

FUTURE SUPER

Additional Information Booklet

Issue date: 30 June 2022

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This Additional Information Booklet (AIB) forms part of, and expands on the information referenced in, the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) (issued 30 June 2022) and the Insurance Guide for Future Super. The PDS, Insurance Guide and Target Market Determination can be found on our website at www.futuresuper.com.au or by contacting us on 1300 658 422.

The information in this AIB is general information only and does not take account of your personal financial objectives, situation or needs. You should obtain financial advice that is tailored to your personal circumstances before making a decision about the Future Super Fund (Future Super).

The information in this AIB is current at the date of issue, however it is subject to change from time to time. The Trustee reserves the right to update information that is not materially adverse at any time. Updated information can be obtained by going to our website at www.futuresuper.com.au or calling us on 1300 658 422. You may request an electronic or paper copy of this AIB and any updated information at any time, free of charge.

The PDS can only be used by people receiving it (including electronically) in Australia. Applications for membership of Future Super from outside Australia will not be accepted.

Interests in Future Super are issued by Diversa Trustees Limited (ABN 49 006 421 638; AFSL 235153; RSE Licence L0000635) ("the Trustee" or "we") as trustee of the Future Super Fund (ABN 45 960 194 277; RSE Registration R1072914) ("the Fund" or "Future Super"). The Fund is administered by OneVue Super Services Pty Limited (ABN 74 006 877 872; AFSL 246883) ("the Administrator"). Insurance cover is provided to eligible members by AIA Australia Limited (ABN 79 004 837 861; AFSL 230043) ("the Insurer").

The founder, promoter and investment manager of the Fund is Future Super Investment Services Pty Ltd (ABN 55 621 040 702; AFS Representative No. 001271441) ("the Promoter" and "the Investment Manager"), which is a Corporate Authorised Representative of Future Superannuation Holdings Pty Ltd (ABN 90 167 800 580; AFSL 482684). The Trustee does not in any way endorse, warrant or accept responsibility for any services provided by the Promoter in its own right or directly to members or prospective members.

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Section 1 – How super works

Choice of Superannuation Fund

Under superannuation law you are generally able (some exceptions do apply) to choose which superannuation fund you wish to join and make contributions to, as long as the fund complies with certain requirements. That is, it is an “eligible choice fund”.

If you “exercise choice” by choosing a fund which is different to the default fund nominated by your employer, and you want your employer to pay your Superannuation Guarantee (SG) contributions into your fund of choice, you’re generally required to provide your employer with written details of the fund, and written evidence that it will accept your employer’s contributions.

If you haven’t exercised choice in the past, it’s possible that you might have had a new super account created for you each time you’ve joined a new employer, even if you already had an existing super account.

To stop the creation of multiple super accounts, from 1 November 2021 the Government is introducing a system whereby your existing super fund will be ‘stapled’ to you when you change jobs. This means that when you start a new job, your employer will pay SG contributions to the same fund you had at your last job, unless you take action to make a change. Your employer will obtain information about your existing super fund from the ATO. If you have never had a super account before you will need to choose one, or your employer will create an account for you with their default fund.

It’s important you take an interest in your super and help it grow into a healthy retirement nest egg. Contact your employer to check whether you can make a “choice of fund”. For more information about choice of fund and stapling, go to www.ato.gov.au/super.

Contributing to Super

Eligibility Rules and the Work Test

For persons aged under 75, all types of contribution can be accepted for or on your behalf.

For members aged 75 or older, only SG contributions from your employer, or downsizer contributions, can be accepted for or on your behalf. Other forms of personal contributions, including spouse contributions, cannot be made by you or on your behalf.

Types of Contributions

Providing you meet the appropriate eligibility rules set out above, the following types of contributions can be made to your superannuation (accumulation) account:

- Your own contributions;
- Contributions from your employer;
- Contributions from your spouse;
- Contributions from the Government; and
- Rollovers or transfers from other acceptable superannuation products.

Superannuation Guarantee Contributions

Most Australian employers are required by Government legislation to make superannuation contributions for their employees – called Superannuation Guarantee (SG) contributions. SG contributions are presently 10.5% of an eligible employee’s Ordinary Time Earnings (subject to a maximum dollar limit). Ordinary time earnings are generally what you earn for ordinary hours of work, including over-award payments, commissions, allowances, bonuses, and paid leave. The SG contribution rate is legislated to gradually increase to 12% over time.

To be an eligible employee, you must be aged 18 or more, and can be:

- Full-time, part-time or casual;
- A temporary resident, such as a backpacker or working holiday maker;

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- A company director;
- A family member working in your business; and/or
- Receiving a super pension or annuity while working.

Special eligibility rules exist for:

- Employees aged under 18 – must work for their employer more than 30 hours per week;
- Domestic or private workers (i.e., nanny, housekeeper, carer) engaged personally and not as part of a business – must be engaged for more than 30 hours per week;
- Contractors – must be paid mainly for their labour.

Some awards, enterprise agreements and other registered employment agreements have extra terms about superannuation. These terms apply on top of the superannuation guarantee.

SG contributions are required to be paid by an employer to an eligible employee's superannuation fund at least quarterly.

SG contributions are concessional contributions and are subject to concessional contribution limits (refer to Section 6 – How super is taxed of this AIB for information about these limits). For more general information about SG contributions, visit the [ATO's website](#).

Salary Sacrifice Contributions

Salary sacrifice is an arrangement with your employer to have some of your before-tax salary or wages paid to into your super fund instead of to you (that is, reducing your take home pay). This is a voluntary arrangement between an employer and an employee.

Salary sacrifice contributions are concessional contributions subject to concessional contribution limits (refer to Section 6 - How super is taxed of this AIB for information about these limits). For more general information about salary sacrifice contributions, visit the [ATO's website](#).

IMPORTANT: Salary sacrifice contributions may be regarded as Reportable Employer Superannuation Contributions. Reportable Employer Superannuation Contributions are contributions over which the member has some influence and count as income when assessing a person's eligibility for a number of Government benefits, including welfare benefits. For more information about Reportable Employer Superannuation Contributions, go to www.ato.gov.au/super.

Personal Contributions

You can make personal contributions to your super account from your after-tax salary (that is, your take-home pay).

Personal contributions are non-concessional contributions and are subject to non-concessional contribution limits (refer to Section 6 - How super is taxed of this AIB for more information about these limits). For more general information about personal contributions, visit the [ATO's website](#).

Claiming a tax deduction for personal super contributions

You may be able to claim a tax deduction for personal super contributions that you make to your super fund from your after-tax income. If you wish to claim a tax deduction, you must meet the eligibility criteria (see below) and complete the ATO's [Notice of intent to claim or vary a deduction for personal super contributions form](#) and provide it to us.

To be eligible:

- If you are under age 18 at the end of the income year in which you made the contribution, you can only claim a tax deduction for your personal contribution if you also earned income as an employee or a business operator during the year.
- If you are aged between 67 and 75 years and wish to claim a tax deduction for personal superannuation contributions, you must meet the Work Test (see below).
- If you are 75 years old or older, you can only claim a tax deduction for contributions you made before the 28th day of the month following the month in which you turned 75 (and you must meet the Work Test).

To meet the Work Test you must:

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- Have been gainfully employed for at least 40 hours in 30 consecutive days in the current financial year; or
- Be relying on the Superannuation Work Test Exemption[^] to receive voluntary superannuation contributions in the first income year after retirement. To rely on this exemption, you must have a Total Superannuation Balance of less than \$300,000 on 30 June of the previous financial year and have not relied on this exemption previously.

The ATO's Notice of Intent is only valid if:

- You are still a member of Future Super;
- Future Super still holds the contribution (special rules apply for full or partial voluntary rollovers);
- It does not include all or part of an amount covered by a previous notice;
- Future Super has not started paying a super income stream using any of the contribution;
- You haven't lodged an application to split the contribution for which you intend to claim a deduction (even if the application hasn't been dealt with by Future Super);
- The contributions in the notice have not been released from Future Super under the FHSS Scheme; and
- The contributions in the notice don't include FHSS amounts that you recontributed to Future Super.

If you give Future Super a Notice of Intent after you have rolled over your entire super balance to another fund (closed your account) or withdrawn your entire super balance (paid it out of super as a lump sum), your Notice will not be valid. This means you will not be able to claim a deduction for the personal contributions you made before the rollover or withdrawal.

If you have partially rolled over or withdrawn your super balance (which included the contribution you made), your Notice of Intent will not be valid for the entire contribution. You can only validly deduct the proportion of your contribution that remains in Future Super.

You can provide a single Notice of Intent that covers all the personal (after tax) contributions you made to Future Super during the year (you don't need to provide a Notice of Intent for each contribution).

Spouse Contributions

Your spouse can make contributions into your super account from their after-tax salary to help you to top up your retirement savings.

To be eligible to receive contributions from your spouse, you and your spouse must both be Australian residents for tax purposes and must be married or living together on a genuine domestic basis.

Spouse contributions are non-concessional contributions and count towards your non-concessional contribution limit – not your spouse's (refer to Section 6 - How super is taxed of this AIB for more information about these limits). For more general information about spouse contributions, visit the [ATO's website](#).

Your spouse may be eligible to claim a tax offset for making contributions to your super account (refer to Section 6 – How super is taxed of this AIB for more information).

IMPORTANT: For further general information about the types of contributions that can be made to superannuation go to www.moneysmart.gov.au or www.ato.gov.au/super.

Rollovers or Transfers into your Super Account

You are generally able (some exceptions do apply) to rollover or transfer accounts you have with other superannuation funds to your Future Super account. This is called "consolidating your super accounts".

You may be able to combine your super into your Future Super account online through the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au. Alternatively, you can download a paper rollover form from the Fund's website. If you have a [MyGov account](#), you can rollover your super online.

Special rules apply to rolling over money from an SMSF. Refer to the [ATO's website](#) for information on rolling over using SuperStream.

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IMPORTANT: Before closing any other superannuation account that you may have, you should consider what costs you may incur, what benefits you may lose or any other significant implications of closing your account (for example, loss of insurance cover). For advice that takes into account your financial situation, needs or objectives, we recommend you contact an appropriately qualified financial adviser.

Downsizer Contributions

If you are aged 60 and over (there is no maximum age limit) and meet the eligibility requirements, you are able to make a one-off non-concessional contribution of up to \$300,000 from the proceeds from the sale of a principal residence in Australia, held for at least 10 years by you or your spouse, into your superannuation account. This measure only applies where the contract of sale was exchanged after 1 July 2018, and does not include caravans, houseboats or other mobile homes.

A downsizer contribution can only be made from the sale of one home. Once the house is sold and the downsizer contribution has been made, there is no requirement to purchase another home to prove that you are downsizing.

If you wish to make a downsizer contribution, please complete the [Downsizer Contribution into Super Form](#) available from the ATO's website and provide it to us either before or at the time of making the contribution. The downsizer contribution must be made within 90 days of receiving the proceeds of sale (which is usually the date of settlement).

A downsizer contribution does not count towards either of your contribution caps and can be made even if you have a Total Superannuation Balance* of more than \$1.7 million. However, a downsizer contribution will count towards your Transfer Balance Cap, which applies when you move your super into retirement phase, and will be taken into consideration when determining eligibility for the Age Pension. For more general information about downsizer contributions visit the [ATO's website](#).

* Your Total Superannuation Balance is the total amount that you hold in super in the Australian superannuation system (across multiple accounts in multiple funds if applicable).

COVID-19 Re-Contribution

If you withdrew money from your super fund through the COVID-19 early release of super program, you may be eligible to rebuild your super by making personal super contributions that equal the amount that was paid to you under the COVID-19 early release scheme, without exceeding your non-concessional contributions cap. These contributions can be classified as "COVID-19 re-contributions".

If you have decided to re-contribute the super that you took out as part of the COVID-19 early release and you are close to going over your non-concessional contributions cap for the year, you may choose to complete and lodge the ATO's Notice of re-contribution of COVID-19 early release amounts form. You will be ineligible to claim a personal super deduction for any amounts you choose to have treated as a COVID-19 re-contribution.

If you are not going to go over your cap for the year by making your re-contribution, it is not necessary for you to complete the form, but the amount will count towards your non-concessional contributions cap. You should consider seeking professional advice on whether this is right decision for you.

The re-contribution will count towards your Transfer Balance Cap, which applies when you move your super into retirement phase. It will also count towards your Total Super Balance when it is recalculated to include all your contributions on 30 June at the end of the financial year.

You are permitted to make these re-contributions in the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2030. You do not need to re-contribute to the same fund that you received the payment from. For more general information about COVID-19 re-contributions, visit the ATO's website.

Other Amounts that can be Paid into Superannuation

There are other amounts that may be paid into your superannuation account, such as certain disablement amounts on settlement of a disability claim (outside of superannuation), proceeds from the sale of a small business, and superannuation sourced from a foreign superannuation fund. Special rules apply to these amounts. If you are going to receive any of these amounts or are considering contributing them into superannuation, we recommend you consult a licensed or authorised financial adviser. Go to www.ato.gov.au/super for more information.

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Government Co-Contribution

The Government Co-contribution is a contribution made by the Government into your super account to recognise the non-concessional (after-tax) contributions you have made to your account during the financial year.

To qualify for the Government Co-contribution, you must:

- Make a personal non-concessional (after-tax) contribution to your super account by 30 June and not claim a tax deduction for it. (The contribution must not exceed the non-concessional (after-tax) contributions cap - see *Section 6 - How super is taxed* of this AIB for more information.)
- Have a total assessable income (meaning income plus reported fringe benefits plus SG contributions) of between \$42,016 and \$57,016* for the financial year.
- Receive at least 10% of your assessable income from employment or self-employment activities.
- Be less than 71 years of age at the end of the financial year.
- Not have been a temporary resident of Australia for any part of the financial year (unless a New Zealand citizen or it was a prescribed visa).
- Lodge an income tax return with the ATO for the financial year.
- Have provided your Tax File Number (TFN) to Future Super.
- Have a Total Superannuation Balance** of less than the General Transfer Balance Cap[^] of \$1.7 million, on 30 June of the year before the financial year the contributions are being made.

* This information relates to the financial year 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

** Your Total Superannuation Balance is the total amount that you hold in super in the Australian superannuation system (across multiple accounts in multiple funds if applicable).

[^] The General Transfer Balance Cap is the lifetime limit on the total amount of super that can be transferred into the retirement phase.

As long as these criteria have been met, the ATO will:

- Confirm your non-concessional (after-tax) contributions with Future Super;
- Determine the amount of the co-contribution based on your level of contributions and your declared income; and
- Pay the money directly into your super account.

Contributions that do not qualify for the Government co-contribution include:

- Employer SG contributions;
- Salary sacrifice contributions;
- Personal contributions for which you have claimed a tax deduction; and
- Any super transferred in from another super fund or transferred from an overseas super fund.

The co-contribution will not be subject to contribution tax, nor will it count against the super contribution limits.

IMPORTANT: The amount of the co-contribution and the co-contribution income thresholds are subject to change. For the amount of co-contributions and income thresholds applicable from year to year, full eligibility criteria and other information about the Government co-contribution, go to www.ato.gov.au.

First Home Super Saver Scheme

If you are an eligible first home buyer, you are able to use your Future Super account to save for a home deposit through the Government's First Home Super Saver Scheme (FHSS Scheme).

Voluntary contributions (and associated earnings) made into your super account after 1 July 2017 can be withdrawn and used for a first home deposit. To qualify, you must be 18 years of age or over, intending to purchase a residential home or land to build a home on, never owned property in Australia, and not previously made a FHSS release request under the FHSS Scheme.

First home buyers can contribute up to \$15,000 per year, and up to \$50,000 in total per person. Voluntary contributions for the purpose of the FHSS Scheme are limited to salary sacrifice contributions and personal (after-tax) contributions, such as making an additional lump sum payment into super. Superannuation guarantee contributions made by your employer and spouse contributions cannot be released under the FHSS Scheme.

Contributions made as part of participating in the FHSS Scheme will still count towards the relevant contribution cap (for more information, see

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Section 6 - How super is taxed of this AIB). For more general information about the FHSS Scheme visit the [ATO's website](#).

Making Contributions

Contributions can only be made by or on your behalf if you have completed an *Application Form* online through the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au and been accepted as a member of the Fund. If we receive a contribution for a person that has not completed an *Application Form* the monies will be returned.

The amount payable in SG contributions is mandated and is required to be paid by your employer to your super fund at least quarterly. Voluntary or personal contributions can be made at any time and there is no minimum contribution required, although there are maximum caps which can have tax implications if exceeded (for more information see *Section 6 - How super is taxed* of this AIB).

Personalised BPay payment details will be sent to all new members when they join Future Super. The Fund's clearing house details will be sent to all employers after they complete the *Employer Application Form*. The form is available from www.futuresuper.com.au or on request by contacting Future Super on 1300 658 422.

When making contributions by direct transfer or BPay an employer will need to ensure that we receive a remittance showing who the contribution is for and the type of contribution. A remittance can be provided by email to info@futuresuper.com.au or made online through the Employer Hub at www.myfuturesuper.com.au/tools/employerhub.

Accepting Contributions

IMPORTANT: We cannot accept non-concessional contributions or personal contributions from you or on your behalf, if your Tax File Number (TFN) is not held by the Fund. Contributions made in contravention of these contribution rules must be rejected or refunded. A refund may be adjusted for any permissible investment fluctuations, reasonable costs and insurance premiums for cover provided prior to the refund. For more information about non-concessional contributions, see *Section 6 - How super is taxed* of this AIB.

Contribution Splitting

Concessional contributions including SG contributions, salary sacrifice contributions and personal contributions for which a tax deduction has been claimed, can be split with your eligible spouse (including a de-facto spouse of the same or opposite sex). It is not possible to split non-concessional contributions. To arrange to split your super contributions with your spouse, you can download the Contribution Splitting Form from www.futuresuper.com and ensure that you have your spouse's super account details handy.

Generally, only contributions made in the financial year prior to the financial year in which the contributions splitting application is lodged, can be split. The exception is if you are closing your account with Future Super. In this case you can apply to split contributions made in the current financial year (provided the application is made before your account is closed).

Only 85% of the eligible concessional contributions made to your account in the financial year that you nominate for the contributions split, may be split with your spouse. This is because 15% of concessional contributions are ordinarily deducted for tax when received. We may make whatever adjustments we consider appropriate to the splittable amount for any tax liabilities.

Split contributions are treated like rollovers, and do not count towards the non-concessional (after tax) contributions cap of the person receiving the split contribution. However, the contributor cannot split more than the legislated concessional (before tax) contributions cap.

We keep records of the amount of contributions which you are eligible to split with your spouse for a given financial year and can provide these details to you on request.

In order for an application to split contributions to be eligible:

- The contributing spouse and the receiving spouse must be married or in an eligible de-facto relationship;
- The receiving spouse must have agreed to receiving split contributions from the contributing spouse;
- The receiving spouse must be either aged less than their preservation age or aged between their preservation age and age 65 and not permanently retired;

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- The eligible contributions must have been made during the previous financial year (unless the exception applies); and
- The transferring spouse must not have already made an application to split contributions in respect of the same financial year.

If an application to split contributions is accepted by us, the contributions will be split by being paid to the super account of the receiving spouse within 90 days of us receiving your application. Split contributions are preserved until the receiving spouse reaches their preservation age and permanently retires, or turns 65.

For more general information about contributions splitting, see the [ATO's website](#).

Protecting your super

Inactive low balance accounts

We are required by law to transfer accounts with a balance of below \$6,000, where no insurance cover is held, to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) after 16 months of inactivity – which means that we have not received a contribution or rollover into your account for 16 consecutive months, and during the same period you have not made or amended a binding beneficiary nomination.

If your account is swept to the ATO, the ATO will search for an active super fund account in your name and transfer your benefit to that account.

Keep your account with Future Super by ensuring that you or your employer are making regular contributions.

Accessing Your Super

Restrictions on When You May Access Your Benefits

Superannuation is a long-term investment. The Government has placed restrictions on when you can access your benefits. In general, your benefits are preserved and cannot be paid to you until:

- You have reached your preservation age and have permanently retired;
- You cease an employment arrangement on or after age 60;
- You have reached age 65 (whether or not you have retired); or
- You have satisfied another "condition of release" (see below).

Your "superannuation benefit" is the sum of all contributions and rollovers that have been made into your account, plus positive investment earnings, less any fees and costs, insurance premiums, government taxes and withdrawals that have been made from your account.

From 1 July 1999, all contributions made by or for a member, and all investment earnings, have been subject to the preservation rule. This means that until you reach your preservation age or another condition of release, your superannuation benefit cannot be withdrawn from the superannuation system. Contributions made by or for a member prior to 1 July 1999 may be defined as "restricted non-preserved benefits" or "unrestricted non-preserved benefits". In certain circumstances you may be able to withdraw these benefits earlier. For example, when you change jobs, you may be able to withdraw any restricted non-preserved benefits you may have.

The different types of benefits that make up your Future Super account will be identified on your Future Super Annual Member Statement. For more information, see www.ato.com.au/super.

Preservation Age

If you were born before 1 July 1960, the preservation age is 55 years and increases by one year in accordance with the table below. The maximum age for preservation of benefits is 60.

Date of Birth	Benefits Preserved Until You Reach The Age Of
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

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1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964	59
1 July 1964 and after	60

Until your preservation age is reached, in most circumstances, you are unable to withdraw your superannuation benefit even if you cease to be in the employment of your employer.

Conditions of Release

The circumstances in which some or all of your superannuation benefit may be released before you meet your preservation age, if you are an Australian citizen, New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, are:

- You are temporarily or permanently incapacitated (conditions apply);
- You die;
- You suffer a terminal medical condition (as defined in superannuation legislation);
- You experience severe financial hardship*;
- Under compassionate grounds (if approved by the relevant government body)^;
- The amount in your account is less than \$200;
- You are participating in the First Home Super Saver Scheme; or
- Any other circumstances allowed by law, for example, on presentation of an Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Release Authority.

*Government legislation sets out a maximum amount per year that can be paid to you if you qualify for a financial hardship payment. For more information, see www.ato.gov.au/super or contact Future Super on 1300 658 422.

^ Compassionate grounds are limited to situations where you need money to pay for medical treatment, transport, accommodating a disability and/or palliative care for you or your dependant; making a payment on a home loan or council rates so you don't lose your home; and expenses associated with the death, funeral or burial of your dependant. For more information, visit the [ATO's website](#).

If you are a temporary resident, the circumstances in which your benefit may be released to you are more limited (e.g., death, permanent incapacity). You may also access your benefit if your visa has expired or been cancelled, and you have permanently departed Australia. For more information on Departing Australia Superannuation Payments (DASP), see below.

Portability Within Australia

While accessing your superannuation benefit in cash is subject to restrictions, your benefit may be transferred to another complying superannuation product at any time. If you are eligible, you may elect to open a pension account and commence a pension income stream.

Under portability arrangements, you can generally rollover or transfer part or all of your superannuation accounts into another fund of your choice. The portability rules allow us to refuse a portability request in some circumstances; for example, where an amount of less than \$6,000 will be left in your Future Super account or where a request has already been actioned in the past 12 months. The maximum time period for processing transfer requests is generally 3 business days from the date of receiving the request and all the relevant information required to effect the transfer.

If you request to transfer your Future Super account to another fund, we must be satisfied that you have received or know that you can request all the information you reasonably need to understand the impact that actioning your request may have on your benefits. For example, any insurance cover you hold through Future Super will cease if you leave the Fund. If you require any further information prior to making a portability request, contact us on 1300 658 422 or via email at info@futuresuper.com.au.

Trans-Tasman Portability Scheme

Future Super participates in the Trans-Tasman Portability Scheme, which means that we accept retirement savings transferred from New Zealanders moving permanently or indefinitely to Australia and can transfer your super account to New Zealand if you are moving there permanently.

Transfers into Future Super

In order for us to accept retirement savings from New Zealand, you must:

- a) Have an Australian Tax File Number;
- b) Have opened a Future Super account;
- c) Have emigrated permanently or indefinitely to Australia;

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- d) Provide us with a statement from your KiwiSaver scheme containing the following details:
- o Any Australian-sourced or New Zealand-sourced amounts that form part of the transfer;
 - o Any tax-free component of an Australian-sourced amount;
 - o Any amount not previously counted towards the non-concessional contributions cap; and
 - o Any restricted non-preserved or unrestricted non-preserved amounts.

If you don't provide this statement, we will not accept your application to transfer, and your retirement savings will be returned to your KiwiSaver scheme.

Once your retirement savings are transferred to Future Super, they are subject to Australia's general superannuation rules, plus the following specific rules - retirement savings transferred from New Zealand:

- a) Can only be transferred to, and held in, a complying super fund regulated by APRA;
- b) Cannot be transferred to a self-managed super fund;
- c) Cannot be transferred to a third country; and
- d) Can only be accessed when the member reaches New Zealand's retirement age (currently 65).

The limit on how much you can transfer from a KiwiSaver to an Australian super fund depends on your non-concessional contributions caps as they are treated as a non-concessional contribution and subject to the non-concessional contribution cap (which is \$110,000 in the 2022/23 financial year). This cap is linked to your Total Superannuation Balance.

IMPORTANT: You must transfer the entire balance of your retirement savings. If your balance is more than the transfer limit, you will be unable to transfer your savings.

Future Super will retain your super in two parts - the New Zealand-sourced component and the Australian-sourced component. To access the Australian-sourced component, generally you will need to be 60 years old and satisfy the Australian definition of retirement. To access the New Zealand-sourced component, you will need to reach the New Zealand age of retirement (currently 65 years old).

Transfers from Future Super

It's not compulsory for you to transfer your Future Super account to a KiwiSaver scheme when you move permanently to New Zealand, however if you choose to do so, you'll need to take the following three steps.

IMPORTANT: Once your Future Super account is transferred to your KiwiSaver scheme, we will close your account, any insurance you hold through Future Super will cease, and your retirement savings will generally be subject to New Zealand's retirement savings rules.

Step 1: Check Your eligibility

In order to be able to transfer your super account from Future Super to a New Zealand KiwiSaver scheme, you must:

- a) Have a New Zealand Inland Revenue Department (IRD) number;
- b) Have opened a KiwiSaver account and your KiwiSaver provider must be able to accept the transfer monies (receiving monies from Australia is optional so you'll need to check with your provider);
- c) Have emigrated permanently to New Zealand; and
- d) Transfer the whole of your Future Super account (partial transfers are not allowed).

Step 2: Provide proof of identity documentation

You will need to provide us with:

- a) Proof of your identity; and
- b) Proof of residence in New Zealand. (If the document you have used to prove your identity doesn't include your current New Zealand address, you will also need to provide an additional document that does show your address (such as a utility bill, a council rate notice or a bank statement) which is less than 12 months old.)
- c) A signed Australian or New Zealand Statutory Declaration stating you have permanently emigrated to New Zealand. (Please note that different rules apply for Australian and New Zealand statutory declarations, such as New Zealand Justices of the Peace cannot witness an Australian Statutory Declaration.)

Step 3: Send your completed forms and documentation to us

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If you meet the eligibility criteria, you will need to complete the relevant sections of the withdrawal form which can be downloaded from the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au.

There are no limits on how much you can transfer from an Australian super fund to a KiwiSaver scheme. However, you must transfer the whole of your balance.

Your KiwiSaver scheme account will retain your super in two parts - the Australian-sourced component and the New Zealand-sourced component. To access the Australian-sourced component, generally you will need to be 60 years old and satisfy the Australian definition of retirement. To access the New Zealand-sourced component, you will need to reach the New Zealand age of retirement (currently 65 years old). You cannot transfer super that has been transferred into a KiwiSaver scheme to a third country.

On Departing Australia

If you have worked and earned super in Australia as a temporary resident and you have permanently left the country, you may be eligible to claim the super benefit you have accumulated while working here, less any tax. The payment is called a Departing Australia Superannuation Payment (DASP).

A DASP can be claimed if:

- You visit Australia on an eligible temporary resident visa; and
- Your visa ceases to be in effect (it has expired or been cancelled); and
- You leave Australia.

If you are a temporary resident and you permanently leave Australia, you have six months to claim your super benefit. If you do not claim it within this time, it will be transferred to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) as unclaimed money. If that happens, you will need to contact the ATO to claim it. For more information, visit the ATO website at www.ato.gov.au/super.

As a First Home Super Saver

If you have made voluntary contributions to your super account since 1 July 2017 and wish to access these contributions under the Government's First Home Saver Super Scheme (FHSS Scheme), you will need to apply to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), who manages and administers the FHSS Scheme, to have these funds released.

The ATO will determine how much you can withdraw and the tax payable on the withdrawal and will let us know if your application has been approved. We will then arrange to release the money from your super account in line with the ATO's instructions within a reasonable processing time. Contributions withdrawn under the FHSS Scheme will be taxed at your marginal tax rate, less a 30% tax offset.

You'll have 12 months from the time you release the savings to purchase a home. You must also occupy the property for at least six months in the first year of ownership after it's practical to do so. If you don't comply with the rules, you must either transfer the funds back into super or pay tax equal to 20% of the amount released.

On Death

Generally, benefits must be paid to one or more of your dependants or your legal personal representative if you die. See the information under the "Nominating a Beneficiary" heading below in relation to what these concepts mean.

General Benefit Payment Requirements

When any benefit is paid from your accumulation account, it will be broken down into tax-free and taxable components. For more information, see *Section 6 - How super is taxed* of this AIB.

The Government's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing legislation (AML/CTF legislation) requires you (or your beneficiaries) to provide proof of identity prior to being able to access your superannuation benefits. It's often called the "customer identification and verification" requirements. If you or your beneficiaries do not comply there may be consequences, for example, a delay in the payment of benefits.

Death Benefit Nominations

You can nominate a beneficiary for payment of a lump sum death benefit, on either a **non-lapsing binding** or a **non-binding** basis, by completing the relevant form available for download from the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au.

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Non-Binding Nomination

A non-binding death benefit nomination is a written request made by you that suggests to the Trustee the beneficiaries that may receive your benefit in the event of your death. The Trustee has the final say as to who should receive your death benefits. The Trustee will consider your nomination but is not bound to follow it. The Trustee has the discretion to pay to any one or more of your dependant(s) or legal personal representative(s) or a combination of both. A non-binding death benefit nomination has no expiry date.

Non-binding death benefit nominations may be changed at any time by downloading the relevant form available from the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au.

Non-Lapsing Binding Nomination

A binding death benefit nomination is a written direction made by you to the Trustee that sets out the dependants and/or legal personal representative, as decided by you, who are to receive your benefit in the event of your death. So long as the binding death benefit nomination is valid at the time of your death, the Trustee is bound to follow it.

IMPORTANT: A non-lapsing binding nomination does not have an expiry date and will remain valid until you either revoke or update your nomination by downloading the relevant form available from the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au.

To ensure a non-lapsing binding nomination is valid:

- Each nominated beneficiary must be either your dependant or your legal personal representative (as defined in superannuation law);
- You must ensure that the proportion of the benefit that will be paid to each nominated beneficiary is certain and ascertainable. If it is not clear what percentage is to be paid to whom and/or the percentages do not add up to 100%, your nomination will be invalid;
- Your nomination must be made in writing using the relevant form;
- You must sign and date your nomination in the presence of two witnesses, being persons:
 - Each who has turned 18 years old; and
 - Neither of whom is mentioned in the nomination; and
- Your nomination must contain a declaration signed and dated by the witnesses stating that the nomination was signed by you in their presence.

If a non-lapsing binding nomination is valid and in effect at the date of your death, the Trustee must pay the benefit to the beneficiaries nominated in the proportions set out in your binding death benefit nomination. However, the Trustee is not required to comply with a death benefit nomination if the Trustee is aware that the payment under the nomination, or the lodgement of failure to revoke the nomination, would be a breach of a Court Order.

In the event that your nomination is not valid at the time of your death, e.g., because a nominated beneficiary was not a dependant at the time of your death, the Trustee will pay your benefit in its absolute discretion.

IMPORTANT: We recommend that you regularly review your non-lapsing binding nomination as it is your responsibility to ensure that your nomination continues to be appropriate in accordance with your personal circumstances.

Nominating a Beneficiary

You can nominate one or more of your dependants, or your Legal Personal Representative to receive your superannuation benefit in the event of your death. If you nominate your Legal Personal Representative, it is a good idea to have a valid Will and keep it up-to date, as the Trustee must pay your death benefit to your estate.

Under superannuation law, your "dependants" are defined as:

- Your spouse (including a de-facto spouse of the same or opposite sex);
- Your child (including a child of a spouse who is not your biological child);
- A person in an 'interdependent relationship' with you; or
- Any other person who the Trustee considers was dependent on you for maintenance or support, at the date of your death.

Someone can be in an interdependent relationship with you if:

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- You have a close personal relationship;
- You live together;
- One or each of you provides the other with financial support; and
- One or each of you provides the other with domestic support and personal care.

Dependency can also arise where two people have a close personal relationship but don't live together or provide each other with financial support or personal care because of physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability (e.g., one person lives in a psychiatric institution suffering from a psychiatric disability).

Please note that the definition of a dependant for tax purposes differs to that under superannuation law. See *Section 6 - How super is taxed* of this AIB.

Invalid Nominations

Your nomination may become invalid if:

- One of your beneficiaries dies before you do;
- One of your nominated dependants is not a dependant at the time of your death;
- You are no longer a member of Future Super at the time of your death; or
- The nomination was not made directly by you (it is the Trustee's policy not to accept nominations made under a Power of Attorney, or from anyone other than a member).

If your nomination is invalid at the time of your death, the Trustee will treat it as a non-binding nomination and will pay the benefit at its absolute discretion.

Keep Your Nominations Up-To-Date

It's important that you keep your beneficiary nominations up-to-date. If your spouse dies, or you separate or divorce, you should update your beneficiary nomination by downloading the relevant form available at www.futuresuper.com.au. The Administrator will write to you and confirm any new, amended or cancelled nomination that it has received on your behalf.

Death Benefit Nominations in Your Annual Statement

We will confirm your death benefit nomination details each year in your Annual Member Statement. It is important that you take note of this and review your nomination to ensure it continues to suit your circumstances, especially if they have changed.

Splitting of Superannuation Benefits Upon Relationship Breakdown

In the event of a marriage breakdown, your superannuation benefit may be split between you and your ex-spouse (including a de-facto spouse) under Family Law legislation. This can be done under a superannuation agreement or a Family Court order. A "flag" can also be imposed on your superannuation benefit. This will preclude you from cashing, transferring or rolling over benefits in your account while it is in place. A "flag" can be removed by agreement with your ex-spouse or by an order from the Family Court.

Splitting of benefits may result in your ex-spouse being entitled to all or part of your superannuation benefits and the transfer of their entitlements to a new account in Future Super or an account with another superannuation fund over which you will not have any rights or be able to make decisions.

Where an eligible person informs us that they need information to properly negotiate a superannuation agreement or to assist in connection with Family Law rules, we may be required to provide the information and cannot tell you about the enquiry.

In addition, from 1 April 2022, the Visibility of Superannuation law allows a party to a permitted family law proceeding to request superannuation information through the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (FCFCoA) or Family Court of Western Australia (FCWA). The ATO must disclose information that it holds in relation to a person's superannuation benefits to the Courts, who then provide the information to all parties in a proceeding. You or your legal representative can apply directly to the Courts for visibility of super information of a current or former spouse/de facto partner. To be eligible to make an application, you must be in a permitted family law proceeding in either of the Courts.

For more general information on superannuation and relationship breakdowns, see the [ATO's website](#).

IMPORTANT: These laws are complex, and members and their spouses should each seek independent legal advice in the event of a marriage or other relationship breakdown.

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Unclaimed Monies and Lost Super

In certain circumstances prescribed under superannuation legislation, superannuation benefits must be treated as unclaimed money and reported and paid to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

If superannuation benefits are transferred to the ATO as unclaimed monies, they will not attract interest, nor will the unclaimed amount retain any associated insurance cover.

Unclaimed monies can be claimed directly from the ATO. Simply create a myGov account and link it to the ATO.

For more general information on unclaimed monies, [visit the ATO's website](#).

Low balance inactive members

You are considered to be 'low balance inactive' if, in respect of your Future Super account:

- The balance is less than \$6,000; and
- You don't hold insurance cover through your account; and
- We have not received, for 16 consecutive months, a contribution or rollover into your account; and
- During the same time period, you did not update or make a new binding death benefit nomination.

In respect of accounts swept to the ATO under this measure, the ATO has 28 days after receiving your superannuation benefit to reunite you with your money via an active superannuation account in your name (meaning an account that has received a contribution or rollover from you or on your behalf during the current or previous financial year), so long as the active account will hold a balance of greater than \$6,000 following the reunification.

Older inactive members

If you are 65 years of age or more, you are considered to be inactive if, in respect of your Future Super account:

- We have not received any contributions or rollovers from you or on your behalf in the last two years; and
- It has been five years or more since you last contacted us; and
- We are unable to make contact with you.

Lost, uncontactable members

You are considered to be 'lost uncontactable' if, in respect of your Future Super account:

- We've been unable to contact you by mail or email at the address(es) we hold for you; and
- You haven't been in contact with us, or accessed your superannuation account via our Member Online facility, in the last 12 months; and
- We have not received a contribution or rollover into your account in the last 12 months.

Other reasons

Benefits for the following people may also be transferred to the ATO:

- Former temporary resident members who have departed Australia without claiming their superannuation benefits within 6 months of departure and the ATO has issued a notice to the Fund requesting payment;
- Deceased members whose benefits cannot be paid following death; and
- A spouse who is entitled to a benefit split under the Family Law Act 1975 and cannot be paid.

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Section 2 – Benefits of investing with Future Super

Investing for Our Future

Future Super believes there is enormous potential for all people in Australia to invest their super in a way that provides them with a competitive financial return for their retirement, and at the same time helps create the sort of world they want to retire in.

Our investment philosophy is built on the view that the companies which are better at looking after people and the environment are also likely to perform better over the long term.

Future Super is Australia's first fossil fuel free super fund. This means that Future Super will not invest in companies or activities which mine, extract, burn or distribute fossil fuels, or which provide significant services or finance to fossil fuel projects. Future Super believes the fossil fuel industry poses too many risks from an environmental, social and financial perspective. We believe that there are great opportunities to invest in companies and activities which are providing climate change solutions and making a positive contribution to the protection of our environment and our society.

Engaging with Our Members

Future Super is directed towards people who are intelligent investors with likeminded values, who are interested in using their super to make a positive impact whilst building their retirement savings. We do more than just send you statements with numbers on a page. We also seek new ways to inform, connect and engage with our members on the issues that matter.

Future Super aims to be a superannuation fund which is easy to join, easy to transact with, and where the contact you have with Future Super is with someone as passionate about making a difference as you are.

Future Super is designed to provide a simple and affordable way for you to save for your retirement. We aim to generate competitive returns for members over the medium to long term, by utilizing the strengths of experienced service providers and to build a strong financial foundation for all members. We also aim to maintain administrative and operational systems that will provide excellence in customer service and quality to all members.

Benefits and Features

The benefits and features of Future Super include:

- The ability to make regular superannuation contributions to an account which accumulate over time, with any investment earnings (which may be positive or negative), after taking into account any fees, costs, taxes and other charges.
- The Fund operates on a unitised basis. This means the value of your benefit on retirement or in any other circumstances is based on unit prices calculated every business day in line with Future Super's investment strategy. The investment earnings of the investment strategy are taken into account when determining the unit prices.
- A choice of three investment options.
- Flexible insurance options at competitive premium rates (refer to the Insurance Guide available at www.futuresuper.com.au or by contacting us on 1300 658 422).
- Flexible contribution options.
- The ability to consolidate all your superannuation accounts into your Future Super account.
- The ability to monitor your superannuation balance and make changes to your account through the online member portal.
- Regular reporting, including online reporting.
- Protection of your personal information.

Reporting

As a member, you will receive or be given access to the following:

Member Information

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Annual Member statements will be uploaded to your online member portal. You will receive an email directing you to login when your statement is ready. The Member Statement provides a summary of your superannuation benefit as at the previous 30 June. The transactions that will appear on your statement include (where applicable): balance at the end of the previous year; contributions, rollovers, investments earnings (net of relevant fees, costs and taxes) paid into your account; withdrawals, fees, costs, insurance premiums and tax paid from your account; and the balance at the end of the year.

Fund Information

Each year, you will have access to an Annual Report that will provide you with information on the management and the financial position of the Fund as at the previous 30 June. The Annual Report will be available from www.futuresuper.com.au or on request by contacting 1300 658 422. You may request that a copy be sent to you (free of charge) by post or in electronic form.

Exit Information

When you cease to be a member of, or close an account in, Future Super, you will receive an Exit Statement and/or a Rollover Benefit Statement, unless this occurs as a result of your superannuation benefit being paid to the ATO as the unclaimed monies of a former temporary resident.

Other Information

Other relevant information, such as the rules governing the Fund and the audited accounts with the auditor's report, may be supplied to you upon request.

Section 3 – Risks of super

It is important to understand that there are risks inherent in any investment. The purpose of this section of the AIB is to discuss the types of risks that may apply to an investment in the Fund. While we are not able to remove all the risks associated with an investment in the Fund, our Investment Manager employs a range of investment risk management strategies to identify, evaluate and manage these risks.

Measurement of Investment Risk

The risk of an investment is measured by the likely fluctuations (that is, rises and falls) in returns. Rises and falls in investment value occur for a variety of reasons. Factors that can negatively impact on your investment include:

- Changes in the economic and political climate;
- Changes in government policies and laws including superannuation, taxation and social security laws;
- Movement in currency markets;
- Changes in interest rates;
- The general state of the Australian and international economies;
- Inadequate diversification; and
- Investment decisions made by the Investment Manager and any external fund managers.

In general, the higher the expected returns, the higher the risk associated with the investment. Investment risk is influenced by the extent of diversification in the investments made. Diversification of investments can help manage investment risk. The Fund's investment strategy employs different degrees of diversification in underlying assets or asset types.

Risk Profile

Investments with a higher proportion of growth assets, such as shares and property, have historically provided better long-term returns than investments which have a higher exposure to defensive assets, such as fixed interest and cash. However, investments with a higher proportion of growth assets are also generally subject to a higher risk of a short-term loss in value. Investments with a higher proportion of defensive assets are generally subject to a lower risk of a short-term loss in value.

Having enough time in the market is an important consideration when selecting investments and strategies. Short-term fluctuations in investment returns are generally less important when your focus is on achieving a long-term growth objective.

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The risk profile of the Fund's investment strategy is based on the Standard Risk Measure¹. The Standard Risk Measure is based on industry guidance to allow members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period. The Standard Risk Measure is not a complete assessment of all forms of investment risk. For instance, it does not detail what the size of a negative return could be, or the potential for a positive return to be less than a member may require to meet their objectives. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees and tax on the likelihood of a negative return. Members should still ensure that they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment option.

The Standard Risk Measure is grouped into the following bands:

Risk Band	Risk Label	Estimated Number of Negative Annual Returns Over Any 20 Year Period
1	Very Low	Less than 0.5
2	Low	0.5 to less than 1
3	Low to Medium	1 to less than 2
4	Medium	2 to less than 3
5	Medium to High	3 to less than 4
6	High	4 to less than 6
7	Very High	6 or Greater

The appropriate level of risk for you will depend on a range of factors including your age, your investment timeframes, your risk tolerance and what other investments you hold and how they are invested. You should assess your personal situation carefully before making an investment decision.

Management of Investment Risks

In managing risks, the investment strategy for Future Super takes into account a range of criteria including:

- The Fund's membership profile;
- The risks involved in making, holding and realising investments, and the likely return from those investments;
- The composition of the investments as a whole, including the extent to which the investments are diverse or involve an investment option being exposed to risks from inadequate diversification; and
- The liquidity of investments.

Types of Risk

IMPORTANT: We recommend you consult a licensed or authorised financial adviser for assistance with how to manage your investment risk having regard to your personal objectives, situation or needs.

Some specific risks associated with investment are as follows:

Company Specific Risk

The value of an investment in a particular company may vary because of changes to management, product distribution or the company's business environment.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower will default on its obligations under a loan. This is relevant where the Trustee invests in corporate, government and semi-government bonds and other fixed interest securities, because these are effectively loans to the bond issuer. The risk is sought to be mitigated to an extent by the knowledge and experience of the Investment Manager.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives are generally contracts that call for money to change hands at some future date, such as company issued options or listed exchange traded warrants or foreign exchange contracts. The Trustee does not permit any investments directly in any futures,

¹ See the Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper for Trustees issued jointly by the Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia Limited and Financial Services Council in July 2011.

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options or other derivative instruments.

Diversification Risk

The extent of diversification across the Fund's assets may impact the amount of investment risk associated with a particular investment strategy. Diversification in underlying assets or investments can help moderate the risk of lower investment returns and a lack of diversification can increase investment risk.

Future Super offers three investment options, each of which have a diversified investment strategy. The **Balanced Index** option has a 70/30 split between growth and defensive assets, the **Balanced Impact** option has a 65/35 split between growth and defensive assets and the **Renewables Plus** option has a 75/25 split between growth and defensive assets.

Foreign Currency Risk

Investment in international equities and other non-Australian assets may give rise to foreign currency exposure. This means the value of foreign investments may vary as exchange rates change. Fluctuations in foreign currency can have both a positive and negative impact on investments with exposure to international equities, depending on how the investments are made.

Inflation Risk

The risk of the purchasing power of your money being eroded by inflation.

Insurance Risk

Insurance is obtained from a third party. This involves the risk that the third party insurer may not be able to meet its obligations under the contract of insurance. We cannot guarantee the payment of an insured benefit or the performance of an insurer.

Interest Rate Risk

Changes in official interest rates can directly and indirectly impact on investment returns. Generally, an increase in interest rates has a negative effect on the general economy and thus the valuation of stocks.

Liquidity Risk

Investments may become illiquid due to market developments or other factors (that is, they cannot be readily converted to cash, at all or quickly enough to meet liabilities, in particular benefit payments).

We manage, analyse and monitor the liquidity position of the Fund and will take such action as may be required to enable the Fund to discharge its liabilities and meet its cash flow requirements in the best interests of members as a whole. For example, we may: alter the Fund's transfer, withdrawal or investment processes; alter the Fund's allocation to cash; freeze withdrawals from illiquid or impaired assets temporarily or permanently; or cease accepting further investments in illiquid or impaired assets temporarily or permanently.

Market Risk

Changes in legal and economic policy, political events and technology failure can all directly or indirectly create an environment that may influence the value of your investments.

Market Timing Risk

The risk of the timing of your investment decision exposing you to lower returns or capital losses.

Mismatch Risk

The risk that the investment option you choose might not suit your needs or circumstances.

Sovereign Risk

The uncertainty of return on a foreign investment due to the possibility the foreign Government might take actions which are detrimental to the investors' interests.

IMPORTANT: Your investment is not guaranteed. The value of your investment can rise or fall. Neither the Trustee, nor any related entities or any other persons referred to in this document, guarantee the capital invested, your account, the underlying investments or the performance of investments.

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Section 4 - How Future Super invests your money

Our Investment Philosophy and Screening Process

Future Super believes that there is enormous potential for all people in Australia to invest their super in a way that provides them with a competitive financial return for their retirement, and at the same time helps create the sort of world in which you want to retire. Our investment philosophy is built on the view that companies which are better at looking after people and the environment are also likely to perform better over the long term.

The Trustee, with the assistance of its service providers, takes our investment philosophy into account in the selection, retention and realisation of investments. Future Super's Investment Committee draws on internal and external specialists to ensure Future Super's investments align with our philosophy.

A negative screening process is applied to ensure that investment in companies whose activities are contrary to our investment philosophy is actively avoided, and a positive screen is applied to seek out companies and assets whose values align with our investment philosophy and whose activities have a positive impact for the environment and society.

Future Super values	Examples of how the value informs investment decisions
We need to act today to stop global warming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoiding investment in fossil fuels and businesses that significantly service the fossil fuel industry.▪ Seeking investment in businesses and projects which support the transition to a sustainable economy, and which address the impacts of global warming.
Our natural resources are precious and finite	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoiding investment in old growth logging, uranium, harmful mining practices, environmental destruction, polluting and carbon intensive activities.▪ Engaging with businesses to encourage environmental stewardship.▪ Seeking investment in businesses which support a circular economy, resource reclamation, and environmental conservation.
Businesses should not profit from the expansion of militarism and warfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoiding investment in armaments, weapons, militarism, nuclear proliferation, or in businesses which support regressive regimes.
Businesses should not exploit addiction or desperation for their own profit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoiding investment in gambling, tobacco, alcohol, harmful finance, etc.▪ Seeking investments which promote universal access to education, adequate mental and physical healthcare and supportive communities and relationships.
Every person deserves access to justice, dignity, employment and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoiding investment in modern slavery, human rights abuses, unfair treatment of First Nations peoples, poor working conditions, and companies that exclude women from their boards.▪ Engaging with businesses to encourage fair treatment of all stakeholders.▪ Seeking investment in activities that promote dignity, well-being and diverse and thriving communities.

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Future Super values	Examples of how the value informs investment decisions
Unnecessary harm to animals is wrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoiding investment in live animal export, intensive farming, and animal cruelty.

Future Super's portfolio of investments is available on the Future Super website at www.futuresuper.com.au. The portfolio list will be updated at least quarterly, so the investment option may not be invested in all the companies in the list at the time you view the website.

In conjunction with the Trustee, the Investment Manager monitors investments on a monthly basis to ensure adherence to our investment philosophy. An investment in any company which is subsequently found to be inconsistent with the philosophy will be disposed of. To the extent practicable, the Investment Manager will manage the disposal of the investment to ensure the best value, and timing of the disposal will be up to a maximum of three months from the date on which the inconsistency was identified.

The Basics of Investing

Generally, investments are purchased for their income producing potential (known as defensive assets) or because the capital value is expected to grow over time (known as growth assets).

Defensive Assets

Defensive assets include bank deposits, fixed interest securities, mortgages and debentures.

With defensive assets, the original capital invested is relatively secure. This is because the investment organisation often takes the investment risks and guarantees to pay back the capital at the end of the period of investment. They may also pay a defined income return for a specified period, usually a rate of interest, so the rate of return is known in advance.

One disadvantage of defensive assets is that the original capital does not usually grow in value, so the investment does not have the potential to maintain its purchasing power against inflation.

Thus, defensive assets provide good security and may provide a defined income stream for a time period, but they are not tax efficient, and their value may not grow over time.

Growth Assets

Growth assets include property, Australian and international company shares, and a range of more specialised investments, some of which are riskier than others.

Capital growth occurs when investors collectively believe that future profits or rental from an asset will be higher in the future than today and are therefore prepared to pay more to purchase the asset. Similarly, capital values fall if investors collectively believe that future profits and rentals will be lower in the future than today. For example, capital values may fall if investors believe that the economy is heading for a downturn.

As investors' perceptions about the future change, the value of capital growth investments fluctuates. However, in the long run, the returns on capital growth investments are likely to outperform fixed interest and cash investments. This is particularly true if the investment is based on company profits from reputable companies and property rental from quality buildings.

The main advantage of growth assets is that it is possible to take advantage of favourable economic conditions and achieve superior growth over the medium to long term.

There are three main advantages to investing in growth assets:

- The income received.
- The tax advantages that may apply.
- The long term increase in the value of the capital.

A disadvantage is that the original capital value may rise and/or fall over time.

Our Investment Strategy

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Future Super offers three investment options: **Future Super Balanced Index**, **Future Super Balanced Impact**, and **Future Super Renewables Plus Growth**.

These investment options invest in a diversified mix of assets including Australian shares, international shares, alternative assets, interest bearing securities and cash, but have different levels of investment risk. Future Super Balanced Impact is the most conservative of the three investment options with the lowest exposure to growth assets and alternative investments. While Future Super Renewables Plus Growth has the highest exposure to growth assets and alternative investments.

IMPORTANT: Derivatives may be used for the purpose of hedging transactions and managing risk. Variations in actual allocations of assets may occur from time to time for various reasons, such as the result of market fluctuations.

While we have full responsibility for the investment of the Fund's assets, we have appointed Future Super Investment Services Pty Ltd (ABN 55 621 040 702; AFS Representative No. 001271441), who is a Corporate Authorised Representative of Future Superannuation Holdings Pty Ltd (ABN 90 167 800 580; AFSL 482684) as Future Super's Investment Manager. In this role, Future Super Investment Services Pty Ltd is responsible for implementing each investment option's investment objectives, and the strategy for reaching those objectives, and managing and monitoring Future Super's assets in accordance with the established objectives and strategies.

Part of Future Super's assets may be allocated to other external fund managers and their products. We ensure that any assets managed by external managers fit Future Super's investment criteria and risk profile.

The investment strategy and objectives are subject to review from time to time with the assistance of advisers or other service providers as we may determine.

IMPORTANT: If financial markets become unstable, we may take strategic action (including changing the allocation of assets) to protect Future Super's assets. Decisions are made with reference to the length of time the instability is expected to persist. Market conditions are monitored constantly for this purpose.

Choice of Investment Options

Future Super offers three investment options:

- **Future Super Balanced Index**
- **Future Super Balanced Impact**
- **Future Super Renewables Plus Growth**

You must select one of the three investment options when you join the Fund. If you do not make a choice of where to invest, your instruction is not clear to the Trustee, or your allocation does not equal 100% to one investment option, and we are unable to clarify your instructions, we will be unable to accept your application to join Future Super.

You can switch from your selected investment option at any time online through the Member Portal at www.futuresuper.com.au.

Future Super Balanced Index - Investment Strategy

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Investment Return Objective

CPI + 2.50% per annum over rolling ten-year periods (after fees and taxes).

Investment Strategy

The option aims to invest in a diverse mix of assets with the majority in the growth assets such as shares, and a modest investment in defensive assets such as cash and fixed interest. The option's exposure to these asset classes will be obtained primarily by holding assets directly, including Exchange Traded Funds. Where possible the exposures will be managed based on a series of rules-based models (Indexes). This option targets investments that are ethically screened and have zero exposure to fossil fuels.

This option aims to provide investors with the highest possible returns consistent with a 'balanced' investment strategy. Specific allocations may vary but the Fund will retain a broad 70/30 split between growth and income assets and a bias toward Australian assets

Asset Classes and Benchmark Allocations	Benchmark (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
Cash	5.0	2.0	20.0
Australian Fixed Interest	25.0	15.0	45.0
International Fixed Interest	0.0	0.0	15.0
Defensive Alternatives	0.0	0.0	5.0
Defensive	30.0		
Australian Shares*	35.0	20.0	45.0
International Shares*	35.0	20.0	45.0
Growth Alternatives	0.0	0.0	5.0
Growth	70.0		
Total	100.0		

Suitability

Future Super Balanced Index investment strategy is suitable for members comfortable with accepting short-term market/performance volatility in order to achieve higher long-term returns.

This product is intended for everyday Australians who want to shift their retirement savings away from companies and activities which are harmful to the environment and society.

Recommended Minimum Investment Timeframe

Minimum 4 - 6 years

Risk Level[^]

Risk Band 7: Very High (6 or more estimated negative annual returns over any 20-year period).

*Includes property securities and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

[^]Based on the Standard Risk Measure. For more information, see *Section 3 - Risks of super* above.

Future Super Balanced Impact - Investment Strategy

Investment Return Objective

CPI + 2.50% per annum over rolling ten-year periods (after fees and taxes).

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Investment Strategy

The option aims to invest in a diverse mix of assets with the majority in the growth assets such as shares, and a modest investment in defensive assets such as cash and fixed interest. The option's exposure to these asset classes will be obtained primarily by holding assets directly, including Exchange Traded Funds.*

This option aims to provide investors with the highest possible returns consistent with a 'balanced growth' investment strategy, through investment in companies and assets, and will avoid investment in the companies who do not meet the Environmental, Social, and (Corporate) Governance (ESG) criteria of the Fund.

This option targets investments that are ethically screened and have zero exposure to fossil fuels. It targets investment in social impact and renewable energy projects. Specific allocations may vary but the Fund will retain a broad 65/35 split between growth and income assets and a bias toward Australian assets.

Asset Classes and Benchmark Allocations	Benchmark (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
Cash	5.0	2.0	20.0
Australian Fixed Interest	25.0	15.0	40.0
International Fixed Interest	0.0	0.0	15.0
Defensive Alternatives	5.0	0.0	25.0
Defensive	35.0		
Australian Shares*	29.0	15.0	45.0
International Shares*	29.0	15.0	45.0
Growth Alternatives	7.0	0.0	25.0
Growth	65.0		
Total	100.0		

Suitability

Future Super Balanced Impact investment strategy is suitable for members comfortable with accepting short term market/performance volatility in order to achieve higher long-term returns.

This product is intended for everyday Australians who want to shift their retirement savings away from companies and activities which are harmful to the environment and society, and instead want to see their super invested in companies and activities which make a positive impact.

Recommended Minimum Investment Timeframe

4 - 6 years

Risk Level[^]

Risk Band 7: Very High (6 or more estimated negative annual returns over any 20-year period)..

*Includes property securities and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

[^]Based on the Standard Risk Measure. For more information, see *Section 3 - Risks of super* above.

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Renewables Plus Growth - Investment Strategy

Investment Return Objective

CPI + 2.50% per annum over rolling ten-year periods (after fees and taxes).

Investment Strategy

The option aims to invest in a diverse mix of assets with the majority in the growth assets such as shares, and a modest investment in defensive assets such as cash and fixed interest. The option's exposure to these asset classes will be obtained primarily by holding assets directly, including Exchange Traded Funds.*

This option aims to provide investors with the highest possible returns consistent with a 'growth' investment strategy, through investment in companies and assets, and will avoid investment in the companies who do not meet the ESG criteria of the Fund. This option targets investments that are ethically screened and have zero exposure to fossil fuels. Specific allocations may vary but the Fund will retain a broad 75/25 split between growth and income assets and a bias toward Australian assets.

The Fund will target a 20% exposure to renewable energy and other related industries, diversified across a range of asset classes including Australian shares, International shares, private equity, infrastructure and various types of debt including, but not limited to, corporate bonds and secured notes.

Asset Classes and Benchmark Allocations	Benchmark (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
Cash	5.0	2.0	20.0
Australian Fixed Interest	15.0	10.0	40.0
International Fixed Interest	0.0	0.0	15.0
Defensive Alternatives	5.0	0.0	25.0
Defensive	25.0		
Australian Shares*	31.5	15.0	45.0
International Shares*	31.5	15.0	45.0
Growth Alternatives	12.0	0.0	25.0
Growth	75.0		
Total	100.0		

Suitability

Future Super Renewables Plus Growth investment strategy is suitable for members comfortable with accepting short term market/performance volatility in order to achieve higher long-term returns.

This product is intended for everyday Australians who want to shift their retirement savings away from companies and activities which are harmful to the environment and society, and instead want to see their super invested in companies and activities which make a positive impact.

Recommended Minimum Investment Timeframe

Minimum 4 - 6 years

Risk Level

Risk Band 7: Very High (6 or more estimated negative annual returns over any 20-year period).

*Includes property securities and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

^Based on the Standard Risk Measure. For more information, see *Section 3 - Risks of super* above.

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Investment Returns

For information about the investment returns of each of the Future Super investment options, visit the Future Super website at **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** or contact 1300 658 422.

IMPORTANT: Past investment performance is not a reliable indicator of future investment performance.

Unit Pricing Arrangements

Future Super is a unitised fund. When you become a member of Future Super, you are assigned a member number and an account which records all transactions relating to your membership, including the number of units you hold. The number of units you hold depends on the net amount you invest, with each contribution or transfer into your account resulting in the purchase of additional units and each withdrawal or other deduction from your account resulting in a decrease in the number of units you hold.

The unit price for each option is calculated every business day and takes into account any change in the value of the assets held by the investment options, as well as applicable fees and taxes. Every member of the Fund will have the same unit price for the relevant option applied to their investments. As the unit price fluctuates, so too will your account balance, as your balance is calculated as the number of units you hold, multiplied by the unit price on any particular day.

For all benefit payments (including rollovers and withdrawals) and contributions, the unit price from the date when the contribution or benefit payment request was received will be used (provided that all relevant supporting information has also been received).

We may vary, suspend or delay the calculation of the unit price where we consider it necessary or appropriate (for example, in response to investment market developments or issues affecting an underlying investment).

Unit prices are available through the online member portal accessible via www.futuresuper.com or by phoning 1300 658 422.

Section 5 – Fees and other costs

Fees and Other Costs

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and other costs may be deducted from your account balance, from the returns on your investment, or from the Fund's assets as a whole.

Other fees, such as activity fees and insurance fees, may also be charged, but these will depend on the nature of the activity or insurance chosen by you. Entry fees and exit fees cannot be charged.

Taxes are set out in *Section 6 - How super is taxed* below and insurance premiums are set out in the *Insurance Guide* available at www.futuresuper.com or by contacting 1300 658 422.

You should read all of the information about fees and other costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

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Type of Fee ¹	Amount	How and When Paid
Investment fee ^{1,2}	Balanced Index: 0.200% p.a. Balanced Impact: 0.804% p.a. Renewables Plus Growth: 0.724% p.a.	Accrued and reflected in the unit price when the unit price is calculated, and paid in arrears. ³ This fee is not deducted directly from your account.

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Type of Fee ¹	Amount	How and When Paid
Administration fees ²	\$60.00 flat fee p.a. (\$1.15 per week) ⁴ Plus 0.504% p.a.	The flat administration fee is deducted directly from your account balance on a monthly basis, payable in arrears. The percentage-based fee is accrued and reflected in the unit price when the unit price is calculated, and paid in arrears. ³ This component of the administration fee is not deducted directly from your account.
Buy-sell spread	Balanced Index: 0.070% buy + 0.070% sell Balanced Impact: 0.070% buy + 0.070% sell Renewables Plus Growth: 0.075% buy + 0.075% sell	Taken into account when the unit prices for transactions for payments in and benefit payments/transfers out and other deductions are calculated. ⁵ This fee is not deducted directly from your account.
Switching fee	Nil	N/A - Future Super does not charge a switching fee.
Advice fee relating to all members investing in the investment option	Nil	N/A - Future Super does not provide or charge for advice.
Other fees and costs ³	Varies	Other fees and costs may apply. Refer to the "Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs" section below this table for more detailed information.
Indirect cost ratio ^{2, 4}	Balanced Index: 0.131% p.a. Balanced Impact: 0.143% p.a. Renewables Plus Growth: 0.143% p.a.	Deducted from the investment returns of the underlying Investments. This fee is not deducted directly from your account. ⁷

¹ This information relates to the financial year 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and fees shown in the table above are effective from 30 June 2021.

² If your account balance is less than \$6,000 at the end of the financial year (30 June), the total combined amount of investment fees, administration fees and indirect costs charged to you is capped at 3% of your account balance. Any amount in excess of that cap must be refunded to your account. Refer to the *Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs* below for more detailed information.

³ Unit prices are calculated every business day.

⁴ The flat \$60.00 per annum Administration Fee is not charged when a member's balance is lower than \$6,000.

⁵ The buy-sell spread is a mechanism to recover transaction costs incurred by the Trustee in relation to the purchase or sale of assets for Future Super when monies move in to, or out of, an investment option in Future Super.

⁶ Other fees, such as activity fees and insurance fees, may also be charged, but these will depend on the nature of the activity or insurance chosen by you. Refer to the *Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs* below for more detailed information.

⁷ The Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) is the estimated indirect cost of underlying investments in each investment option. The ICR is inclusive of external management costs, transactional and operational costs and if and where applicable, performance-related fees. The ICR shown is the estimated cost incurred for the 12 months ended 30 June 2022 based on information provided by the underlying fund managers. The ICR is included in the unit price of each investment option and actual costs may vary depending on the investment option you choose. If actual costs vary considerably from this estimate, the estimate will be updated.

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Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs

Baby Bump Program

Future Super has a fee refund program for parents who are off work or working less than 10 hours per week, for a period of up to 12 months after a new child* comes into their care. The fee refund will cover the flat fee part of the Administration Fee for a maximum of 12 months.

* A 'new child' means the birth of a new child by a member or their spouse or the adoption of a child by a member.

An application for a refund of fees can be submitted online, through the Member Portal, when you return to work, when you increase your hours of work to more than 10 hours per week, or when the child has been in your care for 12 months, whichever event happens first. An application for a refund of fees cannot be submitted more than 18 months after the child has come into your care.

If you have received SG Contributions for the time period that you were on parental leave (excluding SG Contributions relating to the time when you were still in regular employment or relating to you working 10 hours per week or less) you will not be eligible to apply for a fee refund.

Buy/Sell Spread

Each time you make a contribution to, or withdrawal from, your account, you are effectively buying or selling units, which initiates a need for the Trustee to trade the underlying assets that relate to the particular investment transaction. This trading generates transaction costs such as brokerage and settlement costs which are paid from each investment option.

These transaction costs are reflected in a buy/sell spread that is taken into account in the calculation of unit prices. The buy/sell spread is the difference between the entry price and the exit price of units and is an additional cost incurred by you each time you invest (including via rollovers from other funds) or withdraw funds. The buy/sell spread is retained within the Fund and contributes towards the transaction costs associated with the Fund buying or selling assets in relation to investment transactions initiated by members or relating to the administration of member accounts.

The spread ensures that those members joining or leaving the Fund, or switching investment options, contribute towards these transaction costs, and other members who are not joining, leaving or switching investments at that particular time, are not disadvantaged.

The buy/sell spread for each investment option is made up of the following costs:

Investment Option	Buy	Sell
Future Super Balanced Index	0.070%	0.070%
Future Super Balanced Impact	0.070%	0.070%
Future Super Renewables Plus Growth	0.075%	0.075%

As an example, if you invest \$50,000 in the Future Super Balanced Impact investment option or the Future Super Balanced Index investment option, you will incur a buy cost of 0.070% of the transaction amount, being \$35, at the time you invest. If you invest \$50,000 in the Future Super Renewables Plus Growth investment option, you will incur a buy cost of 0.075% of the transaction amount, being \$37.50, at the time you invest.

- The buy cost is added (+) to the net asset value price (NAV) of the underlying assets per unit to determine an entry price ('Buy Price').
- The sell cost is subtracted (-) from the NAV to determine an exit price ('Sell Price').

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As the imposition of a buy/sell spread is built into the unit price, it does not appear on statements to members as a separate fee. For further information about unit prices, refer to *Section 4 - How Future Super invests your money* of this AIB.

Changes to Fees

We can change the amount or level of fees and costs without your consent. Where there is a material increase in fees or costs, we will notify you at least 30 days in advance of the increase taking effect.

The buy/sell costs and the ICR are reviewed at least annually and can change from time to time. Updated information about buy/sell costs and/or the ICR may be made available at www.futuresuper.com.au. We recommend that you regularly check for updated information.

Extraordinary Expenses

The Trustee has the right to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for all expenses it incurs on behalf of the Fund.

The Trustee will pay the routine expenses of the Fund (including, but not limited to custody, accounting and audit) out of the Administration Fee. However, if the Trustee should incur extraordinary expenses which have not been anticipated by the Trustee when setting the Administration Fee (for example, the costs of any disputes or litigation or costs imposed by changes in law) those costs may be paid out of the assets of the Fund. Any extraordinary expenses paid out of the assets of the Fund will be reflected in the unit price and, consequently, borne by members.

Family Law Fees

The following Family Law Fees may be payable:

Type of Fee	Amount	How and When Paid
Request for information by member	Nil	N/A
Request for information by non-member	\$55.00	Payable directly by the non-member at the time of request.
Implementation of an order to split or flag an interest	\$55.00	Payable directly by the member at the time of request by both parties.
Pay out of a Family Law benefit	\$55.00	Deducted from the member's account when paying out of a benefit from the account.

Fee Cap for Low Account Balances

A member with an account balance of less than \$6,000 on the last day of the financial year (i.e., 30 June) or the last day that the member holds an account balance with the Fund ('relevant date'), will not pay more than 3% of their account balance on the relevant date in capped fees and costs for that financial year.

If the total amount of capped fees and costs charged to a member is more than 3% of the account balance on the relevant date, the Trustee must refund the difference to the member's account within three months of the end of the Fund's income year. Capped fees and costs include the investment fee, administration fees and the indirect cost ratio (ICR).

GST, Stamp Duty and Taxation

Goods and Services Tax (GST) may apply to fees and charges. All fees and charges listed in this AIB, as well as in the PDS and the Insurance Guide, are inclusive of GST and stamp duty, where applicable.

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For any fees you pay which are deducted from your account balance, you will receive a tax deduction equal to 15% of the fee paid. The benefits of any tax offset against the charges deducted directly from your account balance are taken into account in fees charged.

For information about taxes, see *Section 6 - How super is taxed*.

Insurance Premiums

Where applicable, insurance premiums are deducted from an insured member's account monthly in arrears.

Refer to the *Insurance Guide* available at www.futuresuper.com.au or call 1300 658 422 for information about the premium rates applicable to insurance cover.

Investment Performance Fees

The Trustee may sometimes invest in assets where the fees payable to the underlying investment managers are linked to performance. The Trustee generally avoids assets with performance fees, however where a performance fee is payable, we pay this from Fund assets. This is usually paid as a percentage of returns generated to an investment manager as a performance fee where they have outperformed certain targets. These fees are usually included in the ICR for each investment option and are borne by members.

The performance fees payable vary between the underlying investment managers and may change from year to year. Performance fees as a percentage of the ICR for the 2021/22 financial year were 0%. This is because Future Super did not have any performance fee arrangements that required the payment of performance fees in the 2021/22 financial year.

Low Account Balances

The flat fee component of \$60.00 per annum of the Administration Fee is not charged if your account balance is less than \$6,000.

Operational Risk Reserve

Superannuation legislation required us to build, and now maintain, a financial reserve in order to ensure there are adequate financial resources available in the event of a loss arising from an operational risk event. An Operational Risk Financial Reserve (ORFR) was created for this purpose.

An operational risk is the risk that the Fund may suffer loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The ORFR may be drawn upon to assist in compensating members of the Fund in the event of an operational risk having materialised.

IMPORTANT: The ORFR will be maintained to meet the Trustee's requirements, however if there are insufficient funds to maintain the ORFR, additional funds may be sourced in the form of an additional one-off fee deduction from members' accounts or from other Fund reserves. Members will be provided notice in advance if an additional one-off deduction from their account will be made.

Promoter Fee

The Promoter, Trustee, Administrator and Investment Manager all receive a portion of the Fees and Other Costs that are set out in section 6 of the Future Super PDS and section 5 of this AIB, to pay for their services to the Fund.

The Promoter receives all the annual flat dollar Administration fees and a portion of the percentage-based component of the Administration fees, for the 2021/2022 financial year.

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The Trustee and the Administrator receive a portion of the percentage-based component of the Administration fees.

The Investment Manager receives all of the Investment fees. These Investment fees differ depending on which option you are invested in.

By investing in the Future Super Fund, you are authorising the Trustee to pay the Promoter, Administrator and Investment Manager for services provided to the Fund.

Transactional and Operational Costs

Transactional and operational costs relate to the underlying investment managers' buying and selling of investments and may include costs such as brokerage, buy- sell spreads of the underlying investments (where applicable), settlement costs (including settlement related custody costs), stamp duty on investment transaction costs and clearing costs.

Transactional and operational costs will differ between investment options. These costs vary depending on the differing asset classes and fund managers within each investment option.

These costs are shown in the ICR included in the Fees and Other Costs table above and are borne by members. The ICR is deducted from underlying assets or the investment returns of underlying investments before the asset is valued is reflected in the unit price of the investment option.

Defined Fees

Activity Fees

A fee is an *activity fee* if:

- a) the fee relates to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity that are directly related to an activity of the trustee:
 - i. that is engaged in at the request, or with the consent, of a member; or
 - ii. that relates to a member and is required by law; and
- b) those costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Administration Fees

An *administration fee* is a fee that relates to the administration or operation of the superannuation entity and includes costs that relate to that administration or operation, other than:

- a) borrowing costs; and
- b) indirect costs that are not paid out of the superannuation entity that the trustee has elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by the trustee of the entity or in an interposed vehicle or derivative financial product; and
- c) costs that are otherwise charged as an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Advice Fees

A fee is an *advice fee* if:

- a) the fee relates directly to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity because of the provision of financial

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product advice to a member by:

- i. a trustee of the entity; or
 - ii. another person acting as an employee of, or under an arrangement with, the trustee of the entity; and
- b) those costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.

Buy-sell Spreads

A **buy-sell spread** is a fee to recover transaction costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity in relation to the sale and purchase of assets of the entity.

Exit Fees

An **exit fee** is a fee, other than a buy-sell spread, that relates to the disposal of all or part of a member's interests in a superannuation entity.

Indirect Cost Ratio

The **indirect cost ratio (ICR)**, for an investment option offered by a superannuation entity, is the ratio of the total of the indirect costs for the investment option, to the total average net assets of the superannuation entity attributed to the investment option.

Note: A fee deducted from a member's account or paid out of the superannuation entity is not an indirect cost.

Investment Fees

An **investment fee** is a fee that relates to the investment of the assets of a superannuation entity and includes:

- a) fees in payment for the exercise of care and expertise in the investment of those assets (including performance fees); and
 - i. costs that relate to the investment of assets of the entity, other than:
 - ii. borrowing costs; and
- b) indirect costs that are not paid out of the superannuation entity that the trustee has elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by the trustee of the entity or in an interposed vehicle or derivative financial product; and
- c) costs that are otherwise charged as an administration fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Switching Fees

A **switching fee** for a superannuation product other than a MySuper product is a fee to recover the costs of switching all or part of a member's interest in the superannuation entity from one investment option or product in the entity to another.

Insurance fee

A fee is an **insurance fee** if:

- a) the fee relates directly to either or both of the following:
 - (i) insurance premiums paid by the trustee of a superannuation entity in relation to a member or members of the entity;
 - (ii) costs incurred by the trustee of a superannuation entity in relation to the provision of insurance for a member or members of the entity; and
- b) the fee does not relate to any part of a premium paid or cost incurred in relation to a life policy or a contract of insurance that relates to a benefit to the member that is based on the performance of an investment rather than the

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realisation of a risk; and

- c) the premiums and costs to which the fee relates are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an activity fee or an advice fee.

Section 6 – How super is taxed

This section provides a general guide to the way activities in relation to your super account may be taxed. The impact of tax laws will depend on your personal circumstances. For this reason, we strongly recommend that you consult your taxation adviser before acting on the basis of this information. For further general information, go to www.ato.gov.au.

Your super account may be taxed at three distinct phases:

- When contributions are made to your account;
- When earnings are generated for the investment option your account is invested in; and
- When withdrawals are made from your account.

Tax on Contributions

The tax treatment of contributions depends on whether they are defined as concessional contributions or non-concessional contributions.

Concessional contributions are before-tax contributions. This means that they are paid from your pre-tax salary (by reducing your taxable salary by the amount of contribution you select). They include employer contributions, salary sacrifice contributions, contributions split with your spouse, contributions made by those who are substantially self-employed, and any personal contributions for which a tax deduction has been claimed.

Non-concessional contributions are after-tax contributions. This money is not taxed on the way into your super account as you have already paid tax on it at your nominal rate. They include personal contributions, spouse contributions, and concessional contributions that have exceeded the concessional contributions cap.

For more information about concessional and non-concessional contribution limits, including amounts included within these limits, rebates of contributions tax and the treatment of excess contributions, go to www.ato.gov.au.

Concessional Contributions Cap

A concessional tax rate of 15% will ordinarily apply to concessional contributions up to \$27,500* per person per annum. We deduct the tax from your account (unless a rebate of this tax is available because you are a low income earner - see below) and remit it to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) on your behalf.

* Current for the 2022/2023 Financial Year. Subject to indexation in future years.

Increase to Contribution Tax for High Income Earners

If your combined income* and concessional contributions exceeds \$250,000** in a financial year, you are classified by the Government as a "high income earner" and may be required to pay an extra tax, known as a "Division 293 tax".

As a high-income earner, your marginal tax rate is higher than an average income earner, which means that when you make concessional contributions to your super account, you receive a larger tax concession. "Division 293 tax" imposes an additional tax of 15% on some of these contributions to bring the concession back to an amount in line with the average. If this additional tax applies, you'll receive an Additional Tax on Concessional Contributions Notice from the ATO.

For more general information about "Division 293 tax", visit the [ATO's website](http://www.ato.gov.au).

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* Income means your taxable income plus concessional super contributions, adjusted fringe benefits, net investment earnings, target foreign income and tax-free Government pensions and benefits, less child support.

** Current for the 2022/2023 Financial Year. Subject to indexation in future years.

Concessional Contribution Cap Breaches

Concessional contributions in excess of the concessional contributions cap will incur additional tax at your top marginal tax rate and count towards your non-concessional cap. In addition, you will be liable to pay a charge in respect of the excess concessional contributions where you exceed the concessional caps before 1 July 2021 (the charge will no longer apply if you exceed this cap after 1 July 2021).

You will be required to pay this additional tax personally. You can choose to withdraw the excess concessional contributions (and up to 85% of any associated investment earnings) from your super account to help pay your tax liability. If you do, this amount will be sent directly to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) by us on your behalf. Otherwise, you can leave the excess concessional contributions in your super account and pay the income tax from your personal cash flow.

The amount of excess concessional contributions that count towards your non-concessional contributions cap will be reduced by the amount of excess concessional contributions you release from your account 'grossed-up' by 15%.

IMPORTANT: The contribution caps are applied per person, not per fund. If you hold more than one super account, contributions to all of your super accounts in a single financial year are added together and count towards your contributions caps.

Unused Concessional Cap Carry Forward

If your Total Superannuation Balance* is less than \$500,000 on 30 June of the previous financial year, you may be entitled to start accumulating the unused portion of your concessional contribution caps from previous years (up to 5 years' worth) and make additional concessional contributions into your super account.

The 2018/2019 financial year was the first financial year that you could accrue unused cap amounts. Unused amounts are available on a rolling basis for a maximum of five years, and after this period will expire. For more general information about the carry-forward of unused concessional contributions, see the [ATO's website](#).

* Your Total Superannuation Balance is the total amount that you hold in super in the Australian superannuation system (across multiple accounts in multiple funds if applicable).

Low Income Superannuation Tax Offset (LISTO)

Under the LISTO scheme, if you earn less than \$37,000 per annum, you will receive a refund from the Government of up to \$500 of the 15% contributions tax you paid on concessional (before-tax) contributions paid into your super account.

You don't need to apply to be eligible for the LISTO. At the end of each financial year, the ATO will receive your Tax Return and a statement from Future Super listing all of the concessional contributions that have been made to your super account. The ATO will then determine if you are eligible to receive the tax offset, and the amount of the offset (based on your income and contribution history) and will make a payment directly into your super account.

Non-Concessional Contributions Cap

Non-concessional contributions are limited to \$110,000* per person per annum, unless you are eligible to exercise the "bring forward" contribution arrangements (see below).

* Current for the 2022/2023 Financial Year. The cap will be indexed in future years so that it is always four times the cap on concessional contributions.

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There are many types of non-concessional contributions, including:

- Contributions you make, or your employer makes on your behalf, from your after-tax income;
- Contributions your spouse makes to your super fund (excluding when your spouse is your employer);
- Personal contributions which you have not claimed as an income tax deduction;
- Excess concessional (before-tax) contributions which you have not released from your super fund;
- Contributions exceeding your capital gains tax (CGT) cap amount;
- Retirement benefits you withdraw from a super fund and 're-contribute' to super and which you have not claimed as an income tax deduction
- Contributions made for you by someone else if you are under 18 and the contributor is not your employer; and
- Most transfers from foreign super funds (including New Zealand KiwiSaver contributions).

Provided you meet the relevant conditions, Government Co-contributions, the recontribution of COVID-19 early release superannuation amounts, downsizer contributions, personal injury payments and contributions that you have chosen to count towards your capital gains tax cap that have not exceeded your lifetime limit, do not count towards your non-concessional contributions cap.

Your non-concessional contribution cap is impacted by your Total Superannuation Balance and is nil if your Total Superannuation Balance is equal or greater than \$1.7 million at the end of the previous financial year.

IMPORTANT: If you have more than one super fund, the non-concessional contributions made to each of your funds are added together by the ATO and counted towards a single annual non-concessional contributions cap.

Bring Forward Contribution Arrangements

If you make contributions above the annual non-concessional contributions cap, you may be eligible to automatically gain access to future year caps. This is known as the "bring-forward arrangement". It allows you to make extra non-concessional contributions without having to pay extra tax.

For the 2022/2023 financial year and later years, to access the non-concessional bring-forward arrangement you must meet all these conditions. You:

- a. Are under 75 years old for at least one day during the triggering year (the first year); and
- b. Contribute more than the annual non-concessional contributions cap; and
- c. Are not already in an active bring-forward period[^]; and
- d. Have a Total Superannuation Balance* at the end of 30 June of the previous financial year that:
 - Is less than the General Transfer Balance Cap**; and
 - Has a capacity greater than the annual non-concessional contributions cap.

* Your Total Superannuation Balance is the total amount that you hold in super in the Australian superannuation system (across multiple accounts in multiple funds if applicable).

** The General Transfer Balance Cap is the lifetime limit on the total amount of super that can be transferred into the retirement phase.

[^] Different conditions apply if you started access the bring forward arrangement in previous financial years. See the ATO website for details.

For the 2022/2023 financial year and later years[^], the amount of the non-concessional contributions cap you can bring forward is either:

- a. Three times the annual non-concessional contributions cap over three years (that is, \$330,000) if your Total Superannuation Balance on 30 June of the previous financial year is less than \$1.48 million;
- b. Two times the annual non-concessional contributions cap over two years (that is, \$220,000) if your Total Superannuation Balance on 30 June of the previous financial year is above \$1.48 million and less than \$1.59 million; or
- c. Nil (\$0) if your Total Superannuation Balance is \$1.59 million or above.

[^] Different conditions apply if you started access the bring forward arrangement in previous financial years. See the ATO website for details.

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Once a bring-forward arrangement is triggered in a financial year, your non-concessional contributions made over the next one or two years cannot be more than the sum of your increased bring-forward non-concessional contributions cap amount minus the non-concessional contributions made in the year the bring-forward was triggered. For example, if you used your total increased bring-forward cap in the first year, you would have a nil cap for the next two years.

For more general information about the bring forward contribution arrangements, see the [ATO's website](#).

Spouse Contribution Tax Offset

If you are classified by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) as a low-income or non-working spouse, and your spouse makes contributions to your super account from their own super account, your spouse may qualify for a tax offset of up to 18% on up to \$3,000 in contributions per annum. The maximum offset for a year of income is \$540.

The tax offset available to your spouse decreases as your income exceeds \$37,000 per annum and cuts off when your income reaches \$40,000 per annum or more. This doesn't mean that your spouse can no longer contribute to your super account, it just means they won't receive a tax offset for doing so.

Spouse contributions are not subject to the 15% contributions tax and they are tax-free on withdrawal. The amount that your spouse contributes to your account will count towards your spouse's non-concessional (after-tax) contributions cap. Contributions in excess of the non-concessional (after-tax) contributions cap are taxed at 45% (plus the Medicare Levy).

Downsizer Contributions

The downsizer contribution is considered to be a one-off non-concessional (after tax) contribution, but it will not count towards your non-concessional contribution cap. The downsizer contribution can also still be made even if you have a Total Superannuation Balance* of more than \$1.7 million. The downsizer contribution is not tax deductible and will be taken into account when determining your eligibility for the Age Pension.

* Your Total Superannuation Balance is the total amount that you hold in super in the Australian superannuation system (across multiple accounts in multiple funds if applicable).

Non-Concessional Contribution Cap Breaches

Non-concessional contributions in excess of the non-concessional contributions cap will incur additional tax at your top marginal tax rate, payable directly by you, if you choose to leave them in your super account.

The ATO will determine if you have exceeded the non-concessional contributions cap by assessing the information reported by your super fund account providers and in your personal tax return and considering your date of birth. They will send you a determination letter and ask you to select your option for paying the additional tax. The ATO will then send your super fund's a release authority.

You have two options for paying the additional tax:

- a. You can withdraw the entire excess non-concessional contribution amount, plus 85% of any associated investment earnings. The ATO will add the full amount of associated earnings to your assessable income and give you a 15% tax offset. The ATO will issue you with an amended notice of assessment.
- b. You can choose to leave the entire excess non-concessional contributions and associated investment earnings in your super. The ATO will send you a Notice of Assessment taxing you on your entire excess non-concessional contributions at the 47% tax rate. This tax must be paid from your super account. The ATO will send a release authority to your fund to release the tax amount to the ATO.

For more general information on non-concessional contribution cap breaches, see the [ATO's website](#).

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No-TFN

If we do not hold your Tax File Number (TFN), it is a requirement of tax law that any personal non-concessional contributions that we receive from you must be rejected or refunded within 30 days of receipt.

Tax Deductibility of Contributions

An employer is generally entitled to a full deduction for all contributions to superannuation on behalf of employees under age 75. Certain criteria must be met including that the employee is engaged in producing the employer's assessable income. Contributions made within 28 days of the end of the month in which an employee turns 75 or that are required to be made under an industrial award or other prescribed arrangements (after age 75) may also be deductible.

All individuals under the age of 67, and those aged 67 to 75 who meet the work test (working 40 hours within a 30-day period in a financial year) may claim a tax deduction for personal non-concessional contributions to eligible superannuation funds up to the concessional contributions cap. To be applicable, you must complete the ATO's *Notice of Intent to Claim a Tax Deduction on Personal Contributions Form* and provide it to us. Go to www.ato.gov.au for more information. Time limits apply for claiming a deduction. We recommend you seek professional tax advice if you are considering making personal contributions this way.

Transfer Balance Cap

The General Transfer Balance Cap is \$1.7 million from 1 July 2021. This refers to the total amount of accumulated superannuation that can be transferred into the tax-free retirement phase. This amount will be indexed periodically in \$100,000 increments in line with CPI. While the General Transfer Balance Cap is \$1.7 million, this cap amount does not apply to all individuals. Every individual has their own Personal Transfer Balance Cap of between \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million, depending on their circumstances.

If you start a retirement phase income stream for the first time on or after 1 July 2021, you will have a personal transfer balance cap of \$1.7 million.

If you started a retirement phase income stream before 1 July 2021, your Personal Transfer Balance Cap will be:

- \$1.6 million if, at any time between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2021, the balance of that account was \$1.6 million or more; or
- Between \$1.6 and \$1.7 million in all other cases, based on the highest ever balance of your transfer balance account.

You can view all transfer balance cap information in ATO Online.

If you exceed your Personal Transfer Balance Cap, the ATO requires you to act to reduce your pension account balance back to your cap amount. You could do this by moving some money back into an accumulation account or making a lump sum withdrawal. The ATO may also impose a penalty on you. All your pension account balances are included when working out this amount. It does not matter how many accounts you hold these balances in.

For more general information on the transfer balance caps, see the [ATO's website](#).

Total Superannuation Balance

Your Total Superannuation Balance is the total amount that you hold in super in the Australian superannuation system (across multiple accounts in multiple funds if applicable).

If your Total Superannuation Balance on the 30 June of the previous financial year is more than \$1.7 million, you will not be able to make any further non-concessional contributions.

In addition, if your Total Superannuation Balance is close to \$1.7 million, you will only be able to access the number of years of bring forward required to take your balance up to \$1.7 million. For example, if your Total Superannuation Balance is greater than or

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equal to \$1.5 million (and less than \$1.6 million) you will only be able to bring forward \$200,000 over two years.

Subsequent earnings on balances in the retirement phase will not be capped or restricted.

Tax on Rollovers and Transfers

No tax is payable by you if you elect to transfer some or all of your account balance in Future Super to another complying Australian super fund, approved deposit fund, retirement savings account or other approved super institution (or vice versa). Payment of tax by you is deferred until such time as your super benefit is paid to you in cash.

An exception to this is where the rollover or transfer is from an untaxed source, such as an unfunded superannuation scheme (for example, some public sector superannuation schemes). In this case, the rollover or transfer will be taxed at 15% plus the Medicare levy. A higher rate of tax (the top marginal rate plus the Medicare levy) also applies to transfers over \$1,650,000 (for the 2022/2023 financial year) from an untaxed scheme to a taxed scheme.

If you elect to transfer your accumulation account into a pension account, the regular payments are taxed as income, but the tax-free proportion of your benefit is not subject to tax and a 15% tax offset (rebate) will also generally apply. No tax is payable on any pension payments made to you after age 60 and such payments do not count towards your assessable income.

Trans-Tasman Portability Scheme

Transfers from a KiwiSaver scheme to an Australian super fund, or from an Australian super fund to a KiwiSaver scheme, are not taxed. It's also tax free to withdraw funds from your account once you are legally allowed to access them. Any savings you transfer to an Australian super fund are not deductible as a personal contribution and are not considered eligible personal contributions for the purpose of receiving the super co-contribution for low-income earners or the spouse contribution tax offset.

Tax on Investment Earnings

All income and capital gains are taxed at a rate of up to 15%. This tax is calculated and deducted before investment returns are applied to your account. Fund expenses are an allowable deduction for the purpose of calculating taxable income. Any franking credits and foreign tax credits we receive are used to reduce the effective tax rate to below 15%.

Tax on Benefit Payments

The rate at which your super benefits will be taxed depends on several factors, including:

- a. Your preservation age and the age you will be when you receive the payment;
- b. Whether the money in your super account is taxable or tax-free;
- c. Whether you will receive the payment as an income stream or a lump sum; and
- d. Whether you exceed one or more of the low-rate cap amount or the untaxed plan cap amount.

Lump Sum Withdrawals

Depending on your age, tax may be payable on a lump sum benefit paid to you from your super account. In general, lump sum benefits paid to persons aged under 60 will be taxed, whilst benefits paid to persons aged 60 or over do not incur tax (if paid from a taxed source).

When you claim a benefit **prior to age 60**, we will give you a statement showing the breakdown of your account balance into tax-free and taxable components. The tax-free component includes, for example, your personal after-tax contributions and an allowance for super benefits arising from employment under old tax rules in place before July 1983. The taxable component forms

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the balance of your benefit and includes employer contributions and investment earnings. The tax-free component is always paid tax-free.

If you are **aged between your preservation age and 59**, you do not incur tax on the taxable component up to a lifetime limit of \$225,000 (for the 2021/2022 financial year), with any amounts above that limit taxed at 15% plus the Medicare levy. If you are **under your preservation age**, the entire taxable component will be taxed at 20% plus the Medicare levy.

Age	Component and Tax Treatment for Withdrawals
Age 60 or over	No tax incurred on withdrawals
Preservation age (generally age 55) to age 59	Tax free component* does not incur tax Taxable component** <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The first \$230,000*** is nil○ The amount above \$230,000*** is taxed at 15% (plus Medicare levy)
Less than preservation age	Tax free component* does not incur tax Taxable component** taxed at your marginal rate or 20% (plus Medicare levy), whichever is lower

* The tax-free component consists of amounts such as the accumulation of non-concessional contributions, pre July 1983 components and invalidity components. If you would like more information about these components contact 1300 658 422.

** The taxable component is the benefit less the tax-free component. If you would like more information about these components contact 1300 658 422.

*** The low-rate cap amount is the limit set on the amount of taxable components of a lump sum that can receive a lower rate of tax. It only applies to members in this age group. The figure here is applicable for the 2022/2023 financial year. The threshold may be indexed in line with average weekly earnings each year in \$5,000 increments.

Your benefit may include an untaxed element within your taxable component. The untaxed element includes amounts where a fund has not paid any tax on the contributions or earnings. It generally arises in super funds operated by the government (known as public sector schemes). Higher tax may be applicable to untaxed elements of the taxable component above the untaxed plan cap amount, and it is set out \$1,650,000 for the 2022/2023 financial year.

When any benefit is paid from an accumulation account, it must comprise both tax-free and taxable components, in the same proportions as the total amount. You cannot nominate to withdraw specific components of your account before others.

If we do not have your TFN at the time a benefit is paid, higher tax applies.

For more general information on the tax payable of lump-sum withdrawals, see the [ATO's website](#).

Death Benefits - Lump Sum

The definition of a dependant is different for who you can pay a death benefit to (defined in superannuation law) and how the death benefit will be taxed (defined in taxation law).

Under superannuation law, a death benefit dependant can be the deceased's spouse (including de facto spouse) or child (of any age), or a person who was in an interdependency relationship with the deceased.

Under taxation law, a death benefit dependant can be the deceased's spouse (including de facto spouse), former spouse or de facto spouse, or child under 18 years of age, or a person who was either financially dependent on, or in an interdependency relationship with, the deceased.

Whilst a lump sum death benefit can be paid to any person who meets either death benefit dependant definition, the lump sum death benefit payment will only be tax free for those persons who meet the taxation law definition of a death benefit dependant.

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For superannuation law death benefit dependants, the tax-free and taxable components of the benefit will need to be calculated and tax paid on the taxable component (generally 15% plus the Medicare levy).

Where a death benefit is received by the Legal Personal Representative of a deceased estate, tax payable will be determined according to who is intended to benefit from the estate.

Income Stream

Death benefits can be paid as an income stream to a dependant if you die before commencing an income stream. Death benefits can be paid as an income stream to a dependent child, although when the child turns 25, the balance in the account must be paid to the child as a lump sum (tax-free), unless the child is permanently disabled.

An income stream cannot revert to or be paid to a non-dependant upon your death. These income streams will be paid out to the non-dependant as a lump sum.

Please seek professional advice or contact Future Super on 1300 658 422 for further details.

Terminal Illness Benefits

Tax does not apply to lump sums paid to individuals diagnosed with a terminal medical condition (as defined in Government legislation), regardless of the individual's age.

Total and Permanent Disablement Benefits

Total and Permanent Disablement benefits are taxed at different rates, depending on the member's age at the date they were disabled. For more information, please contact us on 1300 658 422.

Income Protection Benefits

Income protection insurance benefits are paid as taxable income and, like salary and wages, attract Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) tax at your marginal tax rate. The tax is deducted and remitted to the ATO before the benefit is paid. Higher tax applies if we do not hold your TFN.

Departing Australia Superannuation Payments

If you enter Australia on a temporary visa you are entitled to receive your superannuation benefit once your visa has expired and you have permanently departed Australia. This type of payment is known as a Departing Australia Superannuation Payment (DASP).

The tax rates payable in respect of a DASP are as follows:*

- Tax free component - Nil
- Taxable component - 35% (taxed element) and 45% (untaxed element).

A tax rate of 65%* may be applied to your DASP if it includes amounts attributable to super contributions made whilst you were a working holiday maker under the 417 (working holiday) or 462 (working holiday subclass) visa.

* These figures are applicable for the 2021/2022 financial year.

Tax File Number

What you need to know about giving us your Tax File Number (TFN)

The *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* authorises us to collect your TFN, and to use it for lawful purposes including to administer your superannuation interest and to provide information to the ATO.

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These purposes may change in the future as a result of legislative change. We may disclose your TFN to another superannuation provider when your benefits are being transferred, unless you request in writing that your TFN not be disclosed to any other superannuation provider.

It is not an offence not to quote your TFN. However, giving your TFN to the Fund will have the following advantages (which may not otherwise apply):

- We will be able to accept all types of contributions for you;
- Other than the tax that may ordinarily apply, no additional tax will be deducted when you start drawing down your superannuation benefits; and
- It will make it much easier to trace different superannuation accounts in your name so that you receive all your superannuation benefits when you retire.

Section 7 – Other important information

Cooling Off Period

If you change your mind about joining Future Super, there is a 14-day cooling off period. You will need to tell us in writing that you no longer wish to join. The 14-day period starts on the earlier of you receiving confirmation from us that your account has been established or five business days after we issue units to you. You will not be eligible for a cooling off period if you have exercised any right in relation to your Future Super account.

If you exercise your right to cool off, your money will be returned to you, adjusted for the increase or decrease in the value of the investment at the date we received notification, and reasonable transaction or administrative costs. Note, any preserved and restricted amounts must be transferred to another complying superannuation fund.

Trust Deed

Future Super is governed by a Trust Deed which sets out the rights of members and beneficiaries, and the rights, duties and responsibilities of the Trustee. In the event of any inconsistency between the PDS and the terms of the Trust Deed, the terms of the Trust Deed will prevail.

You can obtain a copy of the Trust Deed free of charge by contacting our Member Services Team on 1300 658 422 or by email at info@futuresuper.com.au.

From time to time, the Trustee may determine to amend the Trust Deed as circumstances change, such as to reflect changes in legislation. The Trustee can generally amend the Trust Deed without your consent if:

- The amendment does not reduce the existing accrued benefits of members or beneficiaries; or
- All relevant consents as required by law or by the Trust Deed are obtained; or
- In the opinion of the Trustee, the principal purpose of the amendment is to better enable the Fund to comply with superannuation law.

Enquiries and Complaints

Superannuation legislation requires us to have arrangements in place for you to make enquiries or complaints about the operation or management of the Fund.

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The arrangements that we have established are:

- Enquiries can be made by telephone to 1300 658 422 or in writing to info@futuresuper.com.au.
- A complaint can be made verbally or in writing and addressed to The Complaints Officer, Future Super, PO Box 1282, Albury, NSW 2640 or send electronically to info@futuresuper.com.au.

Receipt of a complaint will be acknowledged by the Fund. The complaint will be investigated, and action initiated to resolve the matter. A written response will be made as soon as possible but within the timeframes prescribed by superannuation legislation.

The Complaints Officer will investigate your complaint and write to inform you of the results of that investigation no later than 45 calendar days after receiving your complaint (unless the complaint relates to a death benefit distribution, in which case the Complaints Officer will respond no later than 90 calendar days after the expiry of the 28 calendar day period for objecting to a proposed death benefit distribution).

For any complaint that is unable to be resolved to your satisfaction, or if you do not receive a response within the legislative timeframes (45 days from the date of making your complaint and 90 days for any complaint relating to a Death Benefit), the government has established an independent body, the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA). AFCA's contact details are:

AFCA's contact details are:

Write Australian Financial Complaints Authority Limited, GPO Box 3 Melbourne VIC 3001
Telephone 1800 931 678
Email info@afca.org.au
Website www.afca.org.au

Complaints may be submitted by both current and former members, and their beneficiaries, and will largely be dealt with by correspondence. AFCA can deal with complaints that relate to a decision or a failure to make a decision by a trustee or a person acting for a trustee, in relation to a particular individual. AFCA cannot deal with certain complaints, for example, complaints about the management of a fund as a whole.

Respecting Your Privacy

The privacy of all members is very important to us. Privacy laws require us to make certain disclosures before collecting personal information from or about you or your beneficiaries.

Collection of Personal Information

We collect your personal information for the following reasons, to:

- Administer products and services and manage our relationship with you, including to establish and maintain member records, and provide regular statements, reports and communications;
- Process transactions, applications, claims, requests and queries in relation to our products and services;
- Identify you in accordance with the AML/CTF Legislation and to protect against fraud;
- Let you know about other products or services that we may offer or that the Fund's Promoter may offer; and
- Comply with applicable laws and regulations.

If we do not collect your personal information, we may not be able to process your application, provide you with services relating to the Fund or administer your interest in the Fund.

Disclosure of Personal Information

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We may disclose your personal information to third parties including:

- Outsourced service providers, including the Administrator and the Promoter of the Fund;
- Mail houses and printing companies;
- Specialist service providers, such as actuaries, auditors and lawyers;
- Custodians and brokers;
- Insurance providers;
- Your financial adviser, your attorney appointed under a power of attorney, or your appointed representative;
- Organisations used to verify your identity;
- Other consultants; and
- Government authorities as required or desirable in administering and conducting the business of the Fund, including in complying with relevant regulatory or legal requirements. It is possible that this may also include a Government authority that is overseas.

Your personal information will only be disclosed to third parties other than those listed above if you have consented, if you would reasonably expect us to disclose information of that kind to those third parties, if we are authorised or required to do so by law, or if it is necessary to assist with law enforcement.

Privacy Policies

The Privacy Policy of each of the Trustee, the Promoter and the Administrator set out how you can access and correct information we hold about you, how you can complain about a breach of your privacy rights and how your complaint will be handled.

The Trustee's Privacy Policy can be found at www.diversa.com.au/trustee/governance. The Administrator's Privacy Policy can be found at www.onevue.com.au/web/onevue/privacy-policy. The Promoter's Privacy Policy can be found at www.futuresuper.com.au/privacy.

If you have any queries or complaints about your privacy, please contact:

Privacy Officer

Diversa Trustees Limited

GPO Box 3001

Melbourne VIC 3001

Email: trustees@diversa.com.au

Privacy Officer

Future Super Services Pty Ltd

GPO Box 1858

Sydney NSW 2001

Email: info@futuresuper.com.au

Privacy Officer

OneVue Super Services

PO Box 1282

Albury NSW 2640

Email: service@supermanagers.com.au

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing

Procedures

The Trustee is required to carry out proof of identity procedures before cashing or transferring a superannuation benefit. These requirements arise under the Government's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing legislation.

The Trustee is required to collect members' identification information and to verify it by reference to a reliable independent source. You will be notified of these procedures when applicable. If you do not provide the information or the Trustee is unable to verify the information as required, your benefit payment may be delayed or affected.