



Reference Guide:

Withdrawing your super

Super is designed to provide income or savings to support you in retirement, so there are restrictions by law on when you can withdraw it in cash. Generally, this is only once you reach your preservation age and permanently retire, although other limited conditions apply.

This Reference Guide was issued on 1 July 2023.

The information in this document forms part of:

- *Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for Accumulate Plus for Group Employee, Retained Benefit and Spouse members* dated 1 July 2023
- *PDS for Retirement Access* dated 1 July 2023.

You should read this Reference Guide in conjunction with the relevant PDS – it's not intended to be read as a document in its own right.

This document was prepared and issued by Commonwealth Bank Officers Superannuation Corporation Pty Limited (ABN 76 074 519 798, AFSL 246418, RSEL L0003087), the trustee of Commonwealth Bank Group Super (the fund) (ABN 24 248 426 878, RSER R1056877, USI (for Accumulate Plus and SPIN OSF0001AU).

We may change features of the fund as described in this Reference Guide at any time. We'll notify you of changes that adversely affect you as required by law. If changes aren't materially adverse, we may issue an Update Notice before or after the change occurs, instead of updating the Reference Guide. It's possible that changes may occur in the future without prior notice to you.

The information in this Reference Guide is general information only and doesn't take into account your individual objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consider the information and how appropriate it is to your own objectives, financial situation and needs before making a decision about the product.

You can obtain the most recent PDS, Reference Guides and Update Notices free of charge from our website oursuperfund.com.au/pds, or call our Helpline for a copy. You should seek professional advice tailored to your personal circumstances from an authorised financial adviser.


The target market for these products can be found in the product's *Target Market Determination* at oursuperfund.com.au/tmd.

Taxation considerations are general and based on present taxation laws and may be subject to change. The trustee is also not a registered tax (financial) adviser under the Tax Agent Services Act 2009. You should seek tax advice from a registered tax agent or a registered tax (financial) adviser before making a decision based on this information or if you intend to rely on this information to satisfy the liabilities or obligations or claim entitlements that arise, or could arise, under a taxation law.



Contents

Preservation rules apply to withdrawing super in cash	2	Minimum balance applies in some circumstances	5
Preservation age	2	Automatic transfer of inactive low balances, unclaimed super or voluntary payments to the ATO	6
Requirements to withdraw preserved super in cash	2	Inactive low-balance accounts	6
Withdrawing preserved super before retiring – transition to retirement	3	Unclaimed super money	6
Transferring super to other funds	3	Trustee voluntary payments	6
Processing withdrawal or transfer requests	3	If we transfer your account balance to the ATO	6
Minimum payment amounts	3	First Home Super Saver (FHSS) scheme	7
Maximum payment amounts	3	Withdrawal rules for temporary residents	7
Transaction cut-off time	4	Automatic payment to the ATO after 6 months	7
Transaction and payment processing times	4	Transfers to a New Zealand KiwiSaver scheme	8
Requirements for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws	4	Requesting a KiwiSaver transfer	8
Identification and verification	4		


 Tax may apply to super that is withdrawn in cash – read our *Reference Guide: How super is taxed* for more information. You should seek professional taxation and/or financial planning advice before making any decisions that affect your financial future.

Preservation rules apply to withdrawing super in cash

The purpose of super is to provide for you in retirement. By law, most of your super is **preserved**. Preserved means it must stay within the super system until you meet a condition that allows you to withdraw it in cash. These rules are known as preservation.

In some cases, you may have part of your super that is classified as **restricted non-preserved**. Restricted non-preserved means you can withdraw in cash providing you’ve left employment with an employer who contributed to the fund on your behalf. **Unrestricted non-preserved**, is defined as super you can withdraw in cash at any time.

Your super remains allocated to one or more of these preservation components even if you transfer it between super funds or accounts.

 Preservation components of your super are shown on your benefit statement or your account online.

Preservation age

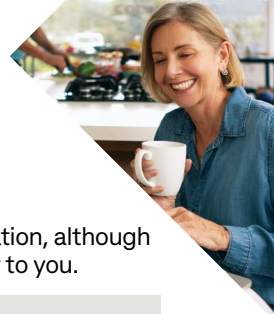
Your date of birth	Your preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961	56
1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962	57
1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963	58
1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964	59
After 30 June 1964	60

Requirements to withdraw preserved super in cash

There are laws to govern withdrawing any preserved portion of your super in cash, whether as a lump sum or a pension. You must meet one of the following conditions of release:

- You permanently retire at or after reaching your preservation age (page 2).
- You reach your preservation age and begin a transition to retirement income stream from your super (page 3).
- You reach age 65, regardless of whether you’re still working.
- You leave an employer at or after age 60, although any super contributions you receive after age 60 may continue to be preserved.
- You retire early due to permanent incapacity. Permanent incapacity is defined by super laws as meaning that your ill-health (whether physical or mental) makes it unlikely that you’ll engage in gainful employment for which you’re reasonably qualified by education, training or experience.¹
- You meet the criteria of having a terminal medical condition. A terminal medical condition is defined by super laws as meaning that two registered medical practitioners have certified that you suffer from an illness or injury that is likely to result in your death within 24 months from the date of the certification. And, at least one of the registered medical practitioners is a specialist practicing in an area related to your illness or injury, and for each of the certifications, the certification period has not expired.¹

¹ Eligibility criteria and/or approval from the trustee or a government body will be required in these cases. For more information about withdrawing your super, please visit the ATO website, <https://www.ato.gov.au/Individuals/Super/Withdrawing-and-using-your-super/>



- You meet the criteria for early release on compassionate grounds as set out by legislation.¹
- You meet the criteria for severe financial hardship as set out by legislation.¹
- You meet the criteria for an eligible departing temporary resident.¹
- You leave an employer and your preserved benefit is less than \$200 (and you are not a temporary resident).
- You become a lost member and when found, the value of your preserved benefit is less than \$200.
- You have a liability for excess contributions tax set out in an Australian Taxation Office (ATO) release authority.
- You die.


You may also be eligible to request early release of some of your super under the First Home Super Saver scheme² (page 7). All super withdrawal requests must be made in writing. Pension members can also request withdrawals online, provided we hold valid certified ID.

There may be other circumstances in which we're required by law to release some or all of your super. For example,

under bankruptcy or proceeds of crime legislation, although this money wouldn't generally be paid directly to you.


To withdraw super as a cash lump sum

 Complete our *Withdrawal request* form available from oursuperfund.com.au

 How and when transaction requests are processed – page 4.

Withdrawing preserved super before retiring – transition to retirement

If you've reached your preservation age, you can begin withdrawing from your preserved super in cash. You can make this withdrawal using a transition to retirement income stream (TRIS), even if you're still working. This may allow you to reduce your work hours and top up your salary with income from your super. Or it may offer tax benefits to help you boost your retirement savings while still working.

 Read our *Member Guide (PDS) for Retirement Access* at oursuperfund.com.au/pds for more on how TRIS accounts work.


Transferring super to other funds


You're entitled to transfer your super from one super fund or account to another at any time. You can generally initiate this type of request with either the sending or receiving fund.

Exceptions may apply in some circumstances, for example, some account types can't be transferred or can't receive incoming super. We're not obliged to process more than one request from you to transfer super out of your account within a 12-month period.

To request a transfer to another fund

 Complete our *Withdrawal request* form available from oursuperfund.com.au

 If you're considering closing your account and you have no other accounts with our fund, you may not be eligible to re-join if you change your mind. You must be either a current employee of the Commonwealth Bank Group or the legal or de facto spouse of a current member to join.

 How and when transaction requests are processed – page 4.

Processing payment requests

Minimum payment amounts

Cash withdrawals; a minimum of \$1,000 applies for any cash withdrawals from an Accumulate Plus account, or your full account balance if it's less than \$1,000. An account closure would result in the loss of any insurance cover you may have.

KiwiSaver scheme transfers; if you're transferring from Accumulate Plus to a KiwiSaver scheme, you must transfer your whole account balance; partial transfers are not permitted.

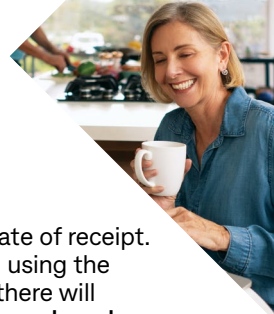
Maximum payment amounts

If you are an Accumulate Plus member, and you request a partial payment that will reduce your account balance to less than \$1,500, we may reject your request. Part of the payment request form requires you to consider the impact of your request. You should consider if the request will result in the closure of your account and therefore the loss of any insurance.

If you have a Retirement Access account and you make a lump sum withdrawal, you must leave enough money in

¹ Eligibility criteria and/or approval from the trustee or a government body will be required in these cases. For more information about withdrawing your super, please visit the ATO website, <https://www.ato.gov.au/Individuals/Super/Withdrawing-and-using-your-super/>

² For more information about the First Home Super Save Scheme please visit the ATO website, <https://www.ato.gov.au/Individuals/Super/Withdrawing-and-using-your-super/First-Home-Super-Saver-Scheme/>



your account to satisfy your minimum pension payments for that financial year.

Transaction cut-off time

3pm (AEST/AEDT), NSW bank business day is the cut-off time for any financial transactions on your account, such as a contribution, withdrawal or investment option switch. This cut-off time applies to all financial transaction requests, whether made via Group Super Online or the Group Super App, or made by phone or form.

If we receive your valid and complete transaction request before the cut-off time, we'll process it effective the day of receipt. If we receive it after the cut-off time, we process it effective the next NSW bank business day.


A completed request includes a correctly completed form (if applicable), together with any material we may ask for if we need to establish your identity. If we determine that a request is incomplete, we process it once we receive the completed information from you, and subject to our cut-off time.

Example: We receive your valid withdrawal request on Monday at 11am – this is before our cut-off time so Monday's unit price applies to the transaction. Once Monday's unit price is calculated and issued on Tuesday, we complete the transaction. If we receive your request at 4pm on Monday, after the cut-off time, it would be processed using the unit price determined for Tuesday. Please note, this will be issued on Wednesday.

We may not be able to process a request on the date of receipt if another transaction is pending processing for the same day. For example, if you request a withdrawal on the same day we're processing a contribution or pension payment for your account.

Transaction and payment processing times

An investment option's unit price is required to complete any financial transaction on your account. Unit prices are calculated once all investment markets have closed trading for that day, which means we calculate and issue them on the *following* NSW bank business day. Funds are credited or debited on your account effective the date a transaction request is received. However, processing is generally completed on the next NSW bank business day once the unit price is issued. For example, a request we receive before 3pm on a Tuesday is completed on Wednesday, once Tuesday's unit price is issued.

 Read our *Reference Guide: Investments* for more information on unit pricing.

For any valid and complete withdrawal transaction requests in normal circumstances, please keep in mind the following payment timeframes:

- Transferring super may take up to three business days to be received by another Australian super fund.
- Withdrawals paid in cash via direct debit may take up to seven business days for you to receive it into your bank account. Withdrawals may take up to 10 days to receive by post if paid by cheque.
- Requests to transfer super from Accumulate Plus into Retirement Access (or vice versa), must be processed

first using the relevant unit price for the date of receipt. Then the deposit transaction is processed using the next available unit price. This means that there will generally be at least **one NSW bank business day where the funds are not invested**.

- For requests to transfer super by contribution splitting to a spouse account in the fund, the transaction will be processed on the same day, using the same unit price. This means that the money won't be out of the market.

We reserve the right to delay any transaction where a request is not validly completed. We may also delay if there may be a concern over the legitimacy of the request or the security of our members. If a transaction is delayed, the unit price for the date your request is processed applies.

Requirements for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws

We're required to comply with these laws. This includes the need to establish your identity and if applicable, anyone else associated with your account. For example, beneficiaries in the case of payment of a death benefit from your super.

We need to verify your identity **before** we pay any super benefits to you in cash, as a lump sum or a pension. You can provide these requirements at any time. However, if the existing certified ID details or bank account details change then a new certified ID such as a certified copy of your driver's licence, passport or birth certificate will be required. If we request identification verification, you will need to send us the original of the certified copies by post. If you have a Retirement Access account, after providing your initial certified ID, you will only need to provide new certified ID if your details change or you request a commutation.

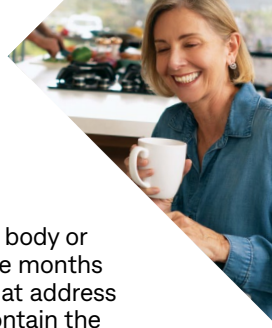
Identification and verification

The list of the parties who can certify copies of the documents is set out below. To be correctly certified we need the ID documents to be clearly noted as 'True copy of the original document'. The party certifying the ID documents also needs to state what position they hold and sign and date the certified documents. If this certification does not appear, you may be asked to send in new certified documents.

List of people who can certify documents³

- Justice of the Peace
- Your financial adviser with two or more years of continuous service
- Police Officer
- Employee of Australia Post with two or more years continuous service
- Solicitor
- Australian consular officer or an Australian diplomatic officer (within the meaning of the Consular Fees Act 1955)
- Magistrate
- Your accountant with two or more years of continuous membership to a professional accounting body
- Notary Public (for the purposes of the Statutory Declaration Regulations 1993)

³ There are additional people who can certify documents – a full list is available from <https://www.oursuperfund.com.au/content/dam/groupsuper/Docs/Factsheet-certify-witness-documents.pdf>



- An officer of a bank, building society or credit union with two or more years continuous service

You will need to provide one of these acceptable primary ID documents:

- Australian state/territory driver's licence containing a photograph of the person
- Australian passport (a passport that has expired within the preceding two years is acceptable)
- Card issued under a state/territory for the purpose of proving a person's age and containing a photograph of the person
- Foreign passport or similar travel document containing a photograph and the signature of the person⁴

If the applicant or member does not own and therefore cannot provide any primary ID documents, then these are the acceptable secondary ID documents.

One valid option from this section:

- Australian birth certificate
- Australian citizenship certificate
- Pension card issued by Department of Human Services (previously known as Centrelink)

And one valid option from this section:

- A document issued by the Commonwealth or a State or Territory within the preceding 12 months that records the provision of financial benefits to the individual and which contains the individual's name and residential address
- A Notice of Assessment issued by the Australian Taxation Office within the preceding 12 months that contains the individual's name and residential address

- A document issued by a local government body or utilities provider within the preceding three months that records the provision of services to that address or to that person – the document must contain the individual's name and residential address
- If under the age of 18, a notice that was issued to the individual by a school principal within the preceding three months; and contains the name and residential address; and records the period of time that the individual attended that school

There are certain foreign ID documents, which may be acceptable if an individual does not own any primary ID documents.

Both documents from this section must be presented:

- Foreign driver's licence that contains a photograph of the person in whose name it is issued and the individual's date of birth^{3,4}
- National ID card issued by a foreign government containing a photograph and a signature of the person in whose name the card was issued^{3,4} From time to time, we may also require additional information to assist with this process. We may be required to report information about you to the relevant authorities. We may not be able to tell you when this occurs.

We may not be able to transact with you or other persons. This may include delaying, blocking, freezing or refusing to process a transaction or ceasing to provide you with a product or service. This may affect your investment and could result in a loss of income and principal invested.

Minimum balance applies in some circumstances

A minimum balance of \$1,500 applies to an Accumulate Plus account if both of the following apply to you:

- you're a Retained Benefit member of Accumulate Plus because you've left employment with the Group, and
- your account is not receiving contributions from any employer.

If these rules apply and your balance falls below \$1,500, you'll need to top it up within 60 days. You may choose to do this with employer or personal contributions, or by transferring super into your account from another fund.

If your balance remains below \$1,500, your account may be closed and your balance transferred automatically to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). If this happens, you'll no longer be a member of Accumulate Plus. Any insurance cover you held through your Accumulate Plus account ends on the date your account is closed. Read more about ATO transfers on page 6.

³ There are additional people who can certify documents – a full list is available from <https://www.oursuperfund.com.au/content/dam/groupsuper/Docs/Factsheet-certify-witness-documents.pdf>

⁴ Documents that are written in a language that is not English must be accompanied by an English translation prepared by an accredited translator. An accredited translator is any person who is currently accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd (NAATI) at the level of Professional Translator or above. Refer to www.naati.com.au for further information.



Automatic transfer of inactive low balances, unclaimed super or voluntary payments to the ATO

It's always important for you to keep in touch with us about your super, as well as making sure the address, phone and email details we have for you remain current.

Super laws, or the fund's product rules may require us, or we may choose to, automatically transfer your Accumulate Plus or Retirement Access account balance to the ATO.

If any of the following circumstances apply to you, we take steps to let you know. However, if we can't contact you or we don't receive your response, we may still transfer your super to the ATO, even without your consent. The ATO must generally take steps to reunite any super that it holds for you into the fund that currently receives employer contributions for you. This fund is deemed your active fund.

! If we transfer your super to the ATO and close your account, any insurance cover through your account ends. Note the interest rate that applies to your benefits at the ATO is different to investment returns that apply in Accumulate Plus. It may not be possible for you to re-join our fund in the future. Our fund requires you to be a current Group employee or the legal or de facto spouse of a current member to join.

Inactive low-balance accounts (applies to Accumulate Plus accounts only)

Generally, your Accumulate Plus account is considered to be an 'inactive low-balance account' if all of the following apply:

- your account balance is less than \$6,000
- you haven't met a condition of release allowed by law
- no amounts have been credited to your account, such as a contribution or rollover, within the last 16 months
- no insurance cover is maintained on your account
- all of the following are true in relation to your account within the last 16 months:
 - you haven't changed your investment options
 - you haven't changed your insurance cover
 - you haven't made, amended or revoked a non-lapsing death benefit nomination
 - you haven't made a written declaration to us that you aren't a member with an inactive low balance account.

If your account meets the conditions above, we may be required to transfer your balance to the ATO as an inactive low-balance account.

Unclaimed super money

Your Accumulate Plus account is considered 'unclaimed' if **any** of the following apply:

- Your account is deemed to be a small lost member account. This is defined as meaning your balance is less than \$6,000, we haven't received a contribution or rollover to your account within the last 12 months, and we haven't been able to contact you through reasonable efforts.

- Your account is deemed to be an insoluble lost member account. An account becomes an Insoluble lost member accounts when:
 - no contributions or rollovers have been received to the account within the last 12 months,
 - we've been unable to contact you through reasonable efforts, and
 - we're satisfied that it won't be possible to pay you any benefit from your account.
- You're aged 65 or older, we haven't received a contribution or transfer to your account within the last two years, it's been more than five years since we last had contact with you, and we haven't been able to contact you through reasonable efforts.
- A death benefit is payable from your account and we haven't received a contribution or transfer to your account within the last two years; and we're unable to ensure, after reasonable efforts within a reasonable timeframe, that the death benefit will be received by the person who's entitled to receive it.

If your account meets any of conditions above, we may be required to transfer your balance to the ATO as unclaimed super money.

If one of these conditions may ordinarily apply to you, you can ask us to exclude your account from being considered unclaimed super money. Please call us for more information.

Trustee voluntary payments

In some cases, we may choose to voluntarily transfer your account balance to the ATO. This may occur where your account no longer meets minimum balance requirements under our fund rules. Or this may occur where a benefit is not eligible to remain in the fund and we haven't received valid payment instructions.

If we transfer your account balance to the ATO

We may transfer your balance to the ATO under the inactive low-balance account, unclaimed super money or trustee voluntary payment rules above. If this happens, your account with us will be closed and you'll no longer be a member of Accumulate Plus or Retirement Access.

If you had any insurance cover through an Accumulate Plus account, that cover ends on the date your account is closed.

Once received by the ATO, your super is no longer invested in the same way as it was in our fund. Interest accrues on your account balance from the time it is paid to the ATO. You may claim your benefit, subject to normal super preservation rules, by calling the ATO on 13 10 20 or downloading a form from www.ato.gov.au (search for 'unclaimed super').




First Home Super Saver (FHSS) scheme

The government's FHSS scheme may help first home buyers to save money more quickly inside the super system. Under this scheme, you may be able to purchase a home or a vacant block of land in Australia.

From 1 July 2022, eligible individuals may be able to include contributions up to \$50,000 in the maximum releasable amount. Eligible contributions made from 1 July 2017 can count towards the calculation of the maximum amount releasable.

You must apply for and receive an FHSS determination from the ATO before you sign a contract to purchase or

construct your first home. You aren't eligible for an FHSS release if you apply for a determination after a purchase. Properties that can't be occupied as a residence, such as motor homes or houseboats, aren't eligible for FHSS purposes.

 Rules apply to the FHSS scheme. For more information about eligibility criteria, maximum release amount, how to apply and the timeframes for using a release amount, visit www.ato.gov.au. Please search for 'first home super saver scheme'.

Withdrawal rules for temporary residents

You're entitled to a Departing Australia Superannuation Payment (DASP), equal to your account balance less any applicable tax, if all of the following apply:


- You're not one of the following: (i) an Australian or New Zealand citizen, (ii) a permanent resident of Australia, or (iii) the holder of a 405 or 410 retirement visa.
- You leave Australia.
- Your temporary visa has ceased to have effect.
- The Department of Home Affairs provides us with written evidence of these facts via a 'Certification of Immigration Status'. For more information or to obtain this document, call the Department of Home Affairs on 131 881. Alternatively, contact your nearest Australian mission if outside Australia, or download the form from www.immi.homeaffairs.gov.au (search for 'DASP').


You may be or were a temporary resident and you do not meet the above criteria. Then we can only pay your super benefit to you in cash if you satisfied one of the following conditions of release on or after 1 April 2009:

- You retire early due to permanent incapacity.
- You meet the criteria of having a terminal medical condition.
- You die.

Did you meet one of the conditions of release listed on pages 2 to 3 before 1 April 2009? If so, you or your beneficiaries, in the case of a death benefit, don't need to re-apply to withdraw your super benefit on the grounds of permanent incapacity, terminal medical condition or death.

To withdraw super as DASP or cash lump sum

 Complete our *Withdrawal request for temporary residents* form available from oursuperfund.com.au

 See page 4 for more information on how and when a transaction is processed.

Automatic payment to the ATO after 6 months

If you haven't requested your super benefits from us by the later of:

- (i) six months after your temporary visa expires or
- (ii) the date you leave Australia, we'll transfer your account balance less any applicable tax to the ATO if they request it from us.

When this happens, you'll no longer be a member of our fund. If you had any insurance cover through an Accumulate Plus account, that cover ends on the date your account is closed.

Generally no investment earnings or interest applies to your super from the time it is transferred to the ATO. You can claim your benefit directly from the ATO by completing the DASP application form, available from www.ato.gov.au (search for 'DASP application'). Or call the ATO on 13 10 20, or email them at DASPmail@ato.gov.au.

Generally we must provide you with an exit statement if your benefit is paid out of the fund. However, Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) provides an exemption where the benefit is paid to the ATO in these circumstances. We won't send you an exit statement or any other significant event notification if your account is closed and your balance is transferred to the ATO.



Transfers to a New Zealand KiwiSaver scheme

If you've permanently moved to New Zealand, you can request to transfer your full Accumulate Plus account balance to a New Zealand KiwiSaver scheme. This is authorised under trans-Tasman portability laws for super benefits. Partial transfers to a KiwiSaver are not allowed.

If transferred to a KiwiSaver scheme, your super is generally subject to New Zealand's retirement savings rules. Your benefits are held in your KiwiSaver scheme in two parts, with different rules for accessing each component based on the host country:

- To access the component arising from Australia, you generally need to reach age 60 and satisfy the Australian definition of retirement at that age.
- To access the component arising from New Zealand, you need to reach the New Zealand age of retirement, which is currently age 65.

The KiwiSaver scheme also has some rules that apply to money transferred from an Australian super fund. For example, it can't be used to purchase your first home and it can't be moved to a third country.

We don't currently accept incoming transfers from a KiwiSaver scheme. Retirement Access accounts can't be transferred to a KiwiSaver scheme.

Requesting a KiwiSaver transfer

To transfer super from your Accumulate Plus account to a KiwiSaver scheme, you must meet all of the following conditions:

- You sign a statutory declaration from one of the states or territories of Australia stating that you've permanently emigrated to New Zealand. We also require you to provide certified proof of your New Zealand residence.
- You have a KiwiSaver scheme and have ensured that scheme will accept your Australian transfer. For more about opening a KiwiSaver scheme, visit www.kiwisaver.govt.nz.

- You have a New Zealand Inland Revenue Department (IRD) number – for more about obtaining an IRD number, visit www.ird.govt.nz (search for 'IRD number').

To transfer your balance to a KiwiSaver scheme



Complete our *KiwiSaver transfer request* form available from oursuperfund.com.au

Once we receive your completed request, we'll transfer your super to your KiwiSaver scheme within 30 days. We'll send you confirmation of the transaction once the payment is complete.

Some additional information about KiwiSaver transfers

- There's no limit on how much you can transfer from an Australian super fund to a KiwiSaver scheme. However, you must transfer your whole Accumulate Plus account balance. Partial transfers are not permitted.
- We don't charge you a withdrawal, transfer or exit fee in relation to your Accumulate Plus account. However, you should check whether your KiwiSaver scheme charges any fees for accepting funds on your behalf before sending us your request.
- Transfers from a participating Australian super fund aren't taxed when you transfer them to a KiwiSaver scheme. Your super benefits are also tax-free when withdrawn from your KiwiSaver scheme once you're legally allowed to access them.
- If you transfer your account balance, your Accumulate Plus account will be closed. Please note, any insurance cover you had through your account ends on the date your account is closed.