

# **BT Superannuation Investment Fund and BT Superannuation Savings Fund**

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2009

 **BT** Financial Group





# Features at a glance

## **1** 24 hour account access

- Make transactions on your account at any time, using BT Online or BT Link, our internet and automated phone services.

## **2** Roll over your other super accounts

- Consolidate your super using our Easy Rollover Tool at [www.bt.com.au/consolidation](http://www.bt.com.au/consolidation). Alternatively, you may complete a Request to Transfer form available on our website or by contacting BT Customer Relations, and send the completed form to your other super fund(s).

# Investment Overview

## Understanding the risks of investing

No matter which Investment Option you choose to invest in, there will always be some level of investment risk. The variability of returns is known as investment risk. Generally, the higher level of risk you are prepared to accept, the higher the potential returns, or losses.

Risk can be managed and even minimised, but cannot be eliminated and there is always a chance you may lose money on any investments you make. You should be aware of these risks when investing and understand that not all risks are foreseeable.

Some common types of investment risks are outlined in the table below.

Risk type	Description of risk
Market risk	Markets are subject to a host of factors, including economic conditions, government regulations, market sentiment, local and international political events and environmental and technological issues. Market risk may have different impacts on each investment and investment style in that market at different times.
Security specific risk	An investment in a company may be affected by unexpected changes in that company's operations (such as changes in management or loss of a big customer) and business environment.
International investments risk	Investing internationally in one of the major asset classes will give exposure to different or potentially greater risks that are not associated with investing in Australia. International investments may be more affected by political and economic uncertainties, lower regulatory supervision, movements in foreign currency and interest rates and more volatile, less liquid markets.
Currency risk	For investments in international assets, a rise in the Australian dollar relative to other currencies, may negatively impact investment values and returns.
Interest rate risk	Changes in interest rates can have a direct or indirect impact on the investment value and/or returns of all types of assets. Interest rates may affect a company's cost of borrowings as well as the value of fixed interest securities.
Credit risk	Credit risk refers to a risk of loss arising from the failure of a borrower or other party to a contract to meet its obligations. This may arise in securities such as derivatives, fixed interest securities and mortgage securities.
Liquidity risk	This is the risk that an investment may not be easily converted into cash with little or no loss of capital and minimum delay because of either inadequate market depth or disruptions in the market place. Securities of small companies in particular may, from time to time, and especially in falling markets, become less liquid.
Derivative risk	The value of derivatives is linked to the value of the underlying assets and can be highly volatile. Potential gains and losses from derivative transactions can be substantial.

## Derivatives

These are investments whose value is derived from other assets, such as shares, and may be used as part of the portfolio management process. Futures contracts and options are examples of derivatives.

Derivatives may be used to reduce risk and can act as a hedge against adverse movements in a particular market and/or in the underlying asset. Derivatives can also be used to gain exposure to assets and markets. While derivatives offer the opportunity for significantly higher gains from a smaller investment (because of the effective exposure obtained) they can also produce significantly higher losses, sometimes in excess of the amount invested.

The Fund does not invest directly in derivative securities and the use of derivatives to gear the Investment Options is not permitted.

## Net earnings

The earnings rate for members in the Investment Option is reflected in the price of the units, rather than being credited or debited against the accounts of members. A change in the value of the members' unit price generally reflects the earnings of the supporting assets in the Investment Option.

## Net value of an Investment Option

The net value of an Investment Option is the value of all investments and cash held by the Investment Option less amounts owing or payable in respect of the Investment Option including any provision that is considered necessary. For example, provision might be made for possible future losses on an investment that is considered to be overvalued or cannot be fairly determined. A full description of the valuation method is given in the Trust Deed.

## Applicable for BT Superannuation Investment Fund only

The net value of an Investment Option may include an asset known as Future Income Tax Benefit (FITB). A FITB arises when, for tax purposes, a loss is available to offset a future gain (ie so as to reduce the amount of gain that might otherwise be taxable). Our policy is to recognise FITBs in BT Super as a separate asset of the relevant Investment Option. Like any other asset in an Investment Option, the value of a FITB is reflected in the unit price for that Investment Option, through the calculation of the net asset value.

The value of a FITB can change over time based on the likelihood of being able to offset the losses against future gains and the time at which they can be used. Accordingly, changes in the value of a FITB asset may cause unit prices to change (as is the case with a change in the value of any other asset in the Investment Option).

The level of FITB recorded in the unit price of an Investment Option may be 'capped', taking into account the probability that accrued losses are able to be offset against future gains. The Joint ASIC and APRA Unit Pricing Guide to Good Practice, and BT policy require that FITB only be recognised in the net asset value and unit price of an Investment Option to the extent that the deferred tax benefit is expected to be realisable in the future. It may be necessary to reduce the level of FITB to ensure that the value of the Investment Option (and the unit price) is not over-stated.

## Unit pricing

We can change the way in which we calculate unit prices, as well as the buy/sell spread used. Information regarding any such change will be available on our website or by calling BT Customer Relations. Notice will not ordinarily be provided, however we may provide notice on our website, or in the next regular communication.

# Investment Options

The Investment Option profile section (beginning on the next page) gives you a snapshot of each Investment Option together with other information including:

- the full range of Investment Options available within the Fund;
- the investment objectives and strategy of each Investment Option; and
- asset allocation information, including strategic range, target position and allocations for 30 June 2008 & 30 June 2009.

The Fund currently invests through a life policy issued by Westpac Life Insurance Services Limited (represents 100% of the Fund).

The following table will assist you with understanding the Investment Option profiles.

<b>Investment Objective</b>	The investment objective for each Investment Option represents our current target, which may change over time. These aims may not be achieved and we do not forecast or guarantee the future performance of any Investment Option.
<b>Strategy</b>	The strategy describes the process used by the investment managers when investing in the relevant asset classes to achieve the investment objective.
<b>Asset allocation Target Position (TP) and strategic ranges</b>	This section provides details on the asset classes, in which each Investment Option invests and the asset allocation target position and ranges for each Investment Option. The asset allocation target position is the starting point for all asset allocation decisions. We will actively adjust the exposure within the specified ranges to maximise the Investment Option's investment returns.

# Investment Option profiles

## BT Superannuation Investment Fund

### Fund objective

Over the long term (five years or more), the Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve returns of at least 3% pa above the inflation rate, thereby maintaining the real value of the assets of the Fund. A further objective is to invest in financial assets which can readily be sold to meet the liquidity requirements of Fund members.

### Strategy

The Trustee aims to meet this objective by investing either directly in assets or indirectly through collective investments (such as life policies or unit trusts) so that the underlying investments of the Fund:

- include assets with high long-term growth potential such as Australian and international shares;
- also include Australian and international bonds and listed property trusts.

The Trustee has set a target position and strategic range for each of the investment sectors as shown in the table below. In addition, the table shows the actual asset mix between the underlying sectors at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009:

	Asset mix at 30 June 2009	Asset mix at 30 June 2008	Target Position	Strategic Ranges
Sector	%	%	%	%
Australian Shares	32	31	33	23 - 43
International Shares <sup>1</sup>	21	21	22	12 - 32
Property	12	11	10	0 - 20
Australian fixed interest	21	22	20	10 - 30
International fixed interest	10	10	10	0 - 20
Cash	4	4	5	0 - 20

<sup>1</sup> The International Shares holdings is managed by State Street Global Advisors Australia Limited.

The target position represents the preferred long-term combination of investment sectors for the Fund. The strategic ranges represent the current minimum and maximum investment in each investment sector allowable under the investment strategy for the Fund. For example, the Fund is designed to invest between 23% and 43% in Australian shares.

The actual percentage invested in each investment sector may be different from the target position (but within the strategic range) due to the impact of market movements, cash flows or investment decisions undertaken in the Fund.

# Investment Option profiles

## **BT Superannuation Savings Fund**

### **Fund objective**

The Trustee's objective for the Fund is to maximise returns while maintaining an investment which is not usually subject to fluctuations in capital value.

### **Strategy**

The Trustee aims to meet this objective by investing either directly in assets or indirectly through collective investments (such as life policies or unit trusts) so that:

- the majority of the underlying investments of the Fund are short-term liquid assets such as bank bills;
- a portion of the underlying investments of the Fund may have an exposure to a broad range of securities such as Australian and overseas corporate bonds in order to enhance returns.

Returns from any underlying overseas securities are protected from exchange rate fluctuations and are payable in Australian dollars on a floating rate basis.

The following table shows the actual mix between the underlying assets at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009:

	<b>Asset mix at 30 June 2009</b>	<b>Asset mix at 30 June 2008</b>
Sector	%	%
Cash	100	100

# Performance

Performance figures are calculated in accordance with the Investment & Financial Services Association (IFSA) standards.

Total returns are calculated:

- using withdrawal prices appropriate for the month end;
- taking into account management costs of the relevant Investment Option; and
- taking into account earnings tax up to a maximum of 15% plus withholding tax paid on foreign income (if any).

Certain other fees such as Contribution fees or Withdrawal fees (if any) are not taken into account.

The latest performance information and more about how performance is calculated is available from our website, BT Customer Relations or your financial adviser.

Investment returns are historical. Investment returns can go up and down and past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Future performance is not guaranteed.

Portfolio	Start date	One year returns to 30 June					Compound average 10 year (%pa) annual returns to 30 June 2009
		2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	
<b>Diversified</b>							
BT Superannuation Investment Fund	September 1998	12.00	12.90	12.39	-10.28	-9.59	3.73
BT Superannuation Savings Fund	January 1981	3.80	3.90	4.16	4.97	3.63	3.74

# Fees and other costs

Fees and charges are either charged directly to your account or are reflected in the unit price calculation. The amount and method of allocating fees and expenses may change from time to time. The Trustee will notify you of any significant change. The current fee and cost structures as at 30 June 2009 are:

## Indirect Cost Ratio

This is the amount you pay for specific Investment Options and includes management costs, issuer fees and any expense recovery fees. It is calculated on the asset value of the Investment Options daily and generally deducted half-yearly and reflected in the unit price. The Indirect Cost Ratio may include a commission payable to your financial adviser.

	<b>Indirect Cost Ratio (% pa)*</b>
BT Superannuation Investment Fund	1.24
BT Superannuation Savings Fund	1.34

\* Based on latest available information 30 June 2008

## Administration fee

An administration fee of \$10 per half-year per member is deducted from members' accounts held as at 31 March and 30 September each year.

## Contribution fee

A contribution fee of 3% applies directly against contributions as they are received. A fee of 1% applies to transfers of superannuation benefits into the Fund.

## Exit fee

The exit fee is nil.

## Buy/Sell spread

The difference between the application and redemption price reflects the costs involved in buying and selling investments (mainly brokerage).

	<b>Buy/Sell spread (%)</b>
BT Superannuation Investment Fund	Approx. 0.44% of the unit price

# Other Important Information

## Recent developments in superannuation

### Increase in superannuation thresholds

Each year, various thresholds used in the calculation of superannuation benefits and limits are indexed to keep pace with Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE). Some of the thresholds that apply for the 2009/10 financial year are as follows:

<b>Low rate cap:</b>	\$150,000
Concessional contributions cap:	
— Age 50 or over	\$50,000
— Under age 50	\$25,000
Non-concessional contributions cap:	\$150,000
<b>Capital Gains Tax (CGT) Cap (lifetime limit):</b>	\$1,100,000
Government Co-contributions:	
— Maximum co-contribution*	\$1,000
— Lower threshold	\$31,920
— Upper threshold (cut off)	\$61,920

\* the maximum co-contribution payable is phased out by 3.333 cents for every dollar of total income over the lower threshold, until it reaches zero at the upper threshold.

### Government superannuation co-contribution

A temporary reduction of the co-contribution matching rate from 150% to 100% will apply for the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2012 after which it will gradually return to the current rate as shown in the table below.

	<b>2009-10 to 2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13 and 2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15 onwards</b>
Matching rate	100%	125%	150%
Maximum co-contribution	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Phase out rate	3.333 cents	4.167 cents	5 cents

This means, for 2009/10, if you meet the Government co-contribution eligibility criteria, make a personal after-tax contribution and your total income is less than \$31,920 the Government will contribute \$1.00 for each dollar you contribute up to \$1,000. The maximum co-contribution payable is phased out by 3.333 cents for every dollar you earn over \$31,920, until your total income reaches \$61,920.

## Concessional contributions cap

For 2009/10 financial year, the concessional contributions cap will be reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000 per member. In subsequent years, the concessional contributions cap will be indexed to Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE), rounded down to the nearest \$5,000.

The transitional concessional contributions cap will be reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000 (not indexed) per member per year for 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 (transitional financial years). The transitional cap applies to members aged 50 or over at any time in a transitional financial year.

From 1 July 2009, the non-concessional contributions cap will be set at six times the concessional contributions cap. This means for 2009/10 the non-concessional cap will remain at \$150,000 (six times the concessional contributions cap of \$25,000).

## Temporary residents

The Government has introduced changes which alter the circumstances under which temporary residents of Australia can access their superannuation benefits.

### Accessing your superannuation benefit

From 1 April 2009, if you are, or were, a temporary resident you can only access your preserved superannuation benefits if:

- you have departed Australia permanently and your visa has ceased
- you become permanently incapacitated; or
- you have a terminal medical condition.

In addition, your beneficiaries may access your benefits upon your death.

If you satisfied a condition of release prior to 1 April, you may still also be able to access your preserved superannuation benefits. You should speak to your financial adviser.

# Other Important Information

## Who is classified as a Temporary Resident for the purposes of this legislation?

A temporary resident is a holder of a temporary visa under the Migration Act 1958.

This legislation does not effect:

- Australian citizens,
- New Zealand citizens,
- permanent residents of Australia, or
- holders of a retirement visa (Subclass 405 or 410).

## Treatment of accounts of temporary residents who have left Australia

The Australian Government requires the BT Superannuation Investment Fund and BT Superannuation Savings Fund Trustee to pay temporary residents' unclaimed superannuation to the ATO after at least 6 months have passed since the later of:

- the date a temporary resident's visa ceased to be in effect; and
- the date a temporary resident permanently left Australia.

The ATO identifies and informs the Trustee of the impacted members on a twice yearly basis. Once the benefit has been transferred to the ATO, investors are required to claim the benefit directly from the ATO ([www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au)).

The Australian Securities and Investment Commission has issued industry wide relief exempting Trustees of regulated superannuation funds from providing exit statements to temporary residents who cease to hold a superannuation account as a result of the transfer of that account to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) under the super unclaimed money legislation. On this basis, the Trustee of the BT Superannuation Investment Fund and BT Superannuation Savings Fund will not issue exit documentation for temporary residents where an account balance has been paid to the ATO as unclaimed money.

In the event that the benefit has not yet been transferred to the ATO, investors are able to claim it from the BT Superannuation Investment Fund or BT Superannuation Savings Fund under the Departing Australia Superannuation Payments (DASP) regime.

The tax rates for a DASP have increased for all payment requests received from 1 April as per the following table:

Components	New rates from 1 April 2009	Rates prior to 1 April 2009
Tax free component	0%	0%
Taxable component – taxed element	35%	30%
Taxable component – untaxed element	45%	40%

Full information regarding DASP procedures and current taxation rates can be found at [www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au).

## Changes relating to same-sex relationships

At the end of 2008, new legislation was introduced to eliminate discrimination against same-sex couples. This law reform package ensures that in relation to superannuation, taxation and family law matters, partners in and children of same-sex relationships are treated in the same manner as partners in and children of marital relationships.

In order to facilitate this change the definition of 'spouse' has been amended to include the following:

- your husband or wife via marriage; or
- your de facto partner or any other person with whom you are in a relationship (provided that this relationship is registered under a certain state or territory law); or
- another person who, although not legally married to you, lives with you on a genuine domestic basis in a relationship as a couple.

This broader definition of spouse means that the following incentives are applicable to all spouses (including those in a same-sex relationship):

## Spouse contributions

Your spouse may make contributions to your superannuation, as long as the contribution is paid from an account in the name of the contributing spouse or a joint account where the contributing spouse is an account holder.

# Other Important Information

## Tax offset for spouse contributions

Your spouse may be able to claim a tax offset of up to \$540 for contributions they make to your superannuation account (note that the maximum offset will be available if your income is below \$10,800 pa and reduces to \$0 once your income is \$13,800 pa, and Government eligibility rules apply).

## Contributions splitting

You are able to split certain superannuation contributions with your spouse as allowed under superannuation law. Full details about how to split contributions with your spouse are available in the Contributions Splitting form available at [www.bt.com.au](http://www.bt.com.au).

## Nomination of beneficiaries

Your spouse may be nominated as a beneficiary to receive your Death Benefit. Full details about how to make a death benefit nomination are available on the Nomination of Beneficiaries form available at [www.bt.com.au](http://www.bt.com.au).

## Family law

Your spouse is covered under the Family Law Act 1975 ("the Act"), which deals with the treatment of superannuation on relationship or marriage breakdown. The Act provides that a member's superannuation benefit may be split with the member's spouse or former spouse on marriage or relationship<sup>1</sup> breakdown. Alternatively, for an accumulation superannuation fund member a payment flag may be imposed on the member's superannuation benefit.

In order for the Trustee to commence any payment split or impose a payment flag on your BT Superannuation Investment Fund or BT Superannuation Savings Fund account, the Trustee must have been served with either:

- a superannuation agreement, made between you and your spouse or former spouse, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act, or
- an order of the Family Court of Australia, that specifies how your benefit is to be split with your spouse or former spouse or that a payment flag must be applied to your account.

The Act also specifies that the Trustee must be provided with certain evidence of marriage or relationship breakdown if you serve a superannuation agreement on the Trustee. You and/or your spouse or former spouse may arrange for the required documents to be served on the Trustee. Documents can only be served on the Trustee for the purposes of the Act at the following address:

Family Law and Superannuation Officer  
Westpac Securities Administration Limited  
c/- Westpac Place, 275 Kent Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

All documents served on the Trustee should be either an original or a certified copy.

If the Trustee is required to effect a payment split on your benefit, the value of your account will reduce by the amount that is paid to, or for the benefit of, your spouse or former spouse.

## Payment of benefits as a result of a terminal medical condition

If you are diagnosed as suffering from a terminal medical condition, you are now able to access your preserved superannuation benefits and any benefit payment you receive because of this condition will be exempt from tax.

You will be taken to be suffering from a terminal medical condition if two registered medical practitioners certify that the member suffers from an illness, or has incurred an injury that is likely to result in their death within a period of 12 months (the certification period). One of these certifying practitioners must be a specialist practicing in an area related to the member's injury or illness.

If you satisfy this condition of release, all benefits which have accrued up to this time become unrestricted non-preserved. This condition of release also covers the certification period, meaning that any further benefits accrued within the 12 month certification period will also be treated as unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

<sup>1</sup> Legislation to expand the Family Law Act to cover relationship breakdown as well as marriage breakdown came into effect on 1 March 2009 (with possible exception of South Australia and Western Australia).

# Other Important Information

## What if you received a cash lump sum under another condition of release?

If you received a superannuation lump sum payment after 1 July 2007 under another condition of release and you have a terminal medical condition, you may be entitled to a refund of the tax withheld.

You will need medical certification stating that you had a terminal medical condition (as outlined above):

- at the time the payment was made, or
- within 90 days of receiving the payment, or
- for 2007/08 financial year only, by 30 June 2008

If you are applying for a refund after 21 July of the following financial year in which you received the payment, you will need to apply for a refund from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). More information can be found on their website at [www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au).

## Upcoming legislative changes

### Unclaimed money

The Government has announced that it intends to introduce new rules in relation to how a superannuation fund deals with certain lost and inactive superannuation accounts.

If the proposed rules become law, from 1 July 2010, superannuation providers will have to transfer to the ATO as 'unclaimed monies' superannuation accounts:

- of lost members where the account balance is less than \$200
- which have been inactive for a period of five years if the fund has insufficient records to identify the owner of the account

It is proposed that former members of these accounts will be able to reclaim their money from the ATO.

## Trans-Tasman retirement savings portability scheme

On 12 May 2009, the Government announced that it has agreed in principle to establish a 'trans-Tasman retirement savings portability scheme'. The scheme aims to permit transfers of superannuation savings between certain Australian superannuation funds and New Zealand KiwiSaver funds. To date, while a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by Australia and New Zealand, no legislation has been introduced to Parliament and the start date of the scheme has not yet been determined.

## Superannuation Contribution Surcharge

If you are liable for superannuation contribution surcharge the amount will be deducted from your account.

## Complaints

We have arrangements for dealing with members' questions or complaints about the operation or management of the Fund. If you have a concern or a complaint, please contact a Customer Relations Consultant on 132 135. Where possible, member concerns received over the telephone are resolved at that time. If your concerns cannot be resolved in this way, you can outline your complaint in writing to:

The Complaints Officer  
BT Financial Group  
GPO Box 2675  
Sydney NSW 2001

The Complaints Officer will endeavour to resolve your complaint within 30 days of receiving your letter and is required by law to deal with your enquiry or complaint within 90 days. However, if you are not satisfied with the response, or have not received a response within 90 days, you may contact the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal (the Tribunal):

- by calling 1300 780 808; or
- writing to:

Superannuation Complaints Tribunal  
Locked Bag 3060  
GPO Melbourne VIC 3001

# Other Important Information

The Tribunal is an independent body established by the Government to help members of super funds resolve complaints. The Tribunal will attempt to resolve your complaint through conciliation, helping you and us to reach an agreement. If your dispute cannot be resolved through conciliation, the Tribunal may make a binding determination.

## Eligible Rollover Fund

The Eligible Rollover Fund (ERF) currently selected by us is:

SuperTrace Eligible Rollover Fund  
Locked Bag 5429  
Parramatta NSW 2124

If your investment is transferred to SuperTrace:

- you will cease to be a member in the Fund and any insurance cover provided will also cease
- you will need to contact the SuperTrace Administrator on 1300 788 750 in order to claim your investment back or deal with your investment
- you will not be able to make contributions to the ERF
- you will not have investment choice — the trustee of the ERF will nominate the investment strategy
- the ERF will normally ensure that your benefits will not be eroded by administration fees and charges however other fees may apply. Please refer to the ERF's disclosure document for more details.

Your investment currently may be transferred to an ERF in the following circumstances:

- If you become a lost member, that is, one piece of written communication has been returned unclaimed, or we have never received your address details unless during the last five years we have verified that your address is correct and have no reason to believe it is not correct. (It is important that you inform us of any changes to your address details so that you are not transferred to the ERF. Trustees of regulated super funds report details of lost members to the ATO, which maintains a lost members register. Persons may search the register to ascertain whether they have benefits which are lost).

- If your investment balance falls below the minimum balance (currently \$1,200) you will be requested to make an additional investment to increase your balance over \$1,200. If you do not increase your investment, it may be transferred to the ERF.
- If you request to transfer your benefit to another fund and we cannot process that request due to insufficient information, or the other fund returns the money to us as they have been unable to process the request.
- You have requested a cash payment but you fail to present the cheque and the cheque goes stale.
- In any other circumstances permitted under superannuation law.

## Indemnity insurance

The Trustee is indemnified by a policy of insurance in respect of its duties as trustee of the Fund.

## Financial information

As permitted by the Corporations Act, certain financial and investment information has not been included in this report on the basis that the Fund invests 100% of its assets through a life policy. Copies of the complete audited financial statements and the auditor's report will be available after October 2009 from Westpac Securities Administration Limited, Level 20, 275 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000 or by calling Customer Relations on 132 135, Monday to Friday, 8.00am to 6.30pm (Sydney time).



#### Contact BT

- Phone  
132 135  
Monday to Friday  
8.00am to 6.30pm (Sydney time)  
+61 2 8222 7154 (overseas enquiries)
- Fax  
+61 2 9274 5780  
(Australia and overseas fax)
- Email  
[customer.relations@btfinancialgroup.com](mailto:customer.relations@btfinancialgroup.com)
- online  
[www.bt.com.au](http://www.bt.com.au)
- Postal address  
BT Financial Group  
GPO Box 2675  
Sydney NSW 2001
- Registered address  
Level 20, Westpac Place  
275 Kent Street  
Sydney NSW 2000