Planning for retirement



Important notice

Any advice in this presentation has been prepared without taking into account your objectives, financial situation and needs. You should consider whether it is appropriate having regard to your personal circumstances before making any financial decisions.

If you are considering acquiring a financial product you should obtain the relevant product disclosure statement before making any decision.

Any information about taxation in this presentation is factual information or general advice only and does not consider the application or interpretation of any taxation laws to your personal circumstances. If you require taxation advice you should seek advice from a registered tax agent or a registered tax (financial) adviser.



Agenda



How much is enough?



Why Superannuation



Planning for retirement



Investing for retirement



Age pension



Superannuation and estate planning



Telstra Super assistance



Summary



Questions





How much is enough?











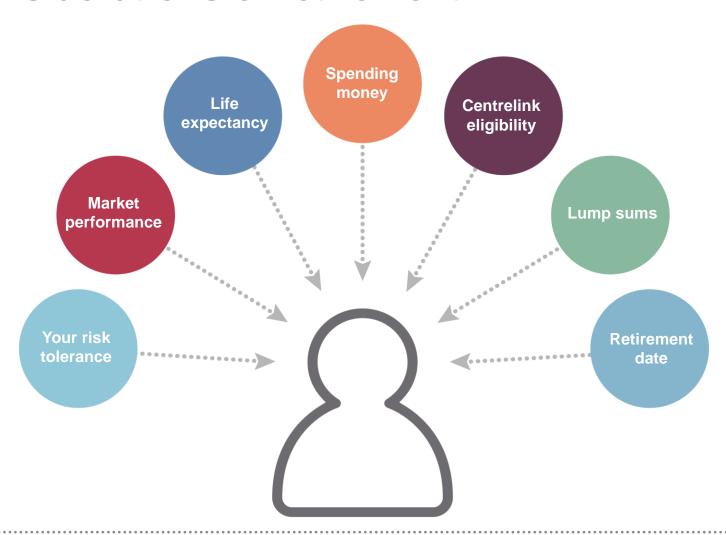








Considerations of retirement





Retirement: A time of change and uncertainty

- No more employer funded income
- May need to rely on a number of income sources
- Be realistic about your preferred retirement lifestyle
- Some unknowns that need to be considered:
 - Your long term health
 - Your life expectancy
 - Your future accommodation needs
 - Your Age Care requirements
 - Your family
 - Estate Planning







Retirement: Goals - the 4 L's

Goals for Retirement Income

Lifestyle

(maximise spending power)

Longevity

(consistent and sustainable income through retirement)

Liquidity

(for unexpected contingencies)

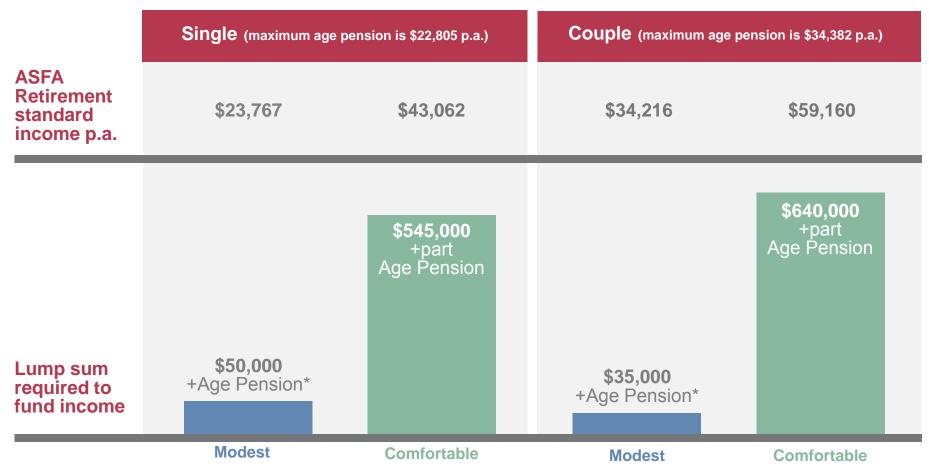
Legacy

(estate planning and bequests)

Evaluating Investments versus Insurance in Retirement, June 30, 2015, by Wade Pfau



How much is enough?



Source: ASFA Retirement Standard June 2016. Capital required assumes a net investment return of 7% p.a. <u>www.humanservices.gov.au</u> 20 September 2016. Includes the pension supplement and clean energy supplement. All figures in today's dollars. *assumes maximum Age Pension.





Why superannuation?













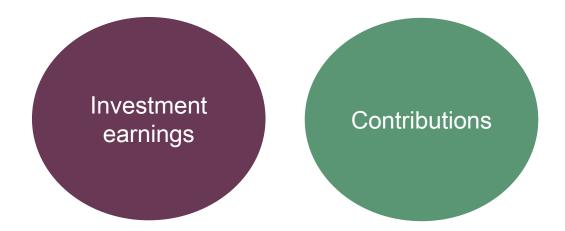






Why Super?

The two main tax benefits:





Tax benefit #1 – investment earnings



*excluding Medicare Levy & Temporary Budget Repair Levy



Tax benefit #2 - contributions



*excluding Medicare Levy & Temporary Budget Repair Levy



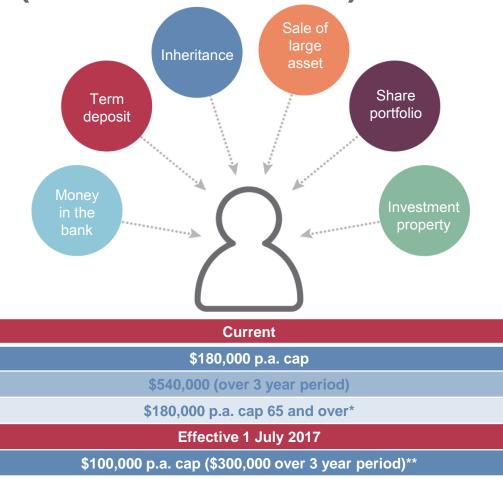
Pre-tax (concessional) contributions



Current			
49 years or over at 30 June 2016	All others		
\$35,000 cap	\$30,000 cap		
Proposed			
All – effective from 1 July 2017			
\$25,000 p.a.			
Rolling 5 year catch-up provision (<\$500k balance from 1 July 2018)			



Post-tax (non-concessional) contributions



^{*}Must satisfy work test if aged 65 and over

^{**} Subject to \$1.6 Million transfer balance





Planning for retirement



















Funding your retirement





When can I access my super?

Date of birth from	to	Preservation age
	30th June 1960	55
1st July 1960	30th June 1961	56
1st July 1961	30th June 1962	57
1st July 1962	30th June 1963	58
1st July 1963	30th June 1964	59
1st July 1964		60

Source: www.ato.gov.au



Accessing super – Preservation

From preservation age	Lump Sum	Retirement Income
Working	X	✓
Retired	√	\checkmark
Age 65	✓	\checkmark



Accessing super - Taxation

Preservation age	Lump sum	Retirement income
Aged 56 – 59	\$195,000 tax free Above taxed at 15%*	Retirement income stream is taxable
Aged 60+	Tax-free	Tax-free



^{*} Plus Medicare Levy

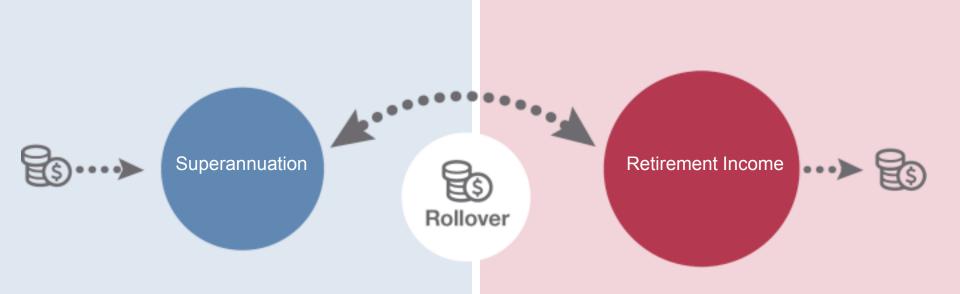
Transition to retirement strategy







Funding your retirement



- · can retain monies in super
- withdraw lump sums
- tax still paid on investment earnings
- can contribute (subject to eligibility)

- no tax paid on investment earnings
- must draw a pension
- withdraw lump sums
- cannot contribute
- · can roll back at any stage





Investing for retirement



















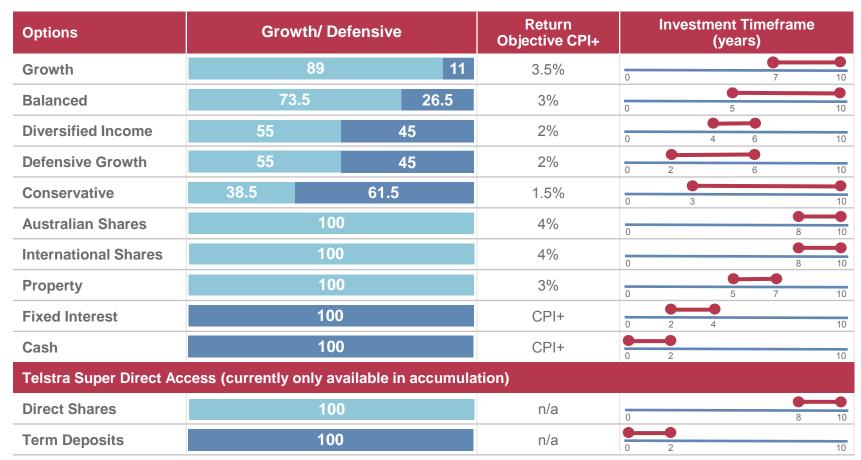
Your investment considerations







Investment options



Source: Telstra Super Investment Guide, 1 September 2016



Risks to achieving your retirement goals





Whi

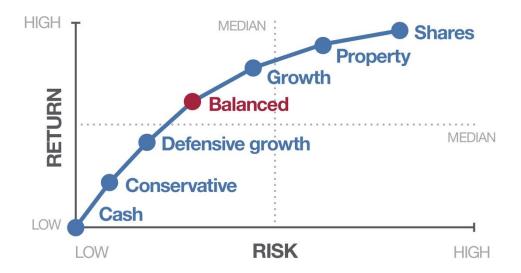
Which Investment Approach?

- Single investment option
- Bucket strategy
- Income layering



Retirement: Which Investment Approach?

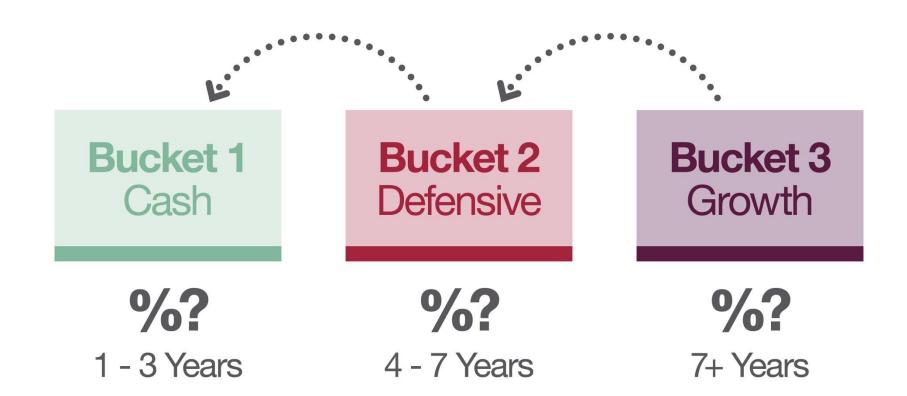
- Single investment option
 - Based on your risk profile at the time you get advice
 - Often the same fund as your TTR strategy just switch to Retirement income stream
 - · Sequencing risk is the unknown
 - Provides variable internal income ie. you are drawing down capital
 - You remain in control of your investment capital



Source: Challenger

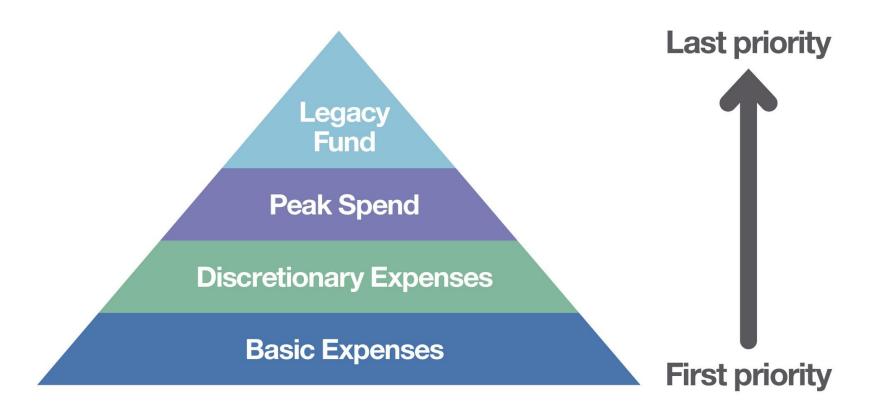


Retirement #2: The Bucket Strategy





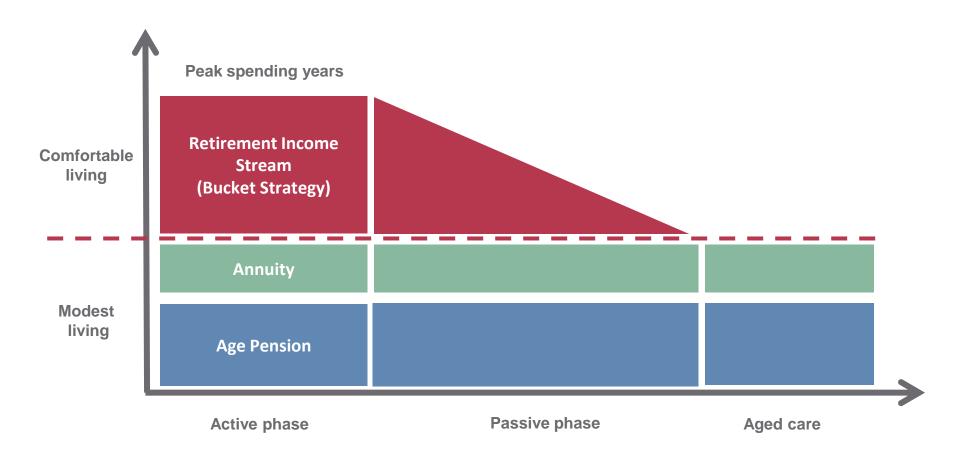
Retirement #3: Income Layering



Modern Retirement Theory, Jason Branning, M. Ray Grubbs



Retirement: Income Layering



Source: Challenger





Telstra Super RetireAccess

Retirement Income Streams

Transition to retirement

Retirement income

Maximum income 10%

No maximum income

Minimum income under 65 is 4%

Minimum investment \$10,000

A range of investment options for the conservative through to the aggressive investor

24 hour access to your super online at telstrasuper.com.au

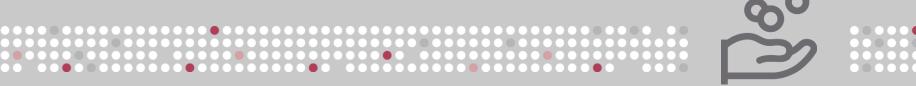
Fees & Costs

Administration fee \$1.50 per week plus 0.22% pa

Investment fee range from 0.12% – 0.72%

Potential fee rebate





Age pension

















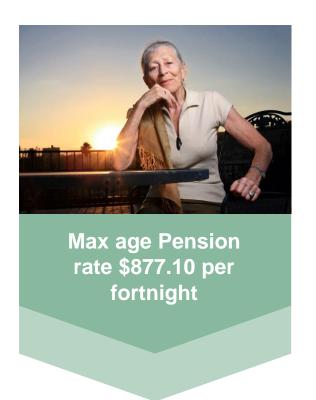








Age Pension payments





Source: www.humanservices.gov.au 20 September 2016 Includes the pension supplement and clean energy supplement



Proposed Age Pension age increase

Date of birth	Age pension age	Commencing
1 January 1949 to 30 June 1952	65	Current
1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953	65.5	1 July 2017
1 January 1954 to 30 June 1955	66	1 July 2019
1 July 1955 to 31 December 1956	66.5	1 July 2021
From 1 January 1957	67	1 July 2023
Proposed		
1 July 1958 to 31 December 1959	67.5	1 July 2025
1 January 1960 to 30 June 1961	68	1 July 2027
1 July 1961 to 31 December 1962	68.5	1 July 2029
1 January 1963 to 30 June 1964	69	1 July 2031
1 July 1964 to 31 December 1965	69.5	1 July 2033
1 January 1966 onwards	70	1 July 2035





Age Pension: Asset Test Thresholds

Assets Test thresholds above which Age Pension entitlements start to reduce will be **increased** from 1 January 2017

	Current thresholds indexed	New thresholds	Change
Single, homeowner	\$209,000	\$250,000	\$41,000
Single, non-homeowner	\$360,500	\$450,000	\$89,500
Couple, homeowner	\$296,500	\$375,000	\$78,500
Couple, non-homeowner	\$448,000	\$575,000	\$127,000

Source: www.humanservices.gov.au. Current thresholds as at 1 July 2016



Age Pension: Asset Test Taper Rate

Assets Test taper rate will be increased from:

\$1.50pf to \$3.00pf per \$1,000 above the asset test threshold

	Current upper thresholds indexed	New upper thresholds	Change
Single, homeowner	\$793,750	\$542,500	(\$251,250)
Single, non-homeowner	\$945,250	\$742,500	(\$202,750)
Couple, homeowner	\$1,178,500	\$816,000	(\$362,500)
Couple, non-homeowner	\$1,330,000	\$1,016,000	(\$314,000)

Source: www.humanservices.gov.au. Current thresholds as at 20 September 2016





Age Pension: Measuring the Impact

Homeowner, couple:

Assessable assets	Current Age Pension	New Age Pension	Reduction in Age Pension
\$300,000	\$34,865	\$34,923	(\$59)
\$400,000	\$30,965	\$32,973	(\$2,009)
\$451,500	\$28,956	\$28,956	\$0
\$500,000	\$27,065	\$25,173	\$1,892
\$600,000	\$23,165	\$17,373	\$5,792
\$700,000	\$19,265	\$9,573	\$9,692
\$800,000	\$15,365	\$1,773	\$13,592
\$816,000	\$14,467	\$0	\$14,467
\$900,000	\$11,465	\$0	\$11,465
\$1,000,000	\$7,565	\$0	\$7,565
\$1,100,000	\$3,665	\$0	\$3,665
\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: www.scottmorrison.dss.gov.au, Fairer access to a more sustainable pension



Income test

Single thresholds

For full pension: <\$164 per fortnight

For part
pension:
<\$1,918.20
per fortnight

Couple thresholds

For full pension: <\$292 per fortnight

For part pension: <\$2,936.80 per fortnight

Source: www.humanservices.gov.au rates as at 20 September 2016





Superannuation and estate planning















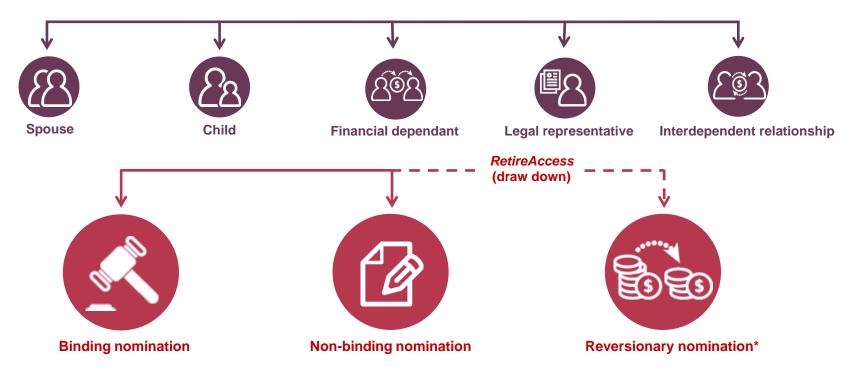




Who gets your super when you die?



Who do you want to get your super & insurance benefit?



^{*}A death benefit can only be paid as a pension to a child, if the child at the time of death is under the age of 18, or is under the age of 25 and financially dependent on you, or has a disability as defined under the *Disability Services Act 1986.*





Telstra Super assistance





















How Telstra Super Financial Planning can assist you:

Simple advice options

General and limited one-off personal advice about super



Comprehensive advice options

Other one-off personal advice





Face-to-face Video chat

Ongoing advice service



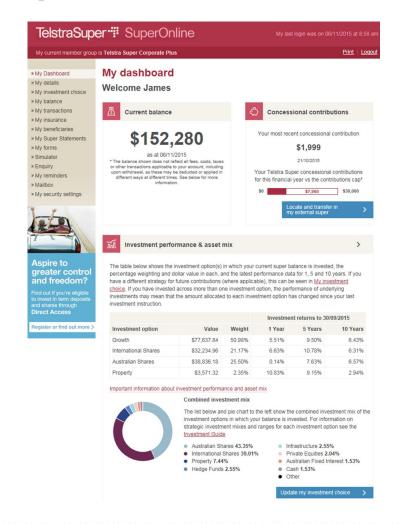


Face-to-face Video chat





SuperOnline: it's all about you









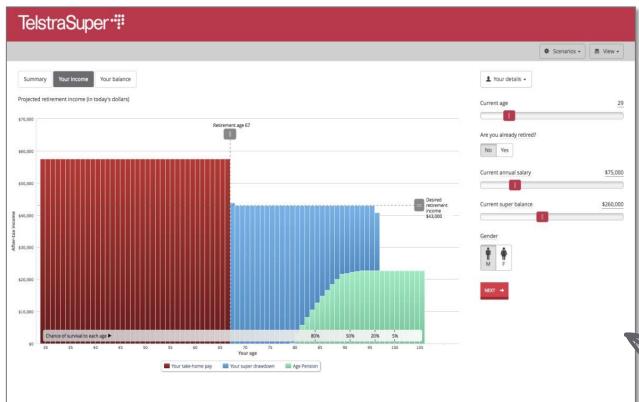












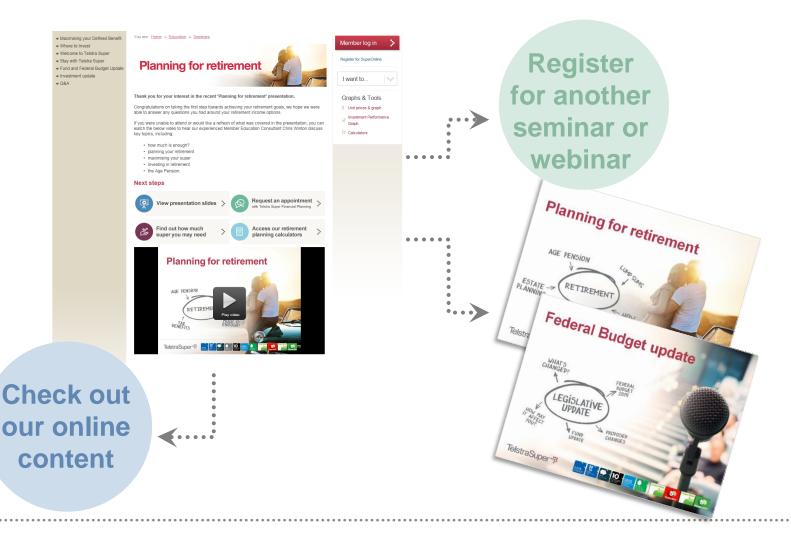


Launch simulator

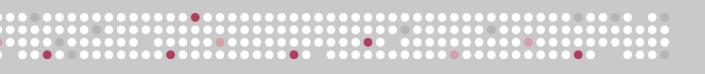
Include OTHER OF INVESTMENTS OF



We're here to help











Summary























Types of contributions and limits

- Pre-tax (concessional)
- Post-tax (non-concessional)



Retirement considerations and options

- How much is enough?
- Retirement income streams



Potential tax benefits

Salary sacrifice, tax on investment earnings



Increase retirement savings





Review your investment strategy

What's next?



www.telstrasuper.com.au



1300 033 166



talkingsense@telstrasuper.com.au

Access accounts online

Check out our Super Simulator

Discuss your options with Telstra Super

Seek Advice





Questions



















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