Preservation

This Fact Sheet is dated 1 July 2010 and incorporates by reference additional information into the Rollover and Account-Based Pension Plan PDS dated 1 July 2010.

Overview

Under preservation rules imposed by the Federal Government, your benefit may consist of one or more of the following three components listed below. Your quarterly statement will set out the preservation components of your benefit.

Preserved component

This is the amount of your benefit that cannot be cashed, unless you meet a condition of release.

The preserved component (and any investment earnings on the preserved component) cannot be withdrawn from the superannuation environment unless a condition of release is met.

All spouse contributions are classified as preserved.

Restricted non-preserved

This component of your benefit can only be withdrawn and taken in cash when you cease employment with an employer who has contributed to the Scheme.

Your restricted non-preserved benefit is the amount (if any) that you would have been able to withdraw and take in cash if you had left the Scheme on 1 July 1999.

Over time your restricted non-preserved benefit stays at the same dollar value except for any restricted non-preserved benefit rolled over from another scheme. While it will continue to accumulate investment earnings, the earnings will be preserved.

This amount, plus any unrestricted non-preserved amount, will remain the maximum amount that you will be able to take in cash on leaving the Scheme.

Unrestricted non-preserved

This is the amount of your benefit that you can withdraw and take in cash at any time.

In accordance with the preservation rules, the Trustee also keeps a record of the amount (if any) that you would have been able to withdraw without any restrictions at 1 July 1999.

This amount will only exist when you meet a condition of release, or have rolled over an unrestricted non-preserved benefit from another superannuation entity.

Family Law

The restricted and unrestricted non-preserved components can be reduced if there is a benefit split under the Family Law Act.

Preservation of spouse contributions

If the spouse account holder has never been in paid employment, their benefit can generally be paid only when the spouse reaches age 65 or on the spouse's death. Otherwise, normal preservation rules apply.

No compulsory cashing of benefits

Although you are eligible to cash your preserved benefit on reaching age 65, you are permitted to keep all or part of your benefit in your superannuation account. If you decide to leave your benefit in superannuation, investment earnings on your benefit will continue to be taxed at the applicable tax rates.

Energy Industries Superannuation Scheme Pty Ltd (ABN 72 077 947 285) (ABN Pool A - 22 277 243 559 and ABN Pool B - 64 322 090 181)
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ENERGY INDUSTRIES®
SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

Fact Sheet

Preservation age

Your preservation age is the age at which you are eligible to access your preserved benefits due to retirement. Currently, the preservation age is 55 years. However, from 2015 this age will increase.

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

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