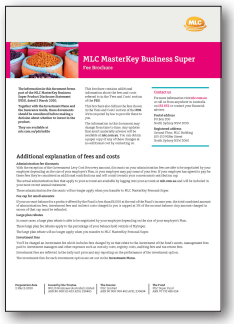
MLC MasterKey Business Super

Your guide to what is included in the MLC MasterKey Business Super Product Disclosure Statement.

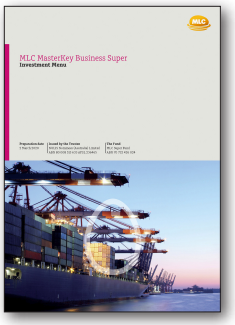
1. Product Disclosure Statement

Information on your MLC MasterKey Business Super or MLC MasterKey Personal Super account.



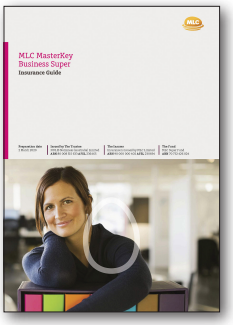
2. Fee Brochure

Defines the fees shown in the 'Fees and costs' section of the **PDS**. We're required by law to provide these to you. Additional information is also provided about these fees and costs in this brochure.



3. Investment Menu

Information you need to decide which investment options best suit your financial goals.



4. Insurance Guide

Information about the insurance you have through your super.

Contact us

For more information visit **mlc.com.au** or call us from anywhere in Australia on **132 652** or contact your adviser.

Postal address
PO Box 200
North Sydney, NSW 2059

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Preparation date
2 March 2020

Issued by the Trustee
NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited
ABN 80 008 515 633
AFSL 236465

The Fund
MLC Super Fund
ABN 70 732 426 024

Registered Address
Ground Floor
MLC Building
105-153 Miller St
North Sydney NSW 2060

MLC MasterKey Business Super

Product Disclosure Statement

1. About MLC MasterKey Business Super

You can use this Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) to find what you need to know about your super and how we can help you reach your retirement goals

We've worked with your employer to provide you a super account which gives you a great opportunity to grow and protect your wealth.

With MLC MasterKey Business Super, a part of the MLC Super Fund, you have access to a broad range of investment options, allowing you to customise your investment portfolio.

If you haven't chosen an investment option, your super will be invested in MySuper. See Section 5 for details of MySuper and go to **mlc.com.au/yoursuperfund** for the MySuper Product Dashboard.

You can find more information on the MLC Super Fund, the Trustee and executive remuneration, and other Fund documents at **mlc.com.au**

2. How super works

What you need to know about super

You generally have the choice where your employer makes contributions.

If you don't make a choice, your employer will pay contributions into your MLC MasterKey Business Super account.

It's compulsory for contributions to be made to super for most working Australians. Super is a tax-effective way to save for your retirement—tax concessions and other government benefits can make it one of the best long-term investments you have.

Contributing to your super

Regular contributions are a great way to help your super grow. Your employer will make super guarantee contributions (also known as employer contributions), but you can boost your super with other types of contributions, including:

- salary sacrifice
- personal after-tax contributions
- spouse contributions
- government co-contributions, and
- downsizer contributions.

You can make additional contributions to your account by BPAY® or credit card. You can also set up a direct debit from your account for regular contributions. There are caps on the amount you can contribute to super. If you exceed these caps you may pay additional tax.

Bringing all your super together

Keeping your super in one place can make sense. You can generally transfer any other super accounts you have into your account. Doing this gives you a single view of your money, helps you keep track of your investments, and means you only pay one set of fees. Before consolidating, you should check if there are any costs involved, loss of insurance that's important to you, or any other benefits you wish to keep. You should speak with a financial adviser to make sure it's the right decision for you.

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Contents

Get in touch

Call us on **132 652** within Australia.
Chat with us at **mlc.com.au**
Write to us:
PO Box 200, North Sydney NSW 2059

This Product Disclosure Statement (PDS or Statement) is a summary of significant information and contains a number of references to further important information in the **Fee Brochure, Investment Menu and the Insurance Guide** (each of which forms part of the PDS). You should consider all this information before making a decision about the product. This document contains general information only and so doesn't take into account your personal financial situation or individual needs. We recommend you obtain financial advice tailored to your own personal circumstances. References to 'we', 'us' or 'our' are references to the Trustee.

Accessing your super

Super is designed to support you in retirement, so there are restrictions on when you can access it. To access your super, you must meet a condition of release, such as:

- reaching age 65
- reaching your preservation age (between age 55 and 60 depending on your date of birth) and permanently retiring
- ceasing an employment arrangement on or after the age of 60
- reaching your preservation age and starting a transition-to-retirement pension
- becoming permanently incapacitated, or
- having a terminal medical condition.

Once you meet a condition of release, you're able to withdraw your super as a lump sum or transfer your super to a pension account to start an income stream.

There are other circumstances where you may be able to access your super including:

- under the first home super saver scheme
- if you're a temporary resident and you permanently leave Australia once your visa has expired
- severe financial hardship, or
- compassionate grounds.

What happens to your super if you pass away?

Your account balance will be switched into the MLC Cash Fund on the date we receive notification of your death.

We'll switch off any Adviser Service Fees being paid to your adviser and stop charging insurance premiums once we're notified of your death. Any Adviser Service Fees and insurance premiums charged between the date of death and the notification of death will be refunded along with the final benefit payment.

We'll continue to charge all other fees set out in section 6 until your Death Benefit is paid to your estate and/or beneficiaries.

Your super and any insurance you hold can be paid to your beneficiaries or estate if you pass away. There are two types of beneficiary nominations we offer: binding and non-binding. A binding beneficiary nomination, if valid, allows you to decide exactly where your benefit is paid—giving you comfort that your family is protected should something happen to you. With a non-binding nominations, the Trustee will consider your nomination and your personal circumstances before making a decision on where to pay your benefit. If you make an invalid nomination, or no nomination at all, the Trustee will decide where your benefit is paid. You should speak with your financial or legal adviser for more information on estate planning. You can view the **Beneficiary Nomination form** for more information.

> **!** The law defines your eligibility to contribute, types of contributions you can make (or others can make on your behalf), and limits on contributions, including the maximum amount you can contribute before paying additional tax. It also sets strict limitations on when you can withdraw your super. Generally, you can access your super after you reach your preservation age and retire, or if you satisfy another condition of release.

3. Benefits of investing with MLC MasterKey Business Super

What we offer in your super account

A wide range of investment options: Customise your investment portfolio to how you like it, using our world-class investment managers.

MySuper: Easy-to-manage investing, for all stages in life.

Insurance: Tax-effective cover to protect you and your family.

Advice tools and calculators: Helping you understand your super, when it's convenient for you.

Member benefits program: Access to discounts, lifestyle offers, popular events, travel offers, savings on health insurance, and more.

Online access and a mobile app: Stay on top of your super—wherever you are.

Keeping you informed

We'll be in touch regularly with any important information about your account. We'll provide you with:

- a statement of your account each financial year
- information in relation to any material changes to your account, and
- confirmation of changes you make to your account such as contributions, investment switches, updating your details, rollovers, or withdrawals.

We can send this information by email or make it available at **mlc.com.au**. If you prefer correspondence by mail, please let us know.

Staying with us when you leave your employer

If you leave your current employer, we'll automatically move your account balance and any insurance (which will become a fixed amount) you hold into MLC MasterKey Personal Super. The fees, costs, and insurance premiums are generally higher after you move. All charges will be deducted from your account and you will no longer receive any employer additional contributions. You can see the fees and costs for MLC MasterKey Personal Super on page 4.

> The information in this PDS may change from time to time. Any updates that aren't materially adverse will be available at **mlc.com.au**. You can obtain a paper copy of any of these changes at no additional cost by contacting us.

4. Risks of super

Like any investment, super has risks

Before you invest, there are some things you need to consider, including how much risk you're prepared to accept. This is determined by various factors, including:

- your investment goals
- the savings you'll need to reach these goals
- your age and how many years you have to invest
- where your other assets are invested
- the return you may expect from your investments, and
- how comfortable you are with investment risk.

Investment risk

All investments come with some risk. Some investment options will have more risk than others, as it depends on an option's investment strategy and assets.

The value of an investment with a higher level of risk will tend to rise and fall more often and by greater amounts than investments with lower levels of risk, ie it's more volatile.

While it may seem confronting, investment risk is a normal part of investing. Without it you may not get the returns you need to reach your investment goals. This is known as the risk/return trade-off.

When choosing your investment option, it's important to understand that:

- its value and returns will vary over time
- assets with higher long-term return potential usually have higher levels of short-term risk
- returns aren't guaranteed and you may lose money
- future returns will differ from past returns, and
- your super may not be enough to provide sufficiently for your retirement.

Laws affecting super may change, impacting your retirement savings.

Your financial adviser can help you respond to any changes to laws on super, social security and other retirement issues.

> **!** You should read the important information about the risks of investing in the **Investment Menu** before making a decision. Go to **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs**
>
> The material relating to risks may change between the time when you read this Statement and the day when you acquire the product.

5. How we invest your money

Choose the investment option that's right for you

When you join the Fund, you'll start out in our MySuper investment option unless you choose from our wide range of other options. These options are shown in our **Investment Menu**.

When choosing your investment option, you should consider the risk, likely return, and investment timeframe.

> **!** You should read the important information about each of the investment options and the investment approach, including ethical investing and the Standard Risk Measure in the **Investment Menu** before making a decision. Go to **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs**
>
> The material relating to the **Investment Menu** may change between the time when you read this Statement and the day when you acquire the product.

MySuper

MySuper automatically provides a mix of growth and defensive assets depending on your age. When you're younger and have more opportunity to grow your super, your MySuper will be invested in more growth assets. From age 55, we'll gradually move your balance towards more defensive assets. We'll make this gradual shift until you turn 65. To achieve this, MySuper uses a combination of three investment portfolios: MySuper Growth Portfolio, MySuper Conservative Growth Portfolio, and MySuper Cash Plus. For more information on the three investment portfolios, please refer to the **Investment Menu**.

	Under 55 years	**At age 60**	**Age 65 and over**
Investment objective	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.5% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.3% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.
Benchmark asset allocation (and ranges) *(we may adjust the asset allocation within these ranges)*			
Cash	2%	3%	11%
Fixed income	6%	11%	13%
Defensive alternatives and other	7%	7%	6%
Total defensive assets	**15% (5%–35%)**	**21% (10%-40%)**	**30% (20%-47%)**
Australian shares	29%	27%	24%
Global shares	20%	18%	16%
Global shares (hedged)	9%	9%	8%
Property	9%	8%	7%
Private assets	5%	5%	4%
Growth alternatives and other	13%	12%	11%
Total growth assets	**85% (65%-95%)**	**79% (60%-90%)**	**70% (53%-80%)**
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)	Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)	Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years		

We may change the investment objective, investment approach, benchmark asset allocation and ranges in each investment option, or add new or remove investment options at any time without prior notice to members. We will notify you of material or significant changes in accordance with the law, which may be before or after the change. Up-to-date information is available on **mlc.com.au**

You can switch between investment options at any time, but there are limits to the frequency of investment switches you can make. For further information on switching limits see the **Investment Menu** or just log in to your account online at **mlc.com.au**

6. Fees and costs

An overview of all the costs you can expect to pay

You'll find the fees we charge in the table below. Entry fees and exit fees cannot be charged. You can use the information in this table to compare fees and costs between MLC MasterKey Business Super and other super products. You can find more information about each fee in the 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section in the **Fee Brochure**.

These fees and costs may be deducted from your balance, your investment returns, or from the assets of MLC Super Fund as a whole. In some cases fees can be negotiated by an employer, depending on the size of their plan. All fees are shown inclusive of GST and net of Reduced Input Tax Credits and stamp duty (where applicable). You can view the actual fees deducted from your account by logging in to **mlc.com.au** or on your annual statement.

DID YOU KNOW?

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long-term returns. For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30 year period (for example, reduce it from $100,000 to $80,000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs. You may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Please contact us or your financial adviser.

TO FIND OUT MORE

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the **Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)** website **(www.moneysmart.gov.au)** has a superannuation calculator to help you check out different fee options.

MLC MasterKey Business Super		
Type of fee	**Amount**	**How and when paid**
Investment fee[1]	MySuper investment option, 0.46% pa of your account balance. Other investment options, ranges from 0.24% pa to 1.45% pa (estimated).	You won't see this fee as a direct charge to your account. It's charged daily and reflected in the unit price of each investment option and will reduce the net return on your investment. The investment fee for each investment option is shown in the **Investment Menu**.
Administration fee[1, 2]	Up to 0.50% pa of your account balance[2] **Plus** A fixed fee of up to $1.50[2] per week (or up to $2.00 per week for MLC MasterKey Personal Super) if you're invested in MySuper or have a balance below $50,000. **Plus** Government Levy Cost Recovery of up to 0.01% pa of your account balance.	It's deducted monthly from your account balance. The percentage fee for each month is determined using your account balance at the date it's calculated. Administration fee for MySuper: • If the Administration fee on your balance in MySuper is over $3,500 pa, the Administration fee on your balance in other options will be nil. • If the Administration fee on your balance in MySuper is under $3,500 pa, the Administration fee on your balance held in other investment options is capped so your total Administration fee, excluding the Government levy cost recovery, doesn't exceed $3,500 pa. Goverment Levy cost recovery, may be deducted annually from your account to pay levies applied to the MLC Super Fund by the Government. If you leave your employer and move to the MLC MasterKey Personal Super plan please refer to the Additional Explanation of fees and costs section below for your fees.
Buy-sell spread	MySuper investment option, 0.00%/0.00% Other investment options, ranges from 0.00%/0.00% to 0.30%/0.30%	• Reflected in the buy and sell unit price of each investment option when there is a transaction on your account. • The buy-sell spread that applies to each investment option is shown in the **Investment Menu**.
Switching fee	Nil	Not applicable.

MLC MasterKey Business Super		
Type of fee	**Amount**	**How and when paid**
Advice fees Relating to all members investing in a particular investment option	Nil	Not applicable.
Other fees and costs[4]	For details on the following fees and costs that may apply, please refer to the 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section in this **PDS** and in the **Fee Brochure**. • Adviser Service Fee • Government levies • Borrowing (gearing) costs • Operational Risk Financial Requirement (Reserve) • Property operating costs • Transaction costs • Insurance costs	
Estimated Indirect cost ratio[1, 3]	MySuper investment option, ranges from 0.29% pa to 0.32% pa Other investment options, ranges from 0.00% pa to 0.85% pa	You won't see this fee as a direct charge to your account. It's reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option, and will reduce the net return on your investment. The Indirect cost ratio for each investment option is shown in the **Investment Menu**.

1 If your account balance for a product offered by the Fund is less than $6,000 at the end of the Fund's income year, the total combined amount of administration fees, investment fees and indirect costs charged to you is capped at 3% of the account balance. Any amount charged in excess of that cap must be refunded.

2 This fee is charged to your account on a monthly basis and will be rounded off to 2 decimal points. As a result of the rounding off, the total annual amount my slightly differ. In some cases this fee can be negotiated by an employer, depending on the size of their plan, therefore the fee you pay might be lower than the fee disclosed in the table above. For accounts where an employer has agreed to pay full or part of the Fees and/or Insurance premium, these fees and/or Insurance premiums will be charged to you in full and once the employer has paid for these, a credit will be applied to your account. Any fees your employer pays on your behalf are considered additional contributions and will count towards your concessional contributions cap. In some cases this fee can be negotiated by an employer, depending on the size of their plan, therefore the fee you pay might be lower than the fee disclosed in the table above. For accounts where an employer has agreed to pay full or part of the Fees and/or Insurance premium, these fees and/or Insurance premiums will be charged to you in full and once the employer has paid for these, a credit will be applied to your account. Any fees your employer pays on your behalf are considered additional contributions and will count towards your concessional contributions cap.

3 Except for new investment options, the estimated indirect cost ratio is based on costs incurred for the 12 months to 30 June 2019 and includes estimates where information was unavailable at the date this **PDS** was issued. For new investment options, including MySuper the estimated indirect cost ratio reflects the Trustee's reasonable estimate at the date of this **PDS** of costs that'll apply for the current financial year. In March 2019, we made changes to MySuper. As we'll be gradually increasing the growth assets for the MySuper Growth Portfolio over a period of time, the Trustee estimates that the costs will continue to rise with the increase in growth assets. The estimated costs, reflective of the benchmark asset allocation is 0.37% pa. Please note that past costs are not a reliable indicator of future costs.

4 For more information please refer to 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' in the **Fee Brochure**.

Example of annual fees and costs

This table gives an example of how the fees and costs for the MySuper investment option for this superannuation product can affect your superannuation investment over a 1 year period. You should use this table to compare this superannuation product with other superannuation products.

EXAMPLE - MySuper		BALANCE OF $50,000
Investment fees	0.46% pa	For every $50,000 you have in the superannuation product you will be charged $230 each year
PLUS Administration fees[1]	0.51% pa + $78 pa	**And**, you will be charged $333 in administration fees
PLUS Estimated indirect costs for the superannuation product [2]	0.32% pa	**And**, indirect costs of $160 each year will be deducted from your investment
EQUALS Cost of product		If your balance was $50,000, then for that year you will be charged fees of **$723** for the superannuation product.

Note: *Additional fees may apply. **And**, if you leave the Fund, you may be charged a **buy-sell spread** which also applies whenever you make a contribution, withdrawal, rollover or investment switch.

1 This calculation uses the maximum Administration fee that could apply. The Administration fee (before any fee rebates and discounts) is comprised of a percentage fee of 0.50% pa plus the Government Levy Cost Recovery of 0.01% pa and fixed fee of $1.50 per week which applies regardless of your balance.

2 This estimated indirect costs calculation uses the estimated indirect costs of the MySuper Growth Portfolio. If you're over 55 years of age the estimated indirect costs will gradually decrease as your proportion in MySuper Growth Portfolio decreases.

The ASIC superannuation calculator at **www.moneysmart.gov.au** can be used to calculate the effect of fees and costs on account balances.

MLC MasterKey Personal Super Administration fee

If you leave your employer you'll be transferred to MLC MasterKey Personal Super. In addition to the above fees which are based on your account balance, we've outlined the Administration fee below.

- If your entire balance is outside MySuper and is below $50,000, your fixed Administration fee will change to $2 per week. We'll waive the fixed Administration fee if your entire account balance is held outside MySuper and is above $50,000.
- If you hold any of your balance in MySuper, your fixed Administration fee will remain $1.50 per week, regardless of your account balance.
- The Government Levy Cost Recovery will continue to apply. Refer to the fee table on page 4 for more information.

Total account balance	Amount for MySuper	Amount for MLC Cash Fund	Amount for other investment options
First $49,999.99	0.50% pa of your account balance	0.30% pa of your account balance held in MLC Cash Fund	1.05% pa of your account balance
Next $50,000			0.65% pa of your account balance
Next $100,000			0.40% pa of your account balance
Remaining balance over $199,999.99			0.25% pa of your account balance

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Adviser Service Fee

If you wish to consult a financial adviser, you should consider the following information:

- You may pay a fee for the services you receive and choose how to pay for these services.
- You can authorise for the cost of your adviser's services, solely in relation to your MLC MasterKey Business Super account, to be deducted from your account and paid to them. You can do this by giving us instructions to establish an Adviser Service Fee to be deducted from your account.
- Any fees charged by your financial adviser are in addition to the fees and costs in this PDS.
- You can amend or cancel an existing Adviser Service Fee at any time by contacting us.
- You don't need to consult with a financial adviser to use our services.

Your financial adviser cannot change the Adviser Service Fee without your consent.

Additional fees may be paid to a financial adviser if a financial adviser is consulted.

Any fee arrangement you have with a financial adviser should be detailed in the Statement of Advice they provide. You should regularly review this arrangement. We reserve the right to reject or terminate an Adviser Service Fee arrangement on your account at any time.

Other adviser remuneration

Your financial adviser doesn't receive commissions for this product. They may receive alternative forms of remuneration such as conference and professional development seminars for training purposes. They may also receive payments from us to provide services to employers and members. These are paid from the Administration fee and are at no additional cost to you.

Fee rebates and discounts

Fee rebates and discounts may apply to your account. Please refer to the **Fee Brochure** for further information.

Varying fees

We can vary our fees, fee discounts, or rebates without your consent, but we'll give you at least 30 days' notice of any material increase in fees. This doesn't include change to indirect costs which vary daily with investment costs, and Government taxes and charges.

> **!** You should read the important information about Fees and costs and the definitions of fees, in the **Fee Brochure**, the **Investment Menu** and the **Insurance Guide** before making a decision. Go to **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs**.
>
> The material relating to fees and costs and the fee definitions may change between the time when you read this Statement and the day when you acquire the product.

7. How super is taxed

An overview of tax in super

Tax laws change from time to time, so we recommend you seek advice from a financial adviser or registered tax agent. We're not able to provide financial or tax advice. You can also visit **ato.gov.au** for more information on how super is taxed.

Tax on contributions

Contributions to your super are taxed differently depending on the type you make. This generally depends on whether a tax deduction has been claimed (eg employer contributions or before tax contributions) or from after-tax money (eg your take-home pay or existing personal savings).

Before-tax contributions

Known as concessional contributions, they include employer, salary sacrifice contributions and any personal contributions that you claim as a tax deduction, and are usually taxed at a rate of 15%. This tax is charged within the Fund and is deducted from your account and paid to the ATO when required or when you leave the Fund.

Additional tax applies for high income earners. Broadly, if your income and total concessional contributions exceed $250,000 in an income year, an additional 15% will be applied to contributions which take you above the $250,000 threshold. This additional tax is levied on you personally by the ATO, but you can elect to have the tax paid from your super account.

Any extra contributions paid by your employer such as fees and premiums are treated as contributions for tax purposes and count towards your concessional contribution cap.

After-tax contributions

Known as non-concessional contributions, they include spouse contributions and contributions made by you where no personal income tax deduction has been claimed. The super contributions you make after tax (non-concessional) are not subject to tax in the Fund.

Contribution caps

Contributions made to your account—both before-tax and after-tax—will count towards your contribution caps.

If your total contributions in a year exceed the contribution caps, you may be liable for additional tax on the excess contributions.

In addition to the contribution caps, the amount you have in your 'total superannuation balance' (which includes all your super and pension balances) may limit your ability to make after-tax contributions, claim the government co-contribution and spouse tax offset, and access 'catch up' concessional contributions in the 2019/20 and later years of income with specific conditions applying.

Please see **ato.gov.au** for more information on contributions caps.

Tax on investment earnings

Investment earnings are taxed at a rate of up to 15%. Tax paid or payable on investment earnings is paid by the Fund and is reflected in the daily unit price for each investment option.

Tax on lump sum withdrawals

Tax-free component[1]	Nil.
Taxable component[2]	**From age 60:** Tax free **Preservation age**[2] **to age 59:** Tax-free on first $210,000 (2019/20) (this is a lifetime limit which is indexed annually). Tax is then paid on the remainder up to 17% (including Medicare Levy at 2%). **Under preservation age**[2]: Tax of up to 22% (including Medicare Levy at 2%).

A different tax treatment applies to super death benefits paid to your beneficiaries or deceased estate. Other taxes and Government levies may apply from time to time. If applicable, we'll deduct the tax from your account before paying the lump sum.

1 For further information on the distinction between taxable and tax-free components of your super, go to the **ato.gov.au** page titled 'How tax applies to your super'.

2 Preservation age is 55 for those born before 1 July 1960 and will gradually increase to 60 depending on your date of birth.

Your employer will generally provide your Tax File Number (TFN) to us. If they don't, or you're applying as an eligible family member, you should provide it to us. If we don't have it, we'll only be able to accept employer contributions, and these may be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate (plus the Medicare Levy), rather than 15%. We may also have to deduct more tax when you start drawing down your super benefit. You may also miss out on government co-contributions.

8. Insurance in super

You'll automatically receive insurance when you join

Insurance within your super can be a tax-effective way to protect your future and your family. You'll automatically receive insurance, subject to certain conditions, that's been selected by your employer (or us if they don't make a choice). This includes Death (including Terminal Illness) and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance, and can include Income Protection. There are costs associated with Insurance.

We'll automatically deduct premiums from your account on a monthly basis. If there is no money in your account within the first 130 days of you joining, your employer or becoming eligible, your automatic cover will be taken to have never commenced. If there is money in your account by that time but it is not sufficient to pay your insurance premiums, you will need to pay the outstanding premium within a further 30 days or your automatic cover will be cancelled. We will notify you at the end of the 130 day period if there is insufficient funds in your account to pay your insurance premiums. Your level of insurance each year will be adjusted on your birthday. We'll confirm your level of insurance cover and premiums paid on your annual statement each year.

Types of insurance cover

The insurance you automatically receive is included in your **Welcome Kit**. You can apply for a different level or type of insurance as outlined in the table below.

Types	Insurance pays:	How much can you apply for?
Death (including Terminal Illness)	a lump sum payment to your dependants or your legal personal representative	an unlimited amount (Terminal Illness cover cannot exceed $3 million)
TPD	a lump sum payment if you become totally and permanently disabled and can no longer work	a maximum of $5 million (generally, it cannot exceed the Death insurance amount)
Income Protection	a monthly income if you're temporarily unable to work	generally up to 75% of your monthly income, up to a maximum benefit of $50,000 per month

The maximum insurance you can apply for includes any existing policies you have, either with the Fund, or with another fund/insurer. To apply for additional insurance, just log in to **mlc.com.au** and complete the **insurance application form.**

You can cancel or reduce your cover by calling us on **132 652**. You should speak with your financial adviser to discuss the right amount of cover for your personal circumstances.

Keeping your details up to date

The information we hold about you determines your insurance. If your occupation, nature of your employment, salary, or any other personal details change it could impact your insurance and the premiums you pay. If your circumstances change, please contact us.

Make sure you're eligible

You're automatically provided with insurance through your account and we'll start deducting premiums when you join, unless you tell us you're not eligible or cancel your insurance. At the time your insurance begins, we have limited information about you, your occupation and the nature of your employment and so we assume your eligibility.

To be eligible, you must be an Australian Resident on the day your account starts and have money in your account within 130 days. If, when you join, you're Employed in an Occupation that the Insurer classifies as 'Not insurable' in the Occupational ratings guide, you won't be eligible for insurance. The latest Occupational ratings guide for insurance is available on **mlc.com.au/occupation**. If you make a claim and you weren't eligible for insurance when you joined, your claim will be declined and all premiums refunded. To make sure that you're eligible for this automatic insurance cover, check the information disclosed in your Welcome Kit and contact us if anything needs to be changed.

If any of these details are incorrect, please let us know as you may not be eligible for insurance cover.

It's important to check what other insurance policies you hold. For Income Protection, you can generally only claim on one policy. If you have multiple policies, you might be paying premiums for policies you don't require—or you're not eligible to claim on.

Premiums

We calculate premiums based on the type and amount of insurance you have and things like your age, gender, and occupation. These details are disclosed in your **Welcome Kit**. The premiums will be deducted from your account unless you cancel your insurance. Please let us know if your details are incorrect, as you could be paying a higher premium than necessary. Your medical history and lifestyle may impact your premiums in the event you choose to increase your insurance. If your employer has agreed to pay for these premiums they're considered as additional contributions and will count towards your concessional contribution cap.

When a benefit won't be paid

Payment of an insured benefit is subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions of the applicable insurance policy. The **Insurance Guide** sets out these terms, including any terms that may exclude or reduce payment of your insurance benefit.

Inactive Accounts

If your super account hasn't received a contribution or a rollover for a continuous period of 16 months, it's defined as an inactive account. If this is the case, we're required by law to cancel your insurance cover unless you **make a contribution or rollover, and/or** provide us with your written election to retain it. We'll contact you before this happens and give you the opportunity to retain your cover.

If you wish to keep your insurance, regardless of whether or not your account is inactive, please fill out and return the **Choose to Keep My Insurance Cover form** available at **mlc.com.au/superinsurance**

!

Important information

You should read the important information about eligibility for and the cancellation of insurance cover, conditions and exclusions applicable to the cover, the level and type of cover available, the cost of cover, and other significant matters in the **Insurance Guide.** Before making a decision go to **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs**. These matters may affect your entitlement to insurance and should be read before deciding if insurance is appropriate. The material relating to insurance may change between the time you read this statement and the day when you acquire the product.

9. How to open an account

Your employer has already opened an account for you—so you don't need to do anything to join.

Have family members who want to join?

Any members of your immediate family aged 16 or over may be able to join the Fund. They can apply to open an account by completing the **Family Member Application Form,** available at **mlc.com.au/familymemberapp**

If you join as an eligible family member, you can mail, fax, or email us to close your account within 14 days of receiving your **Welcome Kit**.

Contributions we can't process

If we receive any contributions we can't process, we'll hold them in an interest bearing trust account for up to 30 days.

If we can accept them in that time, any interest earned will be allocated for the benefit of all members. If we're unable to allocate within 30 days we'll return the funds to you, with any interest earned retained for the benefit of all members.

Resolving complaints

If you have a complaint, we can usually resolve it quickly over the phone on **132 652,** or if you'd prefer to put your complaint in writing you can email us or send us a letter. We'll conduct a review and provide you a response in writing. For more information, visit **mlc.com.au/complaint**

If you're not satisfied with our resolution, or we haven't responded to you in 90 days, you can lodge a complaint with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA).

AFCA provides an independent financial services complaint resolution process that's free to consumers. You can contact AFCA in writing to **GPO Box 3, Melbourne, VIC 3001**, at their website (**afca.org.au**), by email at **info@afca.org.au**, or by phone on **1800 931 678** (free call).

If you have a complaint about financial advice you receive, you should follow the complaint resolution process explained in the Financial Services Guide provided by your financial adviser.

Privacy information

We'll collect your personal information from you directly wherever we can. In some cases we may have to obtain it from third parties such as your financial adviser. We do this to determine your eligibility and to administer your account. If your personal information is not provided, we may not be able to provide you appropriate service.

We may collect information about you because we're required or authorised by law (including company and tax law) to collect it.

We may disclose your personal information to other NAB Group members, and to external parties including your employer and MLC Limited for account management, and for product development and research purposes.

We may also need to share your information with organisations outside Australia. A list of those countries is available at **nab.com.au/privacy/overseas-countries-list**

We, other NAB Group members, and MLC Limited may use your personal information for marketing purposes. If you no longer wish to receive these direct marketing offers, contact us.

You can also find out how we collect, use, share and handle your personal information in our Privacy Policy at **mlc.com.au/privacy** including how to access or correct information we collect about you and how to make a complaint about a privacy issue.

Our Privacy notification points out key features of our Privacy Policy. You can view it at **mlc.com.au/privacynotification**

Information we may need from you

We're required to know who you are and may ask you to provide information and documents to verify your identity or get a better understanding about you, your related parties and your transactions. You'll need to provide this in the timeframe requested. If we're concerned that processing a request may cause us to breach our legal obligations (such as anti-money laundering and sanctions), we may delay or refuse your request, restrict access to funds or close your account (where permissible under any applicable law).

OBJA124263-0320

MLC MasterKey Business Super

Fee Brochure

The information in this document forms part of the MLC MasterKey Business Super Product Disclosure Statement (PDS), dated 2 March 2020.

Together with the Investment Menu and the Insurance Guide, these documents should be considered before making a decision about whether to invest in the product.

They are available at mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs

This brochure contains additional information about the fees and costs referred to in the 'Fees and Costs' section of the **PDS**.

This brochure also defines the fees shown in the 'Fees and Costs' section of the **PDS**. We're required by law to provide these to you.

The information in this document may change from time to time. Any updates that aren't materially adverse will be available at **mlc.com.au**. You can obtain a paper copy of any of these changes at no additional cost by contacting us.

Contact us

For more information visit **mlc.com.au** or call us from anywhere in Australia on **132 652** or contact your financial adviser.

Postal address
PO Box 200
North Sydney NSW 2059

Registered address
Ground Floor, MLC Building
105-153 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Administration fee discounts

With the exception of the Government Levy Cost Recovery amount, discounts on your administration fees are able to be negotiated by your employer depending on the size of your employer's Plan, or your employer may pay some of your fees. If your employer has agreed to pay for these fees they're considered as additional contributions and will count towards your concessional contribution cap.

The actual administration fees that apply to your account are available by logging into your account at **mlc.com.au** and will be included in your most recent annual statement.

These administration fee discounts will no longer apply when you transfer to MLC MasterKey Personal Super.

Fee cap for small amounts

If your account balance for a product offered by the Fund is less than $6,000 at the end of the Fund's income year, the total combined amount of administration fees, investment fees and indirect costs charged to you is capped at 3% of the account balance. Any amount charged in excess of that cap must be refunded.

Large plan rebates

In some cases, a large plan rebate is able to be negotiated by your employer depending on the size of your employer's Plan.

These large plan fee rebates apply to the percentage of your balance held outside of MySuper.

The large plan rebate will no longer apply when you transfer to MLC MasterKey Personal Super.

Investment fees

You'll be charged an investment fee which includes fees charged by us that relate to the investment of the fund's assets, management fees paid to investment managers and other expenses such as custody costs, registry costs, auditing fees and tax return fees.

Investment fees are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option.

The investment fees for each investment option are set out in the **Investment Menu.**

Preparation date
2 March 2020

Issued by the Trustee
NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited
ABN 80 008 515 633 AFSL 236465

The Insurer
MLC Limited
ABN 90 000 000 402 AFSL 230694

The Fund
MLC Super Fund
ABN 70 732 426 024

Some investment managers provide a rebate on their management fee, which is passed back to you and reflected in the unit price of the applicable investment option. The investment fees in the **PDS** and the **Investment Menu** are shown after allowing for this rebate.

Indirect costs

When investing your money, other costs and expenses may be incurred that won't be included in the investment fee but will reduce the net return of the investment option.

Indirect costs may be made up of:

- **Performance-related costs**

  Performance-related costs are amounts that investment managers may charge when their performance exceeds a specified level. Where any of the investment managers of a multi-manager portfolio are entitled to an amount, a performance-related cost may be payable regardless of the overall performance of the investment option. This means that amounts may be payable to an investment manager even if the investment option itself produces negative performance. Different performance-related costs may be payable to different investment managers and will vary depending on each investment manager's performance.
- **Other indirect costs**

  Include any other investment manager expense recoveries, management costs of underlying investment managers, costs associated with derivatives and certain transaction costs such as brokerage, stamp duty and settlement costs that aren't recovered by a buy-sell spread.

  Indirect costs don't include any transaction costs incurred when the market process for purchasing assets causes the price paid to be higher than the value of the assets immediately after the purchase transaction, for example, where bid/ask spreads are incurred.

Indirect costs are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option. They may vary from time to time and are subject to change for a variety of reasons, including performance or when changes are made to the asset allocation of the investment option. You won't be given advance notice of any changes to indirect cost amounts. You should refer to **mlc.com.au** for updated amounts.

The indirect cost ratio for each investment option is set out in the **Investment Menu.** Except for new investment options, the amounts are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2019 and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued. For new investment options, the amounts reflect the Trustee's reasonable estimate at the date of the **PDS** of those costs that will apply for the current financial year. A breakdown of performance-related costs and other indirect costs are shown for each investment option. Where we expect that typical ongoing indirect costs are likely to be materially different from the amounts set out in the **Investment Menu**, we have noted this in the applicable investment option profile shown in the **Investment Menu**.

Importantly, past indirect costs aren't a reliable indicator of future indirect costs.

Transaction costs

When assets in an investment option are bought or sold, costs such as brokerage, stamp duty and settlement costs are incurred. Some or all of these costs may be recovered by a buy-sell spread. Any of these costs not recovered by a buy-sell spread reduce the net return of the investment option and are included in the indirect cost ratio.

Additional transaction costs may be incurred when the market process for purchasing assets causes the price paid to be higher than the value of the assets immediately after the purchase transaction, for example, where bid/ask spreads are incurred. Some or all of these costs may also be recovered by a buy-sell spread. Any of these costs not recovered by a buy-sell spread reduce the net return of the investment option and are set out as annual **Net transaction costs** for each investment option in the **Investment Menu.** These amounts are deducted from the assets of the investment option and reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option.

The **Investment Menu** also sets out the annual **Gross transaction costs** incurred which range from 0.00% pa to 0.68% pa. Gross transaction costs are the total costs incurred before deducting amounts recovered by a buy-sell spread or any amounts included in the indirect cost ratio.

Except for new investment options, the transaction cost amounts are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2019 and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued. For new investment options, the amounts reflect the Trustee's reasonable estimate at the date of the **PDS** of those costs that will apply for the current financial year. Where we expect that typical ongoing transaction costs are likely to be materially different from the amounts set out in the **Investment Menu**, we have noted this in the applicable investment option profile shown in the **Investment Menu**.

No part of the transaction costs (including buy-sell spreads) are paid to us or any investment managers. Transaction costs are an additional cost to you and may change without prior notice to you.

Importantly, past transaction costs are not a reliable indicator of future transaction costs.

Adviser remuneration

Your financial adviser does not receive commission for this product. Your financial adviser may receive alternative forms of remuneration such as conference and professional development seminars that have a genuine education or training purpose. Advisers may also receive payments from us to provide financial services to employers and members. These are paid from the Administration fee and are not an additional cost to you.

Borrowing (Gearing) costs

Some investment options available on our **Investment Menu** incur borrowing (or gearing) costs, where borrowing is part of the investment strategy of funds that the superannuation fund invests into. Borrowing costs include all costs in relation to the loan arrangement, including upfront costs to establish the arrangement and ongoing costs such as interest payments.

Borrowing costs are an additional cost to you. They are deducted from the assets of the investment option and reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option. Borrowing costs may rise and fall over time, and will depend on the level of gearing, the interest amount and other amounts paid to lenders.

Borrowing costs may change without prior notice to you.

Estimated borrowing costs are set out for each investment option in the **Investment Menu** and range from 0.00% pa to 1.10% pa. Except for new investment options, the amounts are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2019 and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued. For new investment options, the amounts reflect the Trustee's reasonable estimate at the date of the **PDS** of those costs that will apply for the current financial year. Where we expect that typical ongoing borrowing costs are likely to be materially different from the amounts set out in the **Investment Menu**, we have noted this in the applicable investment option profile shown in the **Investment Menu**.

Importantly, past borrowing costs are not a reliable indicator of future borrowing costs.

Property operating costs

Where an investment option has exposure to unlisted property, operating costs such as rates, utilities and staff costs may be incurred.

Property operating costs are an additional cost to you. They are deducted from the assets of the investment option and are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option. No part of property operating costs is paid to us or any investment managers. Property operating costs may change without prior notice to you.

Estimated property operating costs are set out for each investment option in the **Investment Menu** and range from 0.00% pa to 0.04% pa. Except for new investment options, the amounts are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2019 and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued. For new investment options, the amounts reflect the Trustee's reasonable estimate at the date of the **PDS** of those costs that will apply for the current financial year.

Importantly, past property operating costs are not a reliable indicator of future property operating costs.

Insurance costs

These will apply if you have insurance as described in the **Insurance Guide**. For further information on insurance see the 'Insurance in Super' section of the **PDS**.

Taxes and tax benefit

A tax benefit may apply to fees charged to your super account. All fees in the fees and costs table in the **PDS** are before the tax benefit. We charge the fees shown and then pass the tax benefit back to your super account as a credit, which effectively reduces the fees shown by up to 15% pa. For further information on taxes, see the 'How super is taxed' section of the **PDS**.

Government levies

Certain levies are imposed on superannuation funds by the Government and the amount of these levies may vary from year to year.

We may recover some or all of these amounts from members and these amounts are reflected as the Government Levy Cost Recovery in the fees and costs table in the **PDS**. This amount is an estimate and the actual cost recovery amount may differ from the amounts shown.

Operational Risk Financial Requirement (Reserve)

The Government requires superannuation fund trustees to hold adequate financial resources (Reserve) to cover any losses that members incur due to operational errors. The Reserve has been established in full by the Trustee's capital (via equity contributed from its ultimate shareholder, NAB). If the Reserve falls below the Trustee's targets, the Trustee proposes to fund the shortfall through its own capital, rather than seeking contributions from members. This means that the Trustee doesn't currently require members to contribute to the Reserve, but members will be notified if this changes in the future. As the Reserve is held by the Trustee, it isn't reported in the financial statements of the Fund.

Fees paid to related companies

We may use the services of related companies where it makes good business sense to do so and will benefit our customers.

Amounts paid for these services are always negotiated on an arm's-length basis and are included in all the fees detailed in the **PDS** and the documents incorporated into the **PDS**.

Other fees we may charge

Fees may be charged if you request a service not currently offered. We'll agree any additional fee with you before providing the service. We may charge members, or the Fund generally, with actual or estimated costs of running the Fund. These may include costs resulting from Government legislation, terminating your Plan, or fees that are charged by third parties. If the actual costs are less than estimated costs we have deducted from your account, the difference may be retained in the Fund and used for the general benefit of members.

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,
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 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 members' interests in a superannuation entity.

Indirect cost ratio

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

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

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 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.

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
b. costs that relate to the investment of assets of the entity, other than:
   i. borrowing costs, and
   ii. 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
   iii. costs that are not 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 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 class of beneficial interest in the entity to another.

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.

OBJA125650-0320

MLC MasterKey Business Super
Investment Menu

Preparation date
2 March 2020

Issued by the Trustee
NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited
ABN 80 008 515 633 AFSL 236465

The Fund
MLC Super Fund
ABN 70 732 426 024

This menu gives you information about the investments available through MLC MasterKey Business Super

A financial adviser can help you decide which investment options are right for you.

Contents

The information in this document forms part of the **MLC MasterKey Business Super Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)**, dated 2 March 2020. Together with the **Fee Brochure and your Insurance Guide**, these documents should be considered before making a decision about whether to invest or continue to hold the product. They are available at **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs**

This document contains general information only. Before acting on this information, you should consider its appropriateness to you, having regard to your personal objectives, financial situation and needs. A financial adviser can help you decide if this is the right product for you.

References to 'we', 'us' or 'our' are references to the Trustee. The Trustee is part of the National Australia Bank (NAB) Group of Companies. An investment with the Trustee is not a deposit with, or liability of, and is not guaranteed by, NAB.

The MLC Group of Companies refers to all companies offering services within the wealth management division of the NAB Group of Companies. MLC Limited is part of the Nippon Life Insurance Group and is not part of the NAB Group of Companies. MLC Limited uses the MLC brand under licence.

The information in this document may change from time to time. Any updates that aren't materially adverse will be available at **mlc.com.au.** You can obtain a paper copy of any of these changes at no additional cost by contacting us.

This offer is made in Australia in accordance with Australian laws, and your account will be regulated by these laws.

MLC Asset Management Services Limited ABN 38 055 638 474 AFSL 230687 and each investment manager referred to in this Investment Menu, and JANA Investment Advisers Pty Ltd ABN 97 006 717 568 AFSL 230693 (as investment consultant to NULIS), have given written consent to be named and quoted in the PDS and this Investment Menu (as applicable), and to the inclusion of statements made by them. As at the date of the Investment Menu, these consents have not been withdrawn.

Investing with us

Investing with MLC

The MLC Group of Companies has $150.2 billion funds under management and administration (as at 31 December 2019) on behalf of individual and corporate investors in Australia.

The MLC Group of Companies has been looking after the retirement and investment needs for generations of Australians – helping them enjoy a future filled with the best of today.

The MLC Group of Companies provides super, pension, investment and insurance solutions and works closely with you and your financial adviser to help grow and protect your wealth.

We offer a diverse range of multi and single asset class investment options managed by MLC as well as other investment managers.

Investing with us

We believe the best way to manage our portfolios is to employ the skills of multiple specialist investment managers. We've appointed the NAB Group's multi-asset management business, MLC Asset Management Services Limited to advise on and manage the MLC investment options. Our investment experts have extensive knowledge and experience at designing and managing portfolios using a multi-manager investment approach.

While MLC Asset Management's name has changed through time, it's the same team that's been advising on and managing our portfolios for decades.

Our portfolios have different investment objectives because we know everyone has different ideas about how their money should be managed.

Our portfolios make sophisticated investing straightforward.

Our investment experts structure our portfolios to deliver more reliable returns in many potential market environments. And, as their assessment of world markets changes, our portfolios are evolved to manage new risks and capture new opportunities.

We use specialist investment managers in our portfolios. Our investment experts research hundreds of investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for our portfolios. Our investment managers may be specialist in-house managers, external managers or a combination of both.

Importantly, we stay true to the objectives of our portfolios so you can keep on track to meeting your goals.

Selecting investment options

The **Investment Menu** is regularly reviewed by a committee of experienced investment professionals.

A number of factors are taken into consideration when choosing the investment options. These may include the investment objective, fees, external research ratings and performance, as well as our ability to efficiently administer the investment option. The selection of options issued by companies either wholly or partially owned by the NAB Group of Companies is done on an arm's-length basis in line with the Trustee's Conflicts Management Policy.

Investment switching

You can change your investment options any time. We do not charge a fee for you to do this. However, buy-sell spreads may apply.

We may delay any switches or withdrawals, for example where an investment manager delays or suspends unit pricing, and where delays are caused by circumstances outside our control. We are not responsible for losses caused by these delays.

Monitoring of frequent switching

This product is not appropriate for members who wish to switch their investments frequently in the pursuit of short-term gains.

We monitor all investment options for abnormal transaction activity because this sort of activity can have adverse impacts for other members.

To maintain equity, we have the right to deal with members who frequently switch by:

- delaying, limiting, rejecting or applying special conditions to future switch requests
- permanently cancelling membership and transferring account balances to the Australian Eligible Rollover Fund
- rejecting applications to open new accounts in the Fund, and/or
- rejecting contributions and rollovers to existing accounts

The Fund Profile Tool

This easy to use, interactive tool will give you greater insight into how your money is managed including where your money is invested, how your investments are performing and the investment fees and costs charged.

For the latest information on our portfolios go to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Things to consider before you invest

Before you invest, there are some things you need to consider, including how much risk you're prepared to accept.

This is determined by various factors, including:

- your investment goals
- the savings you'll need to reach these goals
- your age and how many years you have to invest
- where your other assets are invested
- the return you may expect from your investments, and
- how comfortable you are with investment risk.

Investment risk

All investments come with some risk. Some investment options will have more risk than others, as it depends on an option's investment strategy and assets.

The value of an investment with a higher level of risk will tend to rise and fall more often and by greater amounts than investments with lower levels of risk, ie it's more volatile.

While it may seem confronting, investment risk is a normal part of investing. Without it you may not get the returns you need to reach your investment goals. This is known as the risk/return trade-off.

Many factors influence an investment's value. These include, but aren't limited to:

- market sentiment
- changes in inflation
- growth and contraction in Australian and overseas economies
- changes in interest rates
- defaults on loans
- company specific issues
- liquidity (the ability to buy or sell investments when you want to)
- changes in the value of the Australian dollar
- investments and withdrawals by other investors
- changes in Australian and overseas laws, and
- a counterparty not meeting its obligations eg when buying securities, the seller may not deliver on the contract by failing to provide the securities.

Volatility

Periods of volatility can be unsettling and may occur regularly. You may find it reassuring to know that often investments that produce higher returns and growth over long periods tend to be more volatile in the short term.

By accepting that volatility will occur, you'll be better able to manage your reaction to short-term movements. This will help you stay true to your long-term investment strategy.

When choosing your investment, it's important to understand that:

- its value and returns will vary over time
- assets with higher long-term return potential usually have higher levels of short-term risk
- returns aren't guaranteed and you may lose money
- future returns will differ from past returns, and
- your future super savings (including contributions and returns) may not be enough to provide sufficiently for your retirement.

Diversify to reduce volatility and other risks

Diversification – investing in a range of investments – is a sound way to reduce the short-term volatility of a portfolio's returns. That's because different types of investments perform well in different times and circumstances. When some are providing good returns, others may not be.

Portfolios can be diversified across different asset classes, industries, securities and countries, as well as across investment managers with different approaches.

The more you diversify, the less impact any one investment can have on your overall returns.

One of the most effective ways of reducing volatility is to diversify across a range of asset classes.

Diversification across asset classes is just one way of managing risk. Our multi-asset portfolios diversify across asset classes and investment managers. Please refer to 'Our approach to investing' in the 'Investing in MLC investment options' section for more information.

A financial adviser can help you clarify goals and assist with creating a financial plan which helps you manage risk and consider issues such as:

- how many years you have to invest
- the savings you'll need to reach your goals
- the return you may expect from your investments, and
- how comfortable you are with volatility.

Things to consider before you invest

Types of assets

Asset classes are generally grouped as defensive, growth or alternatives based on their different characteristics.

Multi-asset portfolios are usually invested across these groups because each has different return and volatility characteristics. For example, defensive assets may help to provide returns in a portfolio when share markets are weak. On the other hand, growth assets may be included in a portfolio because of their potential to produce higher returns than cash in the long term.

However, in some market conditions, all types of assets may move in the same direction, delivering low or negative returns at the same time.

The main differences between these types of assets are:

	Defensive	Growth	Alternatives
Asset classes included	Cash and fixed income securities.	Shares, unlisted property and listed property securities.	A very diverse group of assets and strategies. Some examples include private assets and hedge funds. Because alternatives are diverse, they may be included in defensive or growth assets.
How they are generally used	To stabilise returns.	To provide long-term capital growth.	To provide returns that aren't strongly linked with those of mainstream assets. They may be included for their defensive or growth characteristics.
Risk and return characteristics	Expected to produce lower returns, and be less volatile, than growth assets over the long term.	Expected to produce higher returns, and be more volatile, than defensive assets over the long term.	Expected to produce returns and volatility that aren't strongly linked to mainstream assets such as shares. Risk and return characteristics of different alternative investments can vary significantly.

Asset classes

Asset classes are groups of similar types of investments. Each class has its risks and benefits, and goes through its own market cycle.

A market cycle can take a couple of years or many years as prices rise, peak, fall and stabilise. Through investing for the long term, at least through a whole market cycle, you can improve your chance of benefiting from a period of strong returns and growth to offset periods of weakness.

The illustration below shows indicative returns and volatility for the main asset classes over a whole market cycle. But each market cycle is different, so unfortunately it isn't possible to accurately predict asset class returns or their volatility. Depending on the conditions at the time, actual returns could be significantly different from those shown.

Here are the main asset class risks and benefits.

Cash

Cash is generally a low risk investment.

Things to consider:

- Cash is often included in a portfolio to meet liquidity needs and stabilise returns.
- The return is typically all income and is referred to as interest or yield.
- Cash is usually the least volatile type of investment. It also tends to have the lowest return over a market cycle.
- The market value tends not to change. However, when you invest in cash, you're effectively lending money to businesses or governments that could default on the loans, resulting in a loss on your investment.
- Many cash funds invest in fixed income securities that have a very short term until maturity.

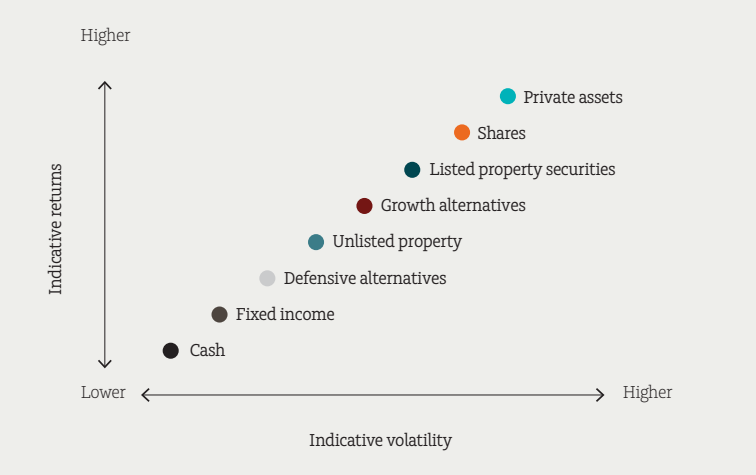
Fixed income

When investing in fixed income you're effectively lending money to businesses or governments. Bonds are a common form of fixed income security. Fixed income is also known as fixed interest.

Things to consider:

- Fixed income securities are usually included in a portfolio for their relatively stable return characteristics.
- Returns typically comprise interest and changes in the market value of the fixed income security. Fixed income securities' values tend to move in opposite directions to interest rates. So when interest rates rise, fixed income securities' values tend to fall and when interest rates fall, values can rise. Short-term fixed income securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than longer-term securities.
- While income from fixed income securities usually stabilises returns, falls in their market value may result in a loss on your investment. Market values may fall due to concern about defaults on loans or an increase in interest rates. When interest rates are low, the risk of rates rising and market values falling, is greatest.
- There are different types of fixed income securities and these will have different returns and volatility.
- Investing in fixed income securities outside Australia may expose your portfolio to movements in exchange rates.

Indicative returns and volatility over a market cycle



Source: MLC Asset Management Services Limited

Things to consider before you invest

Property
Access to property may be through trusts listed on a securities exchange (known as listed property securities or Real Estate Investment Trusts), unlisted property trusts, or direct ownership. Investments may include retail, commercial, industrial and residential properties in Australia and around the world.

Things to consider:

- Property is usually included in a portfolio for its growth characteristics.
- Returns typically comprise income (such as rental income) and changes in value.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in various countries.
- Returns from property can be volatile. Because listed property securities are listed on an exchange, their prices constantly reflect the market's changing view of their property values. Unlisted property values are more difficult to determine and usually involve a considerable time lag. As a result of these differences in valuation frequency, listed property securities' returns may appear to be more volatile than unlisted property.
- Investments in listed property securities generally provide investors greater diversification across countries, sectors and properties than investments that aren't listed. And the global listed property securities market is even more diversified than the Australian market.
- Unlisted property is illiquid which makes it more difficult for an investment manager to buy or sell.
- Investing outside Australia may expose your portfolio to movements in exchange rates.

Australian shares
This asset class consists of investments in companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (and other regulated exchanges). Shares are also known as equities.

Things to consider:

- Australian shares can be volatile and are usually included in a portfolio for their growth characteristics.
- The Australian share market is less diversified than the global market because Australia is currently dominated by a few industries such as Financials and Resources.
- Returns usually comprise dividend income and changes in share prices.
- Dividends may have the benefit of tax credits attached to them (known as franking or imputation credits).
- Returns are driven by many factors including the performance of the Australian economy.
- Companies listed on the Australian share market can be grouped as small, medium and large capitalisation (cap) based on factors including the total market value of their listed shares and liquidity. Investors in small cap companies generally experience greater price volatility than shares in large cap companies because small cap companies trade less frequently and in lower volumes. They may also underperform large cap companies for many years.

Global shares
Global shares consist of investments in companies listed on securities exchanges around the world.

Things to consider:

- Global shares can be volatile and are usually included in a portfolio for their growth characteristics.
- The number of potential investments is far greater than in Australian shares.
- Returns usually comprise dividend income and changes in share prices.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in various countries.
- When you invest globally, you're less exposed to the risks associated with investing in just one economy.
- Investing outside Australia means you're exposed to movements in exchange rates.

Alternatives
These are a very diverse group of assets. Some examples include private assets, hedge funds, real return strategies, gold, listed infrastructure securities and unlisted infrastructure.

Things to consider:

- Because alternatives are diverse, they may be included in a portfolio for their defensive or growth characteristics.
- Alternative investments are usually included in portfolios to increase diversification and provide returns that aren't strongly linked with the performance of mainstream assets.
- Investment managers include alternative investments in a portfolio because they generally expect the return and diversification benefits of alternative investments to outweigh the higher costs often associated with them.
- Some alternative strategies are managed to deliver a targeted outcome. For example, real return strategies aim to produce returns exceeding increases in the costs of living (ie inflation).
- For some alternatives, such as hedge funds, derivatives may be used extensively and it can be less obvious which assets you're investing in compared to other asset classes.
- Some alternative investments are illiquid, which makes them difficult to buy or sell.
- To access alternative investments you generally need to invest in a managed fund that, in turn, invests in alternatives.

- Because most alternative investments aren't listed on an exchange, determining their value for a fund's unit price can be difficult and may involve a considerable time lag.
- Alternatives invested outside Australia may expose your portfolio to movements in exchange rates.

Private assets
Investing in private assets gives your portfolio exposure to assets that aren't traded on listed exchanges.

An example of this is an investment in a privately owned business.

Things to consider:

- Private assets are alternative assets that are usually included in a portfolio for their growth characteristics.
- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in different countries.
- Private assets can be volatile and can take years to earn a positive return.
- Private assets may be included in a portfolio to provide higher returns than share markets in the long run, and to increase diversification.
- Private assets are illiquid which makes them difficult to buy or sell.
- To access private assets you generally need to invest in a managed fund that invests in private assets.
- Because private assets aren't listed on an exchange, determining their value for a fund's unit price can be difficult and may involve a considerable time lag.

Investment approaches

Investment managers have different approaches to selecting investments, which invariably results in different returns. No single investment approach is guaranteed to outperform all others in all market conditions.

There are generally two broad approaches: passive and active management.

Passive management
Passive, or index managers, choose investments to form a portfolio which will deliver a return that closely tracks a market benchmark (or index). Passive managers tend to have lower costs because they don't require extensive resources to select investments.

Active management
Active managers select investments they believe, based on research, will perform better than a market benchmark over the long term.

They buy or sell investments when their market outlook alters or investment insights change.

The degree of active management affects returns. Less active managers take small positions away from the market benchmark and more active managers take larger positions. Generally, the larger an investment manager's positions, the more their returns will differ from the benchmark.

Active managers have different investment styles that also affect their returns. Some common investment styles are:

- Bottom-up – focuses on forecasting returns for individual companies, rather than the market as a whole.
- Top-down – focuses on forecasting broad macroeconomic trends and their effect on the market, rather than returns for individual companies.
- Growth – focuses on companies they expect will have strong earnings growth.
- Value – focuses on companies they believe are undervalued (their price doesn't reflect earning potential).
- Income – focuses on generating a regular income stream through selecting companies, trusts and other securities they believe will deliver income, or through using derivatives and other strategies.
- Core – aims to produce competitive returns in all periods.

Ethical investing

We have an Environment, Social and Governance Risk Management Policy (ESG Policy), which applies to MySuper. The ESG Policy, available on **mlc.com.au**

For other investment options, investment managers may take into account labour standards, environmental, social or ethical considerations when making decisions to buy or sell investments however we don't require them to. The Trustee does not actively contemplate these factors when selecting an investment option for inclusion on the **Investment Menu**. However, where an investment option is marketed by the investment manager as a 'socially responsible' investment, the Trustee considers whether the investment option meets the Lonsec Ethical SRI Classification before offering the option to members. Lonsec assesses each option's investment process and provides a Responsible Investment Classification of 'Light', 'Moderate' or 'Substantial' for each investment option's depth of responsible investment. If you would like further information on the Lonsec Responsible Investment Classification please contact us.

Investment techniques

Our investment experts and investment managers may use different investment techniques that can change the value of an investment.

Some of the main investment techniques are explained below.

Derivatives
Derivatives may be used in any of the investment options.

Derivatives are contracts that have a value derived from another source such as an asset, market index or interest rate. There are many types of derivatives including swaps, options and futures. They are a common tool used to manage risk or improve returns.

Some derivatives allow investment managers to earn large returns from small movements in the underlying asset's price. However, they can lose large amounts if the price movement in the underlying asset is unfavourable.

Risks particular to derivatives include the risk that the value of a derivative may not move in line with the underlying asset, the risk that counterparties to the derivative may not be able to meet payment obligations and the risk that a particular derivative may be difficult or costly to trade.

The Trustee's derivatives policy permits the use of derivatives in MLC investment options where consistent with an investment option's objective, risk profile, disclosure and governing documents, legislative and regulatory requirements. They may be used for:

- hedging
- efficient portfolio management, and
- investment return generation.

Further information on the Trustee's derivatives policy is available at **mlc.com.au/derivativesforsuper**

How the external investment managers invest in derivatives is included in their **PDS**, available at **mlc.com.au/findafund** in the 'External funds' tab.

Currency management
If an investment manager invests in assets in other countries, its returns in Australian dollars will be affected by movements in exchange rates (as well as changes in the value of the assets).

A manager of international assets may choose to protect Australian investors against movements in foreign currency. This is known as 'hedging'. Alternatively, the manager may choose to keep the assets exposed to foreign currency movements, or 'unhedged'.

Returns from exposure to foreign currency can increase diversification in a portfolio.

Gearing
If an investment manager uses gearing extensively for a particular investment option, we've made a note of it in their investment option profile.

Gearing can be achieved by using loans (borrowing to invest), or through investing in certain derivatives, such as futures.

Gearing magnifies exposure to potential gains and losses of an investment. As a result, you can expect larger fluctuations (both up and down) in the value of your investment compared to the same investment which is not geared.

Investment managers can take different approaches to gearing. Some change the gearing level to suit different market conditions. Others maintain a target level of gearing.

It's important to understand the potential risks of gearing, as well as its potential benefits. When asset values are rising by more than the costs of gearing, the returns will generally be higher than if the investment wasn't geared. When asset values are falling, gearing can multiply the capital loss. If the fall is dramatic there can be even more implications for geared investments. For example, where the lender requires the gearing level to be maintained below a predetermined limit, if asset values fall dramatically, the gearing level may rise above the limit, forcing assets to be sold when values may be continuing to fall.

In turn, this could lead to more assets having to be sold and more losses realised. Withdrawals (and applications) may be suspended in such circumstances, preventing you from accessing your investments at a time when values are continuing to fall.

Although this is an extreme example, significant market falls have occurred in the past. Recovering from such falls can take many years and the geared investment's unit price may not return to its previous high.

Other circumstances (such as the lender requiring the loan to be repaid for other reasons) may also prevent a geared investment from being managed as planned, leading to losses.

You need to be prepared for all types of environments and understand their impact on your geared investment.

Short selling
If an investment manager uses short selling extensively for a particular investment option, we've made a note of it in their investment option profile.

Short selling is used by an investment manager when it has a view that an asset's price will fall. The manager borrows the asset from a lender, usually a broker, and sells it with the intention of buying it back at a lower price. If all goes to plan, a profit is made. The key risk of short selling is that, if the price of the asset increases, the loss could be significant.

Considering an investment option

The information below explains terms used in the profiles for each investment option in the **Investment Menu**.

Terms used in investment option profiles	Explanation
Investment objective	Describes what the investment option aims to achieve over a certain timeframe. Most investment options aim to produce returns that are comparable to a benchmark (see below for more information on benchmarks). The returns of an investment option should be judged against its objective. The investment objective outlines whether returns used to judge an investment option's success should have fees and taxes included. Investment objectives may consider fees and taxes in the following ways: • 'After fees and tax' – when calculating performance against the investment objective, the investment fee, indirect cost ratio, and tax on investment earnings have already been deducted from the return. The administration fees, other costs, and other taxes have not been deducted. • 'Before fees and tax' – when calculating performance against the investment objective, the fees, tax, and costs (other than the indirect cost ratio) have not been deducted from the return. More information on fees and how they are deducted is available from section 6 and 7 of the **PDS**.
How the investment option is managed	Describes how the investment option is managed.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	Suggests why you may be interested in investing in this particular investment option. Your own personal objectives and circumstances will also affect your decision.
Minimum suggested time to invest	Investment managers suggest minimum timeframes for each investment option. Investing for the minimum suggested time or longer improves your chances of achieving a positive return. However, investing for the minimum time doesn't guarantee a positive return outcome because every market cycle is different. Your personal circumstances should determine how long you hold an investment.
Asset allocations	Provides an indication of the proportion of an investment option that's invested in each asset class. Asset allocations are displayed in various ways in the Investment Menu: • Where a **benchmark asset allocation** is provided, the investment option's assets usually move above and below the percentage allocations shown. • **Asset allocation ranges** are the lowest and highest weightings the investment manager aims to invest in each asset class. Changes in asset values, which may be due to market movements, can result in an asset allocation temporarily moving outside these ranges. • **Target asset allocations** indicate where an investment manager aims to invest. Targets may change through time.
Benchmark	Benchmarks are usually market indices that are publicly available. Shares are often benchmarked against a share market index and fixed income against a fixed income market index. Other benchmarks can be based on particular industries (eg mining), company size (eg small caps) or the wider market (eg S&P/ASX 200 or the MSCI World Index). Benchmarks for multi-asset portfolios may be: • made up of a combination of market indices weighted according to the asset allocation (commonly known as composite benchmarks), or • a single measure, such as inflation. A common index of inflation, which is the rise in the cost of living, is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). When comparing returns to a benchmark you should consider: • whether the investment option's return is calculated before or after fees and tax are deducted • the period over which the return should be measured, and • that an investment option is unlikely to achieve its objective in all market environments.

Things to consider before you invest

Terms used in investment option profiles	Explanation
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	We use the Standard Risk Measure (SRM) to help you compare investment risk across the investment options offered. The SRM is based on industry guidance and is the estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20 year period. The SRM is not a complete assessment of investment risk, for instance it doesn't: • detail the size a negative return could be or the potential for a positive return to be less than a member requires to meet their objectives • capture the risk of the investment manager not meeting its investment objective, or • take into account the impact of administration fees and tax, which would increase the chance of a negative return. Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment. Information on how the SRM is calculated is available at **mlc.com.au/srm**
Fees and costs	Shows the costs of investing in each investment option, including investment fees, buy-sell spreads, and where applicable, indirect costs (including performance related costs), transaction costs, borrowing costs and property operating costs. For new investment options, including MySuper, the estimated indirect cost ratio reflects the Trustee's reasonable estimate at the date of this PDS of costs that'll apply for the current financial year. In March 2019, we made changes to MySuper. As we'll be gradually increasing the growth assets for the MySuper Growth Portfolio over a period of time, the Trustee estimates that the costs will continue to rise with the increase in growth assets. The estimated cost, reflective of the benchmark asset allocation, is 0.37% pa. Except for new investment options, the indirect costs (including performance related costs), transaction costs, borrowing costs and property operating costs are based on costs incurred for the 12 months to 30 June 2019 and includes estimates where information was unavailable at the date this PDS was issued. Please note, past costs are not a reliable indicator of future indirect costs.

Risk band	Risk label	Estimated number of negative annual returns in 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

Investing in MLC investment options

When you're invested in an MLC portfolio, your money is with Australia's most experienced multi-manager.

MySuper provides a mix of growth and defensive assets which changes depending on your age.

If you don't make a choice, your money will be invested in MySuper, our default investment option. We've outlined it's key features in the following pages. Or you can chose an investment option from the following.

MLC multi-asset portfolios

Everyone has different ideas about how their money should be managed, so three sets of multi-asset portfolios have been developed to offer you a range of options:

- MLC Inflation Plus
- MLC Horizon, and
- MLC Index Plus portfolios.

These portfolios use our approach to investing described on the following page.

To help you decide which type of portfolio suits you, we've outlined their key features on the following page.

MLC asset class funds

You may decide to tailor your investment strategy using our asset class funds.

These funds invest in one asset class and suit investors looking for a complete investment solution for that asset class.

Cash

We also offer the MLC Cash Fund as a cash option.

Investing in MLC investment options

Key features of the MLC multi-asset portfolios

	MySuper	MLC Inflation Plus portfolios	MLC Horizon portfolios	MLC Index Plus portfolios
Aims to	• deliver returns above inflation over any 10 year period, and • limit the risk of negative annual returns to less than 4 years in any 20 year period.	• deliver returns above inflation over a defined timeframe, and • limit the risk of a negative return over that timeframe.	• deliver returns above the portfolios' benchmark, and • reduce risk in the portfolios when our investment experts consider risks are too high.	• deliver returns that meet the portfolios' benchmark, and • reduce risk in the portfolios when our investment experts consider risks are too high.
May suit you if you...	• want to rely on us to change your investments through your working life • value active management • want to rely largely on the market for returns, and • want to know the asset allocation is actively managed to reduce risk and achieve returns.	• value active management • want to rely on investment experts to deliver returns above inflation, rather than just relying on the market, and • expect the asset allocation to change significantly over time in order to manage risk and achieve returns.	• value active management • want to rely largely on the market for returns, and • want to know the asset allocation is actively managed to reduce risk and achieve returns.	• want to keep costs down by using mostly lower cost investment managers, including index (passive) managers • want to rely largely on the market for returns, and • expect the asset allocation to be actively managed to reduce risk and achieve returns.
How your portfolio is managed	• the mix of growth and defensive assets changes depending on your age • diversified across mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to private and alternative assets and strategies • asset allocation managed within defined ranges, and • combines active and passive managers.	• broadly diversified across many asset classes, including alternative assets and strategies • flexible asset allocation, and • mostly active managers.	• diversified across mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to alternative assets and strategies • asset allocation managed within defined ranges, and • mostly active managers.	• diversified across mostly mainstream asset classes • asset allocation managed within defined ranges, and • use specialist index and index enhanced managers to keep costs down, and active managers to help manage the portfolios' risks and returns.

More details on these portfolios are available in the investment option profiles on the following pages.

Our approach to investing

For over 35 years our investment experts have been designing portfolios using a multi-manager approach, to help investors achieve their goals.

The four key aspects of this investment approach are:

1. Portfolio design

Our multi-asset portfolios focus on what affects investor outcomes the most — asset allocation.

Each asset class has its own risk and return characteristics. Money is allocated between asset classes based on the following beliefs:

- **Risk can't be avoided, but can be managed**

To manage our portfolios' risk in different environments, our investment experts consider how economic and market conditions might unfold. The insights from this analysis are used to work out the combination of asset classes that they believe will best achieve a portfolio's objective.

This helps us prepare our portfolios for future market ups and downs.

- **Risks and returns vary through time**

Analysis of how economic and market conditions might develop shows our investment experts how the potential risks and returns of each asset class could change over the next three to seven years.

With this information, our portfolios' asset allocations are adjusted to reduce their risk or improve their return potential.

- **Diversification matters**

Asset classes perform differently in different market conditions.

Investing in many asset classes helps smooth out the overall portfolios' returns, as asset class ups and downs can offset one another.

2. Managing the portfolio

Our portfolios have different investment objectives. That's why our investment experts select a different mix of assets and investment managers for each.

The investment managers may be specialist in-house managers, external managers or a combination of both.

Our investment experts research hundreds of investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for our portfolios.

They are then combined in our portfolios so they complement each other.

This multi-manager approach helps to reduce risk and deliver more consistent returns.

You can find out about our current investment managers at **mlc.com.au/investmentmanagers**

3. Ongoing review

To make sure our portfolios are working hard for investors, our investment experts continuously review and actively manage them.

This includes adjusting the asset allocation, investment strategies and managers.

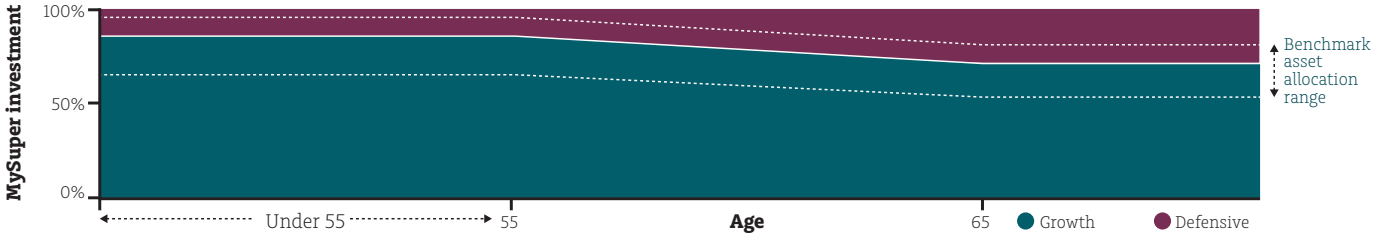
This may be because our investment experts' assessment of the future market environment has altered or because they've found new ways to balance risk and return in the portfolios.

4. Portfolio implementation

We deliver better returns by avoiding unnecessary costs. Our investment experts help us do this by carefully managing cash flows, tax and changes in our portfolios.

MySuper

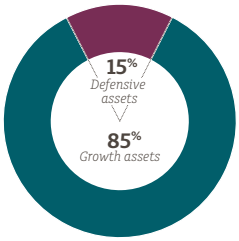
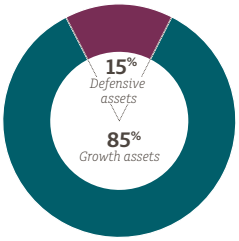
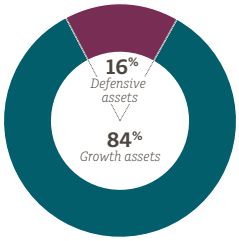
MySuper provides a mix of growth and defensive assets which changes depending on your age. When you're younger you'll be invested in more growth assets and from age 55, we'll gradually decrease your growth assets and increase your defensive assets. We'll make this gradual shift until you turn 65.



MySuper	
How the investment option is managed	MySuper is broadly diversified across mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to private and alternative assets and strategies. It uses both active and passive investment managers. These managers invest in many companies and securities in Australia and overseas. In accordance with our investment experts' view of how the economic and market conditions might change, allocations to the asset classes are actively adjusted away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want your investments to change with you through your working life, without actively choosing your investments • you want to grow your super through a strong bias to growth assets • you want a long-term investment, and • you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Benchmark	The benchmark is a combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**
Investment Fee	0.46% pa
Buy/Sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.00%/0.00%

As MySuper is age based the following tables help explain how MySuper works for you at various stages in your life.

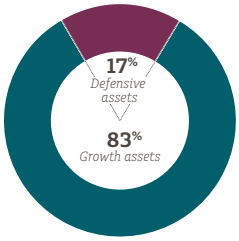
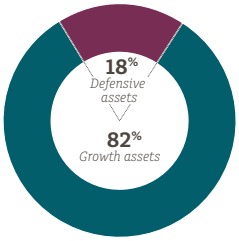
MySuper

	Under age 55	At age 55	At age 56
Investment objective	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.5% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.5% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.4% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.
Benchmark asset allocation and ranges *The asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for defensive and growth assets.* *The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time.*			
Cash	2%	2%	2%
Fixed income	6%	6%	7%
Defensive alternatives and other	7%	7%	7%
Growth alternatives and other	13%	13%	13%
Property	9%	9%	9%
Global shares	20%	20%	19%
Global shares (hedged)	9%	9%	9%
Australian shares	29%	29%	29%
Private assets	5%	5%	5%
Defensive assets	**15% (5% - 35%)**	**15% (5% - 35%)**	**16% (6% - 36%)**
Growth assets	**85% (65% - 95%)**	**85% (65% - 95%)**	**84% (64% - 94%)**
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 – High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)	6 – High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)	6 – High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)
All costs below are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount		
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs: 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs: 0.22% pa	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs: 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs: 0.22% pa	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs: 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs: 0.22% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.10% pa	0.10% pa	0.10%pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.20% pa	0.20% pa	0.20% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.06% pa	0.06% pa	0.06% pa

[1]This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2]The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the current financial year are, 0.18% pa for Under age 55, Age 55 and Age 56. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

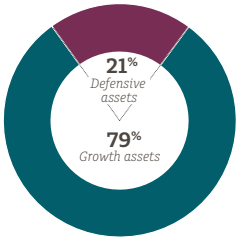
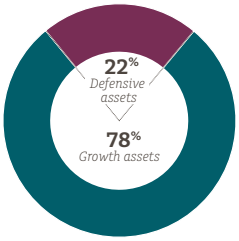
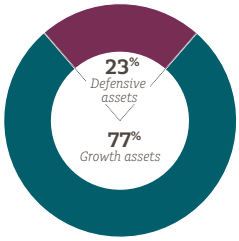
MySuper

	At age 57	At age 58	At age 59
Investment objective	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.4% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.4% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.3% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.
Benchmark asset allocation and ranges *The asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for defensive and growth assets.* *The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time.*			
Cash	2%	2%	3%
Fixed income	8%	9%	10%
Defensive alternatives and other	7%	7%	7%
Growth alternatives and other	13%	12%	12%
Property	9%	9%	8%
Global shares	19%	19%	19%
Global shares (hedged)	9%	9%	9%
Australian shares	28%	28%	27%
Private assets	5%	5%	5%
Defensive assets	**17% (7% - 37%)**	**18% (8% - 38%)**	**20% (9% - 39%)**
Growth assets	**83% (63% - 93%)**	**82% (62% - 92%)**	**80% (61% - 91%)**
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 – High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)	6 – High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)
All costs below are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount		
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.22% pa	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.22% pa	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.22% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.10% pa	0.10% pa	0.10% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.20% pa	0.19% pa	0.19% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.06% pa	0.06% pa	0.06% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the current financial year are, 0.18% pa for Age 57, Age 58 and Age 59. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

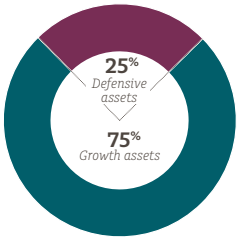
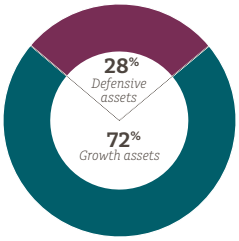
MySuper

	At age 60	At age 61	At age 62
Investment objective	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.3% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.3% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.2% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.
Benchmark asset allocation and ranges *The asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for defensive and growth assets.* *The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time.*			
Cash	3%	3%	3%
Fixed income	11%	12%	13%
Defensive alternatives and other	7%	7%	7%
Growth alternatives and other	12%	12%	12%
Property	8%	8%	8%
Global shares	18%	18%	18%
Global shares (hedged)	9%	8%	8%
Australian shares	27%	27%	26%
Private assets	5%	5%	5%
Defensive assets	**21% (10% - 40%)**	**22% (11% - 41%)**	**23% (12% - 42%)**
Growth assets	**79% (60% - 90%)**	**78% (59% - 89%)**	**77% (58% - 88%)**
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)
All costs below are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount		
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.22% pa	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.22% pa	0.32% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.22% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.10% pa	0.10% pa	0.10% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.19% pa	0.19% pa	0.19% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.06% pa	0.06% pa	0.06% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the current financial year are, 0.18% pa for Age 60, Age 61 and Age 62. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MySuper

	At age 63	At age 64	Age 65 and over
Investment objective	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.2% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.1% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.0% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.
Benchmark asset allocation and ranges *The asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for defensive and growth assets.* *The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time.*			
Cash	5%	8%	11%
Fixed income	13%	13%	13%
Defensive alternatives and other	7%	7%	6%
Growth alternatives and other	11%	11%	11%
Property	8%	7%	7%
Global shares	18%	17%	16%
Global shares (hedged)	8%	8%	8%
Australian shares	25%	25%	24%
Private assets	5%	4%	4%
Defensive assets	**25% (14% - 43%)**	**28% (17% - 45%)**	**30% (20% - 47%)**
Growth assets	**75% (57% - 86%)**	**72% (55% - 83%)**	**70% (53% - 80%)**
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)	5 – Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)
All costs below are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount		
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.31% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.10% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.21% pa	0.29% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.09% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.20% pa	0.29% pa This is made up of: • Estimated performance related costs 0.09% pa • Estimated other indirect costs 0.20% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.10% pa	0.10% pa	0.10% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.18% pa	0.18% pa	0.17% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.06% pa	0.05% pa	0.05% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the current financial year are, 0.18% pa for Age 63 and 0.17%pa for Age 64 and Age 65 and over. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MySuper

As MySuper is age based the following tables help explain how MySuper works for you at various stages in your life.

To achieve this mix of growth and defensive assets which changes as you get older, MySuper uses a combination of the three investment portfolios shown below. When you're younger you'll be 100% invested in one portfolio, MySuper Growth. From age 55, we add a second portfolio, MySuper Conservative Growth, where a portion of your MySuper balance will be invested. Shortly after you turn 62, you'll be invested across three portfolios, with a portion of your MySuper balance invested in MySuper Cash Plus.

These investment portfolios work together for you so that your balance in MySuper includes both growth assets and defensive assets.

From age 55, we'll check how much you have in each portfolio, and adjust your weightings based on your age, as shown below. We'll do this every three months based on the date of your birthday. Any contributions made to MySuper will also be split across these three portfolios based on your age.

Age	Your allocation to each MySuper portfolio at different ages		
	MySuper Growth Portfolio (%)	MySuper Conservative Growth Portfolio (%)	MySuper Cash Plus Portfolio (%)
Under 55 years	100%		
55	99%	1%	
56	96%	4%	
57	93%	7%	
58	90%	10%	
59	87%	13%	
60	84%	16%	
61	81%	19%	
62	78%	22%	
63	75%	23%	2%
64	72%	23%	5%
65 and over	68%	24%	8%

The percentage figures in the table above have been rounded to whole numbers.

	MySuper Growth Portfolio	MySuper Conservative Growth Portfolio	MySuper Cash Plus Portfolio
Investment objective	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 3.5% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.	To outperform inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index, by 2.5% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 5 year period.	To outperform the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index, before fees and taxes, over any 1 year period.
Benchmark asset allocation and ranges *The asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for defensive and growth assets. The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time.* *The most up-to-date information is available at* ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***			
Cash	2%	7%	100%
Fixed income	6%	36%	
Defensive alternatives and other	7%	7%	
Growth alternatives and other	13%	7%	
Property	9%	5%	
Global shares	20%	12%	
Global shares (hedged)	9%	5%	
Australian shares	29%	17%	
Private assets	5%	4%	
Defensive assets	**15% (5% - 35%)**	**50% (35% - 65%)**	
Growth assets	**85% (65% - 95%)**	**50% (35% - 65%)**	
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)	1 - Very low (less than 1 year in 20 years)

MLC Inflation Plus portfolios

MLC Inflation Plus - Conservative Portfolio	
Investment objective	Aims to deliver a return of 1.7% pa above inflation (after fees and tax) subject to limiting the risk of negative returns over 3 year periods. This careful risk management approach means there may be times, such as when interest rates are unusually low, when the portfolio doesn't achieve its return objective. In most circumstances the portfolio is expected to provide positive returns over 3 year periods, although there will sometimes be negative returns over shorter periods.
How the investment option is managed	The key aspects of the way the portfolio is managed are: 1. Flexible asset allocation – the asset allocation is actively managed in accordance with our investment experts' changing view of potential risks and opportunities in investment markets. 2. Diversification – the portfolio invests across a wide range of assets and strategies. These may include both mainstream (eg shares and government bonds) and alternative investments (eg hedge funds) that may not be widely used in other investment funds. To manage the assets and strategies, we carefully select specialist investment managers from around the world. 3. Strong focus on risk management – the portfolio has the flexibility not to invest in an asset class if that would cause too much risk of a negative return over 3 years. This means the portfolio may have no exposure to growth assets in some market conditions. We expect that by managing the portfolio in this way, movements in the portfolio's value (both up and down) should be less significant. The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you're aiming to achieve a return above inflation but, more importantly, are concerned about losing money over a 3 year period • you understand the return achieved by the portfolio may be significantly higher or lower than its objective • you understand that the portfolio's asset allocation will change significantly over time, and • you want to manage investment risk by diversifying across asset classes and strategies.
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 to 5 years
Asset allocation ranges *The asset allocation will move within these ranges.* *The most up-to-date asset allocations are available at* ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***	

	Minimum	Maximum
Cash	0%	100%
Australian fixed income	0%	60%
Global fixed income	0%	60%
Australian shares	0%	40%
Global shares	0%	40%
Listed property securities	0%	30%
Global private assets	0%	15%
Alternatives	0%	30%
Total fixed income and cash	**30%**	**100%**
Total shares and listed property securities	**0%**	**60%**
Total alternatives	**0%**	**30%**

Benchmark	The measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index, calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)

MLC Inflation Plus - Conservative Portfolio continued	
Investment fee[1]	0.65% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.32% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.11% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.21% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.06% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.07% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.08% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Inflation Plus - Moderate Portfolio	
Investment objective	Aims to deliver a return of 3.0% pa above inflation (after fees and tax) subject to limiting the risk of negative returns over 5 year periods. This careful risk management approach means there may be times, such as when interest rates are unusually low, when the portfolio doesn't achieve its return objective. In most circumstances the portfolio is expected to provide positive returns over 5 year periods, although there will sometimes be negative returns over shorter periods.
How the investment option is managed	The key aspects of the way the portfolio is managed are: 1. Flexible asset allocation – the asset allocation is actively managed in accordance with our investment experts' changing view of potential risks and opportunities in investment markets. 2. Diversification – the portfolio invests across a wide range of assets and strategies. These may include both mainstream (eg shares and government bonds) and alternative investments (eg hedge funds) that may not be widely used in other investment funds. To manage the assets and strategies, we carefully select specialist investment managers from around the world. 3. Strong focus on risk management – the portfolio has the flexibility not to invest in an asset class if that would cause too much risk of a negative return over 5 years. This means the portfolio may have low exposure to growth assets in some market conditions. We expect that by managing the portfolio in this way, movements in the portfolio's value (both up and down) should be less significant. The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you're aiming to achieve a return above inflation but, more importantly, are concerned about losing money over a 5 year period • you understand the return achieved by the portfolio may be significantly higher or lower than its objective • you understand that the portfolio's asset allocation will change significantly over time, and • you want to manage investment risk by diversifying across asset classes and strategies.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 to 7 years
Asset allocation ranges *The asset allocation will move within these ranges.* *The most up-to-date asset allocations are available at* ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***	

	Minimum	Maximum
Cash	0%	100%
Australian fixed income	0%	60%
Global fixed income	0%	60%
Australian shares	0%	50%
Global shares	0%	50%
Listed property securities	0%	40%
Global private assets	0%	15%
Alternatives	0%	30%
Total fixed income and cash	**5%**	**100%**
Total shares and listed property securities	**0%**	**80%**
Total alternatives	**0%**	**30%**

Benchmark	The measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index, calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.85% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.

MLC Inflation Plus - Moderate Portfolio continued	
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.44% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.15% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.29% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.08% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.06% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.10% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Inflation Plus - Assertive Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to deliver a return of 4.0% pa above inflation (after fees and tax) subject to limiting the risk of negative returns over 7 year periods.

This careful risk management approach means there may be times, such as when interest rates are unusually low, when the portfolio doesn't achieve its return objective. In most circumstances the portfolio is expected to provide positive returns over 7 year periods, although there will sometimes be negative returns over shorter periods.

How the investment option is managed

The key aspects of the way the portfolio is managed are:

1. Flexible asset allocation – the asset allocation is actively managed in accordance with our investment experts' changing view of potential risks and opportunities in investment markets.
2. Diversification – the portfolio invests across a wide range of assets and strategies. These may include both mainstream (eg shares and government bonds) and alternative investments (eg hedge funds) that may not be widely used in other investment funds. To manage the assets and strategies, we carefully select specialist investment managers from around the world.
3. Strong focus on risk management – the portfolio has the flexibility not to invest in an asset class if that would cause too much risk of a negative return over 7 years. This means the portfolio may have low exposure to growth assets in some market conditions. However, the portfolio's 7 year investment time frame means it will usually have a significant investment in growth assets.

We expect that by managing the portfolio in this way, movements in the portfolio's value (both up and down) should be less significant.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities.
More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

Techniques such as gearing, short selling and derivatives may be used to adjust the portfolio's exposure to assets. These techniques and their risks are outlined in the 'Investment techniques' section.

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you're aiming to achieve a return above inflation but, more importantly, are concerned about losing money over a 7 year period
- you understand the return achieved by the portfolio may be significantly higher or lower than its objective
- you understand that the portfolio's asset allocation will change significantly over time
- you want to manage investment risk by diversifying across asset classes and strategies, and
- you understand the risks of investing in a geared portfolio and are comfortable with our flexible management of the gearing level up to 40%.

Minimum suggested time to invest

7 to 10 years

Asset allocation ranges

The asset allocation will move within these ranges.

The most up-to-date asset allocations are available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

	Minimum	Maximum
Cash	0%	100%
Australian fixed income	0%	60%
Global fixed income	0%	60%
Australian shares	0%	70%
Global shares	0%	70%
Listed property securities	0%	50%
Global private assets	0%	17%
Alternatives	0%	50%
Gearing*	0%	40%
Total fixed income and cash	**0%**	**120%**
Total shares and listed property securities	**0%**	**120%**
Total assets*	**100%**	**140%**

*This means for every $1,000 you invest, the portfolio may borrow up to $400 (and up to $1,400 is invested in assets). However, if asset values fall dramatically (such as in unusually adverse market conditions), the portfolio's gearing level may rise above 40%.

This portfolio is considered a fund of hedge funds by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques. More information about this portfolio is available on **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

MLC Inflation Plus - Assertive Portfolio continued	
Benchmark	The measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index, calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.95% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.64% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.22% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.42% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.09% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.05% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.12% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Horizon portfolios

	MLC Horizon 1 Bond Portfolio
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 2 year periods. The return is also expected to be higher than cash investments. At the same time, the portfolio aims to preserve your investment over 1 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets is shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation is invested in defensive assets. Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by: • Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below. • Researching and selecting a broad range of fixed income sectors and strategies. • Researching many investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These active investment managers choose many securities in Australia and overseas for investment. The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want a portfolio of fixed income securities that is predominantly investment grade and has an average term to maturity that's normally up to 1.25 years • you want an actively managed portfolio that's diversified across investment managers, types of fixed income, countries, and securities, and • preservation of your investment is important but you understand there are risks of investing in fixed income.
Minimum suggested time to invest	2 years
Benchmark asset allocation and ranges *The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.* *The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at* ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***	 **Asset class** / **Benchmark asset allocation (%)** / **Ranges (%)** Cash: 30% / 0-60% Australian fixed income: 42% / 20-70% Global fixed income: 28% / 15-50% **Defensive assets** **100%** In addition, foreign currency exposures from global fixed income will be generally substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.
Benchmark	A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	2 - Low (less than 1 year in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.57% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.00%/0.00% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.

MLC Horizon 1 Bond Portfolio continued	
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.08% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.08% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.16% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.17% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Horizon 2 Capital Stable Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.

We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to reduce risk if market risk is high. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 3.5% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets is shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation has a strong bias to defensive assets and some exposure to growth assets.

Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by:

- Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that invests mainly in defensive assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns, and
- preserving your investment is an important but not overriding concern.

Minimum suggested time to invest

3 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	10%	0-25%
Fixed income	50%	30-80%
Defensive alternatives and other	10%	0-15%
Growth alternatives and other	3%	0-15%
Listed property securities	2%	0-15%
Global shares	13%	0-25%
Australian shares	10%	0-25%
Private assets	2%	0-10%
Defensive assets	**70%**	**60-80%**
Growth assets	**30%**	**20-40%**

In addition, most global assets are hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

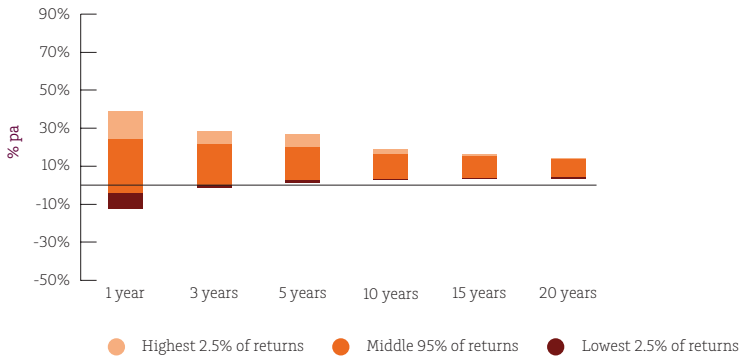
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**

MLC Horizon 2 Capital Stable Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	40%	7%	-11%	26% and -4%
20 years return (% pa)	15%	7%	3%	14% and 4%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.60% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.24% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.09% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.15% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.10% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.04% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.13% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.

We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to reduce risk if market risk is high. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 4.25% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets is shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation has an approximately equal exposure to growth and defensive assets.

Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by:

- Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation,while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that has similar weightings to defensive and growth assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want some long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be moderate to large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

Minimum suggested time to invest

4 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	4%	0-20%
Fixed income	40%	20-60%
Defensive alternatives and other	8%	0-15%
Growth alternatives and other	5%	0-15%
Listed property securities	3%	0-15%
Global shares	18%	5-30%
Australian shares	18%	10-35%
Private assets	4%	0-10%
Defensive assets	**52%**	**40-60%**
Growth assets	**48%**	**40-60%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

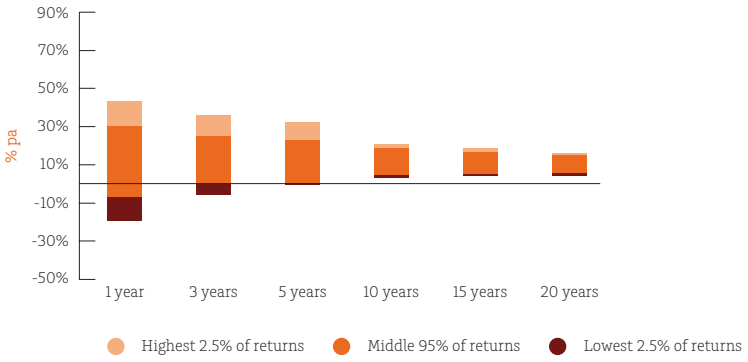
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**

MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	44%	8%	-19%	31% and -7%
20 years return (% pa)	16%	8%	4%	15% and 5%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	5 - Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.65% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.37% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.15% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.22% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.09% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.05% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.13% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 4 year periods.

We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to reduce risk if market risk is high. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 4.75% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets is shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation has a strong bias to growth assets and some exposure to defensive assets.

Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by:

- Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that invests with a strong bias to growth assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

Minimum suggested time to invest

5 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	1%	0-15%
Fixed income	26%	5-40%
Defensive alternatives and other	5%	0-15%
Growth alternatives and other	8%	0-15%
Listed property securities	4%	0-15%
Global shares	22%	10-40%
Australian shares	28%	20-45%
Private assets	6%	0-10%
Defensive assets	**32%**	**20-40%**
Growth assets	**68%**	**60-80%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

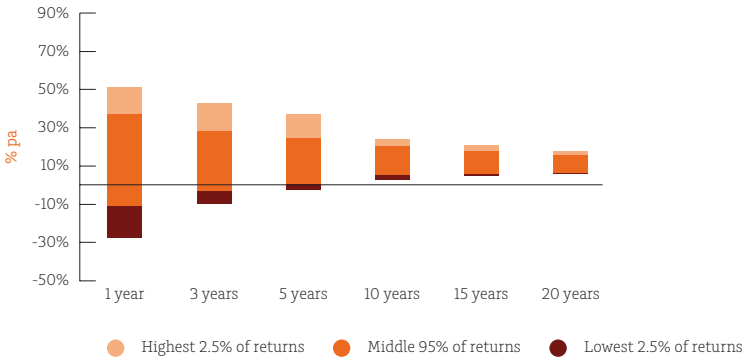
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**

MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	52%	9%	-27%	38% and -11%
20 years return (% pa)	18%	9%	6%	16% and 6%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.70% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.48% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.21% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.27% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.07% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.05% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.11% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.

We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to reduce risk if market risk is high. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 5.25% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets is shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation invests predominantly in growth assets with a small exposure to defensive assets.

Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by:

- Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that invests predominantly in growth assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

Minimum suggested time to invest

6 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	0%	0-10%
Fixed income	15%	0-25%
Defensive alternatives and other	4%	0-15%
Growth alternatives and other	9%	0-15%
Listed property securities	4%	0-15%
Global shares	30%	20-45%
Australian shares	32%	20-50%
Private assets	6%	0-15%
Defensive assets	**19%**	**5-25%**
Growth assets	**81%**	**75-95%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

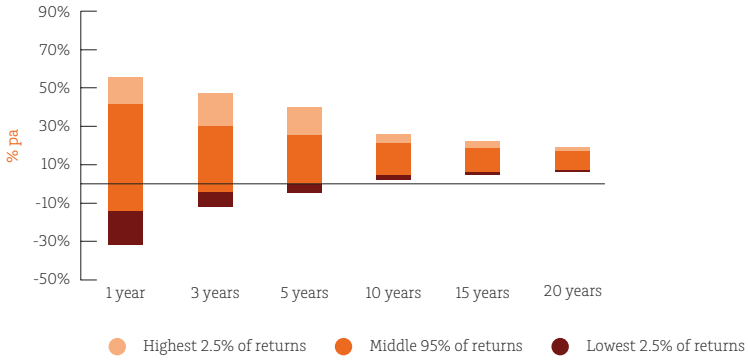
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**

MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	56%	10%	-31%	42% and -14%
20 years return (% pa)	19%	10%	6%	17% and 7%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.73% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.48% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.21% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.27% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.06% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.05% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.11% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.

We aim to achieve this return while keeping volatility (movements up and down in value) at levels similar to the benchmark.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 5.5% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets is shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation is invested in growth assets with minimal exposure to defensive assets.

Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by:

- Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a portfolio that invests in growth assets, primarily shares
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

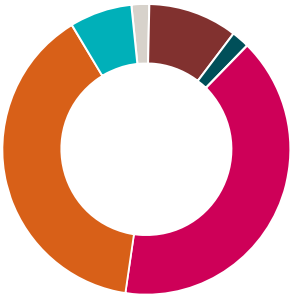
Minimum suggested time to invest

6 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***



Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	0%	0-5%
Defensive alternatives and other	2%	0-10%
Growth alternatives and other	10%	0-15%
Listed property securities	2%	0-15%
Global shares	40%	30-60%
Australian shares	39%	30-55%
Private assets	7%	0-15%
Defensive assets	**2%**	**0-10%**
Growth assets	**98%**	**90-100%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

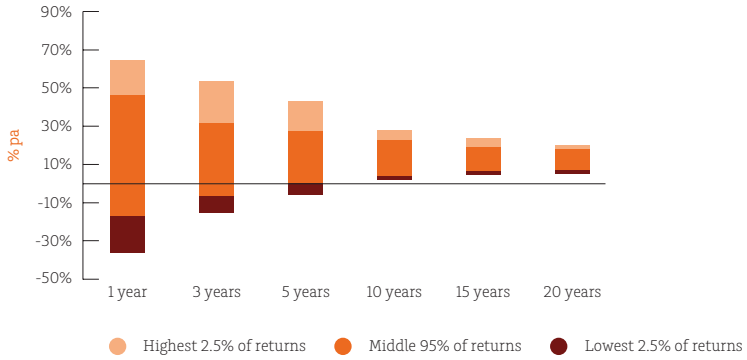
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**

MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	64%	11%	-36%	46% and -17%
20 years return (% pa)	20%	10%	5%	18% and 7%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 5 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.77% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.50% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.23% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.27% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.04% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.03% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.10% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

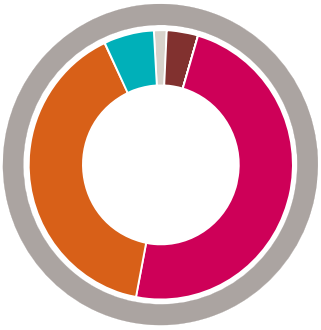
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods. We aim to achieve this return while keeping volatility (movements up and down in value) at levels similar to the benchmark. While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 6.25% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.
How the investment option is managed	Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's benchmark allocation to investment markets and gearing level are shown in its benchmark asset allocation and ranges below. The benchmark asset allocation is invested in growth assets with minimal exposure to defensive assets. Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the benchmark asset allocation and to manage the portfolio's exposure to the risks of investing in markets. Our investment experts do this by: • Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below. • Researching and selecting a broad range of mainstream asset classes, and including some exposure to alternative assets and strategies. • Researching hundreds of investment managers from around the world and selecting the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. These investment managers, who are mainly active managers, choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework** The portfolio has a target gearing level of 30%. This means for every $1,000 you have invested, the portfolio targets borrowings of $300. The actual gearing level changes every day as a result of market movements. That's why the portfolio's actual gearing level is monitored against its target and the borrowings are regularly moved back to the target level. To maintain the target gearing level, we may need to adjust the borrowings as well as buy and sell assets. This increased trading will incur transaction costs and realise taxable gains and losses. The actual gearing level may move significantly away from the target, without prior notice to you, for reasons including: • significant market volatility • legislative changes • accessing borrowings, including any lender imposed requirement to repay borrowings, and • changes to gearing costs. Current gearing levels are available on **mlc.com.au**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to gear a portfolio of growth assets (primarily shares) but don't want the burden of obtaining and managing your own loan • you want to rely largely on the market for returns • you want long-term capital growth • you expect growth in the assets' value to exceed the costs of gearing, and • you're comfortable with the risks of gearing including extra volatility and increased risk of capital loss.
Minimum suggested time to invest	8 years

MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***



Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Defensive alternatives and other	2%	0-10%
Growth alternatives and other	5%	0-15%
Listed property securities	0%	0-15%
Global shares	63%	50-75%
Australian shares	52%	40-65%
Private assets	8%	0-15%
Gearing*	(30%)	
Defensive assets	**2%**	**0-10%**
Growth assets	**128%**	**120-130%**

*If asset values fall dramatically (such as in unusually adverse market conditions), the portfolio's gearing level may rise above 30%.

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

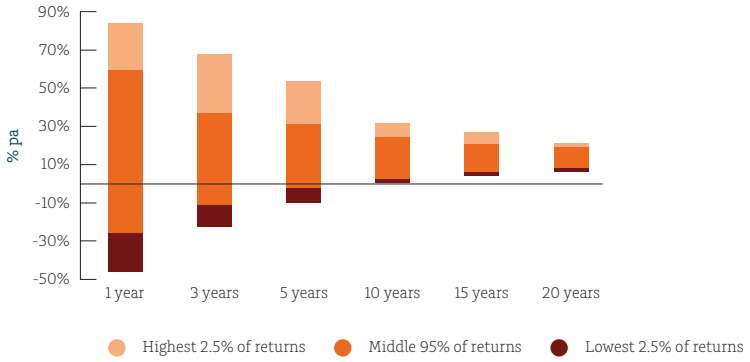
Benchmark

A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available on **mlc.com.au**

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	83%	13%	-46%	59% and -26%
20 years return (% pa)	21%	12%	6%	19% and 8%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)

6 - High (between 5 and 6 years in 20 years)

Investment fee[1]

1.00% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.

Buy-sell spreads

Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.10% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.

All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.

Amount

Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.51% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.24% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.27% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.05% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	1.08% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.12% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Index Plus portfolios

MLC Index Plus Conservative Growth Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to provide a return that meets the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.

At the same time, we aim to reduce risk in the portfolio if market risk is high by changing the portfolio's asset allocation. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 4% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's returns are benchmarked against a combination of investment market indices. To meet the benchmark return while reducing the portfolio's exposure to market risks, our investment experts:

- Actively manage the portfolio's exposure to risk by adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Research and select mostly mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Research investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. We use specialist index and index enhanced managers in certain asset classes, and selectively use active managers where our investment experts believe it makes the greatest difference to the portfolio's risks or returns. The investment managers choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The asset allocation has an approximately equal exposure to growth and defensive assets. The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that has similar weightings to defensive and growth assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want some long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be moderate to large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

Minimum suggested time to invest

4 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	6%	0-20%
Fixed income	43%	15-60%
Defensive alternatives and other	2%	0-10%
Growth alternatives and other	4%	0-10%
Listed property securities	3%	0-15%
Global shares	23%	10-35%
Australian shares	19%	5-35%
Defensive assets	**51%**	**40-60%**
Growth assets	**49%**	**40-60%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

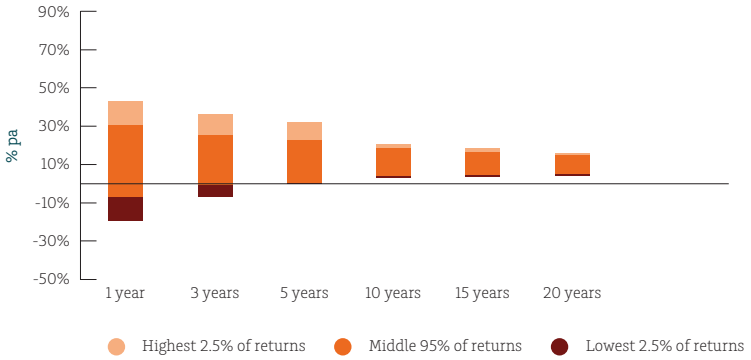
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available at **mlc.com.au**

MLC Index Plus Conservative Growth Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	43%	8%	-19%	31% and -7%
20 years return (% pa)	16%	7%	4%	15% and 5%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	5 - Medium to high (between 3 and 4 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.36% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.04% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.04% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.07% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.09% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Index Plus Balanced Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to provide a return that meets the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 4 year periods.

At the same time, we aim to reduce risk in the portfolio if market risk is high by changing the portfolio's asset allocation. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 4.25% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's returns are benchmarked against a combination of investment market indices. To meet the benchmark return while reducing the portfolio's exposure to market risks, our investment experts:

- Actively manage the portfolio's exposure to risk by adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Research and select mostly mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Research investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. We use specialist index and index enhanced managers in certain asset classes, and selectively use active managers where our investment experts believe it makes the greatest difference to the portfolio's risks or returns. The investment managers choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The asset allocation has a strong bias to growth assets and some exposure to defensive assets.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that has a strong bias to growth assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

Minimum suggested time to invest

5 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***

Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	3%	0-20%
Fixed income	26%	10-40%
Defensive alternatives and other	2%	0-10%
Growth alternatives and other	4%	0-10%
Listed property securities	4%	0-15%
Global shares	33%	20-45%
Australian shares	28%	15-45%
Defensive assets	**31%**	**20-40%**
Growth assets	**69%**	**60-80%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

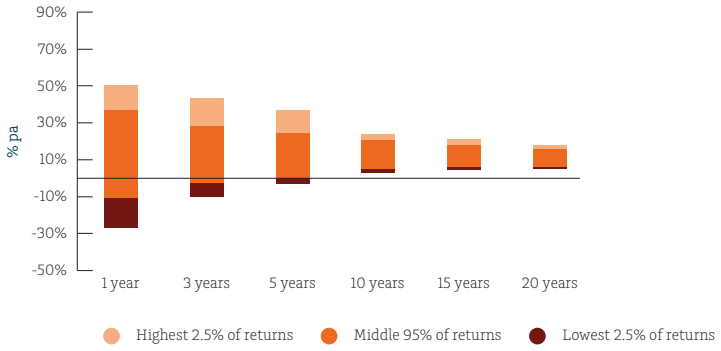
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available at **mlc.com.au**

MLC Index Plus Balanced Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	50%	9%	-27%	37% and -11%
20 years return (% pa)	18%	9%	5%	16% and 6%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 5 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.38% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.02% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.02% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.04% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.06% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC Index Plus Growth Portfolio

Investment objective

Aims to provide a return that meets the benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.

At the same time, we aim to reduce risk in the portfolio if market risk is high by changing the portfolio's asset allocation. As a result of reducing the allocation to higher risk assets, there may be smaller losses than the benchmark in weak or falling markets and potentially lower returns than the benchmark in strong markets.

While the portfolio isn't managed to achieve a particular return above inflation, an average return of 4.5% pa above inflation (before fees and tax) is consistent with historical long-term returns from investment markets, using an asset allocation similar to the portfolio's. More information about long-term investment market returns is provided below.

How the investment option is managed

Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's returns are benchmarked against a combination of investment market indices. To meet the benchmark return while reducing the portfolio's exposure to market risks, our investment experts:

- Actively manage the portfolio's exposure to risk by adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the benchmark asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.
- Research and select mostly mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to alternative assets and strategies.
- Research investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for the portfolio. We use specialist index and index enhanced managers in certain asset classes, and selectively use active managers where our investment experts believe it makes the greatest difference to the portfolio's risks or returns. The investment managers choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment.

The asset allocation is invested predominantly in growth assets with a small exposure to defensive assets.

The portfolio uses all aspects of our approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. More information about the Investment Futures Framework is on **mlc.com.au/futuresframework**

The investment option may be suited to you if...

- you want a diversified portfolio that invests predominantly in growth assets
- you want to rely largely on the market for returns
- you want long-term capital growth, and
- you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.

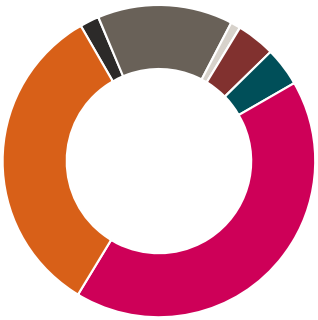
Minimum suggested time to invest

6 years

Benchmark asset allocation and ranges

The portfolio's asset allocation will move around the benchmark asset allocation, while remaining within the ranges for the asset classes, defensive and growth assets.

The benchmark asset allocation and ranges may change over time. The most up-to-date information is available at ***mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool***



Asset class	Benchmark asset allocation (%)	Ranges (%)
Cash	2%	0-15%
Fixed income	14%	0-25%
Defensive alternatives and other	1%	0-10%
Growth alternatives and other	4%	0-10%
Listed property securities	4%	0-15%
Global shares	42%	20-55%
Australian shares	33%	20-50%
Defensive assets	**17%**	**5-25%**
Growth assets	**83%**	**75-95%**

In addition, some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. For benchmark currency hedging levels for global assets please refer to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Benchmark

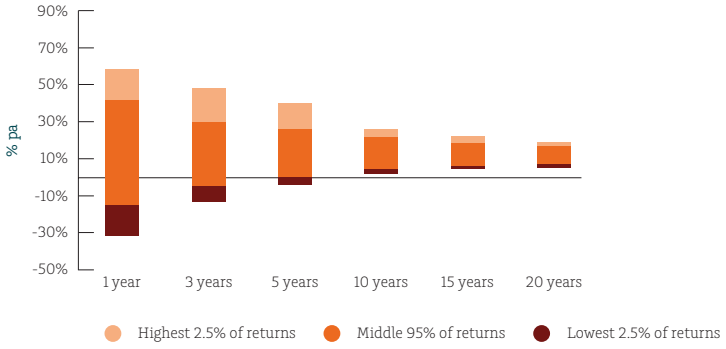
A combination of market indices, weighted according to the benchmark asset allocation. This 'composite benchmark' is explained in the 'Considering an investment option' section, outlined earlier. Details of the portfolio's current benchmark are available at **mlc.com.au**

MLC Index Plus Growth Portfolio continued

Long-term investment market returns

The graph below shows how broad the range of **investment market returns** have been over more than 100 years. It illustrates that historically the longer the investment time period the narrower the range of returns.

Ranges of returns for the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2019 (before fees and tax)



Time period	Highest return	Middle return	Lowest return	Most of the returns are between
1 year return (%)	57%	10%	-32%	41% and -15%
20 years return (% pa)	19%	10%	5%	17% and 6%

Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management Services Limited using the benchmark asset allocation as at 30 June 2019 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.

These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's benchmark asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.

As the portfolio relies largely on investment markets to generate returns, it's impossible to predict the actual return the portfolio will deliver in future.

Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 5 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.39% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.02% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.02% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.02% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.04% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

MLC asset class funds

Fixed income

	MLC Diversified Debt Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the composite benchmark of 50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index and 50% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index (hedged into Australian dollars), before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund is diversified across different types of fixed income securities in Australia and around the world. The securities are predominantly investment grade and typically longer dated. The average term to maturity is normally in the range of 3 to 6 years. **Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.** As a result of capital restructures of bond issuers, the fund may have an incidental exposure to shares from time to time.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in a defensive portfolio that's actively managed and diversified across investment managers, types of fixed income, countries and securities.
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 to 5 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	48% Australian fixed income 52% Global fixed income
Benchmark	50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index 50% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index (hedged into Australian dollars)
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.52% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.00%/0.00% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.09% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.09% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.32% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.34% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Property securities

	MLC Property Securities Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Total Return Index, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in Australian property securities, including listed Real Estate Investment Trusts and companies across most major listed property sectors. It doesn't invest in direct property, but may have some exposure to property securities listed outside Australia from time to time. **Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in an actively managed listed property securities portfolio that invests in Australia, with some global exposure, and diversifies across listed property sectors and Real Estate Investment Trusts • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment, and • you understand that there can be fluctuations in the value of your investment.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	85–100% Australian listed property securities 0–15% Global listed property securities
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Total Return Index
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.67% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.10% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.03% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.03% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.01% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.07% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Property securities

MLC Global Property Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index (net dividends reinvested, hedged into Australian dollars), before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in listed property securities around the world, including listed Real Estate Investment Trusts and companies across most major listed property sectors. It doesn't invest in direct property. **Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in an actively managed global listed property securities portfolio that's diversified across investment managers, countries, listed property sectors and Real Estate Investment Trusts • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment • you understand that there can be fluctuations in the value of your investment, and • you want foreign currency exposures to be mostly hedged to the Australian dollar.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	100% Global listed property securities
Benchmark	FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index (net dividends reinvested, hedged into Australian dollars)
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.87% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.06% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.06% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.02% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.09% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Australian shares

	MLC Australian Share Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in companies listed (or expected to be listed) on the Australian Securities Exchange (and other regulated exchanges), and is typically diversified across major listed industry groups. It may have a small exposure to companies listed outside of Australia from time to time.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in an actively managed Australian share portfolio that's diversified across investment managers, industries and companies • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment, and • you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in the value of your investment.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	100% Australian shares
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.73% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.05% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.05% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.02% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.13% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Australian shares

	MLC IncomeBuilder
Investment objective	Aims to provide an income stream (excluding capital gains) that grows each year, by investing primarily in Australian shares.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in Australian companies that have the potential to provide future growth in dividends. The fund is expected to generate tax-efficient returns by: • investing in companies expected to have high franking levels, and • carefully managing the realisation of capital gains. The fund is expected to provide returns consistent with investing in a broad range of Australian companies. Income is reinvested in the fund.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in shares in Australian companies that are expected to deliver a growing dividend stream over time.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	100% Australian shares
Benchmark	You can assess performance based on the annual growth in dividends received from the underlying companies.
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.72% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.20%/0.20% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.01% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.01% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.01% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.07% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Global shares

	MLC Global Share Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the MSCI ACWI Net Index ($A), before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in companies listed (or expected to be listed) on share markets anywhere around the world, and is typically diversified across major listed industry groups. **Foreign currency exposures will generally not be hedged to the Australian dollar.**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in an actively managed global share portfolio that's diversified across investment managers, countries (developed and emerging), industries and companies • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment • you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in the value of your investment, and • you're comfortable having foreign currency exposure.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	100% Global shares
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI Net Index ($A)
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	6 - High (between 4 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.88% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.01% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.01% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.04% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.08% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Global shares

	MLC Hedged Global Share Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the MSCI ACWI Hedged to AUD Net Index, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests primarily in companies listed (or expected to be listed) on share markets anywhere around the world, and is typically diversified across major listed industry groups. **Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in an actively managed global share portfolio that's diversified across investment managers, countries (developed and emerging), industries and companies • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment • you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in the value of your investment, and • you want foreign currency exposures to be mostly hedged to the Australian dollar.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	100% Global shares
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI Hedged to AUD Net Index
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.96% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.03% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.03% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.03% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.08% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Cash

	MLC Cash Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Reserve Bank of Australia's Cash Rate Target, before fees and tax, over 1 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests in deposits with banks (100% National Australia Bank as at 31 December 2019) and may also invest in other comparable high quality securities.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in a low risk cash portfolio.
Minimum suggested time to invest	No minimum
Target asset allocation *The target asset allocation may change over time.*	100% Cash
Benchmark	Reserve Bank of Australia's Cash Rate Target
Standard Risk Measure (estimated number of negative annual returns)	1 - Very low (less than 1 year in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.24% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.00%/0.00% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.00% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.00% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.00% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

These are single asset class investment options from other managers.

To recognise some investors want extra options when it comes to managing their money, the **Investment Menu** includes options from other managers that don't use our approach to investing, for you and your financial adviser to choose from.

An overview of each manager's investment objective and how the investment option is invested is provided. You can find further details on each investment option in the managers' **PDS** on **mlc.com.au/findafund**. A copy of each **PDS** is available on request, free of charge, by calling us on **132 652**.

The investment fees will include any costs incurred by us and rebates from the managers.

Fixed income

Macquarie Income Opportunities Fund	
Investment objective	The fund aims to outperform the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index over the medium term (before fees). It aims to provide higher income returns than traditional cash investments at all stages of interest rate and economic cycles.
How the investment option is managed	The Fund predominantly provides exposure to a wide range of domestic and global investment grade floating and fixed rate instruments, asset-backed securities, and cash. The Fund may also have opportunistic exposure to other fixed income sectors and instruments such as, high yield and emerging markets debt as well as other fixed income instruments. Interest rate risk will generally be hedged through the use of derivatives such as swaps and futures. The investment process aims to reduce the risk of the Fund being adversely affected by unexpected events or downgrades in the credit rating of the Fund's investments. A disciplined framework is used to analyse each sector and proposed investment to assess its risk. The Fund may be exposed to derivatives to implement its investment strategy. For example, protection may be purchased on issuers that are believed to be over-valued or at risk of downgrade. These positions increase in value when the underlying instrument falls in value and decrease in value when the underlying instrument rises in value. The portfolio is generally hedged to Australian dollars. However, any exposure to emerging markets debt issued in the local currency of the debt will generally be unhedged. Small active currency positions may also be taken when the Investment Manager believes that there are opportunities to add value or hedge risks in the portfolio.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want a medium term investment horizon, seeking a steady and reliable income stream.
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 years
Target asset allocation	Cash, fixed income and credit-based securities: 20% – 100% Hybrid securities: 0% – 10% Global investment grade credit securities: 0% – 40% Global high yield credit securities: 0% – 15% Emerging market debt securities: 0% – 15% Credit opportunities: 0% – 20%* * For example: Australian residential mortgage backed securities, offshore asset backed securities, bank loans and other credit related securities.
Benchmark	Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.64% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.06% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.06% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.12% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa

Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.
[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.31% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Fixed income continued

	PIMCO Diversified Fixed Interest Fund
Investment objective	To achieve maximum total return by investing in underlying funds that invest in Australian and overseas bonds, and to seek to preserve capital through prudent investment management.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests in indirect and direct government, corporate, mortgage, and other fixed interest securities. While the fund invests predominantly in Investment Grade Securities, it may also invest in non-Investment Grade fixed interest securities and Emerging Market Debt. The fund currently seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in other funds where PIMCO Australia Pty Ltd is the Investment Manager and PIMCO Australian Management Limited is the Responsible Entity, primarily being the PIMCO Australian Bond Fund and PIMCO Global Bond Fund. The fund may also hold cash.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	the fund is designed for investors who wish to have a broadly diversified exposure to international fixed interest markets.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 to 7 years
Target asset allocation	100% Fixed Income and Cash
Benchmark	50% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index (Hedged in Australian dollars) and 50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.70% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.00%/0.10% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.25% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.25% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.15% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Fixed income continued

	PIMCO Global Bond Fund
Investment objective	To achieve maximum total return by investing in fixed interest securities and to seek to preserve capital through prudent investment management.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests in indirect and direct government, corporate, mortgage, and other fixed interest securities. While the fund invests predominantly in Investment Grade securities, it may also invest in non-Investment Grade fixed interest securities and Emerging Market Debt. The fund may also hold cash and derivatives.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	the fund is designed for investors who wish to have a broadly diversified exposure to international fixed interest markets.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 to 7 years
Target asset allocation	100% Fixed Income and Cash
Benchmark	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index hedged in Australian dollars
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.69% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.00%/0.10% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.36% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.36% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.16% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Fixed income continued

	Vanguard® Australian Fixed Interest Index Fund
Investment objective	To track the return (income and capital appreciation) of the Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index before taking into account fund fees, expenses and tax.
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests in high-quality, income-generating securities issued by the Commonwealth Government of Australia, Australian State Government authorities and treasury corporations, as well as investment-grade corporate issuers. While being low cost, the fund also provides some protection against capital volatility. The investments in the fund are predominantly rated BBB - or higher by Standard & Poor's ratings agency or equivalent.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you have a medium-term investment horizon, seeking a steady and reliable income stream.
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 years
Target asset allocation	100% Australian fixed interest
Benchmark	Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	4 - Medium (between 2 and 3 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.39% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.10% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.00% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.00% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.01% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.06% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Property securities

	Vanguard® Australian Property Securities Index Fund
Investment objective	To track the return of the S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Index before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.
How the investment option is managed	The fund provides a low-cost way to invest in property securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The property sectors in which the fund invests include retail, office, industrial and diversified. The fund offers potential long-term capital growth and tax-effective income that may include a tax-deferred component. The S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Index comprises property securities (shares) listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). These securities are real estate investment trusts and companies that own real estate assets and derive a significant proportion of their revenue from rental income. The fund will hold all of the securities in the index most of the time, allowing for individual security weightings to vary marginally from the index from time to time. The fund may invest in securities that have been removed from or are expected to be included in the index.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want long-term capital growth, some tax-effective income, and you have a higher tolerance for the risks associated with share market volatility.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	100% Australian property securities
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.43% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.08%/0.08% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.00% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.00% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.09% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Australian shares

	Antares Elite Opportunities Fund
Investment objective	To outperform the S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index (after fees) over rolling 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund is a concentrated portfolio of Australian listed shares containing only Antares' highest conviction investment ideas. The fund isn't constrained by the Benchmark's industry or company weights, giving Antares the flexibility to invest in their best investment ideas. Antares follows a bottom-up investment process, which means investment decisions are made by undertaking in-depth proprietary research and analysis of individual companies and securities. In general, Antares aims to invest in companies where the current share price does not fully reflect its view of the potential value of each company's business. Through company contact and detailed financial and non-financial analysis, Antares' research analysts seek to gain a thorough understanding of Australian companies and the industries in which they operate. Antares is a member of the NAB Group.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in a concentrated portfolio of Australian listed shares managed by a specialist manager • you are seeking long-term capital growth, and • you can tolerate fluctuations and the risk of capital loss.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	95–100% Australian shares 0–5% Cash and cash equivalents
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.70% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.05% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.05% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.01% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.12% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Antares High Growth Shares Fund	
Investment objective	To outperform the S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index (after fees) over rolling 5 year periods
How the investment option is managed	The fund is an actively managed portfolio of Australian listed shares investing in both long and short positions, using active trading, along with the use of derivatives with the aim of enhancing returns for investors. Antares applies their investment expertise and stock selection capabilities to manage the fund. Antares uses the following key strategies: • short selling – Antares generally aims to short sell a security with the expectation of buying it back, at a later time, at a lower price and therefore enhance the fund's return • enhanced long positions – Antares seeks to amplify the fund's return relative to its benchmark by overweighting those shares they believe to be undervalued • active trading – trading in shares where the fund holds a range of different positions over a relatively short period of time, with a view to fully exploiting all available opportunities to add value as market circumstances change, and • derivatives – the fund only deals in exchange traded derivatives listed with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). Antares can invest in derivatives to manage the fund in a more efficient manner, reduce risk, reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, increase market exposure and reduce market exposure (ie shorting). The fund may become leveraged through borrowing, the use of derivatives and short selling. The net exposure of the fund cannot exceed 100% of the net asset value of the fund. Antares is a member of the NAB Group. This fund is considered a hedge fund by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques. More information about this fund is available in the investment manager's **PDS** available on **mlc.com.au/findafund**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in an actively managed portfolio of Australian listed shares managed by a specialist manager • you want the potential for long-term capital growth and the potential to add value from both rises and falls in individual share prices by taking long and short positions • you understand the additional risks of taking long/short positions, and • you can tolerate fluctuations and the risk of capital loss.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	90–125% Australian shares (Long) 0– -25% Australian shares (Short) 0–10% Cash and cash equivalents
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.00% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.54% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.54% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.08% pa

Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.55% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.
[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.68% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Ausbil Australian Emerging Leaders Fund	
Investment objective	To provide returns above the benchmark over the medium to long term, before fees and tax.
How the investment option is managed	The fund predominantly invests in a portfolio of mid and small cap Australian equities primarily chosen from the S&P/ASX 300 Index, but generally excludes securities from the S&P/ASX 50 Index. At all times the fund will favour sectors and specific companies which it believes will experience positive earnings revisions.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to benefit from the long-term capital gains available from share investments and are comfortable with fluctuations in capital value in the short to medium term.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	90–100% Australian shares 0-10% Cash
Benchmark	70% S&P/ASX Midcap 50 Accumulation Index 30% S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Accumulation Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (6 years or greater in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.95% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.30%/0.30% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.15% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.15% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.03% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.30% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Fairview Equity Partners Emerging Companies Fund
Investment objective	Aims to earn a return (after the fund's management costs but before tax) which exceeds the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Total Return Index over rolling 5 year periods.
How the investment option is managed	Fairview's investment philosophy is based on the belief that opportunities for identifying mispriced shares are greatest within the small companies segment of the market. This is primarily because many small companies tend to be under-researched and therefore have the potential to offer investors significant upside. Fairview implements this philosophy through a disciplined, multi-faceted strategy of stock selection. This collaborative approach is research-driven, combining high levels of company contact, detailed analysis, a robust peer review process and appropriate risk controls. The NAB Group is a minority shareholder in the investment manager, Fairview.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you believe in the greater long-term wealth creation potential of shares • you want to invest in an actively managed portfolio of Australian small companies listed on the Australian share market that is managed by a specialist investment manager • you want to diversify your Australian share portfolio to include access to a range of small and emerging companies that show strong long-term growth potential, and • you can tolerate fluctuations and the risk of capital loss.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	90–100% Australian shares 0–10% Cash and cash equivalents
Benchmark	S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.20% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.25%/0.25% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.17% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa[2] Estimated other indirect costs: 0.17% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 3] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.28% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] This amount is based on the actual performance fee paid to the investment manager for the financial year to 30 June 2019. However, the typical ongoing performance related costs for this option are **estimated** to be 0.00% pa. This amount is based on the past 3 years performance fees paid to the investment manager. If the actual performance related costs incurred were 0.00% pa, then the ongoing estimated ICR for this option would be 0.17% pa for Super. Please note that past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

[3]The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.68% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Australian shares continued

	Investors Mutual Australian Share Fund
Investment objective	To provide a return (after fees and expenses and before taxes) which exceeds the S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index, over rolling four year periods.
How the investment option is managed	The fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of quality Australian and New Zealand industrial and resource shares, where these shares are identified by our investment team as being undervalued.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	the fund will aim to provide investors with long-term capital growth and income through an actively managed portfolio of quality Australian Shares listed on the ASX.
Minimum suggested time to invest	4 to 5 years
Target asset allocation	90–100% Australian shares 0–10% Cash
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.94% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.25%/0.25% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.00% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.00% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.04% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.14% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	MLC-Vanguard Australian Share Index Fund
Investment objective	Aims to match the return of the S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index, before taking into account fees and tax.
How the investment option is managed	The fund will hold most of the securities in the Index, allowing for individual security weightings to vary marginally from the Index from time to time. The fund may invest in securities that have been, or are expected to be, included in the Index.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in a portfolio of Australian shares that produces similar returns to the market • you want long-term growth in the value of your investment, and • you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in the value of your investment.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation	100% Australian shares
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.27% pa (estimated) of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.05%/0.05% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.00% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.00% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.01% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Australian shares continued

	Perpetual Wholesale Australian Share Fund
Investment objective	Aims to provide long-term capital growth and regular income through investment in quality industrial and resource shares and outperform the S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index (before fees and taxes) over rolling three-year periods.
How the investment option is managed	Perpetual's priority is to select those companies that represent the best investment quality and are appropriately priced. Investments are carefully selected on the basis of four key investment criteria: conservative debt levels, sound management, quality business, and recurring earnings. The fund invests primarily in shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised Australian exchange, but may have up to 20% exposure to shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised global exchange. Currency hedges may be used from time to time. Derivatives may be used in managing the fund.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in an active Australian shares fund.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	90–100% Australian shares 0–10% Cash
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.06% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.30%/0.00% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.16% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.16%
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.20% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Perpetual Wholesale Ethical SRI Fund
Investment objective	Aims to provide long-term capital growth and regular income through investment in quality shares of ethical and socially responsible companies and outperform the S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index (before fees and taxes) over rolling three-year periods.
How the investment option is managed	Perpetual's priority is to select those companies that represent the best investment quality and are appropriately priced. Investments are carefully selected on the basis of four key investment criteria: conservative debt levels, sound management, quality business, and recurring earnings. Perpetual also utilises a strategy for screening ethical and socially responsible investments to evaluate how their practices impact society and the environment. The fund will not invest in companies that derive a material proportion of their revenue from the manufacture or sale of generally ethically unacceptable products and services including but not limited to alcohol, gambling and tobacco. Perpetual is a signatory to the United Nations - supported Principles for Responsible Investment. The fund invests primarily in shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised Australian exchange, but may have up to 20% exposure to shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised global exchange. Currency hedges may be used from time to time. Derivatives may be used in managing the fund.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in an Australian shares fund that invests in socially responsible companies.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	90-100% Australian Shares 0-10% Cash
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.00% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.18% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.18% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.23% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Perpetual Wholesale Smaller Companies Fund No.2
Investment objective	Aims to provide long-term capital growth and income through investment in quality Australian industrial and resource shares which, when first acquired, do not rank in the S&P/ASX 50 Index and outperform the S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Total Return Index (before fees and taxes) over rolling three-year periods.
How the investment option is managed	Perpetual researches companies of all sizes using consistent share selection criteria. Perpetual's priority is to select those companies that represent the best investment quality and are appropriately priced. Investments are carefully selected on the basis of four key investment criteria: conservative debt levels, sound management, quality business, and recurring earnings. The fund may invest in shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised Australian exchange. Derivatives may be used in managing the fund.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in a smaller companies Australian shares fund.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	80–100% Australian smaller companies shares 0–20% Cash
Benchmark	S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (6 years or greater in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.45% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.18% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.18% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.27% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Schroder Wholesale Australian Equity Fund
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index after fees over the medium to long-term by investing in a broad range of companies from Australia and New Zealand.
How the investment option is managed	Schroder's investment philosophy is corporate value creation or the ability to generate returns on capital higher than the cost of capital. This leads to sustainable share price out-performance in the long term. The investment process is a combination of qualitative industry and company competitive position analysis, quantitative financial forecasts and valuations.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in an actively managed Australian Equity portfolio.
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 to 5 years
Target asset allocation	100% Australian shares
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (more than 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.77% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.25%/0.25% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.01% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.01% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.05% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.23% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Global shares

Altrinsic Global Equities Trust	
Investment objective	Aims to deliver long-term capital growth and to outperform the MSCI All Country World Index (ex-Australia) Net Dividends Reinvested ($A) over rolling 5 year periods, before fees and tax.
How the investment option is managed	Altrinsic believes it can take advantage of inefficiencies in the world's share markets by taking a long-term view and capitalising on the investment team's: • in-depth fundamental company analysis, • global industry knowledge, and • distinctive cross-border perspectives to assess a company's intrinsic value. Altrinsic evaluates companies as if purchasing them outright with its own capital. Altrinsic applies a disciplined four step investment process: 1. Sourcing ideas - ideas are generated through the use of a proprietary screening process and in the course of the investment team's on-the-ground company research. It searches developed and emerging markets to uncover companies with unrealised value. 2. Fundamental analysis - this process begins with the long-term historical analysis of a company's fundamental performance drivers. Altrinsic's investment team evaluates management capabilities, strategy, and execution, and forecasts cash flow generation under "normal" conditions and then adjusts for associated risks. Intrinsic value is determined by applying multiple valuation measures. 3. Constructing the portfolio - a high conviction portfolio of the investment team's best investment ideas is constructed from the bottom-up on a stock-by-stock basis. Region, industry, and market capitalisation exposures are an outcome of this company-specific approach. The Trust typically invests in 60-100 companies. 4. Managing risk - risk management is applied throughout the investment process at both the company level and the portfolio level. The fund's exposure to international assets is not hedged to the Australian dollar. However, if the fund becomes overweight in a currency due to stock selection, Altrinsic may enter into currency hedging contracts to reduce that currency exposure.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you want to invest in a portfolio of companies from around the world managed by a specialist global shares manager • you want to invest in a portfolio focused on long-term capital growth • you can tolerate fluctuations and the risk of capital loss, and • you're comfortable having foreign currency exposure ie currency risk.
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years
Target asset allocation	50–100% Global developed markets shares 0–30% Global emerging markets shares 0–20% Cash and cash equivalents Up to 15% of the fund may be invested in small cap stocks (US$1.5 billion or less market capitalisation)
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Index (ex-Australia) Net Dividends Reinvested ($A)
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	6 - High (between 5 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.99% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.15%/0.15% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.01% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.01% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2]	0.03% pa

These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.	
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.
[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.12% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Platinum Asia Fund
Investment objective	To provide capital growth over the long-term by investing in undervalued companies in the Asian region excluding Japan.
How the investment option is managed	The fund primarily invests in the listed securities of Asian companies. The fund will ideally consist of 50 to 100 securities that Platinum believes to be undervalued by the market. Cash may be held when undervalued securities cannot be found. Platinum may short sell securities that it considers overvalued. The fund will typically have 50% or more net equity exposure. Platinum may use derivatives: • for risk management purposes • to take opportunities to increase returns • to create a short position in a security • to establish positions in securities that may otherwise not be readily available (eg to gain access to particular stock markets where foreign investors face restrictions), and • to aid in the management of fund cash flows (eg some stock markets require pre-funding of stock purchases that may be avoided through the use of derivatives). Platinum has set the following investment restrictions in respect of the fund: • the underlying value of derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund, and • the underlying value of the long stock positions and derivatives will not exceed 150% of the NAV of the fund. Platinum manages risk associated with currency exposure through the use of hedging devices (eg foreign exchange forwards, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and currency options) and cash foreign exchange trades. This fund is considered a hedge fund by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques. More information about this fund is available in the investment manager's PDS available on **mlc.com.au/findafund**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	Not applicable
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 or more years
Target asset allocation	0–100% International Equities 0-100% Cash and Cash Equivalent
Benchmark	MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Net Index in $A (for performance comparison purposes only)
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (6 years or greater in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.35% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.20%/0.20% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.48% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.48% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa

Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.
[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.58% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Platinum International Fund
Investment objective	To provide capital growth over the long-term by investing in undervalued companies from around the world.
How the investment option is managed	The fund primarily invests in listed securities. The fund will ideally consist of 70 to 140 securities that Platinum believes to be undervalued by the market. Cash may be held when undervalued securities cannot be found. Platinum may short sell securities that it considers overvalued. The fund will typically have 50% or more net equity exposure. Platinum may use derivatives: • for risk management purposes • to take opportunities to increase returns • to create a short position in a security • to establish positions in securities that may otherwise not be readily available (eg to gain access to particular stock markets where foreign investors face restrictions), and • to aid in the management of fund cash flows (eg some stock markets require pre-funding of stock purchases that may be avoided through the use of derivatives). Platinum has set the following investment restrictions in respect of the fund: • the underlying value of derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund, and • the underlying value of long stock positions and derivatives will not exceed 150% of the NAV of the fund. Platinum manages risk associated with currency exposure through the use of hedging devices (eg foreign exchange forwards, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and currency options) and cash foreign exchange trades. This fund is considered a hedge fund by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques. More information about this fund is available in the investment manager's PDS available on **mlc.com.au/findafund**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	Not applicable
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 or more years
Target asset allocation	0–100% International Equities 0–100% Cash and Cash Equivalent
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Net Index in $A (for performance comparison purposes only)
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	6 - High (between 4 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.35% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.20%/0.20% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.06% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.06% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa

Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.
[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.12% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	PM CAPITAL Global Companies Fund
Investment objective	To provide long term capital growth and outperform the greater of the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (AUD) or RBA cash rate over rolling seven year periods. The fund is not intended to replicate the index.
How the investment option is managed	The Global Companies fund aims to create long term wealth through a concentrated portfolio of 25-45 global securities and other instruments, interest bearing debt securities, managed investment schemes, derivatives (both exchange traded and over the counter), deposit products and cash. The fund falls under the hedge fund disclosure regime as defined by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques. More information about this fund is available in the investment manager's **PDS** available on **mlc.com.au/findafund**
The investment option may be suited to you if...	• you seek a focused, patient and considered approach to finding simple investment ideas that produces the best environment for creating wealth over a long-term investment horizon • you want an increased exposure to global equities via access to a handpicked portfolio of global securities • you want diversity of returns compared with those provided by more traditional global equity funds
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation	Net Asset allocation range (incl. derivatives) 0– 110% Global equities 0–30% Debt securities 0–10% Other (MIS, unlisted investments) 0–100% Cash
Benchmark	MSCI World Net Total Return Index (AUD)
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	6 - High (between 4 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	1.29% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.25%/0.25% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.85% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.78% pa[2] Estimated other indirect costs: 0.07% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 3] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.01% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.19% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1]This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] This amount is based on the actual performance fee paid to the investment manager for the financial year to 30 June 2019. However, PM Capital's performance formula has changed, and if the new formula had applied for the whole financial year, then the performance related costs for this option would have been 0.0% pa.

[3] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.16% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

Global shares continued

	Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund (Hedged)
Investment objective	To track the return of the MSCI World ex-Australia (with net dividends reinvested) hedged into Australian dollars Index before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.
How the investment option is managed	The fund meets its investment strategy by investing in the Vanguard International Shares Index Fund, forward foreign exchange contracts and futures. Vanguard may, at its discretion, commence investing directly in the securities that are, have been or are expected to be in the index. The fund is exposed to all of the securities in the index most of the time, allowing for individual security weightings to vary marginally from the index from time to time. The fund may be exposed to securities that have been removed from or are expected to be included in the index.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want exposure to a diversified portfolio of international shares that is relatively unaffected by currency fluctuations.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation	100% International shares (hedged to AUD)
Benchmark	MSCI World (ex-Australia) Index (net dividends reinvested), hedged into Australian dollars
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	7 - Very high (6 years or greater in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.41% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.10%/0.10% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.06% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.06% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.02% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

	Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund (Unhedged)
Investment objective	To track the return of the MSCI World ex-Australia (with net dividends reinvested) in Australian dollars Index before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.
How the investment option is managed	The fund provides exposure to many of the world's largest companies listed in major developed countries. It offers low-cost access to a broadly diversified range of securities that allows investors to participate in the long-term growth potential of international economies outside Australia. The fund is exposed to the fluctuating values of foreign currencies, as there will not be any hedging of foreign currencies to the Australian dollar.
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want long-term capital growth, some income, international diversification, and with a higher tolerance for the risks associated with share market volatility.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Target asset allocation	100% International shares
Benchmark	MSCI World (ex-Australia) Index (net dividends reinvested), in Australian dollars
Estimated number of negative annual returns (Standard Risk Measure)	6 - High (between 4 and 6 years in 20 years)
Investment fee[1]	0.38% pa of your balance in this investment option.
Buy-sell spreads	Entry/Exit 0.08%/0.08% of any amount moved in or out of this investment option.
All costs are calculated based on your balance in this investment option.	Amount
Estimated Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)[1]	0.00% pa This is made up of: Estimated performance related costs: 0.00% pa Estimated other indirect costs: 0.00% pa
Estimated Net transaction cost[1 and 2] *These are the transaction costs that have not been recovered by a buy-sell spread or have not been included in the ICR above.*	0.00% pa
Estimated Borrowing (gearing) cost[1]	0.00% pa
Estimated Property operating cost[1]	0.00% pa

[1] This amount reduces the net return on the investment option. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about these fees and costs, including how they are calculated.

[2] The estimated **Gross transaction cost** for the financial year to 30 June 2019 is 0.02% pa. Any difference between this amount and the Net transaction cost in the table above is due to amounts recovered by a buy/sell spread or amounts included in the ICR.

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For more information call us from anywhere in Australia on 132 652 or contact your financial adviser.

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North Sydney NSW 2059

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OBJA126190-0320

MLC MasterKey Business Super

Insurance Guide

Preparation date
2 March 2020

Issued by The Trustee
NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited
ABN 80 008 515 633 **AFSL** 236465

The Insurer
Insurance is issued by MLC Limited
ABN 90 000 000 402 **AFSL** 230694

The Fund
MLC Super Fund
ABN 70 732 426 024

This guide gives you information about the insurance available through your super.

A financial adviser can help you decide if this insurance is right for you.

Contents

The information in this **Insurance Guide** forms part of the **Product Disclosure Statement** dated 2 March 2020. Together with the **Fee Brochure** and **Investment Menu,** these documents should be considered before making a final decision to invest.

NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited (Trustee) is part of the National Australia Bank (NAB) Group of Companies. MLC Limited is part of the Nippon Life Insurance Group and not a part of the NAB Group of Companies. MLC Limited uses the MLC brand under licence. Neither NAB, nor any of its related bodies corporate, guarantees or accepts liability in respect of MLC MasterKey Business Super Insurance. An interest in MLC MasterKey Business Super doesn't represent a deposit or liability with the NAB or other related bodies corporate of NAB nor is it guaranteed by NAB.

The information in this guide is general information only and doesn't take into account your personal objectives, financial situation or needs. Because of this, before acting on this information, you should consider it's appropriateness having regard to your personal objectives, financial situation and needs. We recommend you obtain financial advice tailored to your own personal circumstance.

The information in this document may change from time to time. Any updates that aren't materially adverse will be available on **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs** You can obtain a paper copy of any of these changes at no additional cost by contacting us.

References within this guide to 'we', 'us' or 'our' are references to the Trustee, unless otherwise stated.

For more information please contact us or speak with your financial adviser.

An online copy of this document is also available on **mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs**

Insurance with MLC Limited

We believe all Australians should be able to protect their future.

That's why we provide you the option to have easily accessible insurance with your super.

The insurer

We've chosen MLC Limited as the Insurer for MLC MasterKey Business Super. With over 130 years of insurance experience in Australia, MLC Limited provides long-term, sustainable insurance to customers. We can change the Insurer at any time if we believe this is in the best interest of members.

Worldwide insurance

You're covered anywhere in the world. For Income Protection conditions apply (see page 10).

Affordable insurance

Insurance through super may be tax effective for you and may be a more affordable way for you to take care of your beneficiaries.

Keeping your insurance up to date

We continuously look for ways to improve the features and benefits of the insurance provided to you so you'll receive better protection.

Where it won't affect your premiums, we'll add those improvements to your insurance.

Claims philosophy

The Trustee's claims philosophy is to:

- deal with each claimant and their potential beneficiaries in a respectful, empathetic manner;
- make prompt payments;
- communicate the process clearly; and
- assist customers where there is a reasonable chance of being successful.

Declined claims

The Insurer's goal is to pay genuine claims quickly with a minimum of fuss.

If your claim is declined and you don't agree with the decision, please call us on **132 652**.

If you're still not satisfied with the outcome you can lodge your complaint with the **Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA)** by calling **1800 931 678** (free call) or emailing **info@afca.org.au**. AFCA provides fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers.

MLC Master Policy

You can find specific details about the terms and conditions of your insurance in the MLC Master Policy.

A copy of the MLC Master Policy is available from the MLC Service Centre.

Insurance that fits just right

There are two ways you can have insurance with your super:

1. insurance selected for you, and
2. insurance you select.

Insurance selected for you

When you join, you will automatically be given insurance, subject to certain eligibility conditions.

This will be either insurance your employer has selected for you, or we have selected for you.

You can apply for a different level or type of insurance, or change or cancel it at any time.

Insurance you select

We know that everybody's needs are different. The insurance that meets your needs will depend on a range of factors including your family and financial commitments, income and lifestyle.

That's why we make it easy for you to build your insurance to suit you.

If, after reading this guide, you'd like to know more, we'd be happy to help. Please call us on **132 652**.

To apply for, or increase, your insurance please log in to your account online, or complete the insurance application available on **mlc.com.au**

Making sure you're eligible

As we provide you insurance automatically, we'll assume that you're eligible for it unless you tell us you're not eligible or cancel your insurance. So please check the details are correct and let us know if they are not as we'll start deducting premiums for your cover unless you tell us you're not eligible. Things like your occupation and the nature of your employment might impact your eligibility for cover and you will not be assessed until you make a claim. These details are disclosed in your Welcome kit.

To be eligible, you must be Employed in an Insurable Occupation, an Australian Resident and At Work on the day your insurance starts.

If you are Employed in an Occupation that the Insurer classifies as 'Not insurable', you will not be eligible for insurance. These occupations are listed in the latest 'Occupational ratings guide for insurance' which is available on **mlc.com.au/occupation** (refer to page 7 for an example of the occupational ratings classifications).

If we don't receive any contributions from you or your employer within 130 days of you joining your employer or becoming eligible, you will not be eligible for automatic cover.

If you change from an Insurable Occupation to a Not Insurable Occupation, you retain your death and TPD Cover .

If you make a claim and you weren't eligible, your claim will be declined and all premiums refunded.

Get to know your insurance

You'll receive the details of your insurance in your **Welcome Kit** including:

- what insurance you have
- how much you have, and
- what your premium is.

Insurance selected for you

Employer selected insurance

Your employer may have selected an insurance package for your Plan.

This can include Death and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance, and Income Protection insurance.

We usually won't need any medical evidence, or need you to fill out any forms.

If we do need more information, we'll contact you.

MLC Lifestage insurance

If your employer hasn't selected insurance for your Plan, we'll provide you with MLC Lifestage insurance. It provides a combination of Death and TPD insurance designed to cater to your needs through different life stages. You'll have more insurance when you're younger, when you're most likely to have a high mortgage or children at home, and lower insurance when you're older and most likely to be financially secure.

We'll adjust your level of insurance each year on your birthday and each year we'll confirm your level of insurance and premiums paid in your **Annual statement**.

MLC Lifestage sums insured are increased each year on 1 July, by Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE). The latest MLC Lifestage sum insured amounts and standard premiums are available on **mlc.com.au/mkbs/insurancerates**

Your actual sum insured amount and premium is shown in your **Welcome Kit**.

Inactive Accounts

If your super account hasn't received a contribution or a rollover for a continuous period of 16 months, it's defined as an inactive account. If this is the case, we're required by law to cancel your insurance cover unless you make a contribution or rollover, and/or provide us with your written election to retain it. We'll contact you before this happens and give you the opportunity to retain your cover.

If you wish to keep your insurance, regardless of whether or not your account is inactive, please fill out and return the **Choose to Keep My Insurance Cover form** available at **mlc.com.au/superinsurance**

Refer to **When your insurance will end** section on Page 13 in this guide for more details.

When does cover commence?

Your cover will not commence until your employer creates an account for you and we receive at least one superannuation contribution to your account.

When won't a benefit be paid?

Not At Work

If you're not At Work because you're ill or injured on the day your insurance starts your insurance or increase in insurance will only be for a Health Condition discovered after this date. Pre-existing Conditions are excluded.

This applies until you've been At Work for 60 consecutive working days. After this time, Pre-existing Conditions will no longer be excluded for future claims (unless another exclusion applies - see 'Your claim history' on this page).

Your employer's requirements

Your employer needs to create your account within 130 days of:

- you starting work, or
- you becoming eligible for insurance, whichever is later.

If your account is created after this time, you'll only be insured for a Health Condition discovered after your employer creates your account and Pre-existing Conditions will be excluded.

This applies until you've been Employed continuously for 24 months from the date your insurance starts. After this time, Pre-existing Conditions will no longer be excluded for future claims (unless another exclusion applies - see 'Your claim history' below).

Your claim history

If before the most recent date you became Insured you have ever been paid, or are entitled to be paid, a TPD or Terminal Illness benefit from us or another superannuation fund or insurer, Pre-existing Conditions are excluded for as long as you are covered through this product.

Insurance definitions

Some words in insurance have specific meanings such as At Work and Employed and are capitalised. You can see more about these terms in the **Definitions** section.

Insurance you select yourself

Everybody has different needs and insurance is no exception.

That's why we help you create an insurance solution to suit you and your family's needs.

You can choose to apply for or change your:

- Death insurance
- Death and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance, and
- Income Protection insurance.

How much insurance do you need?

While nobody likes to dwell on the negatives, without enough insurance you could put your, and your family's, lifestyle at risk.

Your Plan adviser can go through the types of insurance on offer, and assess how much you may need.

Then you can get on with enjoying life, rather than worrying about what may or may not happen.

Family matters

If members of your family join your Plan they can also take advantage of:

- Death insurance
- Death and TPD insurance, and
- Income Protection insurance.

Please see the **How to Guide** at **mlc.com.au/howto/mkbs** to find out more.

How much insurance can you apply for?

Insurance type	You can apply for up to
Death	Unlimited
Death and TPD	Unlimited Death insurance and up to a maximum $5 million of TPD insurance
Income Protection	Generally up to 75% of your Monthly Income, subject to the maximum on page 10

The maximum you can apply for includes any existing policies you have, including the insurance provided through your account in the Fund.

Occupation rating classification

Occupation rating classification	Occupation rating classification definition	Occupation example
Professional collar applies to:	• Degree-qualified business executives • Earning a minimum of $100,000 pa • Fulfils the requirements outlined for the White-collar classification	Business executive (degree qualified, earning net minimum $100,000)
White-collar applies to:	• No manual duties or very light – skilled duties • No exposure to unusual occupational hazards • An emphasis on mental rather than physical work	Chemist shop - pharmacist, shop assistant
Light blue-collar applies to:	• Jobs with less than 20% light manual work or direct supervision of manual workers	Hairdresser
Blue-collar applies to:	• Certified or licensed tradespeople doing skilled specialised manual work	Electrician
Heavy blue-collar applies to:	• Jobs that perform manual but not hazardous work	Painter
Special risk applies to:	• Hazardous occupations which present special difficulties in assessing the insurer's risks	Tiler– roof
Not Insurable applies to:	• Occupations so hazardous that the insurer is unable to accept the risk	Authors, radio announcers or abattoir workers.

The types of insurance available

Death insurance

Helps your family pay their expenses when you can't be there.

How does it work?

This insurance pays a lump sum to your beneficiaries if you die, or to you if you're diagnosed with a Terminal Illness.

To be eligible for this insurance, you must be between ages 15 and 69.

Your insurance can continue up to age 70 depending on the arrangement of your employer plan.

When won't a benefit be paid?

If you select insurance yourself, a benefit won't be paid if you:

- commit suicide within 24 months of starting, restarting or increasing your insurance.

If you are increasing your Death insurance, this only applies to the increase.

Death and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance

Gives you financial security for the unexpected.

How does it work?

This insurance pays a lump sum if you die*, are diagnosed with a Terminal Illness or become Totally and Permanently Disabled.

If we pay a TPD benefit to you, your Death insurance will reduce by the amount of the payment, and your ongoing premiums will reduce accordingly.

If you select insurance yourself, your TPD insurance can't exceed the amount of your Death insurance.

To be eligible for this insurance, you must be between ages 15 and 69.

Most insurance formulas will reduce your TPD insurance as you get older. If your insurance formula doesn't, we'll reduce it from age 61 by equal amounts each year until the age your TPD insurance ends. Your employer may have chosen to remove this reduction. If they have, your TPD insurance will remain at the same level after age 61 until cover ceases.

Death and TPD insurance can continue up to age 70. Your insurance may end earlier depending on the arrangements of your employer Plan.

When won't a benefit be paid?

If you select insurance yourself, a benefit won't be paid if within 24 months of starting, restarting or increasing your insurance, you:

- commit suicide, or
- are disabled as a result of an intentional, self-inflicted injury.

If you are increasing your Death or TPD insurance, this only applies to the increase.

Features of Death insurance and Death & TPD insurance		
✓	**Terminal Illness Benefit**	*We'll pay your death benefit early (up to $3 million) if you're diagnosed with a Terminal Illness. Your death and TPD insurance will then be reduced by the amount of this payment, and your ongoing premiums will reduce accordingly. You won't have to repay the Terminal Illness benefit if you live longer than 24 months.
✓	**Leave of absence/ parental leave**	You can take up to 24 months' employer-approved leave and keep your insurance if you continue to pay your premiums. You can also apply to extend this period by giving us at least 60 days' notice before your leave ends.
✓	**Interim Accident Insurance**	If you have an accident while the Insurer assesses your application, you or your beneficiaries may be paid a lump sum of the amount you've applied for up to the maximum levels. Conditions apply—see the **Interim Accident Insurance** on page 17
✓	**Insurance Consolidation**	You can apply to consolidate your insurance from your other providers. To do this, you can access the Consolidate your insurance form available on **mlc.com.au**. (Conditions apply)
✓	**Increases without medical evidence**	From ages 15 to 64 you can apply to increase your Death and TPD insurance without further medical evidence, when you: • adopt or have a child • become a carer for the first time • suffer the death of a spouse • get married or divorced • complete your first undergraduate degree at an Australian Government-recognised institution • have a child who starts secondary school for the first time, or • take out a mortgage for your first ever purchase of a principal place of residence or an increased loan to renovate your principal place of residence. Your application may be rejected if your total sum insured is greater than $1 million. The increase can be up to 25% of your original insurance amount, but it can't be more than $200,000. To apply for the increase, you must complete and return the Increases without medical evidence form available on **mlc.com.au** You must also apply within 90 days of the event occurring and not have had cover that is subject to premium loadings or special exclusions. You can only use this feature once in any 12-month period, and up to three times in total.

The types of insurance available

Income Protection insurance

Helps you concentrate on getting better, without worrying about bills.

How does it work?

This insurance provides a monthly benefit of up to 75% of your Monthly Income while you're Totally Disabled and unable to work.

You can choose a benefit period of:

- two years
- five years, or
- age 65.

Benefit payments may stop at the end of the benefit period you have chosen.

If you're on a Fixed-term Contract and choose the:

- two or five-year benefit period, the benefit period will expire on the earlier of your nominated benefit period or your contract end date, whichever is earlier.
- to age 65 benefit period, the benefit period will expire on the later of two years or the expiry of the term of your contract. The term of your contract must be agreed before the date of the event leading to a claim for an Income Protection Benefit.

Your cover will end no later than the maximum insurable age of 65

You can also choose from a range of waiting periods. This is the initial period of your Total Disability when you don't receive monthly benefits. Waiting periods include 30, 60 and 90 days, and you can also choose a waiting period of 180 days if you have a benefit period of 5 years or to age 65.

In order to be eligible for a benefit you must be:

- Totally Disabled for the first 14 consecutive days of the waiting period; and
- Totally Disabled or Partially Disabled for the remainder of the waiting period

You may also have a Superannuation Contribution Benefit, which will provide an additional benefit as a percentage of your pre-disability Monthly Income paid into your Super account or another complying superannuation fund of your choice, while you're Totally Disabled and unable to work to cover your employer superannuation contributions.

Maximum monthly benefit payable

The maximum monthly benefit payable to you is:

- 75% of the first $40,000, and
- 50% of the next $40,000

of your pre-disability Monthly Income at the Date of Claim.

If you have a Superannuation Contribution Benefit, an additional amount may be paid into your super account, up to a maximum of 15% of your pre-disability Monthly Income at the Date of Claim.

This is subject to an overall total maximum benefit of $50,000 per month for the first two years of your benefit period, including any Superannuation Contribution Benefit.

If your benefit payment continues beyond two years, the overall total maximum benefit payable is $30,000 per month, for the remaining benefit period including any Superannuation Contribution Benefit.

Making sure you're eligible

To be eligible for Income Protection insurance you must be Employed and between ages 15 and 64.

You're not eligible for this insurance if you're:

- a Homemaker
- working less than 15 hours a week
- Employed as a Casual
- Employed on a Seasonal or Short-term Contract, or
- working in an occupation classified as hazardous or special risk.

Further information is available in the Occupational ratings guide for insurance and is available at **mlc.com.au/occupation** (refer to page 7 for an example of the occupational ratings classifications).

When will benefits be reduced?

Benefits will be reduced by income you're entitled to from other sources, including:

- any regular income received from your employer (including sick leave)
- payments made under any other similar policies, and
- any entitlement to or payments made under workers' compensation or similar legislation. This doesn't include Centrelink payments or benefits at common law, where such benefits are payable on a periodic basis (whether paid or not).

When won't benefits be paid?

Benefits won't be paid to you for disability due to:

- an intentional self-inflicted injury or attempted suicide,
- normal and uncomplicated pregnancy or childbirth, or
- any act of war or service in any armed forces other than the Australian Defence Force Reserves not deployed overseas.

Cover is available worldwide, however benefit payments are limited to one year if you are not continuously a resident in an Approved Country.

Important information

It's important to check what other insurance policies you hold. For Income Protection cover, you can generally only claim on one policy. If you have multiple policies, you might be paying premiums for policies you don't require—or you're not eligible to claim on.

Features of Income Protection insurance		
✓	**Choice of waiting period**	You pay a lower premium the longer the waiting period. You can select a 30, 60 or 90-day waiting period when you apply. You also have the option of an 180-day waiting period if you have a benefit period of 5 years or to age 65.
✓	**Interim Accident insurance**	If you have an accident while the Insurer assesses your application, you may be entitled to receive a Monthly Benefit of the amount you've applied for up to a maximum of $50,000 per month for up to two years. Conditions apply—see the **Interim Accident Insurance** available on page 17.
✓	**Return to work during the waiting period**	You can return to work during the waiting period, for up to: • five days if your waiting period is not more than 30 days, or • ten days if your waiting period is more than 30 days. Your waiting period will be extended by the amount of days you work. If you return to work for more than the maximum days above, your waiting period will start again. These days don't have to be consecutive. If the waiting period restarts you must be Totally Disabled for the first 14 days of the new waiting period to be eligible for a benefit.
✓	**Salary-linked insurance increases**	The insurance selected for you may increase in line with any salary increase you receive, by up to 30% within any 12-month period. You won't need to provide medical information.
✓	**Superannuation Contribution Benefit**	You can apply for a Superannuation Contribution Benefit of up to 15% of your Monthly Income (subject to the maximum monthly benefit limit). The Superannuation Contribution Benefit will be paid into your Super account or another complying superannuation fund of your choice.
✓	**CPI-linked benefits**	If you receive benefits for 12 consecutive months, they'll be increased by the lesser of; CPI or 5%, during each subsequent 12 month period. This does not apply for the two-year benefit period.
✓	**Rehabilitation expenses benefit**	You can claim the cost of approved special equipment or treatment as extra benefits so long as the Insurer directly pays the rehabilitation expenses or provides the rehabilitation services to you.
✓	**Partial benefit (or partial disability)**	If you're Totally Disabled for a period of 14 consecutive days or more, and then return to work in a reduced capacity, earning a reduced income, you may receive a partial benefit.
✓	**Recurring disability**	Your waiting period may be waived if your Total Disability recurs within six months of your return to your usual Occupation because it will be considered part of your earlier claim, provided the cause of the recurrence is the same or related to the cause of the original Total Disability.
✓	**Waiver of premiums**	While you receive Monthly Benefits, you don't pay any Income Protection insurance premiums.
✓	**Insurance consolidation**	You can apply to consolidate your insurance from your other providers. To do this, you can access the Consolidate your insurance form available on **mlc.com.au**. (Conditions apply)
✓	**Leave of absence/parental leave**	You can take up to 24 months' employer-approved leave and keep your insurance if you continue to pay your premiums. You can also apply to extend this period by giving us at least 60 days' notice before your leave ends.
✓	**Bereavement Benefit**	If you die whilst in receipt of Income Protection benefits and have no death cover in MLC MasterKey Business Super, the Insurer will pay an amount equal to 3 months of Total Disability Benefits (or 6 months if your Benefit Period is to age 65), subject to the expiry of the benefit period.

Insurance – the details

How to apply

To apply to increase your insurance, please log in to your account online, or complete the insurance application available on **mlc.com.au**. You can contact us or your Plan adviser to find out what the additional premiums will be.

What you need to tell us

It's important you disclose every matter you know, or could reasonably be expected to know, that could be relevant to the decision to accept your application.

You must also let us know if any of the information you provide changes prior to your application being accepted (for example you suffer an Illness or Injury) or if your existing insurance is extended, varied or reinstated.

If you don't, your insurance may not be valid.

About your premium

Premiums are deducted from your account balance in your investment options other than MySuper. If you have no balance in those investment options, it's deducted from your balance in MySuper.

Your premium and insurance rate table that applies to you is shown in your **Welcome Kit**.

We calculate premiums based on the type and amount of insurance you have and things like your age, gender, and Occupation. Please let us know if your details are incorrect, as you could be paying a higher premium than necessary.

The latest 'Occupational ratings guide for insurance' is available at **mlc.com.au/occupation** (refer to page 7 for an example of the occupational ratings classifications).

If we ask you to provide evidence of your health, your premium can also be influenced by factors such as your:

- medical history, and
- lifestyle and leisure activities.

How often do you pay your premiums?

Premiums are deducted monthly in arrears from your account.

Will premiums change?

Your premiums may be adjusted for:

- your age
- changes to your insurance, or
- changes in your circumstances, such as changes to your Occupation, or Employment.

The Insurer may also make changes to premium rates, which could increase or decrease your premiums. We'll tell you about any material increases to premium rates 30 days before they take effect. Notification of any non-material changes may be made available online on **mlc.com.au**, but you may not be directly notified of these updates. You may, however, obtain a paper copy of these change communications on request free of charge.

Keep your details up to date

You need to let us know about changes to your personal details, such as a change in your Occupation, or your Monthly Income, within 130 days.

If you don't notify us within this time, any:

- claims may be declined, or
- request for an increase in your insurance may require medical and/or financial information.

Replacing your existing insurance

Before you consider cancelling any insurance, you need to make sure your insurance is right for you.

Please wait for us to confirm you're insured before you cancel any existing arrangements.

When your insurance will end

Your insurance will end when:

- you're no longer eligible for insurance
- you don't have enough funds in your account to cover the cost of insurance. You'll continue to be covered for 30 days after the premium due date as long as you are a member of the Plan

- you've chosen to transfer your super to another provider even though you're still with your employer
- you take a leave of absence for more than 24 months without getting approval for continued insurance
- you start working with the armed services of any country, except for the Australian Defence Force Reserves not deployed overseas
- you reach the maximum insurable age
- you or your beneficiaries receive your insurance benefit
- your account is closed
- you make a fraudulent claim
- you cancel your insurance or,
- you have an inactive account, and you haven't provided us your written election to retain your cover. If your super account hasn't received a contribution or a rollover for a continuous period of 16 months, it's defined as an inactive account, and by law we're required to cancel your insurance cover unless you've provided us with a written election to retain your cover.

If your insurance has ended because there has not been a contribution or rollover into your account for a continuous period of 16 months, and you had not provided us with your written election to retain your cover, you can reinstate your cover by applying in writing within 60 days of cover ceasing.

Alternatively, if you wish to keep your insurance cover regardless of whether your account is inactive, the form to retain insurance cover should your account ever be inactive is available at **mlc.com.au/superinsurance**. If your Insurance has ended for reasons other than an inactive account you can apply to reinstate this Insurance, subject to the approval of the Insurer.

If you have Income Protection insurance with either the two year or five year benefit period, it will end on the date the insurer pays a lump sum Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) or Terminal Illness benefit. Any existing Income Protection claim will continue to be paid if you continue to be disabled due to the same Illness or Injury but after the end of your current claim, no further claim will be paid.

If there is no money in your account within the first 130 days of you joining your employer or becoming eligible, your automatic cover will be taken to have never commenced. If there is money in your account by that time but it is not sufficient to pay your insurance premiums, you will need to pay the outstanding premium within a further 30 days or your automatic cover will be cancelled. We will notify you at the end of the 130 day period if there is insufficient funds in your account to pay your insurance premiums.

More detail on when your insurance will end can be found in the MLC Master Policy. Please call us if you'd like a copy.

What happens when you leave your employer?

Once your employer tells us you're no longer their employee, we'll transfer your account to MLC MasterKey Personal Super where all of your insurances will continue and will become fixed amounts. You can apply to increase these amounts.

Generally, if you are age 61 or older, your Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance will reduce equally each year until the age your TPD insurance ends. We'll tell you the amount you have when you transfer, and in your **Annual statement**.

For Income Protection, the maximum Monthly Benefit paid will be based on your income at the date of your disablement. We won't pay more than your insured amount.

If you transfer your super to another provider, your insurance will continue for 60 days after you leave Employment. During this time, you can let us know if you wish to apply for similar insurance with a personal MLC insurance policy.

More information

You can find more information in the **How to Guide** including:

- applying for additional insurance
- making a claim
- transferring and consolidating your insurance, and
- changing your insurance.

Please visit **mlc.com.au/howto/mkbs**

Definitions

You can find the specific details about the terms and conditions of your insurance in the MLC Master Policy. Just call us and we'll send you a copy.

Approved country

Approved Country means Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America or any other country to which the Insurer may agree in writing.

At Work

Means you were actively performing, or capable of actively performing all of the duties of your usual occupation with your employer (for at least 30 hours per week) free from any limitation due to Illness or Injury.

Australian Resident

Means a person who is an Australian citizen or has come to Australia to live and is eligible to work in Australia. (A person who goes overseas temporarily is an Australian Resident for the purpose of this definition.)

CPI

Means the Consumer Price Index (weighted average of eight capital cities combined) as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics or its successor. This is based on the 12-month period concluding at the end of the last quarter prior to the anniversary of the commencement of your Income Protection Benefit. If the index is not published, the increase shall be calculated by reference to another retail price index which in the Insurer's opinion most nearly replaces it.

Date of Claim

Means:

a. for a Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit:

   For any occupation TPD definition - see table on Page 16

   – means the first day of the six consecutive month period where you were absent from your Occupation solely through Injury or Illness;

   For domestic activities TPD definition - see table on Page 16

   – means the first day of the six consecutive month period that you have been incapacitated from performing any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities solely through Injury or Illness.

b. for a Terminal Illness Benefit, the later of the dates on which two registered Medical Practitioners, at least one of whom is a specialist practising in an area related to the Illness or Injury suffered by you, certifies your life expectancy is reduced to less than 24 months.

c. for a Death Benefit, the date of your death.

d. for an Interim Accident Benefit, the date of the Injury causing your death, quadriplegia, major brain injury or inability to perform Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities.

e. for an Income Protection Benefit means the later of:

   – the first day of the first period of 14 consecutive days that you are Totally Disabled; and

   – the date on which you first receive medical advice and are confirmed by a Doctor to suffer from an Illness or Injury that is the cause of the Total Disability.

Death Benefit

A lump sum will be paid in the event of your death or Terminal Illness, subject to the provisions in the MLC Master Policy. The amount of the Death Benefit will be determined on the relevant Date of Claim.

Employed/Employment

Means you are engaged in Permanent Full-time Employment, Permanent Part-time Employment, Fixed-term Employment, Casual Employment, Seasonal or Contract Employment.

Casual Employment

Means you are engaged in employment of a temporary nature (other than on a contract basis through an employment agency) where continuity of employment is not guaranteed by the employer, regardless of hours worked or the period of employment.

Fixed-term Contract Employment

Means you are employed for a fixed-term period of employment of at least three months' duration, which was determined at the start of your employment. You must also be in receipt of leave, sick leave, superannuation and other benefits normally associated with Permanent Full-time Employment.

Permanent Full-time Employment

Means you're engaged in permanent employment for a minimum of 30 hours per week where your employer guarantees continuity of employment and where you're entitled to conditions and benefits normally associated with full time employment.

Permanent Part-time Employment

Means you are engaged in permanent employment for only part of the normal working day or week and you are entitled to conditions and benefits normally associated with Permanent Full-time Employment but on a pro-rata basis.

Seasonal or Contract Employment

Means you are not in Fixed-term Contract Employment but you are Employed or contracted:

- in your own name,
- in your business name, or
- through an agency,

to complete a specific job without guarantee of continuity of employment, irrespective of the hours worked or the period of employment.

Health Condition

Means a physical or mental condition, Illness or Injury, however arising or caused.

Illness

Means a sickness, disease or disorder.

Important Duties

Means the duties essential in producing a salary.

Income Protection Benefit

A monthly benefit will be paid to you while you are Totally Disabled and unable to work. The amount of monthly benefit will be determined based on your agreed benefit, subject to the maximum monthly benefit and your monthly income at the Date of Claim.

Injury

Means bodily injury that is caused by accidental means independently of any other cause and is not intentionally self-inflicted irrespective of whether you are sane or insane.

Medical Practitioner or Doctor

Means a registered medical practitioner who is qualified in an appropriate specialty and who is not:

- you
- your relative (parent, child, spouse, de facto spouse, brother or sister)
- a business partner
- your employee, or
- your employer.

Monthly Income

Means (in respect of an Income Protection benefit):

a. one-twelfth of your annual income derived from your Occupation, including the value of any non-cash remuneration taken as a salary sacrifice (for example, voluntary employee superannuation contributions and company vehicle), as approved by the Insurer, or

b. where you're self employed, a working director or a partner in a partnership, one-twelfth of the income generated by the business or practice due to your personal exertion or activities less your share of necessarily incurred business expenses, for the previous 12 months prior to the start of your disability.

Monthly Income does not include:

- director's fees, overtime payments, penalty or shift allowances, investment income, income received from deferred compensation plans, disability income policies, retirement plans or income not derived from vocational activities; or
- commission or bonuses generated by your personal efforts unless approved by the Insurer on a case by case basis, or
- employer superannuation contributions.

Not Insurable

Means an Occupation so hazardous that the Insurer is unable to accept the risk, as described in the most recent 'Occupational ratings guide for insurance' as amended and published from time to time. The latest 'Occupational ratings guide for insurance' is available at **mlc.com.au/occupation** (refer to page 7 for an example of the occupational ratings classifications).

Occupation

Means your main profession, trade, line of work, vocation, calling or other occupation at the relevant time. If you are not Employed, it means the last main occupation you engaged in.

Pre-existing Condition

Means a Health Condition that existed prior to the commencement of your insurance, of which you were aware before becoming insured, or of which a reasonable person in the circumstances could have been expected to have been aware.

Superannuation Contribution Benefit

A monthly benefit will be paid into your MLC MasterKey Business Super or MLC MasterKey Personal Super account or another complying superannuation fund of your choice, while you are Totally Disabled and unable to work. The amount of monthly benefit will be determined based on your agreed benefit, subject to the maximum monthly benefit and your Monthly Income at the Date of Claim.

Terminal Illness

Means you suffer an Illness or Injury that two registered Medical Practitioners (at least one of whom is a specialist practising in an area related to the Illness or Injury suffered by you) have certified is likely to result in your death within 24 months after the date of certification (Certification Period). The Certification Period in each of the certificates must not yet have expired and the reduced life expectancy must occur while you hold death insurance through the MLC Master Policy.

Definitions

Total Disability

This definition applies to Income Protection insurance.

Means that in the insurer's opinion, solely due to Illness or Injury, you are continuously:

- unable to perform the Important Duties of your Occupation, and
- under the care of, and following the regular and continuous advice for treatment from, a Doctor in relation to that Illness or Injury, and
- not otherwise employed or engaged in any Occupation, paid or unpaid.

Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit

A lump sum will be paid in the event of you becoming Totally and Permanently Disabled, subject to the provisions of the MLC Master Policy. The amount of the Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit will be determined on the relevant Date of Claim.

Totally and Permanently Disabled

You are assessed on different Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) definitions depending on your Employment status. This table outlines which one applies to you.

TPD definitions for insurance selected for you and for insurance you select	
(a) any occupation	
Insured Members who have worked in paid Employment at any time in the 13 month period immediately preceding the Date of Claim	You: i. have been absent from your Occupation solely through Injury or Illness for a period of six consecutive months, ii. have been regularly attending an appropriately qualified Medical Practitioner and undertaking medical treatment reasonably recommended by an appropriately qualified Medical Practitioner with respect to that Injury or Illness since ceasing work in your Occupation solely through Injury or Illness; and iii. are incapacitated to such an extent that, in the Insurer's opinion after consideration of medical and other relevant evidence, you were at the end of the initial period of six consecutive months absence from your Occupation, unable to ever engage in or work in any occupation on a full-time or part-time basis, for which you're reasonably suited by education, training or experience. For the purpose of this definition 'medical and other relevant evidence' includes, but is not limited to: • the prospect of improvement in your capacity after treatment and rehabilitation that could reasonably be expected to be undertaken by you; and • whether reasonable retraining or reskilling would render you able to engage in or work in any occupation on a full-time or part-time basis.
(b) domestic activities	
Insured Members who have not worked in any paid Employment in the 13 month period immediately preceding the Date of Claim	You have been incapacitated from performing any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities solely through Injury or Illness for a period of six consecutive months and at the end of the six month period, in the Insurer's opinion, after consideration of medical and other relevant evidence, you are incapacitated to the extent that you are: – completely unable to perform any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities; and – unlikely to ever engage in or work for reward in any occupation for which you are reasonably suited by education, training or experience. Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities means: a. cleaning the family home; b. shopping for food or household items; c. meal preparation and laundry services; d. looking after dependent children under the age of 16 years or in full time secondary education, where applicable; and e. leaving the house without the assistance of another person.

Interim Accident Insurance

We provide Interim Accident insurance, at no extra cost, while your application or increase of insurance is being considered.

When will we pay?

We'll pay the Interim Accident insurance benefit for claims arising from an accident while you're waiting for your insurance application to be accepted.

Death and TPD insurance

We'll pay the Interim Accident benefit if you die as a result of Injury, provided your death occurs within 365 days of the Injury.

If your application includes TPD insurance, we'll pay the benefit for:

- quadriplegia
- major brain injury, or
- the inability to perform any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities.

To be eligible to receive a benefit you must also satisfy a condition of release under superannuation law.

We'll pay you or your beneficiaries a lump sum of the amount you've applied for up to a maximum of:

- $3 million if you have an accident and suffer one of the following conditions:
  - quadriplegia,
  - major brain injury, or
  - the inability to perform any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities as a result of any Injury occurring during the period of risk.
- unlimited if you have an accident and die while we're assessing your application.

Income Protection insurance

The Interim Accident benefit will be paid if you:

- applied for or are increasing your Income Protection insurance, and
- are Totally Disabled as a result of an Injury.

We'll pay the lowest of:

- $50,000 a month
- the benefit you applied for, or
- the Income Protection benefit we allow under our assessment guidelines.

This benefit will be paid each month you're continuously Totally Disabled after the end of the waiting period you applied for, up to a maximum of two years.

When does Interim Accident insurance start?

New insurance (including family member insurance) starts the date we receive your properly completed application, provided we've received contributions into your account.

We pay one benefit

We won't pay more than one benefit under this Interim Accident Insurance.

When won't we pay?

In addition to our standard exclusions (outlined in the current **MLC Master Policy**, **PDS** and **Insurance Guide**), we won't pay a benefit under this insurance for death or disability arising from or contributed to by:

- an Injury occurring before the date of your insurance application or increase, or
- you engaging in any hazardous Occupation, pastimes or sports that we wouldn't insure under our normal assessment guidelines.

Also, we won't pay if:

- the insurance applied for would have been declined under our assessment guidelines, or
- you lodge a claim for an event or condition that would have been excluded in the underwriting process or in the insurance provided to you.

When does Interim Accident insurance end?

Your Interim Accident insurance will end on the earliest of:

- 180 days after the start of your Interim Accident insurance for Death and TPD insurance
- 90 days after the start of your Interim Accident Disability insurance for Income Protection insurance
- when we let you know your application or increase has or hasn't been accepted, or
- when you withdraw your application.

Your notes

For more information visit mlc.com.au or call us from anywhere in Australia on 132 652 or contact your financial adviser.

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