choice.
- > You set your annual income (subject to government limits) and the payment frequency that suits your retirement.
- You can choose your investment options (unless you select the Three bucket pension strategy) and know your investment earnings are tax free.



See page 58 to learn more about Account based pensions.



How much will I need to budget for retirement?

The ASFA Retirement Standard estimates how much money a single person or couple will need to live a modest or comfortable lifestyle in retirement.

The standard is updated quarterly to reflect changes in the cost of living, based on certain assumptions.

A modest lifestyle is considered better than getting by on the Age Pension alone, but still only allows for the basics, and infrequent leisure and social activities. The comfortable lifestyle accounts for daily essentials as well as private health insurance and a range of exercise and leisure activities. Importantly, it enables retirees to stay connected to family and friends – through technology and in person, with opportunities for domestic and international travel.



Lifestyles snapshot*



14

Single modest
Yearly income
\$34,522 pa

Single comfortable
Yearly income
\$53,289 pa



Couple modest
Yearly income
\$49,992 pa

Couple comfortable
Yearly income
\$75,319 pa

For the detailed budget breakdowns on which these lifestyles are based, visit: superannuation.asn.au/resources/retirement-standard/.

Please note that large or extraordinary expenses aren't factored into the ASFA Retirement Standard, and any careful planning for retirement should consider both the expected and unexpected.

* Annual budget for couples/singles age 65-84 assuming retirees own their home outright and are relatively healthy (June Quarter 2025). See the ASFA Retirement Standard for the annual budgets for retirees that are renters and couples/singles aged over 85. These figures are subject to change quarterly.

For any updated figures visit superannuation.asn.au/consumers/retirement-standard/

Retirement lifestyle planner

To help work out how much your retirement could cost, you can use the table below:

	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Yearly
Home maintenance and rates	\$	\$	\$	\$
Car maintenance/repairs	\$	\$	\$	\$
Utilities	\$	\$	\$	\$
Healthcare/insurance	\$	\$	\$	\$
internet and phone	\$	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leisure and entertainment	\$	\$	\$	\$
→ Holidays	\$	\$	\$	\$
? Other	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL				\$

The big expenses at retirement

When we retire, we like to make sure everything's in order, which may mean withdrawing some lump sum amounts from your retirement savings for large expenses. Consider what large expenses you may have leading into and during retirement, and where the money for this will come from. We've shown a few common examples to help you.

		How much?	Before or after retirement?	Will I need to use my super?	One off or recurring?
	New car	\$			
1	Holidays	\$			
%	Home renovations	\$			
3	Debt repayment	\$			
?	Other	\$			
	TOTAL	\$			

Vision Super retirement guide Laying the foundations for a good retirement



Finding purpose in retirement

Much of the focus on planning for retirement is on the financial aspects, however retirement is a significant life change that takes some adjustment physically, mentally and emotionally.

Here we consider ways to infuse joy and satisfaction into your retirement lifestyle.

How might your life change?

Work forms a large part of our day-to-day routine and for many, a core part of their identity. It's natural then that moving from working life into retirement takes some adjustment, and the perceived lack of structure and purpose can leave people feeling a little lost. We've considered how your life might change and outlined three pillars of how to retire well, focusing on the key factors that influence health and well-being based on publicly available data and information.







Pillar 01

Mental stimulation

Pillar 02

Physical activity

Pillar 03

A sense of purpose

Pillar 01 – Mental stimulation



Flex your mental muscles

Maintaining mental acuity in retirement is vital to preventing cognitive decline and mental health challenges. Engaging in activities that challenge the brain can help sustain sharpness, boost memory and reduce the risk of dementia. These include:

- Doing puzzles and crosswords
- A Playing board or video games
- **2** Learning a new language or instrument
- A Practicing meditation or tai chi
- Teaching a skill to others.

Stay socially connected

Retirement offers a great chance to spend more time with loved ones and staying socially connected is vital for well-being.

- Nurture existing relationships by scheduling regular catch-ups.
- Consider reconnecting with old friends or moving closer to family.

Many retirees struggle with how to fill their time, so taking up new hobbies can help. Joining a sporting club, book club, walking group or community garden can boost your social life and introduce you to like-minded people. And if no local groups match your interests, you can always start your own!

Pillar 02 – Physical activity

The benefits of staying active

For Australians aged 65 and over, the government's physical activity guidelines¹ recommend engaging in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity exercise on most, but preferably all, days.

Some estimates suggest that about half of the physical decline associated with aging may be due to a lack of exercise.

Even a small increase in daily physical activity can reduce your risk of health conditions including:

- > High blood pressure
- > Cholesterol
- > Type 2 diabetes
- > Heart disease
- > Bone problems, including osteoporosis
- > Dementia, which is also associated with physical inactivity.

The key thing to remember is that it is never too late to get fit. The human body responds to exercise no matter its age and staying active may help you live longer with a better quality of life.



Getting motivated

- You are more likely to keep up with an exercise routine if it's fun rather than a chore, so choose activities you enjoy and consider exercising with friends.
- An activity as simple as taking a walk especially in nature can work wonders for your physical and mental state.
- Household chores such as gardening and cleaning can be a great cardio workout, eg using a push lawn mower will soon raise a sweat!
- Swimming is often recommended for older adults as it works many different muscle groups at once and is easy on the joints.
- Dancing is a great way to get the heart pumping and there are a variety of styles to suit everyone from ballroom to swing to salsa.

¹ Health Direct. Last reviewed December 2021, healthdirect.gov.au/physical-activity-guidelines-for-olderadults



Please note that it's best to consult with your doctor or health care professional to devise a safe and healthy exercise program

Vision Super retirement guide Finding purpose in retirement 21

Pillar 03 – A sense of purpose

Give back to the community

A sense of purpose is considered crucial for well-being, and volunteering can make retirement more fulfilling.

In a 2022 National Seniors Australia survey, nearly 4,000 older Australians shared their volunteer activities, including:

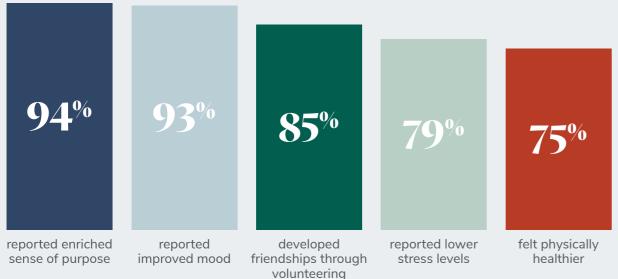
- > Supporting organisations that assist groups in need such as homeless people, people with disabilities, asylum seekers or those in crisis.
- > Volunteering for causes like animal welfare, environmental protection or fixing broken items.
- > Helping at community centres, schools, aged care facilities, hospitals, museums and churches.
- > Engaging in clubs and societies and health or arts-based groups.
- > Contributing to community initiatives such as local councils, emergency services or tourism.

If you're still unsure what sort of volunteering opportunity might be right for you, check out these organisations as a starting point:

- Lend support to regional communities with Rural Aid Australia or BlazeAid, particularly after natural disasters.
- Help address the food waste crisis with OzHarvest or SecondBite.
- Share your love for animals by getting involved with the RSPCA or focus on protecting native wildlife with WIRES.



The most expressed reason for volunteering was that participants found it rewarding to help people and contribute to their community. According to a 2017 United Healthcare study⁴, of people who volunteered in the past 12 months:



While your backpacking day behind you, there's still a wh

If you're a fan of the great outdoors, then you may wish to join other grey nomads—as those who travel around in caravans, campervans and motorhomes are affectionately dubbed—in exploring Australia's unique landscapes.

The extended cross-country or round-Australia trip is a rite-of-retirementpassage for thousands of mature Australians who like to spend a few months making a leisurely lap of the continent or heading up north for the winter.

While your backpacking days may feel far behind you, there's still a whole world out there to see and experience.

Providing you have the all-clear from your doctor and other health professionals (depending on your circumstances), you can still have just as much fun travelling overseas in retirement as you did when you were younger.

If you're unsure where to start, there are specialty travel operators that are focused on retirees or speak to your local travel agent. You might also want to consider living like a local by connecting with homeowners who are in need of house sitters – this can be a good way to keep costs down.

Explore your own backyard — and beyond

⁴ United Healthcare. "Doing good is good for you study". United Health Group, 2017, unitedhealthgroup.com/content/dam/UHG/PDF/2017/2017_Study-Doing-Good-is-Good-for-You.pdf

Exercise: Setting meaningful retirement goals

Take a moment to think about how you spend your time now and what you'd like to focus on in retirement. Use the form below to get started.



Community and relationships

١	∧/hat	does	this	area	of my	life	look	like	now?
١	/ V I I a L	uues	UIIIS	area	OI IIIV	IIIE	IUUK	IIKE	110 00 :

How could it be improved?

What could I try or do more of in retirement?

Why is this important to me?



Hobbies

What does this area of my life look like now?

How could it be improved?

What could I try or do more of in retirement?

Why is this important to me?



Health

What does this area of my life look like now?

How could it be improved?

What could I try or do more of in retirement?

Why is this important to me?



Learning and personal development

What does this area of my life look like now?

How could it be improved?

What could I try or do more of in retirement?

Why is this important to me?

24 Vision Super retirement guide Finding purpose in retirement 25



Actions you can take now to be retirement ready

If you're thinking about retirement, you may be taking the opportunity to review your financial situation and establish strategies to maximise the benefits of superannuation.

Here are some easy ways to improve your financial security – regardless of whether retirement is fast approaching or still a way off.



Combine your super

Do you have super accounts from previous jobs you've lost track of? You could be losing money in unnecessary fees, and your savings might not be growing as fast as you'd like. The good news is, it's simple to find and consolidate your super accounts.

Before combining your super, consider any fees or charges that might apply and check the impact on any insurance or other benefit arrangement you have with any other fund(s).



Visit visionsuper.com.au/super/find-or-transfer-your-super/ or scan the QR code to see how to transfer your other super accounts to us. If you want to keep your insurance cover, you may be able to move it over to your Vision Super account, but you should do this before any rollover.

If you have made personal contributions to your other super account(s) that you wish to claim as a tax deduction, you should do so before initiating the transfer. Contact your other super fund for the applicable form or go to ato.gov.au/forms-and-instructions/superannuation-personal-contributions-notice-of-intent-to-claim-or-vary-adeduction

Add to your super

The compulsory super your employer pays into your account may get you a long way towards a retirement you'd like, but it may not be enough to fund the retirement you'd love! Find out the different ways to make contributions and grow your super over the next few pages.



Adding extra to your super now can make a surprisingly big difference – not only could you have more savings down the track, but you could also pay less tax overall.

And the earlier you add, the more your super could grow over time and the better your chance of achieving financial freedom in retirement. As you can see above, you have some different options for contributing extra to your super.

You might even find that you're better off with a combination of contributions over time, and you can change how you contribute as your situation changes.

This is only a summary of your options.¹ Which option you choose really depends on your income and situation.

29

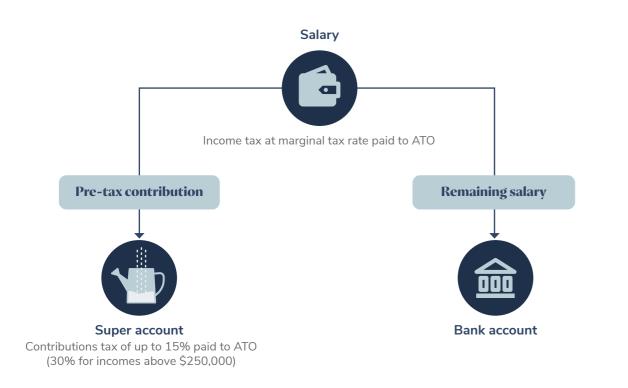
Vision Super retirement guide

Actions you can take now to be retirement ready

¹ There may be other options (eg contributions arising from certain personal injury payments or the sale of a small business). Conditions apply. For information about these, you should contact us or speak to a financial adviser.

Salary sacrifice

Salary sacrificing can be a tax-effective way to boost your super.



It means you pay some of your salary, before tax is taken out, straight into your super. This is separate from your employer's normal contribution (usually that's the super guarantee that employers must pay). Salary sacrifice is your own extra contribution, your employer is just paying out of your pre-tax salary.

There are several benefits to doing this:

- > Firstly, once you've set this up, you don't need to think about it again it will happen automatically each time you're paid.
- > Your super grows as a result of compound earnings.
- > Salary sacrifice could also reduce your income for personal income tax purposes, meaning you'll pay less tax.

The salary sacrifice option could work for you if your income is high enough that you're paying more than 15% tax on your overall income, and you won't miss the money out of your pay.

Whether the salary sacrifice option is right for you depends on your personal situation. You should note that salary sacrifice contributions are reportable super contributions which may impact eligibility for other superannuation options (eg government co-contribution) and other government benefits or concessions (eg seniors tax offset, HELP repayments).

How could salary sacrifice impact my retirement balance?

This table shows the difference even a modest salary sacrifice amount can make to your final super balance by comparing the pre-tax contributions of two women aged 50.

	Mary	Kate
Age	50	50
Annual income	\$70,000	\$70,000
Superannuation	\$130,000	\$130,000
SG contributions	Minimum 12%	Minimum 12%
Before tax salary sacrifice contribution from age 50	_	\$50 per fortnight
Estimated super balance at retirement age 67	\$356,834	\$381,552
		+ \$24,718

Projected super balances are estimates only based on assumptions and are provided to illustrate the difference salary can make. Assumptions include: Return of 7.5% (before investment fees and earnings tax), 7% tax on earnings, 2.5% inflation and 1.5% rising community living standards, investment fees of 0.85% & admin fees of \$74 pa. Insurance costs are not included. Source for projected super balance calculations and assumptions: moneysmart.gov.au/how-super-works/superannuation-

Assumptions may turn out to be incorrect. Projected super balances are not guaranteed. Assumptions used are from the ASIC calculator, refer to calculator for all relevant assumptions. The benefits of salary sacrifice contributions for you will depend on your individual circumstances.

calculator (Assumptions at 11 July 2025). Minimum SG contribution of 12% from 1 July 2025.

Vision Super retirement guide Actions you can take now to be retirement ready 31

How much can you add to your super before tax?

You can add up to **\$30,000** per year¹ from your before tax income (including your employer's super guarantee payments) without incurring higher tax – this is known as the concessional contribution cap.

If you have a total super balance of less than \$500,000 at 30 June of the previous financial year, you may be able to carry forward any unused concessional contribution cap amounts from previous years to increase your pre-tax contributions.

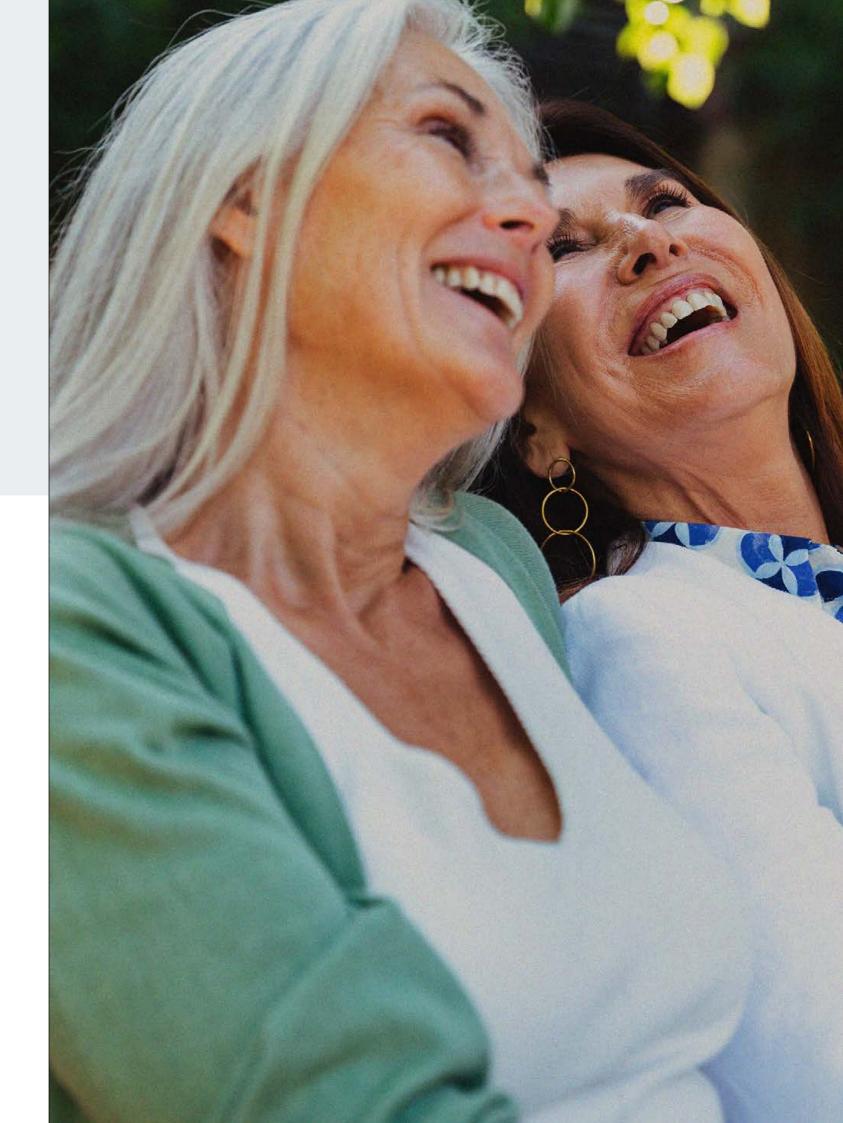
You can carry forward unused cap amounts from up to five previous financial years, starting from the 2020–21 financial year.

Unused cap amounts are available for a maximum of five years and expire after this.

Use the table below to help determine how much you can contribute towards your cap for the 2025/26 financial year.

Type of concessional contribution	Fortnightly	Amount (pa)
Super guarantee ²	\$	\$
Current additional compulsory employer contributions	\$	\$
Current salary sacrifice contributions	\$	\$
Other current concessional contributions ³	\$	\$
TOTAL	\$	\$
Concessional contribution cap		\$30,0004

⁴ This assumes you don't have any unused cap amounts from previous financial years that you can carry forward to the 2025/26 financial year.



¹ Concessional contributions cap for the 2025/26 financial year. Subject to change from year to year.

² 12% of ordinary time earnings for 2025/26 financial year.

³ Tax deductible personal contributions.

After tax contributions

After tax contributions are also called non-concessional contributions. You can pay an amount into your super from your after tax income or savings.

Bank account

Super account



After tax personal contributions



No contributions tax payable, provided you don't exceed the applicable cap

You can do this at any time as a regular transfer or a one-off payment from your bank account. Adding to your super fund when you have some extra cash on hand means you could have more savings to retire with.

And, because you've already paid tax on your income, after tax contributions are not usually taxed again when you deposit them into your super account.

You might also be able to claim a tax deduction on these contributions to reduce the amount of income tax you pay in a financial year. If you do this, your contributions will change from after tax to concessional (before tax), which means they are subject to contributions tax and will count towards your yearly \$30,000 cap on before tax contributions.

How much can you add to your super after tax?

For the 2025/26 financial year, you can contribute up to \$120,000 per year from your after tax income without incurring higher tax – this is known as the nonconcessional contribution cap.

If you're under 75, you're eligible to use the bring-forward rule. This allows you to bring forward the equivalent of one or two years of your annual cap from future years, meaning you could add up to \$360,000 – three years' worth of contributions – in one year.



Bring-forward rule (applying to 2025/26 and later years)

Total super balance* on 30 June 2025	Non-concessional contributions cap for the first year	Bring-forward period
Less than \$1.76 million	\$360,000	3 years
\$1.76 million to less than \$1.88 million	\$240,000	2 years
\$1.88 million to less than \$2 million	\$120,000	No bring-forward period, general non-concessional contributions cap applies
\$2 million** or more	Nil	N/A

If the non-concessional contributions cap or general transfer balance cap changes in later years, the bring-forward amount may change.

Vision Super retirement guide Actions you can take now to be retirement ready

^{*}Your total super balance is the total super you hold across all super funds you participate in.

 $[\]ensuremath{^{**}}\xspace \2 million is the general transfer balance cap for the 2025/26 financial year.

Other contributions

Downsizer contribution

As you approach retirement, you may find that living in a family home is no longer practical or may not suit your needs.

Downsizing is the process of selling your current family home in favour of a smaller home.

If you're 55 or older, you can make a tax-free non-concessional contribution of up to \$300,000 as an individual or \$600,000 as a couple from the proceeds of the sale of your family home.

This contribution doesn't count towards your non-concessional contribution cap.

The amount you can contribute to super can't be greater than the total proceeds of the sale of your home.

You can find the full list of eligibility criteria and the downsizer contribution form on the **ATO website**.

If you're a Vision Super member, you'll also need to tell us before making the contribution.



Visit visionsuper.com.au/wp-content/uploads/81-Fact-sheet-Downsizer.pdf or scan the QR code for more information on downsizer contributions.



Spouse contributions

This is a great way to support a spouse who may be on a lower income and have less super saved or may have taken a break from work, for example to look after kids.

If you contribute to your spouse's super and your spouse is earning less than \$40,000 a year, you may be able to claim a tax offset up to \$540.

Alternatively, if your spouse contributes to your super and you are earning less than \$40,000 a year, your spouse may be able to claim the tax offset.

Government contributions

In some circumstances, the government can make additional contributions to your super.

If you earn less than \$62,488 and make one or more personal (after tax) contributions to your super account, the government may also make a contribution (called a co-contribution) up to a maximum amount of \$500 pa.



Visit visionsuper.com.au/super/ making-contributions for more information on the different options for contributing



Nominate your beneficiaries

Most people aren't aware that there are special rules that determine how your super can be distributed.

It's always a good idea to have a will that specifies who your assets go to but your will won't apply to your super unless your super fund pays your death benefit to your estate.

Importantly, you can have a say in who gets your super (including any insurance payment if you have insurance through Vision Super) by nominating a beneficiary.

A beneficiary must be either a dependant (eg your children or your partner) or a personal legal representative (usually the executor of your will).



Visit visionsuper.com.au/super/ beneficiaries or scan the QR code for more information about the beneficiary nomination process.

There are two ways to nominate a beneficiary:



Binding

You provide formal written direction to tell your super fund who you want your account balance to be paid to so that it's legally binding. Conditions apply.



Non-binding

You nominate who you'd prefer your account balance to be paid to. Your super fund will take this into consideration but ultimately it determines who should be paid, taking into account relevant laws.

37

36 Vision Super retirement guide Actions you can take now to be retirement ready



Reduce your debt

It can be a good idea to get on top of any debt you have, especially if you're feeling stressed about owing money or falling behind on repayments.

The first step is to make a list of all your debts that shows how much each debt is, the minimum monthly repayment (if any) and when the payment is due.

From there, you might find it helpful to use a budget planner to compare the amount of money coming in to the amount going out and identify ways to cut back on your spending – this will enable you to work out how much you can afford to pay towards your debts.

The next step is to prioritise your debt and focus on paying off high-priority items, such as rent or mortgage payments, utility bills and car loans, first. If you're struggling to pay a big bill, see if your provider will give you an extension or let you pay in instalments.



Visit moneysmart.gov.au/ budgeting/budget-planner or scan the QR code to download a budget planner template. The **moneysmart.gov.au** website recommends the snowball method as a way of reducing credit card or personal loan debt as it allows you to start small and pay off your debts one by one.

Here's a quick breakdown of the steps to consider:

- > List your debts in order from smallest to largest.
- > Pay the minimum amount due on all debts each month.
- > It may be best to pay off the debt with the highest interest first. Pay as much as you can each month until you clear it.
- > When you've paid off that debt, reward yourself by doing something you enjoy. Then move onto paying off the next smallest debt, and so on.

The steps you take depend on your personal circumstances.



Checklist

What can I do now to improve my financial security?

Activity	Are you doing this?	Are you considering doing this?	Completed
Find and combine super accounts			
Nominate beneficiaries			
Consider salary sacrifice contributions			
Consider after tax contributions			
Make a downsizer contribution (within 90 days of settlement)			
Check eligibility for government co-contribution			
Review debt repayment schedule			
Get advice on the above to make sure I'm doing what's right for me			



Making the transition to retirement

Australians are retiring later than ever before, with some choosing to continue to work well into their sixties and seventies.

Here we consider how semiretirement could affect your savings, super and overall financial security.

Is semi-retirement the right first step for you?

Not everyone turns 60 and is immediately ready to retire.

Australians are living longer and healthier lives and those with high levels of job satisfaction may find it difficult to suddenly stop working.

Semi-retirement is proving a popular option for those that want the best of both worlds – more free time for family, hobbies or passion projects without having to give up the financial and social benefits of paid work.



Ease your way into the next chapter



Reduce your hours



Change profession



Start a business



Work from home





Pursue a passion



Your super and part-time work

Even working part time, you are still adding to your super and helping it grow. Under superannuation guarantee legislation, all employers must pay super for all eligible staff, whether they're full time, part time or casual.

This means that even if you're only working a couple of days a week, your super balance can continue to grow.

Supplementing your super with a part-time income means you're drawing down less money, which means your savings can last longer and can continue to be reinvested.

You can also work part time and still receive the government Age Pension so long as your wages do not exceed the income test threshold. You may even qualify for the Work Bonus, a concession designed to allow pensioners to keep more of their pension payment while working.

Your Age Pension entitlements may be affected if you earn more than a certain amount so just be mindful of the limits for the assets and income tests.



See page 62 for more information about the government Age Pension.

Vision Super retirement guide Making the transition to retirement 45

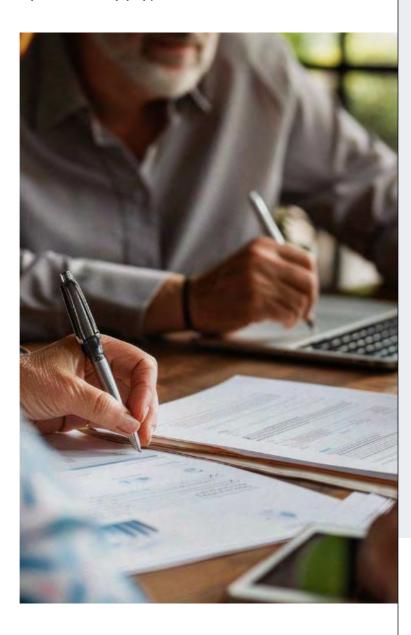
Product overview: Non-commutable account based pension

If you're looking to retire at your own pace, our Non-commutable account based pension (NCAP) may be the product for you, depending on your age and circumstances. You must be aged at least 60 (and less than 65) to start a NCAP (other eligibility criteria apply).

The income you draw from this pension could help you to supplement your employment income and semi-retire without compromising your living standards.

There are number of benefits to opening our NCAP:

- > You can continue to receive your salary from working your job while getting an extra source of income from your pension (subject to government limits, including a maximum on the amount you can receive from your pension account each year). You can choose how and when you want your pension to be paid.
- > You pay no tax on your pension payments (super payments you receive on or after age 60 are generally tax free). However, you should note that investment earnings are subject to tax up to 15% until you satisfy a condition of release (for example, reaching age 65 or permanently retiring) that allows you to have a retirement pension.
- > You can choose from the investment options we have to offer. This way you can choose the investment strategy to suit your circumstances and goals.
- > You can cut back on your hours while maintaining your income, which will provide you with more time to spend doing the things you love.
- > Our NCAP is a transition to retirement (TtR) pension and enables you to take advantage of a government initiative that lets you access part of your super as an income stream while you're still working.



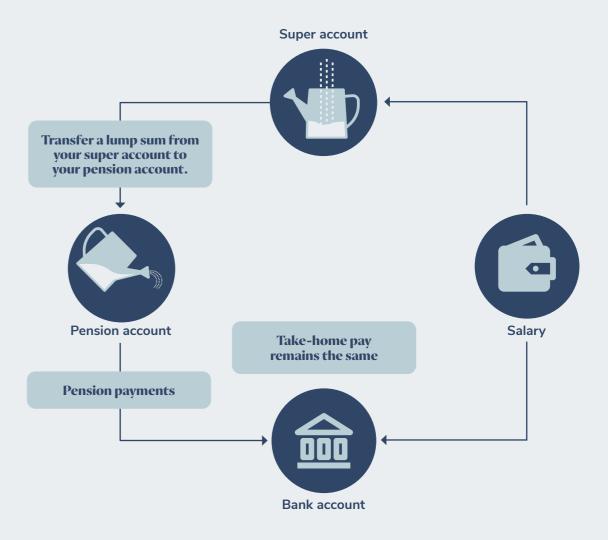


For more details on eligibility requirements, fees and costs, scan the QR code to download our Income Streams PDS.

Two ways people use a NCAP (transition to retirement pension)

1. Ease gradually into retirement

You can gradually reduce your work hours and transition into retirement, while supplementing your income with pension payments from your super.



If you're thinking of going part time, topping up your salary from your super savings gives you the opportunity to work less, but not live on less.

First, you'll need to set up a Non-commutable account based pension alongside your super account. You can then move across some of your super savings into the pension and access it as an income stream.

Because you're still working and receiving employer contributions, your super balance can continue to grow.

At the same time, you'll receive a regular payment to your bank account from your pension account, which acts as a supplement to your wages.

Vision Super retirement guide Making the transition to retirement 43



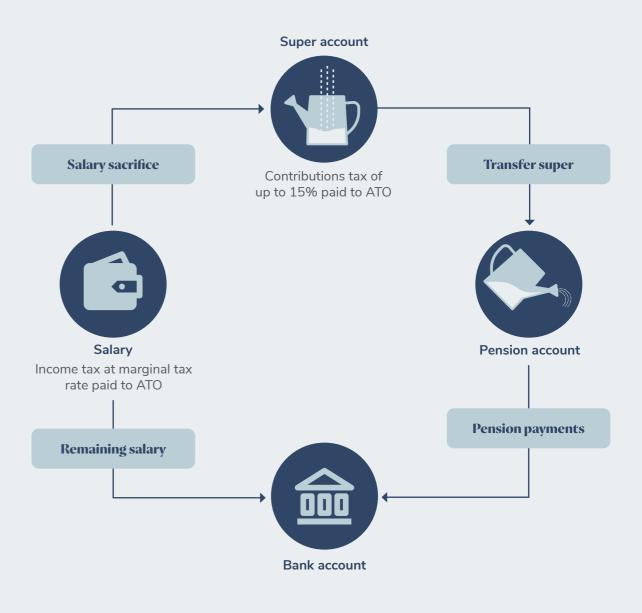
For example, this member is reducing her working days from five days down to four days a week and wants to supplement her reduced income with income from her super.

FY 25/26	Salary 5 days (pw)	Salary 4 days (pw) without a TtR income	Salary 4 days (pw) with a TtR income
Salary	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
TtR pension income	\$0	\$0	\$13,600*
Total Income	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$93,600
Income tax payable (incl. Medicare)^	\$22,788	\$16,388	\$16,388
Net income	\$77,212	\$63,312	\$77,212

Even though this member has reduced their income by \$20,000, they only need to withdraw \$13,600 from a TtR pension account to keep their after tax income at the same level.

2. Keep working and boost your super through a transition to retirement strategy

If you're between 60-65, you might be able to use a transition to retirement strategy to save more super and pay less tax in the years before you retire.



Continued on next page...

Vision Super retirement guide Making the transition to retirement 49

^{*} An annual pension income of \$13,600 assumes at least \$136,000 is invested into a TtR pension on 1 July 2025. Pension income may vary from year depending on your pension account balance (after investment earnings and fees and costs) at 1 July each year. Minimum and maximum annual pension payment limits apply.

[^] Assumes member is not liable for Medicare levy surcharge.

You can increase your salary sacrifice contributions into your super while accessing a TtR income stream. You can even structure this in a way that there is no effect on your take-home pay.

For example, this member is still working full time but cannot afford to make any voluntary contributions into his super. By using a transition to retirement strategy, the member can maintain the same net income over the next couple of years while at the same time giving a boost to their super savings through salary sacrifice contributions.





See page 30 for more information on salary sacrificing

How it works

FY 25/26	No TtR	TtR	Difference
Salary	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
TtR pension income	\$0	\$12,240*	+\$12,240
Total income	\$100,000	\$112,240	+\$12,240
Income tax payable (Incl. Medicare)***	\$22,788	\$17,028	-\$5,760
Salary sacrifice contribution	\$0	\$18,000	+\$18,000
Total expenditure	\$22,788	\$35,028	+\$12,240
Net income	\$77,212	\$77,212	\$0

\$18,000 = \$2,700 = \$15,300 Salary sacrifice



15% tax**



Net superannuation contribution

Net benefit of transition to retirement strategy

	No TtR	With TtR
Total income tax payable (incl. Medicare)***	\$22,788	\$17,028
Total superannuation tax payable (excl. tax on investment earnings in the TtR pension)	\$1,800	\$4,500
Total tax	\$24,588	\$21,528
Net benefit		\$3,060 tax savings

The member can boost their super balance while achieving some estimated tax savings through making salary sacrifice contributions in a financial year. Tax savings may vary from year to year.

Vision Super retirement guide Making the transition to retirement 51

^{*} An annual pension income of \$12,240 assumes at least \$122,400 is invested into a TtR pension on 1 July 2025. Pension income may vary from each year depending on your pension account balance (after investment earnings and fees and costs) at 1 July each year. Minimum and maximum annual pension payment limits apply.

^{**}Assumes a taxable income under \$250,000, and that the member does not exceed their concessional contributions cap. For taxable income over \$250,000, the contribution tax rate increases to 30%. Excess concessional contributions also

^{***}Assumes member is not liable for Medicare levy surcharge.

If you are 60+, use the box below to see if a TtR pension could be right for you:

	Yes	No
Want to reduce your working hours but not your take-home pay?		
Would you like to try and reduce your income tax while continuing to work the same hours?		
Need additional income on top of your current wages?		

If you ticked yes to any of the above, you may find a TtR pension is beneficial to you.

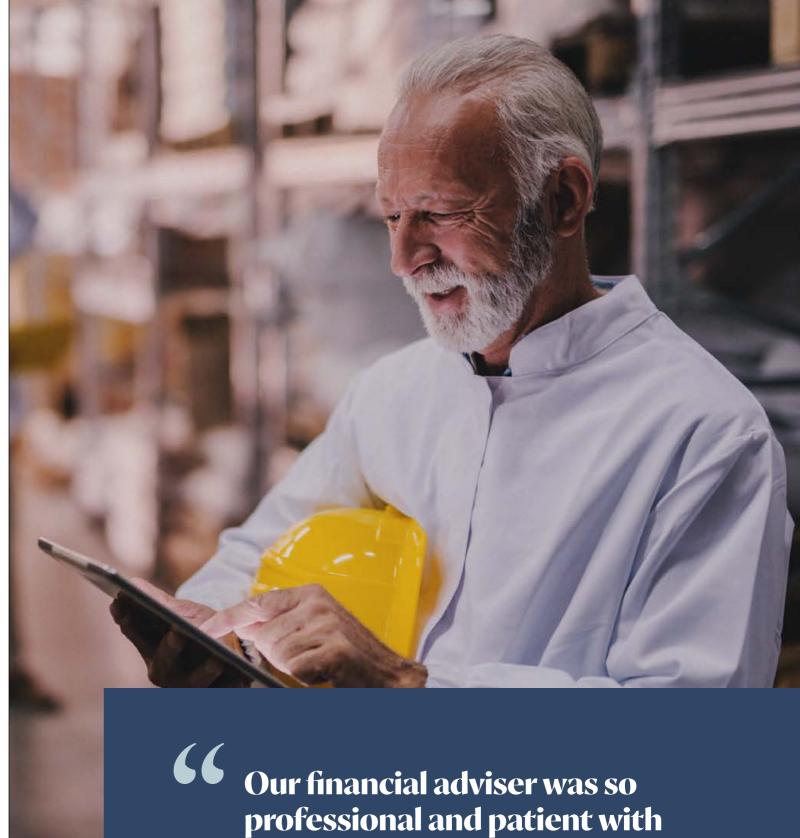


The above examples are illustrations only, based on assumptions that are subject to change. The benefits of a transition to retirement strategy ultimately depend on your personal circumstances and may change from year to year.

The rules and conditions around the transition to retirement income stream can be complex, especially when it comes to tax.

Salary sacrifice contributions may have other implications for you (for example, they may impact eligibility for the calculation of other government benefits).

If you need assistance, call 1300 300 820 or visit visionsuper.com. au/advice/talk-to-an-advisor to make an appointment with a Vision Super Financial Adviser* who can provide information and advice about your super or pension.



Our financial adviser was so professional and patient with us. He was more than happy to help explain things to us when we didn't understand.

^{*} Vision Super Financial Advisers are employees of the Trustee (or a related entity) that are authorised to provide financial advice as representatives of Industry Fund Services Limited (IFSL) ABN 54 007 016 195 AFSL 232 514. Any financial advice provided by a Vision Super Financial Adviser is issued on behalf of IFSL, not the Trustee.



Funding your retirement

Stopping work and living off your retirement savings can feel daunting, but there are flexible options for when and how you can withdraw your super when you retire.

Your income isn't necessarily limited to your super balance either and could come from a number of different sources, such as the government Age Pension, your personal savings and other investments outside of your super.



I want to fully retire, now what?

As mentioned previously in this guide, you can only legally access your super in cash once you meet a condition of release – for many people, unrestricted access to their super will only be available when they reach 65 or they retire after age 60.

You can then commence using the proceeds from your super balance to help fund your retirement, with full control of when and how much you take out of your super.

Whether it's one option or a combination of all three, the choice is yours:



Retirement income stream

You may wish to start a retirement income stream by transferring some (or all) of the money from your super account into a retirement pension product. From age 60, this income is generally tax free.



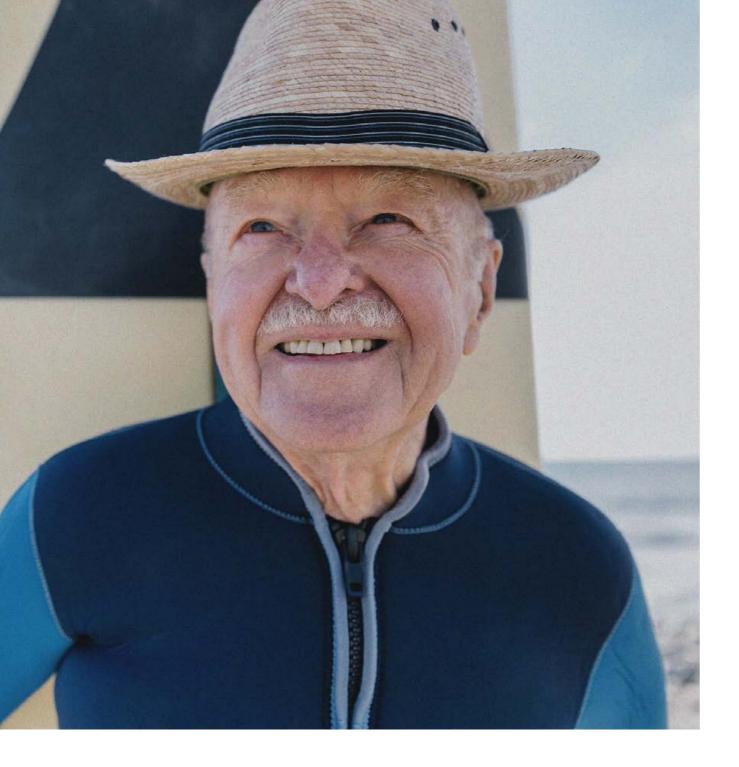
Leave money in super

You could even leave some or all your money in your super account while you decide how best to use your money.



Cash payment

You could withdraw part (or all) of your super as a cash payment to your bank account. You can withdraw from either your super account or a retirement pension whenever you need to.



Product overview: Account based pension

Once you've retired, you can take the stress out of receiving a regular income with our Account based pension (or retirement pension). You'll be able to convert your super into a flexible, regular, tax-effective income stream, all while keeping your super funds invested (with competitive fees and costs depending on your chosen investment options).

Transfer at least \$10,000 from your super account

> Once opened, you cannot add more money by law.

Need extra cash for a holiday or home renovations?

> You can also withdraw lump sums at any time.

Choose your investment options

> And know your investment earnings are usually tax free from age 60.



Open your Account based pension

To set up your Account based pension, you will need to make a one-off transfer from either an existing super or income stream (such as a transition to retirement) account, an approved deposit fund or a retirement savings account. Please note: there is a government limit on how much super you can transfer into retirement pension products (across all super funds you participate in). If you commence your first retirement pension in the 2025/26 financial year, this limit (called a transfer balance cap) is \$2 million.



Receive regular income payments to your bank account

You decide how much you want to receive as a regular payment (subject to some government limits) and how often you want to receive those payments. You can change your payments at any time and just like when you were working, your money will be deposited directly into your nominated bank account.



Save tax and continue to earn investment returns

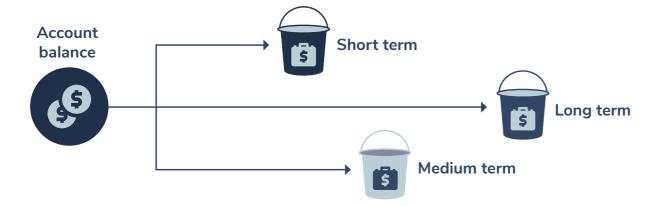
One of the benefits of a retirement pension is that you keep your money invested to help it continue to grow and provide returns on your savings throughout your retirement.

Product overview: Three bucket pension

Our Three bucket pension is an investment strategy available through our retirement pension that aims to strike a balance between income stability and capital growth over the medium to long term. This strategy has been designed for members who don't want to make investment choices in retirement and are happy for Vision Super to manage these decisions.

How does it work?

Your money is put into three investment options (cash, conservative and growth) in proportions that are determined by the annual income you set.



Benefits

> You can still set your annual income (subject to some government limits) and receive regular income payments into your bank account at a frequency that suits you. There is also the flexibility to access additional money whenever you need it (however the annual income you select and the withdrawals you make will impact how long your pension lasts).



For more details on eligibility requirements, fees, costs and investment options for our Account based pension, scan the QR code to download our Income Streams PDS.

> A set-and-forget investment strategy, designed to help make your savings last as long as possible. Each year, we will check how your pension account is invested and, if necessary, we will rebalance your investment portfolio.

This pension strategy has been designed without taking into account your personal situation, needs or objectives. If you want more control over your investment options, you may prefer to select your own investment option(s) for your Account based pension product.



What is a retirement bonus?

When you transfer some (or all) of your super account balance to a Vision Super retirement pension on or after 1 January 2021, you may receive a credit towards the establishment of your pension account. We refer to this credit as a retirement bonus and you can view the eligibility criteria at **visionsuper.com.au/retire/bonus/**.

What is the retirement wage?

The Vision Super retirement wage is a yearly calculation that is only available to Account based pension members. This is intended to provide you with an estimate of the income level you could elect to receive within a specified financial year if your objective is to receive pension payments for the duration of your retirement.

The annual retirement wage calculation is based on:

- > Three components of your pension account (your account balance, your age, and your investment option(s) at or around mid June.
- > Certain assumptions including how long your pension is expected to last with regard to the life expectancy of a person with your date of birth. Key assumptions, which may change from year to year, are explained with each annual retirement wage calculation.

Applying for the government Age Pension

The government Age Pension is a regular fortnightly payment, paid by the Federal Government via Centrelink, designed to support older Australians with basic living expenses. According to ABS data for the 2022-23 financial year, the Age Pension continues to be the main source of income for most retirees, with many using it to top up income from their super.



Am I eligible?

Age

You must be at least 67 years of age to apply for the Age Pension.

Residency

You generally need to have been an Australian resident for at least ten years in total, with no break in residence for at least five of these years, and physically in Australia on the day you apply.

Assets test

How much Age Pension you get depends on the value of your assets, your homeownership status and if you're in a relationship. Assets can include financial investments, property, personal items and business structures.

Income test

If you or your partner get income from employment or financial assets, this may affect your rate of Age Pension.

2

When can I apply?

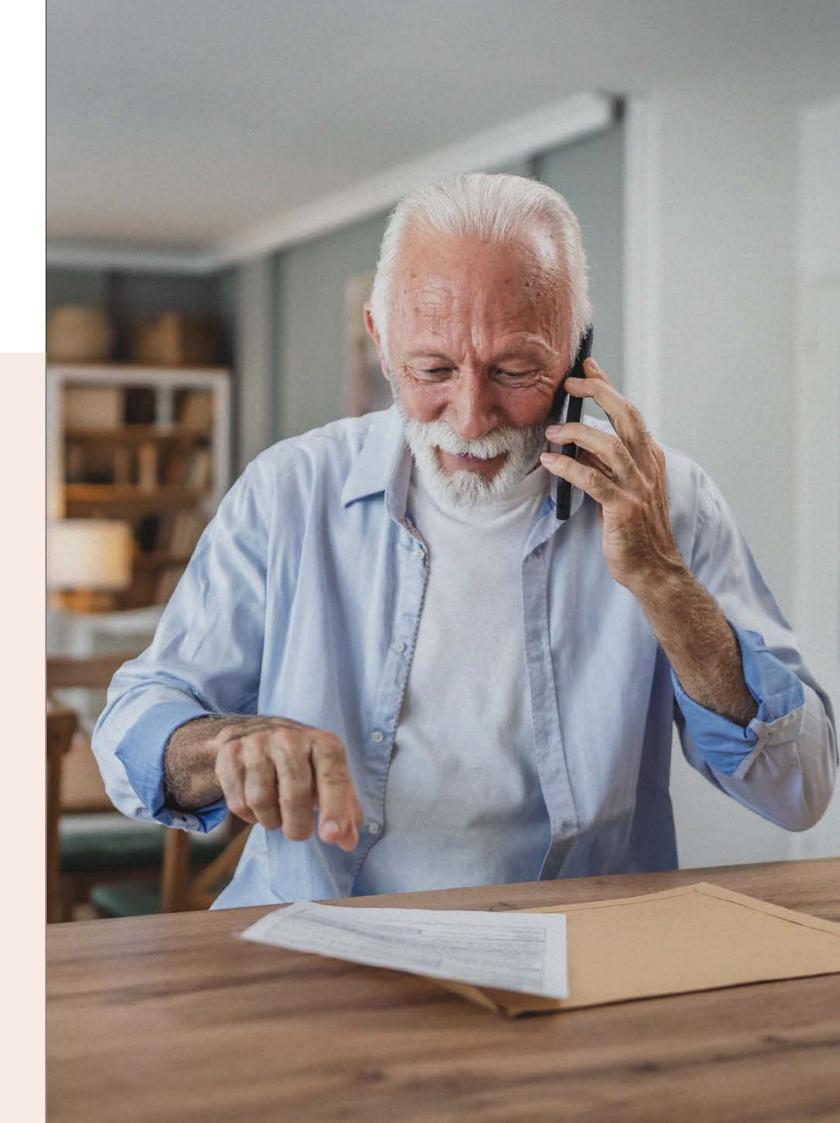
You can claim the Age Pension from 13 weeks before you reach your qualifying age. It's a good idea to apply early as your payments won't begin until your application has been approved, which can take weeks or months.

Even if you don't qualify for a full pension, you may qualify for a part pension or you may be eligible in the future if your circumstances change.



How do I apply?

The easiest way to apply is online, or you can fill out a paper form. You can also get help completing your application from Centrelink staff by visiting your nearest service centre or calling 132 300.



How much is the full age pension?

Full Age Pension rates

Single	Per fortnight \$1,178.70	Per year \$30,646.20
Couple	Per fortnight \$ 1,777 (combined)	Per year \$46,202 (combined)

Note: all information accurate as at 20 September 2025. Source: servicesaustralia.gov.au

The assets test

The assets test evaluates the total value of your assets, such as property (excluding the family home), vehicles, investments and personal belongings, against set thresholds.

How much you can have in assets before you start to lose your pension entitlement

Entitled to a full pension if your assets are equal to or less than:			NOT entitled to any pension if your assets exceed:	
Homeowner \$321,500	Non-homeowner \$579,500	å	Homeowner \$714,500	Non-homeowner \$972,500
Homeowner \$481,500	Non-homeowner \$739,500	ěě	Homeowner \$1,074,000	Non-homeowner \$1,332,000

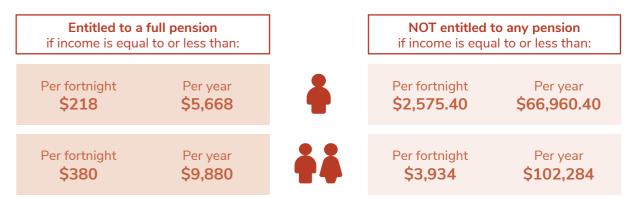
Your pension amount starts reducing by \$3 per fortnight for every \$1,000 your assets exceed the full pension thresholds. In most cases, your principal residence is not counted as an asset (some exclusions apply).

Information accurate as at 20 September 2025. Source: servicesaustralia.gov.au

The income test

The income test looks at income sources, such as employment earnings, rental income and financial investments, to determine if they fall within allowable limits.

How much you can earn before you start to lose your pension entitlement (varies for singles 4 and couples 44)



Your pension starts to reduce by \$0.50 per fortnight for every \$1 your income exceeds the full pension thresholds and does not include the work bonus.

Information accurate as at 20 September 2025; most types of income count in your income test. For further information please refer to servicesaustralia.gov.au

Centrelink assesses you under both methods and pays you based on the test that produces the lowest age pension entitlement. It is important you seek assistance when assessing your own Centrelink entitlements as the rules around this can be very complex and change from year to year.

Other types of financial support

- > If you qualify for the Age Pension, you'll also receive a Pensioner Concession Card, which gives you discounts on some prescription medicines and health services.
- > Depending on where you live, you might get cheaper utility bills and reduced fares on public transport.
- If you don't qualify for the Age Pension, you may still be eligible for a Commonwealth Seniors Health Card, which comes with its own benefits that include reduced costs for prescription medicines and other health services.

You must have an annual adjusted taxable income of under \$101,105 for singles or \$161,768 for couples.

- > You can also check if your state issues its own Seniors Card these are usually available to Australians aged 60 and over who are not working full time, regardless of income.
 - These cards often provide discounts on things like transport, accommodation, restaurants, entertainment, financial products, furniture and electrical goods.

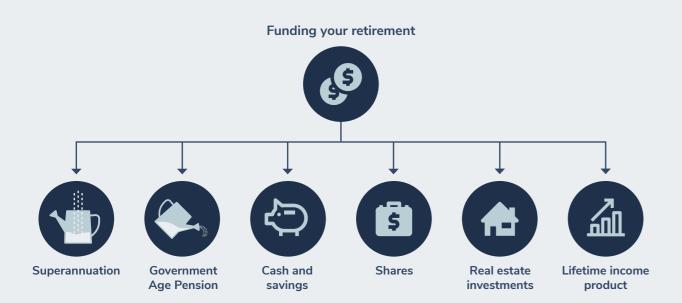


* Centrelink generally updates the asset and income test limits in July, and the Age Pension amounts in March and September each year.

Vision Super retirement guide Funding your retirement Funding your retirement 65

Other sources of income

We've focused on superannuation and the government Age Pension as the two main ways of funding your retirement, but you may wish to diversify your retirement income by having multiple income streams. Having multiple sources of income means that if one goes away, you have others to fall back on.



Investments, such as the examples listed below, can be used to create passive sources of income but consider getting help from an experienced financial adviser first:

- > Shares represent units of ownership in a company and can allow you to benefit from a company's success through dividend payments (a share of profits) and potential increases in share value. It's important to note that share prices can fluctuate depending on market conditions and company performance, which can result in potential losses.
- > Real estate investments involves the buying, selling and management of properties, including land and buildings. Rental properties can provide a steady stream of income, but you'll have to bear the expenses yourself if the property becomes unoccupied.
- > Lifetime income products are designed to provide a regular income for the entirety of an individual's life.

Each of these investments offers different advantages and levels of risk, and how you could use these to build a more financially secure and sustainable lifestyle in retirement depends on your personal goals and situation.

There may be other types of investments available, with differing degrees of complexity, risk, and fees and costs.

What is best for you depends on your circumstances, which is why speaking to a financial adviser is recommended.



Checklist: what will be your sources of income in retirement?

You can use this checklist to help determine how you could fund your retirement.

Income source	Amount (\$) fortnightly	Amount (\$) pa	Percentage (%)
Superannuation			
Government Age Pension			
Cash and savings			
\$ Shares			
Investment property			
Lifetime income product			
5 Other			
Total			



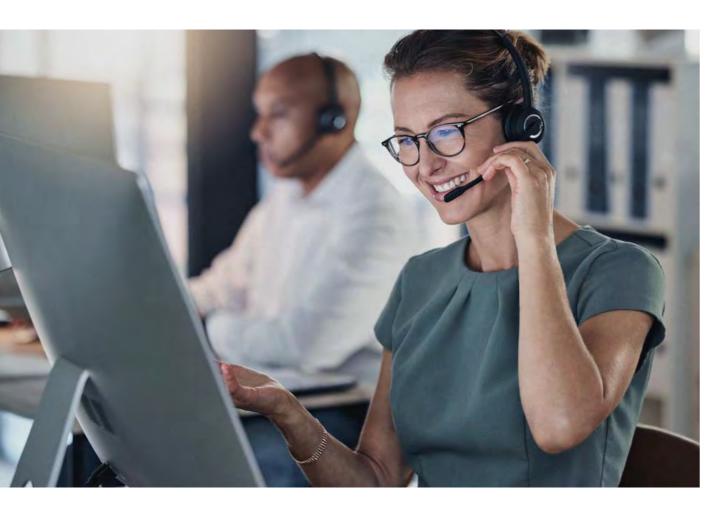
Getting the right advice

Being able to ask questions and get expert recommendations can make all the difference. Everyone's financial journey is unique, so it's important to get financial advice that's right for you.

From simple super advice over the phone to more comprehensive financial advice tailored to your objectives and financial situation, there are many ways you can get help.

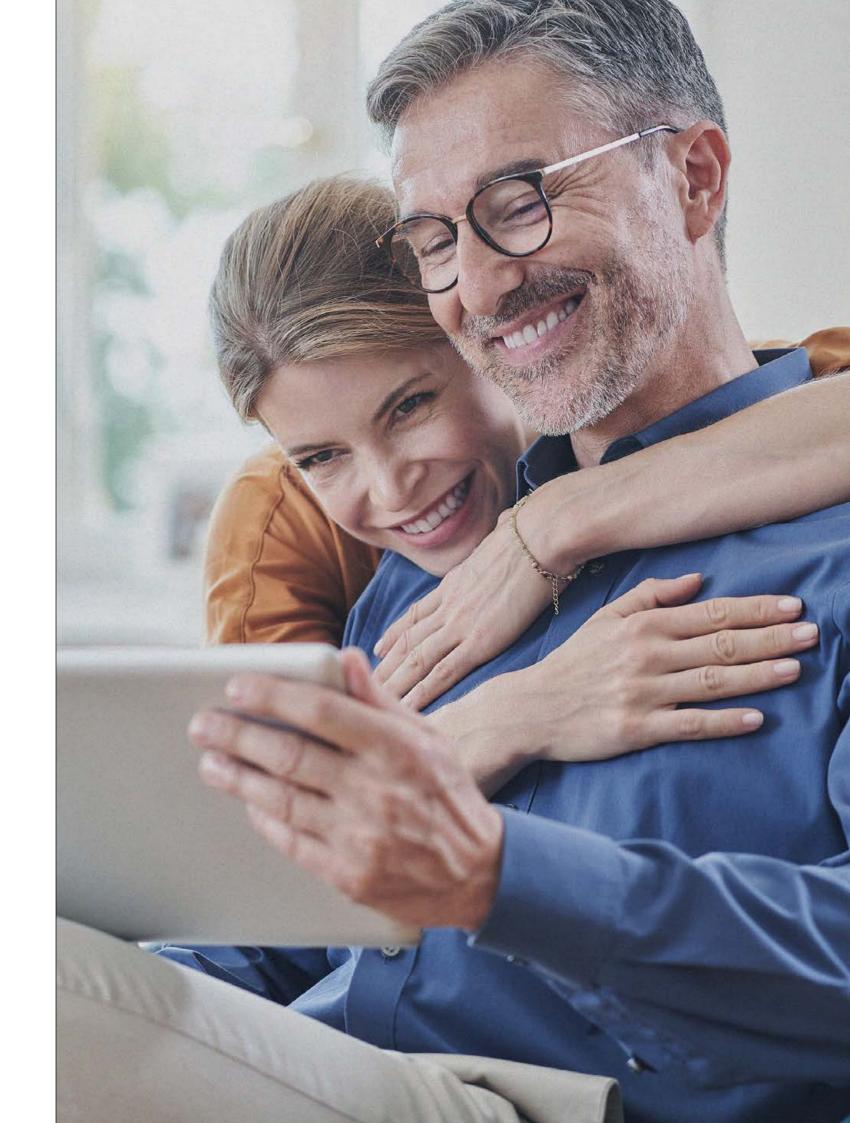
The importance of getting the right advice

Planning for retirement can be overwhelming and the decisions you make now can have a big impact on your retirement. Sometimes seeking advice is about finding out what you don't know so you can explore your options and understand what will suit you best, and why.



Getting financial advice can also give you peace of mind that you're making the most of your savings and help you avoid taking unnecessary risks.

Vision Super Financial Advisers* are here to help and offer access to a range of advice services, including personal advice on both super and non-super topics.



^{*} Vision Super Financial Advisers are employees of the Trustee (or a related entity) that are authorised to provide financial advice as representatives of Industry Fund Services Limited (IFSL) ABN 54 007 016 195 AFSL 232 514. Any financial advice provided by a Vision Super Financial Adviser is issued on behalf of IFSL, not the Trustee.

Advice options

If you are a member of Vision Super, simple advice is usually available at no extra cost (because it is included in the administration fees and costs), while pension advice usually has a cost of \$295. This type of advice is generally limited to gueries about your Vision Super account.



Our Vision Super Financial Advisers and general advice consultants can offer you different types of advice as summarised below.

Retirement health check

Are you wondering if you are on track for retirement? A retirement health check allows you to speak with a General Advice - Retirement Health Check consultant and receive a detailed projection to determine your retirement readiness.

A retirement health check can consider:

- Your Vision Super superannuation account
- Non-super investments (such as property and shares)
- *You partner's (if applicable) superannuation accounts
- Centrelink

Limited advice

Unlock your super's full potential. You can get tailored advice on your Vision Super account to make it work harder for you and help set you up for retirement and beyond.

Examples of limited advice:

Investment choice

- Transition to Retirement strategy
- Making contributions (salary sacrifice or lump sums)
- Retirement pensions

Comprehensive financial advice

You can make all your finances work together. Comprehensive advice is about looking at your entire financial situation, even non-Vision Super investments, and making a financial life plan that works for you.

Personal advice examples:

- Full retirement planning for you and your partner (if applicable)
- Centrelink maximisation

Defined benefit closure

non-super investing (eg managed funds)

Estate tax minimisation



Aged care

Some personal advice that is provided to you will involve a cost because it is more comprehensive, or it doesn't relate to Vision Super. This type of advice can be tailored to your whole financial situation, not just your super. Once your financial adviser understands your objectives,

financial situation and needs with regards to the advice, you will clearly be informed of what the cost will be. You must agree on what advice you wish to receive and the cost (even if it involves no extra cost) before the financial adviser can proceed, and you can always choose not to proceed.

72 Vision Super retirement guide Getting support beyond this guide 73

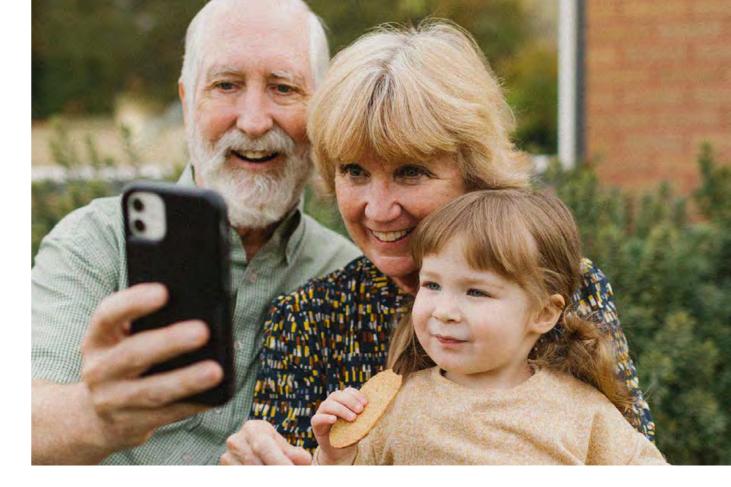
Steps in getting financial advice

- 1 Meet with a financial adviser.
- Discuss your personal goals and circumstances.
- If you agree, the adviser will proceed to personal financial advice through a 'Statement of Advice'.
- The adviser will prepare your Statement of Advice by conducting the appropriate research and make recommendations to you, stating the benefits and risks of each.
- You will have a presentation meeting with the adviser to ensure you fully understand the recommendations.
- The adviser will assist you in completing any applicable superannuation forms at the appropriate times.



If you'd like to find out more about the different advice services that are available to you, visit **visionsuper.com.au/advice/advice-options/** or scan the QR code.

You can also make a booking by calling 1300 300 820.



Estate planning

Most people are familiar with the concept of making a will to set out who we would like to inherit our assets when we pass away, but estate planning is about much more than this. While a will can help ensure your estate is distributed according to your wishes, it may not cover all your investments.

For example, money held in superannuation and life insurance policies doesn't automatically form part of your estate, which means that you may need to take some important additional steps to ensure the proceeds of these investments go to the right people.

A well-prepared and executed estate plan considers all aspects of your situation and the implications for each asset and investment you own. If you already have a will, you should review it frequently and update it where necessary to make sure it continues to meet your needs and circumstances.

Estate planning can also ensure that if you're unable to make important financial and lifestyle decisions for yourself, someone you trust is able to step in on your behalf. By executing a Power of Attorney, you can authorise another person to manage your financial affairs while you are still alive. You should think about who you trust with your finances, and whether the person you nominate will carry out your wishes.

An enduring Power of Attorney will continue to operate if you lose mental capacity and should be considered as you get older and the chance of developing dementia or other neurodegenerative conditions that could impact your cognitive abilities increases.

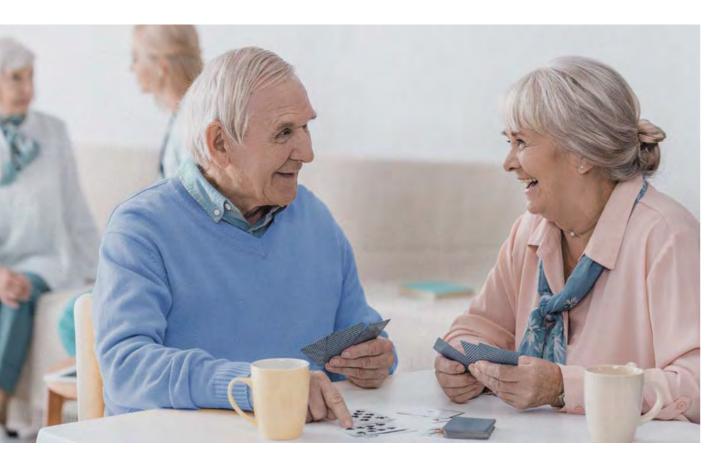


See page 37 for more information on how to nominate beneficiaries for your superannuation.

74 Vision Super retirement guide Getting support beyond this guide

Moving into aged care

Some older Australians may find themselves having to move into residential aged care suddenly or unexpectedly, usually as a result of declining health.



This can be an emotional transition for you and your family, and an expense you may not have budgeted for.

You may need to make several important decisions, such as:

- > Which facility is suitable for you?
- > What fees will you need to pay and how will you fund this?
- > What should you do with your family home?
- > What impact could the move have on any social security benefits?

Aged care is a complex area that requires a good understanding of how the rules interact with the broader tax and social security system.

It may be worth getting advice from a Vision Super Financial Adviser to address some of the key issues you will need to consider.



Other resources

It might not be the right time for you to speak to a financial professional, but you still might want some guidance to help you feel confident in your financial decisions.

If you're keen to learn more about the basics of super, Vision Super has a range of educational tools and resources to help you make more informed decisions about your retirement savings.

You can boost your super knowledge either by browsing the interactive modules available on our website or by attending an in-person retirement seminar hosted by Vision Super.



Access our online learning platform

Vision Super's educational, on-demand content allows you to access information at your own pace when it suits you.



Visit visionsuper.com.au/ education or scan the QR code to browse the topics that are relevant to you.

Register for a retirement seminar

Vision Super regularly runs retirement seminars in both metropolitan and regional locations to discuss superannuation contributions, investment options and retirement income strategies.



Visit visionsuper.com.au/events or scan the QR code to confirm your attendance at an upcoming session.

Visit the retirement health check calculator

This calculator will allow you to estimate your future retirement income and check if you are on track for the retirement you want.



Follow the link to the Retirement health check calculator at https://apps-au.willistowerswatson.com/fwb/vision-super/retirement or scan the QR code to help estimate how much you'll need to live your dream retirement.

Ways to contact Vision Super

For more information or help with your Vision Super account, please contact our member services team.



1300 300 820 (8.30am-5pm weekdays)



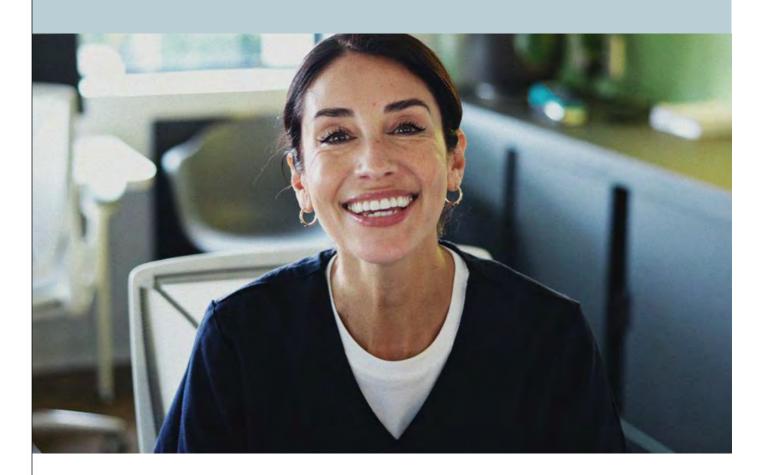
memberservices@visionsuper.com.au



visionsuper.com.au



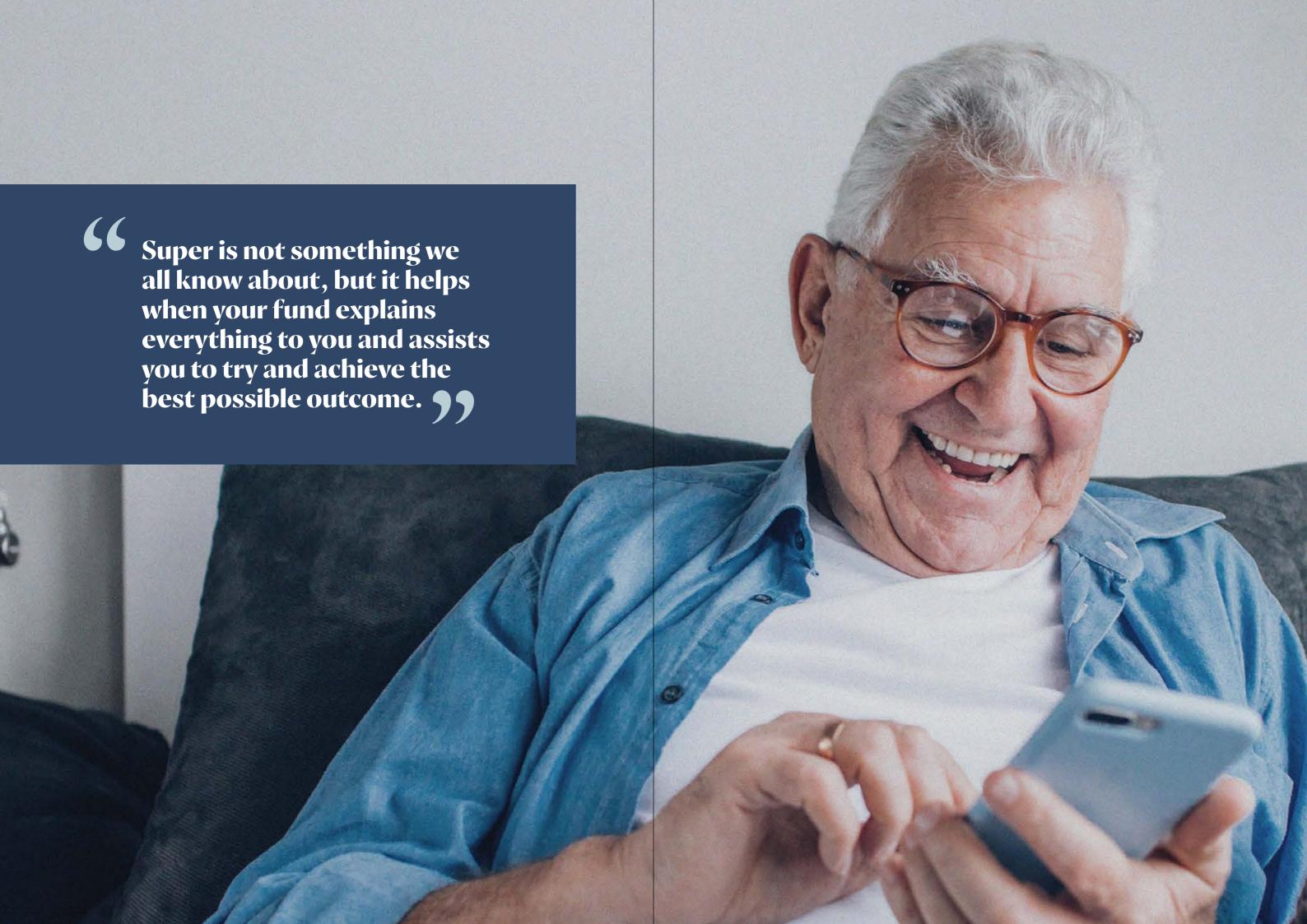
PO Box 18041, Collins Street East, Victoria 8003







78 Vision Super retirement guide Getting support beyond this guide





We're here to help.

Member hotline 1300 300 820

8:30am – 5:00pm Monday to Friday AEST

Vision Super Pty Ltd ABN 50 082 924 561 AFSL 225054 RSE licence number L0000239 is the Trustee of the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund ABN: 24 496 637 884. Level 14, 321 Exhibition Street, Melbourne 3000. PO Box 18041, Collins Street East, Victoria 8003. visionsuper.com.au. Member hotline 1300 300 820, Employer hotline 1300 304 947, Retirement hotline 1300 017 589.