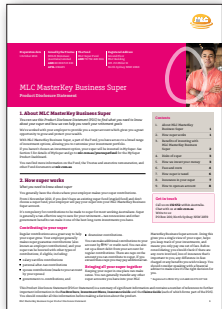


MLC MasterKey Business Super



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.



5. Claims Guide

Information about making an insurance claim.

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

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North Sydney, NSW 2059



Preparation date
1 October 2021

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
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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 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 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 your super contributions.

From 1 November 2021, if you don't have an existing super fund (stapled fund) and don't choose a super fund, your employer will pay your super into your MLC MasterKey Business Super account.

It's compulsory for contributions to be made to super for most working Australians. Super is generally 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 generally makes super guarantee contributions (also known as employer contributions), and your super can be boosted with other types of contributions, if eligible, including:

- salary sacrifice contributions
- personal after-tax contributions
- spouse contributions (made to your account by your spouse)
- 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 MLC

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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

MasterKey Business Super account. Doing this gives you a single view of your super, 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, any difference in fees charged or any benefits you wish to keep. You should consider speaking with a financial adviser to make sure it's the right decision for you.

* Registered to BPAY Pty Ltd ABN 69 079 137 518

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**, **Insurance Guide** and the **Claims Guide** (each of which forms part of the PDS). You should consider all this information before making a decision about the product.

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 super and any insurance you hold in the Fund 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. With a non-binding nomination, we'll 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, we'll decide where your benefit is paid.

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 and costs set out in section 6 until your Death Benefit is paid to your estate and/or beneficiaries.

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 personal contributions, investment switches, updating your details, rollovers, or withdrawals.

We'll send you an email to let you know when there's something for you to read or download in your online member account at **mlc.com.au** rather than sending it to you in the mail. You can switch your preference to mail at any time.

Our default online communications will include your **Welcome Kit, Annual Statement** and, where we can, notices of any material changes to your super. We'll continue to mail you some communications that aren't available online.

Staying with us when you leave your employer

If you leave your current employer, we'll automatically move your account balance you hold into MLC MasterKey Personal Super. If you have insurance cover when you leave your employer, you'll generally be able to keep it. Further information outlining what you'll need to do (if anything) to keep your cover, including the type and amount of cover that can be kept, will be provided in the materials supplied to you at the time you leave your employer.

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. How much risk you're prepared to accept 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 future super balance (including contributions and returns) 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 time frame.



You should read the important information about each of the investment options and the investment approach, including responsible 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 3.0% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 10 year period.
Strategic asset allocation (and ranges)			
Cash	5% (0% - 30%)	6% (0% - 30%)	14% (8% - 36%)
Fixed income - diversified	6% (0% - 20%)	10% (2% - 24%)	11% (4% - 24%)
Fixed income - credit	11% (5% - 25%)	11% (4% - 24%)	10% (3% - 22%)
Alternatives and other	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 14%)
Infrastructure	6% (0% - 20%)	5% (0% - 19%)	5% (0% - 17%)
Property	7% (0% - 20%)	7% (0% - 19%)	6% (0% - 17%)
Global shares	29% (15% - 45%)	27% (13% - 43%)	24% (11% - 39%)
Australian shares	26% (10% - 40%)	24% (9% - 39%)	22% (8% - 36%)
Private equity	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 14%)
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Under 55 years	At age 60	Age 65 and over
Defensive assets	21% (5% - 35%)	25% (10% - 40%)	34% (20% - 47%)
Growth assets	79% (65% - 95%)	75% (60% - 90%)	66% (53% - 80%)
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years		

We may change the investment objective, investment approach, strategic asset allocation and ranges in each investment option, or add new, suspend 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 at 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 the fees and costs you can expect to pay

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 or your employer, as applicable, may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Ask the fund 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)** Moneysmart website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a superannuation calculator to help you check out different fee options.

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

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 stamp duty and GST and net of Reduced Input Tax Credits (where applicable). You can view the actual fees deducted from your account by logging in to mlc.com.au or on your annual statement.

Fees and costs summary

MLC MasterKey Business Super		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs¹		
Administration fees and costs	A percentage Administration fee of up to 0.30% pa of your account balance invested in the MySuper and MLC Cash Fund investment options [#]	The Administration fee is deducted monthly from your account balance.
	Plus	The percentage fee for each month is determined using your account balance at the date it's calculated.
	A percentage Administration fee of up to 0.50% pa of your account balance invested in other investment options (not including MySuper and MLC Cash Fund) [#]	
	The percentage Administration fee charged to each account you have (excluding the fixed fee and Trustee Levy) is capped at \$2,500 pa.	
	Plus	
	Trustee Levy of 0.02% pa of your account balance	The Trustee Levy will be deducted monthly from your account balance. The levy amount for each month is calculated using your account balance at the date it's deducted.

MLC MasterKey Business Super		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs¹		
	Plus Other administration costs paid from reserves of 0.03% pa of your account balance	You won't see these costs as direct charges to your account. They reduce the balance held in reserves used to cover certain costs related to the running of the MLC Super Fund.
	Plus A fixed fee of up to \$78 pa	This fee is deducted monthly from your account balance.
Investment fees and costs²	Investment fees and estimated costs for MySuper investment option, 0.78% pa of your account balance. Investment fees and estimated costs for other investment options, ranges from 0.13% pa to 3.05% pa.	You won't see these fees and costs as direct charges to your account. They're reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option and will reduce the net return on your investment.
Transaction costs	MySuper investment option, 0.08% pa (estimated). Other investment options, ranges from 0.00% pa to 0.48% pa (estimated).	You won't see these costs as direct charges to your account. They're reflected in the daily unit price of each investment option and will reduce the net return on your investment.
Member activity related fees and costs		
Buy-sell spread	MySuper investment option, 0.00%/0.00% Other investment options, ranges from 0.00%/0.00% to 0.30%/0.25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You won't see this fee as a direct charge to your account. It's reflected in the buy and sell unit price of each investment option when there's a transaction on your account. The current buy-sell spreads of an investment option are available at mlc.com.au/buysellspreads
Switching fee	Nil	Not applicable.
Other fees and costs³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adviser Service Fee Operational Risk Financial Requirement (Reserve) Insurance fees 	

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, certain fees and costs charged to you in relation to administration and investment are capped at 3% of the account balance. Any amount charged in excess of that cap must be refunded.

² Investment fees and costs includes an amount of 0.21% for performance fees for MySuper. The calculation basis for this amount is set out under "Additional explanation of fees and costs" in the **Fee Brochure**.

³ For more information, please see the *Additional explanation of fees and costs* section, in this **PDS** and in the **Fee Brochure**.

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, the total annual amount may 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.

Example of annual fees and costs for a superannuation product

This table gives an example of how the ongoing annual 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
Administration fees and costs	0.35% pa + \$78 pa	For every \$50,000 you have in the superannuation product, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$175 in administration fees and costs, plus \$78 regardless of your balance.
PLUS Investment fees and costs	0.78% pa	And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$390 in investment fees and costs
PLUS Transaction costs	0.08% pa	And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$40 in transaction costs
EQUALS Cost of product		If your balance was \$50,000 at the beginning of the year, then for that year you will be charged fees and costs of \$683 for the superannuation product.

Note: *Additional fees may apply.

The Cost of product shown in the example is based on the MySuper Growth Portfolio. For Cost of product information on each investment option, please refer to the **Investment Menu**.

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

Fee changes when you leave your employer

If you leave your employer you'll be transferred to MLC MasterKey Personal Super. You will lose the benefit of any fee subsidies from your employer and any fee discounts negotiated by your employer. This means the total fees you pay are likely to increase. We will also charge a different percentage Administration fee, as shown in the table below. The other Administration fees we charge (Trustee Levy, fixed fee and fee cap) will remain the same.

Total account balance	Amount for MySuper and the MLC Cash Fund	Amount for other investment options (Excluding MySuper and the MLC Cash Fund)
First \$150,000	0.30% pa of your account balance held in MySuper and the MLC Cash Fund	0.50% pa
Remaining balance over \$150,000		0.30% pa

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 us to deduct from your account and pay to your financial adviser an Adviser Service Fee, solely in relation to your MLC MasterKey Business Super or MLC MasterKey Personal Super. We will only deduct fees if you instruct us to.
- Any fees charged by your financial adviser are in addition to the fees and costs in this PDS.
- You can 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.

The terms of any fee arrangement you have agreed to with a financial adviser will generally be documented in a letter of engagement, and the fee amounts to be deducted in accordance with that arrangement must also be detailed in the Statement of Advice and Fee Disclosure Statement (if applicable) they provide. 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 is not paid commission for this product. They may receive alternative forms of payments 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 by us at no additional cost to you.

Insurance premiums and fees

Insurance fees consist of an insurance premium charged by the Insurer and an insurance fee charged by us. We charge an insurance fee to cover the cost of administering insurance and is calculated at a rate of up to 8% of your insurance premium (up to a maximum of \$300 pa).

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 changes to buy-sell spreads or to costs that are not charged directly to you. The buy-sell spreads may change daily and in certain circumstances, increase or decrease significantly. The current buy-sell spreads of an investment option are available at mlc.com.au/buysellspreads

! You should read the important information about Fees and costs of the investment options and the definitions of fees, in the **Fee Brochure**, **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. These contributions 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 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 concessional contributions 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. Non-concessional contributions 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 contributions in a year exceed the relevant 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, receive a spouse contribution, and access 'catch up' concessional contributions.

Please see ato.gov.au for more information on contribution 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.

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.

Tax on lump sum withdrawals

Tax-free component¹	Nil.
Taxable component¹	From age 60: Tax free Preservation age² to age 59: Tax-free on first \$225,000 (2021/22) (this is a lifetime limit which is indexed each financial year). Tax is then paid on the remainder up to 17% (including Medicare Levy at 2%). Under preservation age²: 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.

8. Insurance in your super

Insurance within your super may be a tax-effective way to protect your future and your family. You'll 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. Please refer to the **Insurance Guide** for more information on when insurance cover starts in MasterKey Business Super. There are costs associated with insurance.

Types of insurance cover

The type and amount of insurance you receive is included in **Your Insurance Summary** including the date the cover starts. 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, change 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

The law generally prohibits us from providing you with insurance cover if you are under age 25 and/or you have a super balance of less than \$6,000, unless you complete a **Choose to have insurance in my super form** (or your employer pays for the cost of 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 make sure you're eligible for insurance cover, please refer to the **Insurance Guide** and **Occupational ratings guide for insurance** for more information. The latest **Occupational ratings guide for insurance** is available at mlc.com.au/occupation

You should also check the information disclosed in your **Welcome Kit**. If any of the details shown in your **Welcome Kit** are incorrect, please let us know as you may not be eligible for insurance cover.

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

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.

If you need to make a claim see the **Claims Guide**.

Insurance premiums and fees

Premiums are charged by the Insurer and are calculated based on the type and amount of insurance you have. Premiums can also vary based on things like your age, gender, and occupation. Your medical history and lifestyle may impact your premiums in the event you choose to increase your insurance.

Once your cover starts, 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. We also charge an insurance fee for the cost of administering insurance calculated as a percentage of your premium. It's calculated as up to 8% of your insurance premium (up to a maximum of \$300 pa).

If your employer has agreed to pay for these premiums and any applicable insurance fee, they're considered as additional contributions and will count towards your concessional contribution cap. Refer to the **Insurance Guide** for more information.

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.

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, any applicable conditions and exclusions, the level and type of insurance available, the cost of insurance, 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**. If you'd prefer to put your complaint in writing, you can email us at complaints@mlc.com.au, or send a letter to GPO Box 4341, Melbourne VIC 3001.

We'll conduct a review and provide you with a response in writing. If you're not satisfied with our resolution, or we haven't responded to you in 45 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 at any time by 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).

To view our complaints management policy, visit mlc.com.au/complaint

Privacy information

We collect your personal information from you directly, and in some cases, from third parties such as your financial adviser. We use your personal information to provide you with the products and services you have requested and for other related purposes. If your personal information is not provided, we may not be able to provide you with such services, or products, or administer your product appropriately. We may also collect information about you because we're required or authorised to, for example under company or tax law, or to verify your identity under Anti-Money Laundering law.

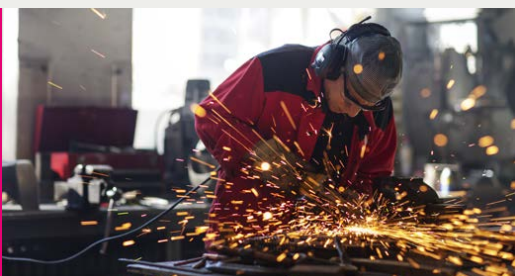
For the purposes of providing products or services to you, we may disclose your personal information to other IOOF Group companies, and to external parties including your employer and insurers, for account management, product development or research. For more information refer to mlc.com.au/privacynotification. It is generally unlikely that we will disclose your personal information overseas, however, any overseas disclosure does not affect our commitment to safeguarding your personal information and we will take reasonable steps to ensure any overseas recipient complies with Australian privacy laws. We and other IOOF Group companies may use your personal information for marketing activities. You can let us know if you no longer wish to receive these direct marketing offers by contacting us.

More information about how we handle your personal information is in the IOOF Group Privacy Policy (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. Contact us for a paper copy or if you have any questions or comments.

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).

This document has been prepared on behalf of NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited, ABN 80 008 515 633, AFSL 236465 (NULIS) as Trustee of the MLC Super Fund, ABN 70 732 426 024 (the Fund). NULIS is part of the group of companies comprising IOOF Holdings Ltd ABN 49 100 103 722 and its related bodies corporate (IOOF Group). The information in this **PDS** is general in nature and doesn't take into account your objectives, financial situation or individual needs. Before acting on any of this information you should consider whether it is appropriate for you. You should consider obtaining financial advice before making any decisions based on this information. References to 'we', 'us' or 'our' are references to the Trustee, unless otherwise stated. MLC Limited uses the MLC brand under licence. MLC Limited is part of the Nippon Life Insurance Group and is not a part of the IOOF Group. This offer is made in Australia in accordance with Australian laws. Subject to super law, the final authority on any issue relating to your account is the Fund's Trust Deed, and the relevant insurance policy, which govern your rights and obligations as a member. The information in this **PDS** may change from time to time. Any updates or changes that aren't materially adverse will be available at mlc.com.au. You also can obtain a paper copy of these updates at no additional cost by contacting us. An online copy of this **PDS** is available at mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs



MLC MasterKey Business Super

Fee Brochure

The information in this document forms part of the MLC MasterKey Business Super Product Disclosure Statement (PDS), dated 1 October 2021.

Together with the Investment Menu, Insurance Guide and the Claims 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 fees and costs

Administration fees and costs are made up of administration fees charged to your account and other administration costs paid from Fund reserves. They relate to the administration and operation of the fund and include the Trustee's costs and expenses, audit fees and other regulatory costs. The administration fees and costs that apply to all investment options are shown in the Fees and Costs Summary in the PDS.

Administration fees

Administration fees are ongoing fees directly charged to your account.

Administration fees have three components.

1. A percentage administration fee

This fee is charged monthly based on your account balance invested in each investment option.

2. The Trustee Levy

This fee is charged monthly as a percentage of your total account balance. The Trustee Levy was introduced on 1 February 2021 to cover some or all of the costs related to the running of the MLC Super Fund. It is paid into the MLC Super Fund general reserve.

3. A fixed fee

This fee applies regardless of your account balance and is charged monthly.

Your employer may be able to negotiate a discount on your fixed fee and/or percentage administration fee, depending on the size of the employer's Plan, or your employer may pay some or all of your fees. If your employer pays some or all of your fees, the payments are considered additional contributions and count towards your concessional contributions cap. If you transfer to MLC MasterKey Personal Super, these fee discounts no longer apply.

You can view the actual administration fees deducted from your account by logging in to mlc.com.au or on your annual statement.

Other administration costs

The other administration costs shown in the Fees and Costs Summary in the PDS are administration costs which were met from the MLC Super Fund general reserve during the financial year to 30 June 2021 and were not covered by the Trustee Levy paid into the reserve in that year. These costs are not charged to your account. However, they reduce the level of the reserve remaining available to the trustee to use for the benefit of members generally.

Investment fees and costs

Investment fees and costs relate to the investment of assets in each investment option. They are not charged to your account, but are reflected in each investment option's daily unit price.

Investment fees and costs ranges for all investment options are shown in the Fees and Costs Summary in the **PDS**. The **Fees and costs for your investment options** table in the **Investment Menu** shows the investment fees and costs for each investment option, together with a breakdown between performance fees and other investment fees and costs.

Performance fees

Performance fees are fees paid to investment managers when their performance exceeds a specified level. Different performance fees may apply to different investment managers and performance fees vary depending on each investment manager's performance.

For multi-manager portfolios, individual investment managers may be entitled to a performance fee based on their performance in relation to their portion of an investment option, and the overall performance of the investment option may differ from the performance of that portion. This means that amounts may be payable to an investment manager even if the investment option in aggregate underperforms.

Performance fees are calculated as an average over the past 5 financial years to 30 June 2021.

For investment options that have been in existence for less than 5 financial years at 30 June 2021, we calculate average performance fees using either the period since the investment option commenced or the period that the underlying assets for that investment option have been in place up to a maximum of 5 years, whichever period is greater.

Performance fee calculations are based on historical performance and may involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued. Past performance fees aren't a reliable indicator of future performance fees. Performance fees for each investment option are set out in the Fees and costs for your investment options table.

Other investment fees and costs

Other investment fees and costs for each investment option are set out in the **Investment Menu**. These fees and costs include investment fees charged by us, which cover fees paid to investment managers and expenses such as custody and registry costs. They also include investment costs of underlying investment managers and management costs associated with derivatives. Investment costs are calculated on the basis of actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2021. Investment fees charged by us are calculated on a prospective basis.

Other investment costs disclosed in the **PDS** are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2021 and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued.

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.

Past investment fees and costs shown aren't a reliable indicator of future investment fees and costs. Future Investment fees and costs may vary from time to time for a variety of reasons, for example when changes are made to the asset allocation of the investment option.

Transaction costs

When assets in an investment option are bought or sold, costs such as brokerage, stamp duty, settlement costs and derivative costs are incurred at the time investments are purchased or sold. These are known as **gross transaction costs**. Gross transaction costs for all investment options are set out in the **Investment Menu**.

Some or all of the gross transaction costs may be recovered by a buy-sell spread charged to members. Buy-sell spreads are fees charged to transacting members to recover transaction costs incurred in relation to the sale and purchase of the Fund assets. They are charged whenever there's a transaction on a member account, such as a contribution, withdrawal, rollover or investment switch.

The **transaction costs** shown in the Fees and Costs Summary in the **PDS** are shown net of any amount recovered by buy-sell spreads. These amounts are shown for each investment option in the **Investment Menu** as Transaction Costs (Net). These transaction costs are deducted from the assets of the investment option and are an additional cost to you. No part of the transaction costs (including buy-sell spreads) are retained by us or any investment managers.

The transaction costs disclosed in the **PDS** are based on actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2021 and involve estimates where information was unavailable at the date that the **PDS** was issued.

Transaction costs are ongoing costs and are reflected in the daily unit price and any reporting on the performance of the investment option. Importantly past transaction costs are not a reliable indicator of future transactions costs. Transaction costs may change without prior notice to you.

Buy-sell spread

The buy-sell spread for each investment option is shown in the **Investment Menu**. The buy-sell spread shown for MLC investment options is accurate as at 1 October 2021. The buy-sell spread shown for investment options other than MLC portfolios is accurate as at 17 September 2021. The buy-sell spreads may change daily and in certain circumstances, increase or decrease significantly. The current buy-sell spreads of an investment option are available at mlc.com.au/buysellsreads



Insurance fees

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

Insurance fees consist of an insurance premium charged by the Insurer and an insurance fee charged by us. Our insurance fee covers the cost of administering insurance including underwriting, policy renewal, and claims processing and is calculated as up to 8% of your insurance premium (up to a maximum of \$300 pa).

Intra-fund Advice Costs

We make available to our members limited advice to help them make investment decisions about the Fund, such as selection of investment options. This advice is sometimes referred to as **intra-fund advice**. The costs of providing intra-fund advice are collectively charged to all members and form part of the administration fees and costs shown in the Fees and Costs Summary in the **PDS**. These costs are different from adviser service fees, which are agreed between the member and the adviser and are charged directly to members.

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.

Taxes and tax benefit

A tax benefit may apply to fees charged to your super account. All fees in the Fees and Costs Summary 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**.

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 by corporate capital contributed by the Trustee and its former ultimate shareholder. If the Reserve falls below our targets, we propose to fund the shortfall through corporate capital, rather than seeking contributions from members. This means that we don'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**.

Appointments of these companies are made in accordance with the requirements of our Conflicts Management Policy.

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 administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, transaction costs, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Administration fees and costs

Administration fees and costs are fees and costs that relate to the administration or operation of the superannuation entity and includes costs incurred by the trustee of the entity that:

- a. relate to the administration or operation of the entity; and
- b. are not otherwise charged as investment fees and costs, 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 administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, a switching fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.

Buy-sell spreads

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

Exit fees

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

Insurance fees

A fee is an **insurance fee** for a superannuation product 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 administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, transaction costs, a switching fee, an activity fee or an advice fee.

Investment fees and costs

Investment fees and costs are fees and costs 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 incurred by the trustee of the entity that:
 - i. relate to the investment of assets of the entity; and
 - ii. are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, 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.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are costs associated with the sale and purchase of assets of the superannuation entity other than costs that are recovered by the superannuation entity charging buy-sell spreads.

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MLC MasterKey Business Super

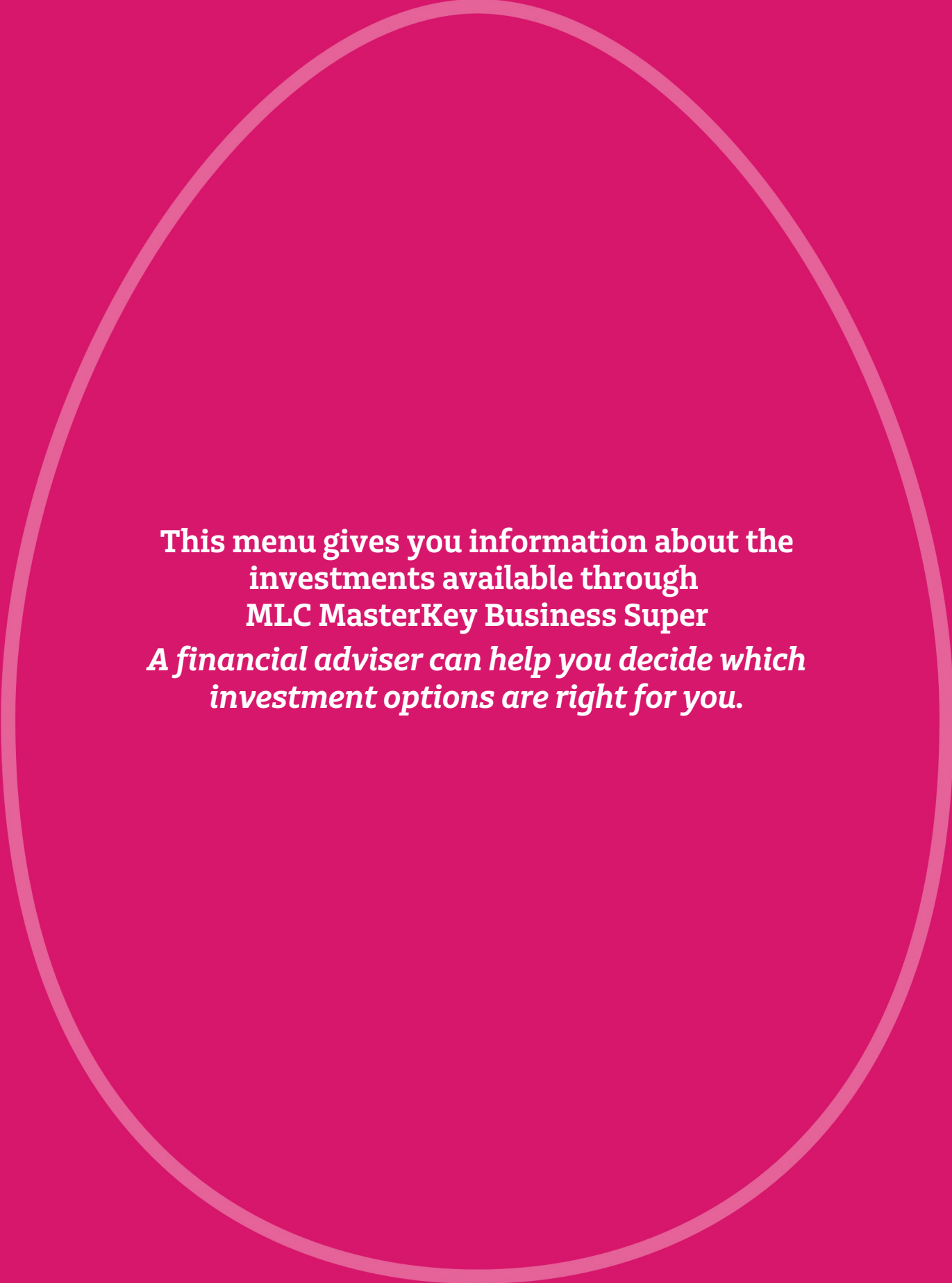
Investment Menu

Preparation date
1 October 2021

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.*

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The information in this document forms part of the **MLC MasterKey Business Super Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)**, dated 1 October 2021. Together with the **Fee Brochure**, your **Insurance Guide** and the **Claims 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

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The information in this document is general in nature and doesn't take into account your objectives, financial situation or individual needs. Before acting on any of this information you should consider whether it is appropriate for you. You should consider obtaining financial advice before making any decisions based on this information.

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

This offer is made in Australia in accordance with Australian laws.

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

In some cases, information in this document has been provided to us by third parties. While it is believed the information is accurate and reliable, the accuracy of that information is not guaranteed in any way.

Subject to super law, the final authority on any issue relating to your account is the Fund's Trust Deed, and the relevant insurance policy, which govern your rights and obligations as a member.

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

An online copy of this document is available at mlc.com.au/pds/mkbs

Investing with us

We provide a broad range of investment options and you can choose any combination of these to put your investment plan into action.

We offer multi-asset investment options that invest across multiple asset classes, and an extensive range of options that invest in a single asset class, and investment options managed by external managers.

We've appointed MLC Asset Management to advise on and manage our MLC investment options. Our investment experts, at MLC Asset Management, have extensive knowledge and experience in designing and managing portfolios using a multi-manager investment approach.

Investing in MLC portfolios

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

Our portfolios make sophisticated investing straightforward.

Our investment experts, at MLC Asset Management, 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 capture new opportunities and manage new risks.

MLC Asset Management uses specialist investment managers in our portfolios. They research hundreds of investment managers from around the world and select the managers they believe are the best for our portfolios. These 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

We've appointed JANA Investment Advisers Pty Ltd (JANA) to advise us on our **Investment Menu**. It is one of the leading investment consultants in Australia with over 30 years of experience and \$850 billion of funds under advice (as at 30 June 2021). JANA is partly owned by IOOF Holdings Ltd.

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 IOOF Group is done on an arm's-length basis in line with our 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.

Delayed and suspended transactions

We may delay or suspend transactions, for example where an investment manager delays or suspends unit pricing, or when there are adverse market conditions.

We may process withdrawal and switch requests in instalments over a period of time and may also suspend processing of withdrawal and switch requests we have received. In certain circumstances we may refuse a request. Where requests are delayed, suspended or being paid in instalments, the unit prices used for transactions will be those available on the day the transaction takes effect, rather than the day of the request. In the event that the investment option becomes suspended (e.g. due to illiquidity), you will be unable to make additional

contributions, withdrawals or switches into or out of that suspended investment option. As part of the suspension:

- Any contributions or rollovers that would otherwise be invested in the suspended investment option in accordance with your investment strategy will instead be invested in an alternative option, e.g. the MLC Cash Fund, until you provide us with alternative instructions;
- Any insurance cover you hold may cease if there are insufficient monies in your non-suspended investment options to cover the cost of the insurance; and
- You may only withdraw your funds in accordance with any withdrawal offer that we make.

We are not responsible for losses that delayed or suspended transactions may cause.

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
- rejecting applications to open new accounts in the Fund, and/or
- rejecting contributions and rollovers to existing accounts

Withdrawals from the Fund

The transaction will generally be processed using the unit price for the day the Trustee receives relevant documents and all requirements have been met.

The Fund Profile Tool

This easy to use, interactive tool will give you 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 information on the investment options go to **mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool**

Things to consider before you invest

Before you invest, there are some things you need to consider.

How much risk you're prepared to accept 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 '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.

Types of assets

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

Defensive assets, such as cash and fixed income, may help provide positive returns in a portfolio when share markets are weak. On the other hand growth assets, such as shares and property, may be included in a portfolio because of their potential to produce higher returns than cash in the long term.

Multi-asset portfolios are usually invested across both defensive and growth assets because their risk and return characteristics tend to be diverse. 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 defensive and growth assets are:

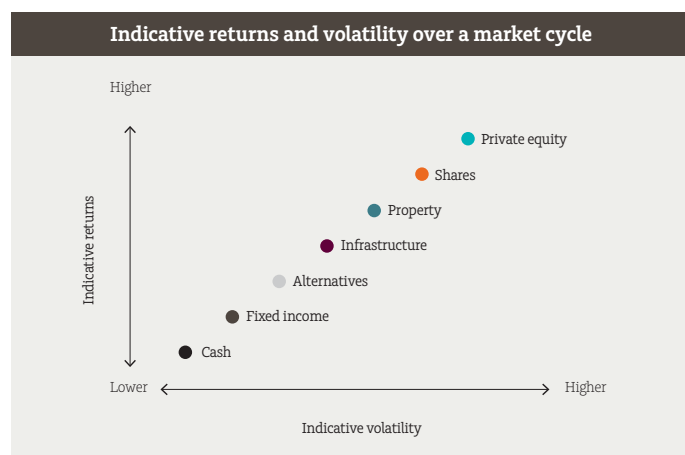
	Defensive	Growth
How they are generally used	To stabilise returns.	To provide long-term capital growth.
Risk and return characteristics	Expected to produce lower returns, and be less volatile, than growth assets over the long term.	Expected to produce higher returns, and be more volatile, than defensive assets over the long term.

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. However, 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.



Source: MLC Asset Management

Things to consider before you invest

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 value of an investment in high quality cash securities tends not to change. However, in extreme market environments cash interest rates or yields could become negative, resulting in a gradual decline in the value of your investment over time.
- Many cash funds invest in fixed income securities that have a very short term until maturity.

Fixed income (including term deposits)

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. 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.
- Values of fixed income securities 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. When interest rates and interest income are low or negative, even small rises in interest rates may

lead to falling market values and losses.

- Duration is a common measure of an investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. To illustrate, if interest rates rise sharply by 1%, and a fixed income fund has a duration of three years, the fund would likely lose approximately 3% of its value. The longer the duration of a fixed income investment, the more its value will be impacted by rising or falling interest rates, and the greater its interest rate risk.
- Market values of fixed income securities may rise or fall due to changes in perceptions of the business or government issuing the securities being able to meet their interest and repayment obligations. This is known as default risk or credit risk. Issuers with higher credit quality are considered investment grade and have a lower credit risk than issuers below investment grade. Fixed income securities with higher credit risk are referred to as credit or high yield. Higher credit risk securities generally have higher potential returns (yields) to compensate investors for their higher risk.
- 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.

Alternatives

These are a very diverse group of assets. Some examples may include hedge funds, real return strategies, and gold.

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.
- 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.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure businesses own, operate, and maintain a diverse range of infrastructure assets such as toll roads, rail facilities, telecommunications networks, and airports. Access to these businesses may be through companies or securities listed on a securities exchange, through unlisted trusts, or direct ownership.

Things to consider:

- Infrastructure is usually included in a portfolio for its growth and defensive characteristics.
- As many infrastructure assets are often highly regulated monopolies, their revenue streams tend to be more regular and stable than other growth assets.
- Returns typically comprise income as well as changes in the value of the assets through time.

- Returns are driven by many factors including the economic environment in various countries.
- As a result of differences in valuation frequency, listed infrastructure securities' returns may appear more volatile than unlisted infrastructure. Listed infrastructure securities are listed on an exchange, so their prices constantly reflect the market's changing view of their values, while unlisted infrastructure asset valuations are typically periodic and regular.
- Investments in listed infrastructure securities generally provide investors greater diversification across countries, sectors and businesses than investments that aren't listed.
- The global infrastructure market offers more diversification than the Australian market.
- Unlisted infrastructure is less liquid 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.

Property

Access to property may be through trusts listed on a securities exchange (known as listed property securities, Real Estate Investment Trusts, or REITs), 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 and defensive characteristics.
- Returns typically comprise income (such as rental or REIT 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 REIT 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 be more volatile than unlisted property.

- Investments in listed property securities generally provide investors greater diversification across countries, sectors, properties, and property-related companies 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.

Private equity

When investing in private equity you're effectively owning shares in privately-owned businesses that aren't listed on exchanges.

Things to consider:

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

Things to consider before you invest

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.

Responsible investing

Environmental, social, governance (ESG), and ethical factors impact the sustainability of companies and governments and therefore influence the returns from investing. Incorporating ESG and ethical considerations into investment decisions is known as responsible investing.

Examples of ESG and ethical factors are:

- Environmental - climate change, waste and pollution, resource depletion.
- Social and labour standards - working conditions, employee relations and diversity, health and safety.
- Governance - executive pay, bribery and corruption, tax strategy.
- Ethical considerations - other factors that could be detrimental to the broader community.

We don't (as Trustee) take into account labour standards, environmental, social and ethical considerations for the purposes of selecting, retaining or realising investments.

How responsible investing applies to the investment options available to you, is outlined below.

MLC investment options

Investment management decisions for the MLC investment options are made by our investment experts at MLC Asset Management, and the investment managers they select.

MLC Asset Management expects active investment managers to consider material effects any factors may have on investment returns, including ESG and ethical factors. MLC Asset Management

and the investment managers also engage with companies, providing an opportunity to enhance and protect the long-term value of investments.

We don't intend for the MLC investment options to invest in tobacco manufacturing companies. There may, from time to time, be a small level of unintended tobacco-related exposure.

The MLC investment options aren't promoted as socially responsible or ethical investments.

Externally-managed investment options

How the externally managed investment options consider ESG and ethical factors is outlined in their **PDS**, available at **mlc.com.au/findafund** in the 'External funds' tab.

You can also choose to invest in a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) option, Perpetual Wholesale Ethical SRI Fund, available on the **Investment Menu**. Where an investment option is promoted by the investment manager as an SRI, we assess the degree of responsible investment integration into their investment philosophy and the process they use prior to adding the investment option to the **Investment Menu**.

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.

Our 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 our 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 gearing could cause a meaningful change in an investment option's value, we've made a note of it in the investment option's 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 short selling could cause a meaningful change in an investment option's value, we've made a note of it in the investment option's 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.

Understanding your investment options

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

Terms	Explanation
Investment objective	<p>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.</p> <p>The investment objective outlines whether returns used to judge an investment option's success should have fees and tax included.</p> <p>Investment objectives may consider fees and tax in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After investment fees and tax (or 'after fees and tax') means that a number of items have been deducted when calculating the performance against an investment objective. These may include investment fees and costs, transaction costs and tax on investment earnings. Normally, other costs such as administration fees and costs, and other taxes haven't been deducted. • Before fees and tax means that we haven't deducted investment fees or tax on investment earnings when calculating the performance against an investment objective. However, some of the more variable costs have been deducted, such as performance fees, investment costs and transaction costs. <p>More information on fees and tax, and how they're deducted, is available from sections 6 and 7 of the PDS.</p>
Benchmark	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>When comparing returns to a benchmark you should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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 allocation	<p>Asset allocations are displayed in different ways, reflecting how the investment option is managed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic asset allocations (also known as benchmark or long-term asset allocations) provide an indication of the proportion of an investment option invested in each asset class. • Ranges indicate the minimum and maximum that may be allocated to an asset class. <p>Actual asset allocations aren't shown in this investment menu as they constantly change due to movements in asset values, and activities such as buying and selling of assets by investment managers. As a result, actual asset allocations can move above and below the strategic asset allocation. While usually remaining within any ranges provided, actual asset allocations may temporarily move outside the ranges due to movements in asset values.</p> <p>Recent actual asset allocations are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p> <p>Strategic asset allocations and ranges may change from time-to-time. We'll notify you of any material updates.</p>

Terms	Explanation
Standard Risk Measure	<p>We include 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>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</p>

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 its key features in the first column on the next page. Or, you can choose an investment option from the following three groups: MLC multi-asset portfolios, MLC asset class funds, or Cash.

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 the approach to investing described on page 16.

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.

Key features of the MLC multi-asset portfolios

	MySuper	MLC Inflation Plus portfolios	MLC Horizon portfolios	MLC Index Plus portfolios
Aims to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver returns above inflation over a defined timeframe, and • limit the risk of a negative return over that timeframe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver returns above the portfolios' benchmark, and • reduce risk in the portfolios when our investment experts consider risks are too high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • want to rely on us to change your investments through your working life • value active management while also keeping costs down through a mix of active and lower cost investment managers • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mix of growth and defensive assets changes depending on your age • diversified across many asset classes including unlisted assets such as private equity, property, infrastructure and other alternative strategies • asset allocation managed within defined ranges, and • combines active and passive managers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadly diversified across many asset classes, including alternative assets and strategies • flexible asset allocation, and • mostly active managers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diversified across mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to alternative assets and strategies • asset allocation managed within defined ranges, and • mostly active managers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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 return and risk characteristics. Money is allocated between asset classes based on the following beliefs:

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

To navigate our portfolios through 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 prepare our portfolios for future market ups and downs.

- **Returns and risks vary through time**

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

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

- **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 the 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.

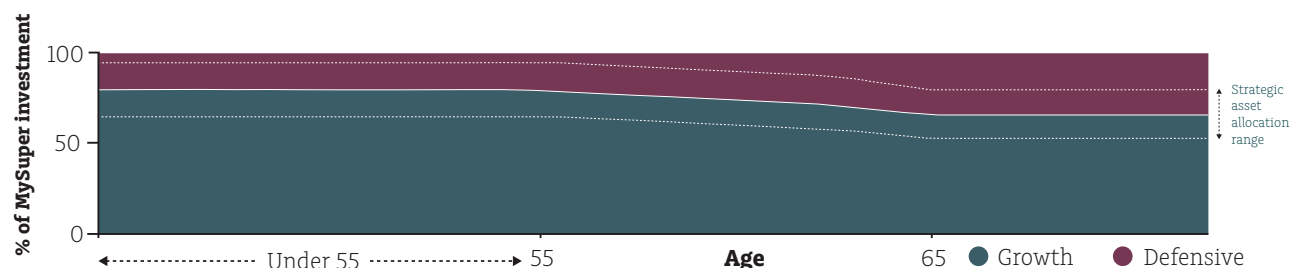
This may be because our investment experts' assessment of the future market environment has altered or because they've found new ways to balance risk and return in the portfolios.

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.

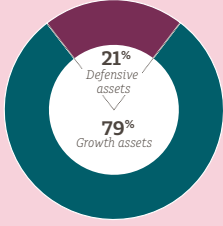
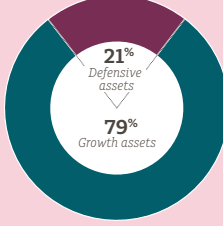
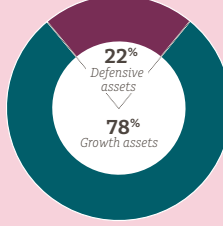
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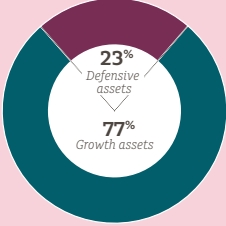
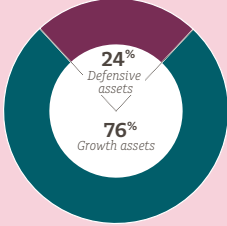
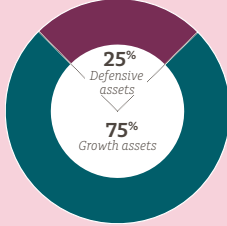
MySuper provides a mix of growth and defensive assets which changes depending on your age. When you're younger you'll be invested in more growth assets and from age 55, we'll gradually decrease your growth assets and increase your defensive assets. We'll make this gradual shift until you turn 65.

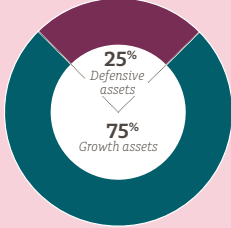
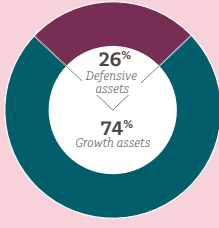
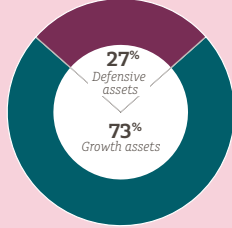


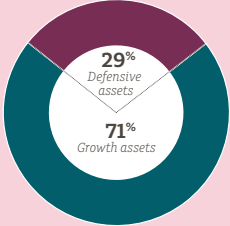
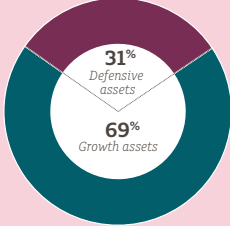
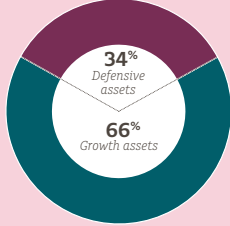
MySuper	
How the investment option is managed	<p>MySuper is broadly diversified across mainstream asset classes, with some exposure to private and alternative assets and strategies. It uses both active and passive investment managers. These managers invest in many companies and securities in Australia and overseas.</p> <p>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 strategic asset allocation, while aiming to remain within the defined ranges shown below.</p>
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/mysuperbenchmark

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

	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.
Asset allocation	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 
Cash	5% (0% - 30%)	5% (0% - 30%)	5% (0% - 30%)
Fixed income - diversified	6% (0% - 20%)	6% (0% - 20%)	7% (1% - 21%)
Fixed income - credit	11% (5% - 25%)	11% (5% - 25%)	11% (5% - 25%)
Alternatives and other	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)
Infrastructure	6% (0% - 20%)	6% (0% - 20%)	6% (0% - 20%)
Property	7% (0% - 20%)	7% (0% - 20%)	7% (0% - 20%)
Global shares	29% (15% - 45%)	29% (15% - 45%)	28% (15% - 45%)
Australian shares	26% (10% - 40%)	26% (10% - 40%)	26% (10% - 40%)
Private equity	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)
Defensive assets	21% (5% - 35%)	21% (5% - 35%)	22% (6% - 36%)
Growth assets	79% (65% - 95%)	79% (65% - 95%)	78% (64% - 94%)
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

	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.
Asset allocation	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 
Cash	5% (0% - 30%)	5% (0% - 30%)	6% (0% - 30%)
Fixed income - diversified	8% (1% - 22%)	8% (1% - 22%)	9% (2% - 23%)
Fixed income - credit	11% (5% - 25%)	11% (5% - 25%)	11% (4% - 24%)
Alternatives and other	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)
Infrastructure	6% (0% - 20%)	6% (0% - 20%)	5% (0% - 19%)
Property	7% (0% - 20%)	7% (0% - 20%)	7% (0% - 19%)
Global shares	28% (14% - 44%)	28% (14% - 44%)	27% (14% - 44%)
Australian shares	25% (10% - 40%)	25% (10% - 40%)	25% (9% - 39%)
Private equity	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)
Defensive assets	23% (7% - 37%)	24% (8% - 38%)	25% (9% - 39%)
Growth assets	77% (63% - 93%)	76% (62% - 92%)	75% (61% - 91%)
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

	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.
Asset allocation	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 
Cash	6% (0% - 30%)	6% (0% - 30%)	6% (0% - 30%)
Fixed income - diversified	10% (2% - 24%)	10% (3% - 25%)	11% (3% - 26%)
Fixed income - credit	11% (4% - 24%)	11% (4% - 24%)	11% (4% - 24%)
Alternatives and other	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)
Infrastructure	5% (0% - 19%)	5% (0% - 19%)	5% (0% - 19%)
Property	7% (0% - 19%)	7% (0% - 19%)	7% (0% - 19%)
Global shares	27% (13% - 43%)	27% (13% - 43%)	26% (13% - 43%)
Australian shares	24% (9% - 39%)	24% (9% - 39%)	24% (9% - 39%)
Private equity	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 15%)
Defensive assets	25% (10% - 40%)	26% (11% - 41%)	27% (12% - 42%)
Growth assets	75% (60% - 90%)	74% (59% - 89%)	73% (58% - 88%)
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 year negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 year negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 year negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

	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.
Asset allocation	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges) 
Cash	9% (3% - 32%)	11% (5% - 34%)	14% (8% - 36%)
Fixed income - diversified	10% (3% - 25%)	11% (3% - 25%)	11% (4% - 24%)
Fixed income - credit	11% (4% - 23%)	10% (4% - 23%)	10% (3% - 22%)
Alternatives and other	5% (0% - 15%)	5% (0% - 14%)	4% (0% - 14%)
Infrastructure	5% (0% - 18%)	5% (0% - 18%)	5% (0% - 17%)
Property	6% (0% - 18%)	6% (0% - 18%)	6% (0% - 17%)
Global shares	26% (12% - 42%)	25% (12% - 40%)	24% (11% - 39%)
Australian shares	23% (9% - 38%)	23% (8% - 37%)	22% (8% - 36%)
Private equity	5% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 14%)	4% (0% - 14%)
Defensive assets	29% (14% - 44%)	31% (17% - 45%)	34% (20% - 47%)
Growth assets	71% (56% - 86%)	69% (55% - 83%)	66% (53% - 80%)
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 year negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 year negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	High (estimate of 4 to 6 year negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

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% pa after investment fees and taxes, over any 7 year period.	To outperform the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index, before fees and taxes, over any 1 year period.
Asset allocation	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges)	Strategic asset allocation (and ranges)	Strategic asset allocation
Cash	5% (0% - 30%)	10% (0% - 30%)	100%
Fixed income - diversified	6% (0% - 20%)	30% (15% - 45%)	
Fixed income - credit	11% (5% - 25%)	10% (0% - 20%)	
Alternatives and other	5% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 15%)	
Infrastructure	6% (0% - 20%)	3% (0% - 15%)	
Property	7% (0% - 20%)	5% (0% - 15%)	
Global shares	29% (15% - 45%)	17% (5% - 35%)	
Australian shares	26% (10% - 40%)	17% (5% - 35%)	
Private equity	5% (0% - 15%)	4% (0% - 15%)	
Defensive assets	21% (5% - 35%)	48% (35% - 65%)	
Growth assets	79% (65% - 95%)	52% (35% - 65%)	
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	Medium to high (estimate of 3 to 4 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	Very low (estimate of less than 1 negative annual return in any 20 year period)

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 requires an extended time period to 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.																							
Benchmark	The measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index, calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.																							
How the investment option is managed	<p>The key aspects of the way the portfolio is managed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Flexible asset allocation – the asset allocation is actively managed in accordance with our investment experts' changing view of potential opportunities and risks 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. Specialist investment managers from around the world are carefully selected to manage the assets and strategies.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. <p>By managing the portfolio in this way, movements in the portfolio's value (both up and down) should be less significant.</p> <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities.</p> <p>You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																							
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 want our investment experts to flexibly adjust the portfolio's asset allocation in accordance with their changing view of potential opportunities and risks in investment markets, 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	<table><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Ranges</th></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>0% - 100%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian fixed income</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr><tr><td>Global fixed income</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives</td><td>0% - 30%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>0% - 30%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>0% - 40%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>0% - 40%</td></tr><tr><td>Private equity</td><td>0% - 15%</td></tr><tr><td>Total fixed income and cash</td><td>30% - 100%</td></tr><tr><td>Total shares and property</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr></table>		Asset class	Ranges	Cash	0% - 100%	Australian fixed income	0% - 60%	Global fixed income	0% - 60%	Alternatives	0% - 30%	Property	0% - 30%	Global shares	0% - 40%	Australian shares	0% - 40%	Private equity	0% - 15%	Total fixed income and cash	30% - 100%	Total shares and property	0% - 60%
Asset class	Ranges																							
Cash	0% - 100%																							
Australian fixed income	0% - 60%																							
Global fixed income	0% - 60%																							
Alternatives	0% - 30%																							
Property	0% - 30%																							
Global shares	0% - 40%																							
Australian shares	0% - 40%																							
Private equity	0% - 15%																							
Total fixed income and cash	30% - 100%																							
Total shares and property	0% - 60%																							
Standard Risk Measure	Medium (estimate of 2 to 3 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																							

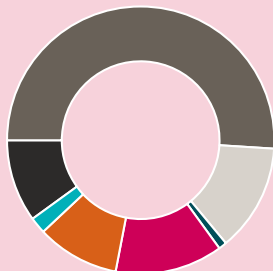
MLC Inflation Plus portfolios

	MLC Inflation Plus - Moderate Portfolio																							
Investment objective	<p>Aims to deliver a return of 3% pa above inflation (after fees and tax) subject to limiting the risk of negative returns over 5 year periods.</p> <p>This careful risk management approach means there may be times, such as when interest rates are unusually low, when the portfolio requires an extended time period to 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.</p>																							
Benchmark	The measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index, calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.																							
How the investment option is managed	<p>The key aspects of the way the portfolio is managed are:</p> <p>1 Flexible asset allocation – the asset allocation is actively managed in accordance with our investment experts' changing view of potential opportunities and risks in investment markets.</p> <p>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. Specialist investment managers from around the world are carefully selected to manage the assets and strategies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>By managing the portfolio in this way, movements in the portfolio's value (both up and down) should be less significant.</p> <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																							
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 want our investment experts to flexibly adjust the portfolio's asset allocation in accordance with their changing view of potential opportunities and risks in investment markets, 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	<table><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Ranges</th></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>0% - 100%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian fixed income</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr><tr><td>Global fixed income</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives</td><td>0% - 30%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>0% - 40%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>0% - 50%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>0% - 50%</td></tr><tr><td>Private equity</td><td>0% - 15%</td></tr><tr><td>Total fixed income and cash</td><td>5% - 100%</td></tr><tr><td>Total shares and property</td><td>0% - 80%</td></tr></table>		Asset class	Ranges	Cash	0% - 100%	Australian fixed income	0% - 60%	Global fixed income	0% - 60%	Alternatives	0% - 30%	Property	0% - 40%	Global shares	0% - 50%	Australian shares	0% - 50%	Private equity	0% - 15%	Total fixed income and cash	5% - 100%	Total shares and property	0% - 80%
Asset class	Ranges																							
Cash	0% - 100%																							
Australian fixed income	0% - 60%																							
Global fixed income	0% - 60%																							
Alternatives	0% - 30%																							
Property	0% - 40%																							
Global shares	0% - 50%																							
Australian shares	0% - 50%																							
Private equity	0% - 15%																							
Total fixed income and cash	5% - 100%																							
Total shares and property	0% - 80%																							
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																							

	MLC Inflation Plus - Assertive Portfolio																											
Investment objective	<p>Aims to deliver a return of 4% pa above inflation (after fees and tax) subject to limiting the risk of negative returns over 7 year periods.</p> <p>This careful risk management approach means there may be times, such as when interest rates are unusually low, when the portfolio requires an extended time period to 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.</p>																											
Benchmark	The measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index, calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.																											
How the investment option is managed	<p>The key aspects of the way the portfolio is managed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Flexible asset allocation – the asset allocation is actively managed in accordance with our investment experts' changing view of potential opportunities and risks 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. Specialist investment managers from around the world are carefully selected to manage the assets and strategies.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. <p>By managing the portfolio in this way, movements in the portfolio's value (both up and down) should be less significant.</p> <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p> <p>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.</p>																											
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 want our investment experts to flexibly adjust the portfolio's asset allocation in accordance with their changing view of potential opportunities and risks in investment markets• 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 the flexible management of the gearing level up to 40% to adjust exposure to assets.																											
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 to 10 years																											
Asset allocation	<table><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Ranges</th></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>0% - 100%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian fixed income</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr><tr><td>Global fixed income</td><td>0% - 60%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives</td><td>0% - 50%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>0% - 50%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>0% - 70%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>0% - 70%</td></tr><tr><td>Private equity</td><td>0% - 17%</td></tr><tr><td>Gearing*</td><td>0% - 40%</td></tr><tr><td>Total fixed income and cash</td><td>0% - 120%</td></tr><tr><td>Total shares and property</td><td>0% - 120%</td></tr><tr><td>Total assets*</td><td>100% - 140%</td></tr></table> <p>*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%. More information on the risks of gearing is on page 11.</p> <p>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 at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>		Asset class	Ranges	Cash	0% - 100%	Australian fixed income	0% - 60%	Global fixed income	0% - 60%	Alternatives	0% - 50%	Property	0% - 50%	Global shares	0% - 70%	Australian shares	0% - 70%	Private equity	0% - 17%	Gearing*	0% - 40%	Total fixed income and cash	0% - 120%	Total shares and property	0% - 120%	Total assets*	100% - 140%
Asset class	Ranges																											
Cash	0% - 100%																											
Australian fixed income	0% - 60%																											
Global fixed income	0% - 60%																											
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Property	0% - 50%																											
Global shares	0% - 70%																											
Australian shares	0% - 70%																											
Private equity	0% - 17%																											
Gearing*	0% - 40%																											
Total fixed income and cash	0% - 120%																											
Total shares and property	0% - 120%																											
Total assets*	100% - 140%																											
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																											

MLC Horizon portfolios

	MLC Horizon 1 Bond Portfolio															
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 2 year periods. The return is also expected to be higher than cash investments.</p> <p>At the same time, the portfolio aims to preserve your investment over 1 year periods.</p>															
Benchmark	The portfolio’s Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon1super															
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio’s investment returns. The portfolio’s allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It’s invested in defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>															
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want a portfolio of fixed income securities that is predominantly investment grade• you are comfortable investing in a portfolio with a duration that’s normally up to 2 years, with low sensitivity to changes in interest rates• 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															
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cash</td><td>30%</td><td>0-60%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian fixed income</td><td>42%</td><td>20-70%</td></tr><tr><td>Global fixed income</td><td>28%</td><td>15-50%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>100%</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Foreign currency exposures from global fixed income will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.</p>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	Cash	30%	0-60%	Australian fixed income	42%	20-70%	Global fixed income	28%	15-50%	Defensive assets	100%	
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges														
Cash	30%	0-60%														
Australian fixed income	42%	20-70%														
Global fixed income	28%	15-50%														
Defensive assets	100%															
Standard Risk Measure	Low (estimate of less than 1 negative annual return in any 20 year period)															

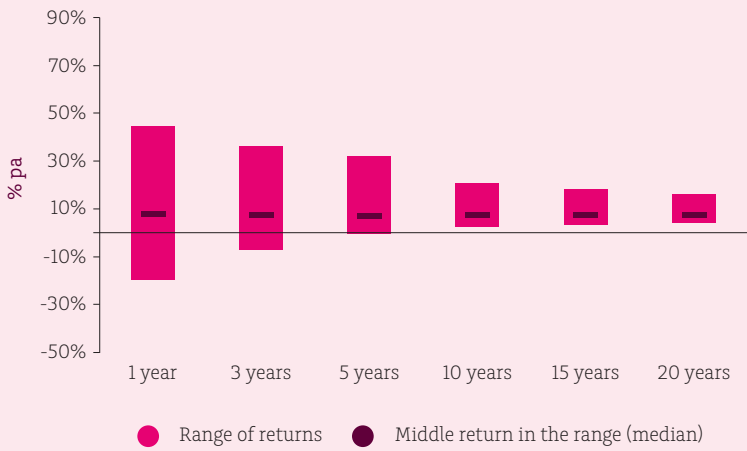
	MLC Horizon 2 Capital Stable Portfolio																														
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																														
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon2super																														
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. The strategic asset allocation has a strong bias to defensive assets and some exposure to growth assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																														
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">you want a portfolio that invests mainly in defensive assetsyou want a portfolio that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, andpreserving your investment is an important but not overriding concern.																														
Minimum suggested time to invest	3 years																														
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cash</td><td>10%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed income</td><td>51%</td><td>30-80%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives and other</td><td>13%</td><td>0-30%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>1%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>13%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>10%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Private equity</td><td>2%</td><td>0-10%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>71%</td><td>60-80%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>29%</td><td>20-40%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Most global assets are hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	Cash	10%	0-25%	Fixed income	51%	30-80%	Alternatives and other	13%	0-30%	Property	1%	0-15%	Global shares	13%	0-25%	Australian shares	10%	0-25%	Private equity	2%	0-10%	Defensive assets	71%	60-80%	Growth assets	29%	20-40%
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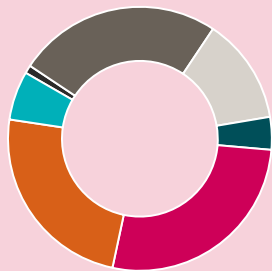
MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 2 Capital Stable Portfolio continued																						
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p> <table><caption>Approximate data from the 'Ranges of returns' chart</caption><thead><tr><th>Horizon</th><th>Range of returns (% pa)</th><th>Middle return (median) (% pa)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1 year</td><td>~ -12% to ~ 40%</td><td>~ 5%</td></tr><tr><td>3 years</td><td>~ -10% to ~ 30%</td><td>~ 5%</td></tr><tr><td>5 years</td><td>~ -10% to ~ 28%</td><td>~ 5%</td></tr><tr><td>10 years</td><td>~ -5% to ~ 20%</td><td>~ 5%</td></tr><tr><td>15 years</td><td>~ -5% to ~ 18%</td><td>~ 5%</td></tr><tr><td>20 years</td><td>~ -5% to ~ 15%</td><td>~ 5%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>● Range of returns ● Middle return in the range (median)</p> <p><i>Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management using the strategic asset allocation as at 30 June 2021 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.</i></p> <p>These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's strategic asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.</p>	Horizon	Range of returns (% pa)	Middle return (median) (% pa)	1 year	~ -12% to ~ 40%	~ 5%	3 years	~ -10% to ~ 30%	~ 5%	5 years	~ -10% to ~ 28%	~ 5%	10 years	~ -5% to ~ 20%	~ 5%	15 years	~ -5% to ~ 18%	~ 5%	20 years	~ -5% to ~ 15%	~ 5%
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Standard Risk Measure	Medium (estimate of 2 to 3 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																					

	MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio																																
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																																
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon3super																																
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. The strategic asset allocation has an approximately equal exposure to growth and defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																																
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want some long-term capital growth and are seeking a portfolio with similar weightings to defensive and growth assets• you want a portfolio that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be moderate to large fluctuations in the value of your investment.																																
Minimum suggested time to invest	4 years																																
Asset allocation	<div><div></div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cash</td><td>3%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed income</td><td>41%</td><td>20-65%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives and other</td><td>13%</td><td>0-30%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>3%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>19%</td><td>5-30%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>17%</td><td>5-30%</td></tr><tr><td>Private equity</td><td>4%</td><td>0-10%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>53%</td><td>40-60%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>47%</td><td>40-60%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>			Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	Cash	3%	0-20%	Fixed income	41%	20-65%	Alternatives and other	13%	0-30%	Property	3%	0-15%	Global shares	19%	5-30%	Australian shares	17%	5-30%	Private equity	4%	0-10%	Defensive assets	53%	40-60%	Growth assets	47%	40-60%
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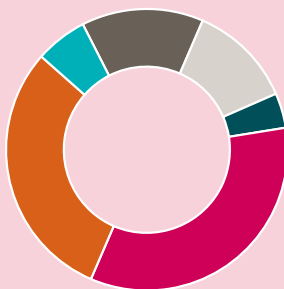
MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio continued	
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p>  <p>Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management using the strategic asset allocation as at 30 June 2021 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.</p> <p>These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's strategic asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.</p>
Standard Risk Measure	Medium to high (estimate of 3 to 4 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

	MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio																														
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 4 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this by actively managing the portfolio. This includes changing the portfolio's asset allocation to capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.</p>																														
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon4super																														
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. The strategic asset allocation has a strong bias to growth assets and some exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																														
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking a portfolio that has a strong bias to growth assets• you want a portfolio that's diversified across asset classes, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.																														
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 years																														
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MLC Horizon portfolios

	MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio continued																					
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the 'Ranges of returns' chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Horizon</th> <th>Range of returns (% pa)</th> <th>Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 year</td> <td>-28% to 52%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 years</td> <td>-12% to 42%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 years</td> <td>-5% to 38%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 years</td> <td>5% to 22%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 years</td> <td>8% to 18%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 years</td> <td>10% to 15%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>● Range of returns ● Middle return in the range (median)</p>	Horizon	Range of returns (% pa)	Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)	1 year	-28% to 52%	10%	3 years	-12% to 42%	10%	5 years	-5% to 38%	10%	10 years	5% to 22%	10%	15 years	8% to 18%	10%	20 years	10% to 15%	10%
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Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																					

	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 capitalise on investment opportunities or reduce risk if market risk is high.																																
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon5super																																
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It's invested predominantly in growth assets with a small exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																																
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MLC Horizon portfolios

	MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio continued																					
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Investment Horizon</th> <th>Range of Returns (% pa)</th> <th>Median Return (% pa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 year</td> <td>-30% to 55%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 years</td> <td>-15% to 45%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 years</td> <td>-10% to 35%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 years</td> <td>-5% to 25%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 years</td> <td>-5% to 20%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 years</td> <td>-5% to 15%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>● Range of returns ● Middle return in the range (median)</p>	Investment Horizon	Range of Returns (% pa)	Median Return (% pa)	1 year	-30% to 55%	10%	3 years	-15% to 45%	10%	5 years	-10% to 35%	10%	10 years	-5% to 25%	10%	15 years	-5% to 20%	10%	20 years	-5% to 15%	10%
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Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																					

	MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio																											
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this return while keeping volatility (movements up and down in value) at levels similar to the Benchmark.</p>																											
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon6super																											
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's allocation to investment markets is shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It's invested in growth assets with minimal exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																											
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking a portfolio that invests in growth assets (primarily shares)• you want a portfolio that's diversified across growth assets, investment managers, and securities, and• you understand that there can be very large fluctuations in the value of your investment.																											
Minimum suggested time to invest	6 years																											
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MLC Horizon portfolios

MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio continued																						
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p>  <table><caption>Approximate data from the chart: Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation</caption><thead><tr><th>Horizon</th><th>Range of returns (% pa)</th><th>Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1 year</td><td>-40% to 65%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>3 years</td><td>-15% to 55%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>5 years</td><td>-10% to 45%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>10 years</td><td>-5% to 30%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>15 years</td><td>-5% to 25%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>20 years</td><td>-5% to 20%</td><td>10%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p><i>Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management using the strategic asset allocation as at 30 June 2021 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.</i></p> <p>These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's strategic asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.</p>	Horizon	Range of returns (% pa)	Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)	1 year	-40% to 65%	10%	3 years	-15% to 55%	10%	5 years	-10% to 45%	10%	10 years	-5% to 30%	10%	15 years	-5% to 25%	10%	20 years	-5% to 20%	10%
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Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																					

	MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio																											
Investment objective	<p>Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.</p> <p>We aim to achieve this return while keeping volatility (movements up and down in value) at levels similar to the Benchmark.</p>																											
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/horizon7super																											
How the investment option is managed	<p>Investment markets are the main driver of the portfolio's investment returns. The portfolio's allocation to investment markets and gearing level are shown in its strategic asset allocation and ranges below. It's invested in growth assets with minimal exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>Our investment experts actively look for opportunities to provide better returns, or less risk, than those generated by the strategic asset allocation. They do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p> <p>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, the borrowings may need to be adjusted as well as assets bought and sold. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">significant market volatilitylegislative changesaccessing borrowings, including any lender imposed requirement to repay borrowings, andchanges to gearing costs. <p>Recent gearing levels are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p>																											
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">you want to gear a portfolio that's diversified across growth assets (primarily shares), investment managers, and securitiesyou want to gear a portfolio but don't want the burden of obtaining and managing your own loanyou want long-term capital growthyou expect growth in the assets' value to exceed the costs of gearing, andyou're comfortable with the risks of gearing including extra volatility and increased risk of capital loss.																											
Minimum suggested time to invest	8 years																											
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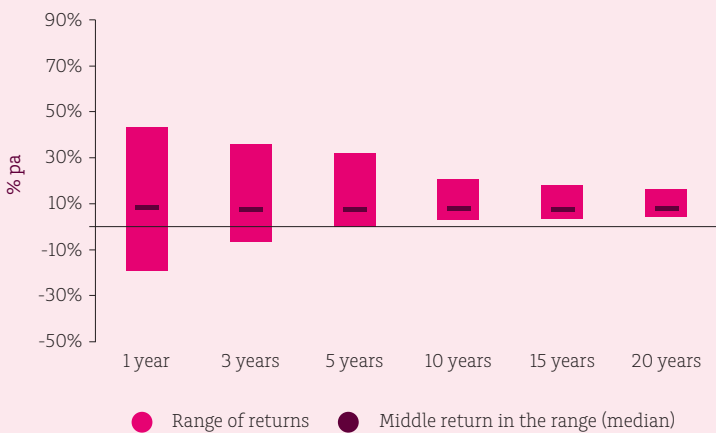
MLC Horizon portfolios

	MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio continued																					
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Horizon</th> <th>Range of returns (% pa)</th> <th>Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 year</td> <td>-45% to 85%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 years</td> <td>-20% to 65%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 years</td> <td>-10% to 50%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 years</td> <td>-5% to 30%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 years</td> <td>-5% to 25%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 years</td> <td>-5% to 20%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>● Range of returns ● Middle return in the range (median)</p>	Horizon	Range of returns (% pa)	Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)	1 year	-45% to 85%	10%	3 years	-20% to 65%	10%	5 years	-10% to 50%	10%	10 years	-5% to 30%	10%	15 years	-5% to 25%	10%	20 years	-5% to 20%	10%
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Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																					

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 manage risks and returns in the portfolio by changing its asset allocation.																											
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/indexplusconsngrowth																											
How the investment option is managed	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actively manage the portfolio's exposure to return opportunities and risk by adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. Specialist index and index enhanced managers may be used in certain asset classes, and active managers selectively used where our investment experts believe it makes the greatest difference to the portfolio's risks or returns. These investment managers choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The strategic asset allocation has an approximately equal exposure to growth and defensive assets. The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																											
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want some long-term capital growth and are seeking a diversified portfolio that has similar weightings to defensive and growth assets• you want to keep costs down by using mostly lower cost investment managers, and• you understand that there can be moderate to large fluctuations in the value of your investment.																											
Minimum suggested time to invest	4 years																											
Asset allocation	<div><div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cash</td><td>7%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed income</td><td>41%</td><td>15-60%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives and other</td><td>6%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>3%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>25%</td><td>10-35%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>18%</td><td>5-35%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>51%</td><td>40-60%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>49%</td><td>40-60%</td></tr></tbody></table></div><p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p></div>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	Cash	7%	0-20%	Fixed income	41%	15-60%	Alternatives and other	6%	0-20%	Property	3%	0-15%	Global shares	25%	10-35%	Australian shares	18%	5-35%	Defensive assets	51%	40-60%	Growth assets	49%	40-60%
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MLC Index Plus portfolios

	MLC Index Plus Conservative Growth Portfolio continued
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p>  <p>Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management using the strategic asset allocation as at 30 June 2021 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.</p> <p>These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's strategic asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.</p>
Standard Risk Measure	Medium to high (estimate of 3 to 4 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

	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 manage risks and returns in the portfolio by changing its asset allocation.																													
Benchmark	The portfolio's Benchmark is a combination of market indices. Details are available at mlc.com.au/indexplusbalanced																													
How the investment option is managed	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Actively manage the portfolio's exposure to return opportunities and risk by adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. Specialist index and index enhanced managers may be used in certain asset classes, and active managers selectively used where our investment experts believe it makes the greatest difference to the portfolio's risks or returns. These investment managers choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The strategic asset allocation has a strong bias to growth assets and some exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																													
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">you want long-term capital growth and are seeking a diversified portfolio that has a strong bias to growth assetsyou want to keep costs down by using mostly lower cost investment managers, andyou understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.																													
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MLC Index Plus portfolios

	MLC Index Plus Balanced Portfolio continued																					
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Investment Horizon</th><th>Range of Returns (% pa)</th><th>Middle Return (Median) (% pa)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1 year</td><td>-25% to 50%</td><td>~10%</td></tr><tr><td>3 years</td><td>-10% to 40%</td><td>~10%</td></tr><tr><td>5 years</td><td>-10% to 35%</td><td>~10%</td></tr><tr><td>10 years</td><td>-5% to 25%</td><td>~10%</td></tr><tr><td>15 years</td><td>-5% to 20%</td><td>~10%</td></tr><tr><td>20 years</td><td>-5% to 15%</td><td>~10%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>● Range of returns ● Middle return in the range (median)</p>	Investment Horizon	Range of Returns (% pa)	Middle Return (Median) (% pa)	1 year	-25% to 50%	~10%	3 years	-10% to 40%	~10%	5 years	-10% to 35%	~10%	10 years	-5% to 25%	~10%	15 years	-5% to 20%	~10%	20 years	-5% to 15%	~10%
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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 manage risks and returns in the portfolio by changing its asset allocation.																													
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How the investment option is managed	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actively manage the portfolio's exposure to return opportunities and risk by adjusting the allocations to the asset classes away from the strategic 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. Specialist index and index enhanced managers may be used in certain asset classes, and active managers selectively used where our investment experts believe it makes the greatest difference to the portfolio's risks or returns. These investment managers choose many companies and securities in Australia and overseas for investment. <p>The portfolio's invested predominantly in growth assets with a small exposure to defensive assets.</p> <p>The portfolio uses all aspects of the approach to investing, outlined earlier. In addition, the portfolio uses a market-leading Investment Futures Framework to manage risk and identify opportunities. You can find more information on the Investment Futures Framework at mlcam.com.au/futuresframework</p>																													
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you want long-term capital growth and are seeking a diversified portfolio that invests predominantly in growth assets• you want to keep costs down by using mostly lower cost investment managers, and• you understand that there can be large fluctuations in the value of your investment.																													
Minimum suggested time to invest	6 years																													
Asset allocation	<div><div><table><thead><tr><th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th><th>Ranges</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cash</td><td>1%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed income</td><td>12%</td><td>0-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives and other</td><td>6%</td><td>0-20%</td></tr><tr><td>Property</td><td>4%</td><td>0-15%</td></tr><tr><td>Global shares</td><td>44%</td><td>20-55%</td></tr><tr><td>Australian shares</td><td>33%</td><td>20-50%</td></tr><tr><td>Defensive assets</td><td>16%</td><td>5-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Growth assets</td><td>84%</td><td>75-95%</td></tr></tbody></table></div><p>Some global assets are not hedged to the Australian dollar. Currency hedging levels for global assets are available at mlc.com.au/fundprofiletool</p></div>			Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Ranges	Cash	1%	0-15%	Fixed income	12%	0-25%	Alternatives and other	6%	0-20%	Property	4%	0-15%	Global shares	44%	20-55%	Australian shares	33%	20-50%	Defensive assets	16%	5-25%	Growth assets	84%	75-95%
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MLC Index Plus portfolios

MLC Index Plus Growth Portfolio continued																						
Long-term returns	<p>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.</p> <p>The longer you invest, the greater the likelihood of achieving this return above inflation, as investment markets frequently fluctuate over shorter periods of time. Your return will be driven by the many unpredictable factors influencing investments and markets at the time. When investing, it's important to be prepared for all sorts of return outcomes.</p> <p>The graph below is based on more than 100 years of investment market returns. It shows how broad the ranges of investment market returns have been. Returns measured over longer periods have narrower ranges because investment market fluctuations tend to offset through time.</p> <p>Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation based on investment market returns from 1900 to 2021 (before fees and tax)</p> <table><caption>Approximate data from the chart: Ranges of returns for the portfolio's strategic asset allocation</caption><thead><tr><th>Time Period</th><th>Range of returns (% pa)</th><th>Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1 year</td><td>~ -35% to ~ 60%</td><td>~ 10%</td></tr><tr><td>3 years</td><td>~ -15% to ~ 48%</td><td>~ 10%</td></tr><tr><td>5 years</td><td>~ -10% to ~ 40%</td><td>~ 10%</td></tr><tr><td>10 years</td><td>~ -5% to ~ 25%</td><td>~ 10%</td></tr><tr><td>15 years</td><td>~ -5% to ~ 20%</td><td>~ 10%</td></tr><tr><td>20 years</td><td>~ -5% to ~ 18%</td><td>~ 10%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>● Range of returns ● Middle return in the range (median)</p> <p><i>Source: Calculated by MLC Asset Management using the strategic asset allocation as at 30 June 2021 and investment market data from Global Financial Data, Inc. and FactSet.</i></p> <p>These historical ranges of returns are for investment markets weighted according to the portfolio's strategic asset allocation. Historical returns aren't a reliable indicator of the portfolio's future investment returns.</p>	Time Period	Range of returns (% pa)	Middle return in the range (median) (% pa)	1 year	~ -35% to ~ 60%	~ 10%	3 years	~ -15% to ~ 48%	~ 10%	5 years	~ -10% to ~ 40%	~ 10%	10 years	~ -5% to ~ 25%	~ 10%	15 years	~ -5% to ~ 20%	~ 10%	20 years	~ -5% to ~ 18%	~ 10%
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Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)																					

MLC asset class funds

Fixed income

	MLC Diversified Debt Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 3 year periods.	
Benchmark	50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index 50% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index (hedged into Australian dollars)	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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. Duration, a measure of the fund's sensitivity to changes in interest rates, is normally in the range of 3 to 7 years.</p> <p>Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.</p> <p>As a result of capital restructures of bond issuers, the fund may have an incidental exposure to shares from time to time.</p>	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian fixed income Global fixed income	Strategic asset allocation 50% 50%
Standard Risk Measure	Medium (estimate of 2 to 3 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

MLC asset class funds

Property securities

	MLC Property Securities Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Total Return Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund invests primarily in Australian property securities, including listed Real Estate Investment Trusts and companies, across most major listed property sectors. A mix of active, index, and other investment manager approaches may be used to achieve the fund's objective.</p> <p>The fund doesn't invest in direct property, but may have some exposure to property securities listed outside Australia from time to time.</p> <p>Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to invest in an actively managed listed property securities portfolio • you want diversification across listed property sectors and securities in Australia, and some global exposure • 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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian listed property securities Global listed property securities	Ranges 85–100% 0–15%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

	MLC Global Property Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.	
Benchmark	FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index (net dividends reinvested, hedged into Australian dollars)	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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.</p> <p>Foreign currency exposures will be substantially hedged to the Australian dollar.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to invest in an actively managed global listed property securities portfolio that's diversified across investment managers, countries, listed property sectors and securities • 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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Global listed property securities	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Australian shares

	MLC Australian Share Fund				
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.				
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index				
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...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <td>Asset class</td><td>Strategic asset allocation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Australian shares</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Australian shares	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Australian shares	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

	MLC Australian Share Index Fund ¹				
Investment objective	Aims to match the return of the Benchmark, before taking into account fees and tax.				
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index				
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund will hold most of the securities in the Benchmark, allowing for individual security weightings to vary marginally from the Benchmark.</p> <p>The fund is typically diversified across major listed industry groups.</p> <p>The fund may invest in securities that have been, or are expected to be, included in the Benchmark.</p>				
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <td>Asset class</td><td>Strategic asset allocation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Australian shares</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Australian shares	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Australian shares	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

¹formerly known as MLC-Vanguard Australian Share Index Fund

MLC asset class funds

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.
Benchmark	You can assess performance based on the annual growth in dividends received from the underlying companies.
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund invests primarily in listed Australian companies that have the potential to provide future sustainable or growing dividends.</p> <p>The fund is expected to generate tax-efficient returns by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investing in companies expected to have high franking levels, and • carefully managing the realisation of capital gains, where possible. <p>The fund is expected to provide returns consistent with investing in a broad range of Australian companies.</p> <p>The fund invests in companies that are listed (or expected to be listed) on the Australian Securities Exchange (and other regulated exchanges). It may have a small exposure to companies listed outside of Australia from time to time.</p> <p>Income is reinvested in the fund.</p>
The investment option may be suited to you if...	you want to invest in shares in Australian companies that are expected to deliver a dividend stream over time that is sustainable or growing.
Minimum suggested time to invest	7 years
Asset allocation	<div> <div>Asset class</div> <div>Australian shares</div> </div> <div> <div>Strategic asset allocation</div> <div>100%</div> </div>
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

Global shares

	MLC Global Share Fund				
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.				
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Net Index (\$A)				
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...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <td>Asset class</td><td>Strategic asset allocation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global shares</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Global shares	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Global shares	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

	MLC Hedged Global Share Fund				
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 5 year periods.				
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Net Index (hedged into Australian dollars)				
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...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <td>Asset class</td><td>Strategic asset allocation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global shares</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Global shares	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Global shares	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

Cash

	MLC Cash Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark, before fees and tax, over 1 year periods.	
Benchmark	Reserve Bank of Australia Cash Rate Target	
How the investment option is managed	The fund invests in deposits with banks (100% National Australia Bank as at 30 September 2021) 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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Cash	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Very low (estimate of less than 1 negative annual return in any 20 year period)	

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

These are single asset class investment options from other managers.

We recognise some investors want extra options when it comes to managing their money. The **Investment Menu** includes options from other managers that have their own 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** at 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.

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Fixed income

	Macquarie Income Opportunities Fund	
Investment objective	The fund aims to outperform the Benchmark 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.	
Benchmark	Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Investment grade credit* High yield Emerging markets debt** Cash <small>* Includes Australian and global investment grade credit.</small> <small>** May include holdings of sub-investment grade instruments.</small>	Ranges 0% – 100% 0% – 25% 0% – 25% 0% – 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Low to medium (estimate of 1 to 2 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

	PIMCO Diversified Fixed Interest Fund - Wholesale Class	
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.	
Benchmark	50% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index (Hedged in Australian dollars) and 50% Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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.</p> <p>The fund may also hold cash.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	the fund is designed for investors who wish to have a broadly diversified exposure to both domestic and international fixed interest markets.	
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 to 7 years	
Asset allocation	Asset class Fixed income and cash	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Low to medium (estimate of 1 to 2 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Fixed income continued

	PIMCO Global Bond Fund - Wholesale Class				
Investment objective	To achieve maximum total return by investing in Global fixed interest securities and to seek to preserve capital through prudent investment management.				
Benchmark	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index hedged in Australian dollars				
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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <td>Asset class</td><td>Strategic asset allocation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fixed income and cash</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Fixed income and cash	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Fixed income and cash	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Low to medium (estimate of 1 to 2 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

	Vanguard® Australian Fixed Interest Index Fund				
Investment objective	To track the return (income and capital appreciation) of the Benchmark before taking into account fund fees, expenses and tax.				
Benchmark	Bloomberg AusBond Composite O+ Yr Index				
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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <td>Asset class</td><td>Strategic asset allocation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Australian fixed interest</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	Australian fixed interest	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
Australian fixed interest	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Medium (estimate of 2 to 3 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Property securities

	Vanguard® Australian Property Securities Index Fund	
Investment objective	To track the return of the Benchmark before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian property securities	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Australian shares

	Antares Elite Opportunities Fund	
Investment objective	To outperform the Benchmark (after fees and before tax) over rolling 5 year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund is an actively managed 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Antares is a member of the IOOF Group.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares Cash and cash equivalents	Ranges 95–100% 0–5%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Australian shares continued

	Antares High Growth Shares Fund	
Investment objective	To outperform the Benchmark (after fees and before tax) over rolling 5 year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Total Return Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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.</p> <p>Antares applies their investment expertise and stock selection capabilities to manage the fund. Antares uses the following key strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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.</p> <p>Antares is a member of the IOOF Group.</p> <p>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 at mlc.com.au/findafund</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to invest in an actively managed, diversified 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 plus	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares (Long) Australian shares (Short) Cash and cash equivalents	Ranges 90–125% 0– -25% 0–10%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Australian shares continued

	Ausbil Australian Emerging Leaders Fund	
Investment objective	To provide returns above the Benchmark over the medium to long term, before fees and tax.	
Benchmark	70% S&P/ASX Midcap 50 Accumulation Index 30% S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Accumulation Index	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares Cash	Ranges 90–100% 0–10%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

	Fairview Equity Partners Emerging Companies Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to earn a return (after the fund's management costs and before tax) which exceeds the Benchmark over rolling 5 year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Total Return Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The IOOF Group is a minority shareholder in the investment manager, Fairview.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares Cash and cash equivalents	Ranges 90–100% 0–10%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Australian shares continued

	Investors Mutual Australian Share Fund	
Investment objective	To provide a return (after fees and expenses and before taxes) which exceeds the Benchmark, over rolling four year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Total Return Index	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares Cash	Ranges 90–100% 0–10%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	
	Perpetual Wholesale Australian Share Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to provide long-term capital growth and regular income through investment predominantly in quality Australian industrial and resource shares and outperform the Benchmark (before fees and taxes) over rolling three-year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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. In determining investment quality, investments are carefully selected on the basis of four key investment criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservative debt levels • sound management • quality business, and • recurring earnings. <p>The fund may have up to 20% exposure to investments in international shares. The fund invests predominantly in Australian shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised Australian exchange, but may have up to 20% exposure to international shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised global exchange. Currency hedges may be used from time to time.</p> <p>Derivatives may be used in managing the fund.</p>	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares Cash	Ranges 90–100% 0–10%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Australian shares continued

	Perpetual Wholesale Ethical SRI Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to provide long-term capital growth and regular income through investment predominantly in quality shares of Australian ethical and socially responsible companies and outperform the Benchmark (before fees and taxes) over rolling three-year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 300 Accumulation Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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. In determining investment quality, investments are carefully selected on the basis of four key investment criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservative debt levels • sound management • quality business, and • recurring earnings. <p>In addition to the above investment approach, Perpetual utilises a strategy for screening ethical and socially responsible investments.</p> <p>The fund may have up to 20% exposure to investments in international shares. The fund invests predominantly in Australian shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised Australian exchange, but may have up to 20% exposure to international shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised global exchange. Currency hedges may be used from time to time.</p> <p>Derivatives may be used in managing the fund.</p>	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian Shares Cash	Ranges 90-100% 0-10%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

	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 Benchmark (before fees and taxes) over rolling three-year periods.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX Small Ordinaires Accumulation Index	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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. In determining investment quality, investments are carefully selected on the basis of four key investment criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservative debt levels • sound management • quality business, and • recurring earnings. <p>The fund may invest in shares listed on or proposed to be listed on any recognised Australian exchange.</p> <p>Derivatives may be used in managing the fund.</p>	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian smaller companies shares Cash	Ranges 80-100% 0-20%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Australian shares continued

	Schroder Wholesale Australian Equity Fund	
Investment objective	Aims to outperform the Benchmark after fees over the medium to long-term by investing in a broad range of companies from Australia and New Zealand.	
Benchmark	S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index	
How the investment option is managed	With an established pedigree of investing in Australian equities for over 50 years, the Schroder Wholesale Australian Equity Fund is an actively managed core Australian equity portfolio with a focus on investing in quality stocks predominantly in Australia characterised by strong returns on capital with a sustainable competitive advantage. The fund draws on Schroders' deep research capabilities, with a long term focus on investing, it is suitable as a core portfolio holding over the medium to long term. The fund may invest in Australian and New Zealand securities including but not limited to equities, cash and cash equivalents, exchange traded funds, futures, options and listed equity market derivatives.	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Australian shares	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Global shares

	Altrinsic Global Equities Trust	
Investment objective	Aims to deliver long-term capital growth and to outperform the Benchmark over rolling 5 year periods, before fees and tax.	
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Index (ex-Australia) Net Dividends Reinvested (\$A)	
How the investment option is managed	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Altrinsic applies a disciplined four step investment process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
Asset allocation	Asset class Global developed markets shares Global emerging markets shares 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)	Ranges 50–100% 0–30% 0–20%
Standard Risk Measure	High (estimate of 4 to 6 negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Global shares continued

	Platinum Asia Fund	
Investment objective	The fund aims to provide capital growth over the long-term by investing in undervalued companies in the Asian region excluding Japan.	
Benchmark	MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Net Index in \$A (for performance comparison purposes only)	
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund primarily invests in the listed securities of Asian companies. Asian companies may list their securities on securities exchanges other than those in Asia and the fund may invest in those securities. The fund may invest in companies not listed in Asia but where their predominant business is conducted in Asia. The fund may invest in companies that benefit from exposure to the Asian economic region.</p> <p>Platinum defines “Asia” as all countries that occupy the eastern part of the Eurasian landmass and its adjacent islands and is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains, and includes the Russian Far East and companies based in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Vietnam.</p> <p>The portfolio will ideally consist of 40 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 portfolio will typically have 50% or more net equity exposure.</p> <p>Platinum may use derivatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for risk management purposes • to take opportunities to increase returns • to create a short position in securities or indices • 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). <p>Platinum has set the following investment restrictions in respect of the fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the notional value[#] of derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund, and • the value[#] of long stock positions and the notional value of derivatives positions together will not exceed 150% of the NAV of the fund. <p>[#]Where options are employed, the notional value will be the Delta adjusted exposure. “Delta” is the theoretical measure of the sensitivity of the option price to a change in the price of the underlying asset (usually expressed as a percentage).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This fund is considered a hedge fund by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques.</p> <p>More information about this fund is available in the investment manager’s PDS available at mlc.com.au/findafund</p>	
The investment option may be suited to you if...	Not applicable	
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 or more years	
Asset allocation	Asset class International Equities Cash and Cash Equivalents	Ranges 0–100% 0-100%
	Cash and cash equivalents typically represents less than 40% of a Fund’s NAV. The fund may invest in bullion and other physical commodities, but the total value of such investments at the time of acquisition will not exceed 20% of the NAV of the fund.	
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Global shares continued

	Platinum International Fund						
Investment objective	The fund aims to provide capital growth over the long-term by investing in undervalued companies around the world.						
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Net Index in \$A (for performance comparison purposes only)						
How the investment option is managed	<p>The fund primarily invests in listed securities. The portfolio 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 portfolio will typically have 50% or more net equity exposure.</p> <p>Platinum may use derivatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for risk management purposes • to take opportunities to increase returns • to create a short position in securities or indices • 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). <p>Platinum has set the following investment restrictions in respect of the fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the notional value[#] of derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund, and • the value[#] of long stock positions and the notional value of derivatives positions together will not exceed 150% of the NAV of the fund. <p>[#]Where options are employed, the notional value will be the Delta adjusted exposure. "Delta" is the theoretical measure of the sensitivity of the option price to a change in the price of the underlying asset (usually expressed as a percentage).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This fund is considered a hedge fund by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission because it uses some sophisticated investment techniques.</p> <p>More information about this fund is available in the investment manager's PDS available at mlc.com.au/findafund</p>						
The investment option may be suited to you if...	Not applicable						
Minimum suggested time to invest	5 or more years						
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <th>Asset class</th><th>Ranges</th></tr> <tr> <td>International Equities</td><td>0–100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td><td>0–100%</td></tr> </table> <p>Cash and cash equivalents typically represents less than 40% of a Fund's NAV. The fund may invest in bullion and other physical commodities, but the total value of such investments at the time of acquisition will not exceed 20% of the NAV of the fund.</p>	Asset class	Ranges	International Equities	0–100%	Cash and Cash Equivalents	0–100%
Asset class	Ranges						
International Equities	0–100%						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0–100%						
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)						

Investment options other than MLC portfolios

Global shares continued

	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.
Benchmark	MSCI World Net Total Return Index (AUD)
How the investment option is managed	<p>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 (MIS), 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.</p> <p>More information about this fund is available in the investment manager's PDS available at mlc.com.au/findafund</p>
The investment option may be suited to you if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Asset allocation	<p>Net Asset allocation range % (incl. derivatives)</p> <p>0– 110% Global equities</p> <p>0–30% Debt securities</p> <p>0–10% Other (MIS, unlisted investments)</p> <p>0–100% Cash</p> <p>The fund may use derivatives, short selling, and leverage.</p>
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)

	Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund (Hedged)				
Investment objective	To track the return of the Benchmark, before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.				
Benchmark	MSCI World (ex-Australia) Index (net dividends reinvested), hedged into Australian dollars				
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				
Asset allocation	<table> <tr> <th>Asset class</th><th>Strategic asset allocation</th></tr> <tr> <td>International shares (hedged to AUD)</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Asset class	Strategic asset allocation	International shares (hedged to AUD)	100%
Asset class	Strategic asset allocation				
International shares (hedged to AUD)	100%				
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)				

Global shares continued

	Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund	
Investment objective	To track the return of the Benchmark, before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.	
Benchmark	MSCI World (ex-Australia) Index (net dividends reinvested), in Australian dollars	
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	
Asset allocation	Asset class International shares	Strategic asset allocation 100%
Standard Risk Measure	Very high (estimate of 6 or more negative annual returns in any 20 year period)	

Fees and costs for your investment options

Administration fees and costs apply in addition to the fees and costs shown in this table. Please refer to the **PDS** and **Fee Brochure** for further information about fees and costs, including how the figures shown below are calculated.

	The investment fees and costs are made up of		Equals investment fees and costs	Transaction costs (net)	Buy-sell spreads	Transaction costs (gross) ¹
	Performance fee	Plus other investment fees and costs				
	% pa			% pa	% pa	Entry %/ Exit %
MySuper						
Under age 55	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 55	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 56	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 57	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 58	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 59	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 60	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 61	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 62	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 63	0.20	0.56	0.76	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
At age 64	0.19	0.56	0.75	0.07	0.00 / 0.00	0.07
At age 65 and over	0.19	0.56	0.75	0.07	0.00 / 0.00	0.07
MySuper Growth Portfolio	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.08	0.00 / 0.00	0.08
MySuper Conservative Growth Portfolio	0.19	0.55	0.74	0.07	0.00 / 0.00	0.07
MySuper Cash Plus Portfolio	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.00
MLC multi-asset portfolios						
MLC Inflation Plus Conservative Portfolio	0.15	0.77	0.92	0.03	0.10 / 0.10	0.08
MLC Inflation Plus Moderate Portfolio	0.22	0.88	1.10	0.05	0.10 / 0.10	0.10
MLC Inflation Plus Assertive Portfolio	0.34	0.97	1.31	0.09	0.15 / 0.10	0.14
MLC Horizon 1 Bond Portfolio	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.10 / 0.10	0.05
MLC Horizon 2 Capital Stable Portfolio	0.13	0.68	0.81	0.00	0.10 / 0.10	0.06
MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio	0.22	0.74	0.96	0.01	0.10 / 0.10	0.06
MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio	0.33	0.82	1.15	0.03	0.10 / 0.10	0.07
MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio	0.33	0.83	1.16	0.04	0.10 / 0.10	0.07
MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio	0.37	0.87	1.24	0.04	0.10 / 0.10	0.07
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	0.39	1.09	1.48	0.02	0.15 / 0.15	0.08
MLC Index Plus Conservative Growth Portfolio	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.10 / 0.10	0.04
MLC Index Plus Balanced Portfolio	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.15 / 0.15	0.03
MLC Index Plus Growth Portfolio	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.15 / 0.15	0.03
MLC asset class funds						
MLC Diversified Debt Fund	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.15 / 0.15	0.05
MLC Property Securities Fund	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.25 / 0.25	0.05
MLC Global Property Fund	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.06	0.15 / 0.10	0.12
MLC Australian Share Fund	0.00	0.71	0.71	0.04	0.15 / 0.15	0.10
MLC Australian Share Index Fund	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.05 / 0.05	0.00
MLC IncomeBuilder	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.02	0.25 / 0.25	0.08
MLC Global Share Fund	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.02	0.10 / 0.10	0.04
MLC Hedged Global Share Fund	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.15 / 0.10	0.07

	The investment fees and costs are made up of		Equals investment fees and costs	Transaction costs (net)	Buy-sell spreads	Transaction costs (gross) ¹
	Performance fee	Plus other investment fees and costs				
	% pa		% pa	% pa	Entry %/ Exit %	% pa
Cash						
MLC Cash Fund	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.00
Investment options other than MLC portfolios						
Macquarie Income Opportunities Fund	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.05	0.15 / 0.16	0.17
PIMCO Diversified Fixed Interest Fund - Wholesale Class ²	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.05	0.00 / 0.10	0.12
PIMCO Global Bond Fund - Wholesale Class ²	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.08	0.00 / 0.10	0.14
Vanguard® Australian Fixed Interest Fund	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.08 / 0.08	0.03
Vanguard® Australian Property Securities Index Fund	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.08 / 0.08	0.04
Antares Elite Opportunities Fund	0.08	0.70	0.78	0.03	0.15 / 0.15	0.08
Antares High Growth Shares Fund	0.10	1.00	1.10	0.17	0.15 / 0.15	0.24
Ausbil Australian Emerging Leaders Fund	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.06	0.25 / 0.25	0.15
Fairview Equity Partners Emerging Companies Fund	0.34	1.20	1.54	0.18	0.25 / 0.25	0.35
Investors Mutual Australian Share Fund	0.00	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.25 / 0.25	0.06
Perpetual Wholesale Australian Share Fund	0.00	1.06	1.06	0.09	0.30 / 0.00	0.13
Perpetual Wholesale Ethical SRI Fund	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.04	0.15 / 0.15	0.09
Perpetual Wholesale Small Companies Fund No. 2	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.12	0.15 / 0.15	0.20
Schroder Wholesale Australian Equity Fund	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.25 / 0.25	0.07
Altrinsic Global Equities Trust	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.15 / 0.10	0.03
Platinum Asia Fund	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.48	0.15 / 0.15	0.59
Platinum International Fund	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.07	0.15 / 0.15	0.12
PM CAPITAL Global Companies Fund	1.76	1.29	3.05	0.02	0.25 / 0.25	0.21
Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund (Hedged)	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.07	0.08 / 0.08	0.10
Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.08 / 0.08	0.01

¹Transaction costs (gross) is a figure reflecting all transaction costs incurred by the investment option before taking into account buy-sell spreads recovered. It is transaction costs (net) rather than transaction costs (gross) which impact investment returns to a member.

²The investment fees and costs are estimates for the financial year to 30 June 2021 based on the actual costs incurred for the financial year to 30 June 2020, given the actual costs for the financial year to 30 June 2021 were not available at the date of this Investment Menu.

Cost of product for your investment options

Cost of product for 1 year

The cost of product gives a summary calculation about how ongoing annual fees and costs can affect your superannuation investment over a 1-year period for all superannuation products and investment options. It is calculated in the manner shown in the Example of annual fees and costs.

The cost of product information assumes a balance of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year. (Additional fees such as a buy-sell spread may apply; refer to the Fees and costs summary for the relevant superannuation product or investment option.) You should use this figure to help compare superannuation products and investment options.

	Cost of Product \$ pa (based on account balance of \$50,000)
MySuper	
Under age 55	683.00
At age 55	683.00
At age 56	683.00
At age 57	683.00
At age 58	683.00
At age 59	683.00
At age 60	683.00
At age 61	683.00
At age 62	683.00
At age 63	673.00
At age 64	663.00
Age 65 and over	663.00
MySuper Growth Portfolio	683.00
MySuper Conservative Growth Portfolio	658.00
MySuper Cash Plus Portfolio	523.00
MLC multi-asset portfolios	
MLC Inflation Plus Conservative Portfolio	828.00
MLC Inflation Plus Moderate Portfolio	928.00
MLC Inflation Plus Assertive Portfolio	1,053.00
MLC Horizon 1 Bond Portfolio	638.00
MLC Horizon 2 Capital Stable Portfolio	758.00
MLC Horizon 3 Conservative Growth Portfolio	838.00
MLC Horizon 4 Balanced Portfolio	943.00
MLC Horizon 5 Growth Portfolio	953.00
MLC Horizon 6 Share Portfolio	993.00
MLC Horizon 7 Accelerated Growth Portfolio	1,103.00
MLC Index Plus Conservative Growth Portfolio	498.00
MLC Index Plus Balanced Portfolio	498.00
MLC Index Plus Growth Portfolio	498.00
MLC asset class funds	
MLC Diversified Debt Fund	508.00
MLC Property Securities Fund	563.00
MLC Global Property Fund	668.00
MLC Australian Share Fund	628.00
MLC Australian Share Index Fund	363.00
MLC IncomeBuilder	623.00
MLC Global Share Fund	688.00
MLC Hedged Global Share Fund	703.00
Cash	
MLC Cash Fund	318.00

	Cost of Product \$ pa (based on account balance of \$50,000)
Investment options other than MLC portfolios	
Macquarie Income Opportunities Fund	698.00
PIMCO Diversified Fixed Interest Fund - Wholesale Class	803.00
PIMCO Global Bond Fund - Wholesale Class	868.00
Vanguard® Australian Fixed Interest Fund	548.00
Vanguard® Australian Property Securities Index Fund	568.00
Antares Elite Opportunities Fund	758.00
Antares High Growth Shares Fund	988.00
Ausbil Australian Emerging Leaders Fund	858.00
Fairview Equity Partners Emerging Companies Fund	1,213.00
Investors Mutual Australian Share Fund	823.00
Perpetual Wholesale Australian Share Fund	928.00
Perpetual Wholesale Ethical SRI Fund	873.00
Perpetual Wholesale Small Companies Fund No. 2	1,138.00
Schroder Wholesale Australian Equity Fund	738.00
Altrinsic Global Equities Trust	848.00
Platinum Asia Fund	1,268.00
Platinum International Fund	1,063.00
PM CAPITAL Global Companies Fund	1,888.00
Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund (Hedged)	593.00
Vanguard® International Shares Index Fund	543.00

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

Postal address

PO Box 200
North Sydney NSW 2059

Registered office

Ground Floor, MLC Building
105–153 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

mlc.com.au



MLC MasterKey Business Super

Insurance Guide

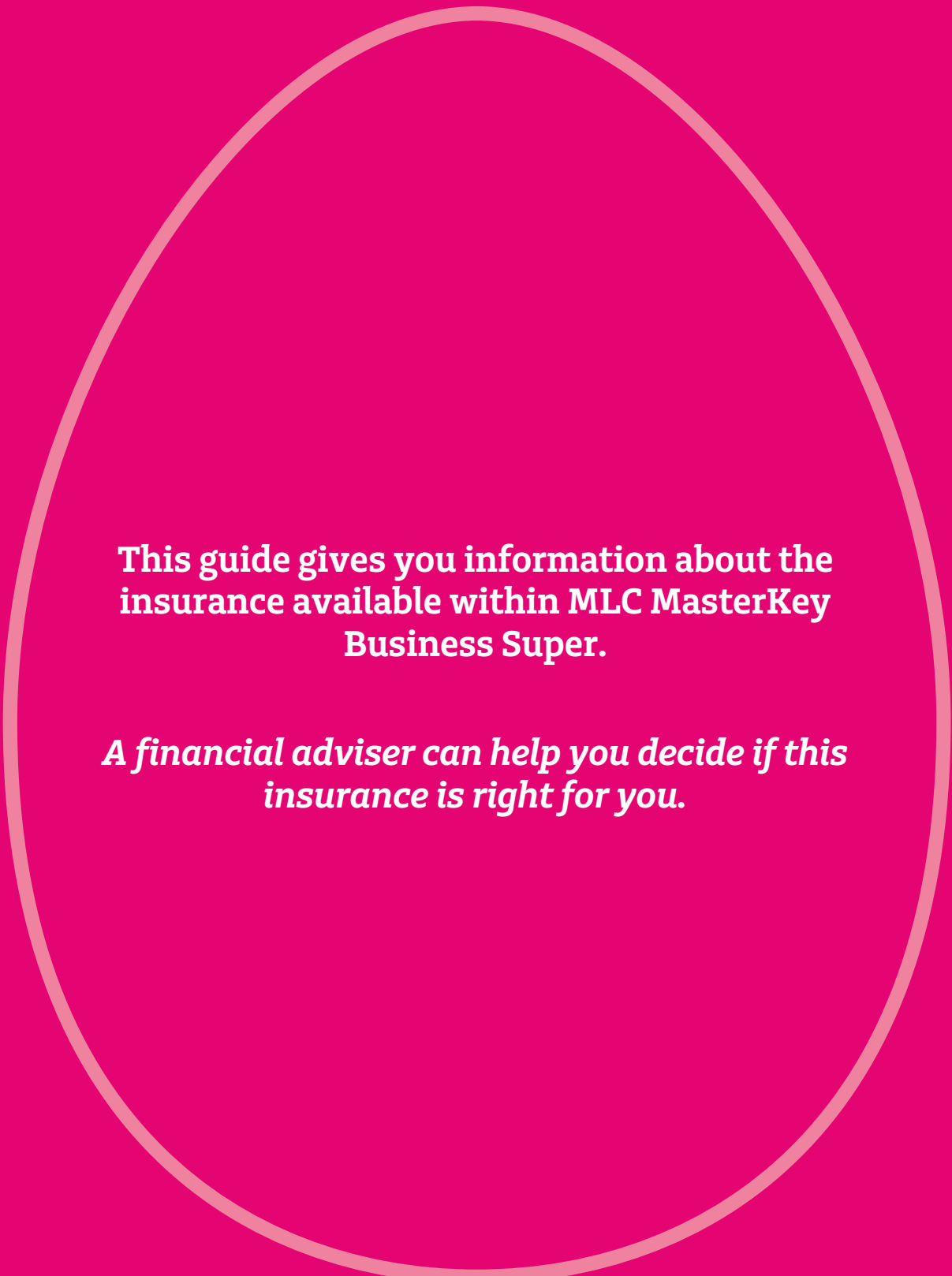
Preparation date
1 October 2021

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

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





This guide gives you information about the insurance available within MLC MasterKey Business Super.

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

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The information in this document forms part of the **MLC MasterKey Business Super Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)** dated 1 October 2021.

Together with the **Claims Guide**, **Fee Brochure** and **Investment Menu**, these documents should be considered before making a final decision to invest.

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

This document has been prepared on behalf of NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited, ABN 80 008 515 633, AFSL 236465 (NULIS) as Trustee of the MLC Super Fund, ABN 70 732 426 024 (the Fund). NULIS is part of the group of companies comprising IOOF Holdings Ltd ABN 49 100 103 722 and its related bodies corporate (IOOF Group). The information in this document is general in nature and doesn't take into account your objectives, financial situation or individual needs. Before acting on any of this information you should consider whether it is appropriate for you. You should consider obtaining financial advice before making any decisions based on this information.

References to 'we', 'us' or 'our' are references to the Trustee, unless otherwise stated. MLC Limited uses the MLC brand under licence. MLC Limited is part of the Nippon Life Insurance Group and is not a part of the IOOF Group. This offer is made in Australia in accordance with Australian laws. Subject to super law, the final authority on any issue relating to your account is the Fund's Trust Deed, and the relevant insurance policy, which govern your rights and obligations as a member.

MLC MasterKey Business Super insurance is offered to MLC MasterKey Business Super members under insurance policies issued to the Trustee by MLC Limited ABN 90 000 000 402, AFSL 230694 (the Insurer). The insurance cover provided is subject to the terms and conditions contained in the insurance policies (policies) issued to the Trustee by the Insurer. The terms and conditions of the policies prevail over any inconsistent information in the **PDS** or this **Insurance Guide**. The insurance information provided in the **PDS** and the **Insurance Guide** is based on the policies issued by the Insurer, and information provided by the Insurer about the operation of the policies. The Insurer has given and not withdrawn its consent for this information to be included in the **PDS** and the **Insurance Guide** in the form and context in which it appears. Insurance benefits will only become payable if the Insurer accepts the relevant claim. Payment of any approved claim will be made by the Insurer to the Trustee and any insured benefit and any account balance can only be paid to you by the Trustee when a condition of release under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 is met.

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

Insurance with us

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. 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.

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.

Worldwide insurance

You're covered anywhere in the world. Conditions apply for Income Protection insurance (see page 12).

Insurance in your super

Insurance within your super may be a tax-effective way to protect your family and your future.

Having both insurance cover and super savings can be important, but the cost of any insurance cover deducted from your account can reduce your super balance. Things you need to consider are:

- insurance can help provide a more secure future and support you when things don't go to plan,
- having the right type and level of insurance cover for your needs and knowing how much it costs, and
- making sure that you are not paying for multiple policies that you may not need.

If you change your mind, you can always cancel or change your cover at any time by contacting us.

To find out more

If you would like to find out more about insurance, whether you require cover, what expenses you want your policy to cover if you were to die or become disabled and how much cover you may need, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) website www.moneysmart.gov.au has information about life insurance including a Life Insurance Calculator to help you estimate this. You might also like to check out our insurance calculator at mlc.com.au/insurance-calculator which may help you determine the most appropriate insurance cover for you.

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 by contacting us.

Information about insurance claims

Claims philosophy

Our claims philosophy is to:

- communicate the process clearly
- at all times treat our claimants, members and their beneficiaries with the utmost respect and empathy
- pursue claims with the Insurer on the member's behalf that we consider both reasonable and to have reasonable prospect of success, and
- make prompt payments on successful claims.

We adopt a professional, compassionate and positive approach to claims management and actively seek to keep members at the heart of everything we do. We acknowledge that each claim is unique and must be dealt with on its own merits and we're committed to being easy to deal with and providing outcomes to our members in a timely manner.

How to make a claim

If you would like more information on how to lodge an insurance claim, please see the **Claims Guide**.

Declined claims

If your claim is declined and you don't agree with the decision, please call us on **1800 512 333**. If you're still not satisfied with the outcome you can lodge your complaint with the **Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA)** at any time by calling **1800 931 678** (free call) or emailing **info@afca.org.au**. AFCA provides a fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers.

When we refund premiums as part of the claims process

If you make a claim on your insurance and we identify that you were not eligible for cover for any reason, we'll cancel that cover and refund the premiums paid from your super account for the period you were ineligible.

If you make a claim that's accepted, and your cover ceases under the terms of the policy on the date you became eligible to claim, we'll refund the premiums paid from your super account, back to the date you became eligible to claim.

If you have other Income Protection insurance policies, and you make a claim on another policy, then it may be that no benefit is payable under this policy. If that's the case, we'll give you the option of a refund of the Income Protection premiums paid from your super account, calculated over the period your insurance covers overlapped, to a maximum of six years. If you take this option, we'll also cancel your Income Protection insurance cover with us.

All refunds are made directly to your super account.

Insurance that fits just right

Make sure you're eligible for cover

To be eligible for insurance cover, you must be:

- a member of MLC MasterKey Business Super or MLC MasterKey Personal Super
- for automatic insurance, an Australian Resident, and
- aged between the relevant ages explained in **The types of insurance available** sections.

Your cover starts as set out in the table to the right and may be Limited Cover.

Cover cannot be provided if your super account hasn't received a contribution or rollover into it for a continuous period of 16 months - unless your Employer pays for the cover or you have elected for your insurance to continue.

Limited Cover

Means you are covered only for claims arising from an Illness that first became apparent, or an Injury which first occurred, on or after the date your cover starts.

When does Limited Cover apply?

You will receive Limited Cover if one of the following applies to you:

- your cover commences within 130 days of your Member Commencement Date and you are not At Work on the date that your cover starts. Limited Cover applies until you have been At Work for 60 consecutive days.
- your cover commences more than 130 days from your Member Commencement Date. Limited Cover applies until you have been continuously Employed for 24 months from the date your cover starts.

Limited Cover is not applicable to Voluntary insurance.

Cover start situations	How to have cover	When does cover start?
Automatic insurance	If you don't opt in, you will receive cover as described in the 'When does cover start?' section. If you don't want this Automatic insurance to start, you can complete the opt out section of the Choose if you want insurance cover in super form .	Cover will start automatically from the later of the date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you reach age 25, and • you have a balance of at least \$6,000 in your super account.
Opt in to insurance	You can start your insurance by completing the Choose if you want insurance cover in super form which is included in your Welcome Kit .	Your cover will start once we receive your written election, subject to receipt of a superannuation contribution sufficient to pay your premiums.
Insurance your Employer pays	Your Employer pays additional contributions to cover the full cost of your cover.	If your Employer pays for all of your cover, then cover for that benefit starts from the date your Employer starts paying for that benefit, which is typically the date you commence Employment.
Voluntary insurance	You can choose to have additional or different insurance by completing an insurance application form.	Cover commences when the Insurer accepts your insurance application. An application is subject to assessment and acceptance by the Insurer. Individual loadings or exclusions may be applied to your cover.

Insurance that fits just right

We make it easy for you to build your insurance to suit you. You can apply for a different level or type of insurance or change or cancel it at any time.

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

Automatic insurance

You may receive automatic insurance cover, subject to certain eligibility conditions. This will be either insurance your Employer has selected for you, or we have selected for you.

If you cancel your MLC MasterKey Business Super automatic insurance cover within 14 days of us telling you we've:

- provided that cover to you, or
- increased that cover

it will be cancelled effective from the date the cover started or increased (as applicable). We'll refund any premiums deducted from your account. This means you can't later make a claim on that cover.

This excludes any existing insurance cover that continues when we transfer your account to MLC MasterKey Personal Super.

Voluntary insurance

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.

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

Get to know your insurance

You'll receive the details of your insurance in **Your Insurance Summary** including:

- what type of insurance you have
- the amount of insurance cover you have
- your occupational rating classification
- your premium and insurance rate table, and
- when your cover started.

Please check the details on your **Welcome Kit** and **Your Insurance Summary** are correct and let us know if they are not. It's important you do this, since we'll start deducting premiums for your cover priced on the details for you, unless you:

- tell us you're not eligible for insurance cover, or
- tell us you don't want the insurance.

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.

Occupational rating classification

When you join MLC MasterKey Business Super, your Employer will provide us with an occupational rating classification - this is determined by the duties you perform. We may use the occupational rating classification to determine:

- the cost of your insurance, and
- your waiting period and benefit period, if you have Income Protection insurance cover (see page 12).

We'll disclose your occupational rating classification in your **Welcome Kit** and in **Your Insurance Summary**. It is your responsibility to check that your occupation rating is correct. An incorrect occupational rating classification or employment status may impact your eligibility for insurance cover. Also, if you change the type of work you're engaged in, you should review your occupation rating details to keep them up to date.

Automatic insurance

Employer selected insurance

Your Employer may have selected tailored insurance cover for your plan.

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

If your Employer has selected tailored insurance cover for your plan, this will be detailed in **Your Insurance Summary**.

MLC Lifestage insurance

If your Employer hasn't selected tailored insurance cover 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**.

Your actual sum insured amount and premium is shown in **Your Insurance Summary**.

MLC Lifestage sum insured amounts

This table shows the sum insured amounts if you have MLC Lifestage insurance.

The latest MLC Lifestage sum insured amounts are available at mlc.com.au/mkbs/insurancerates

Age next birthday	MLC Lifestage sum insured (\$)	
	Death	TPD
16	90,000	180,000
17	117,000	203,000
18	144,000	224,000
19	171,000	247,000
20	197,000	270,000
21	224,000	292,000
22	251,000	315,000
23	278,000	338,000
24	305,000	359,000
25	332,000	382,000
26	353,000	415,000
27	363,000	415,000
28	374,000	415,000
29	380,000	415,000
30	388,000	415,000
31	397,000	415,000
32	404,000	415,000
33	411,000	415,000
34	412,000	415,000
35	415,000	415,000
36	411,000	411,000
37	393,000	393,000
38	383,000	383,000
39	368,000	368,000
40	353,000	353,000
41	337,000	337,000
42	317,000	317,000
43	296,000	296,000
44	274,000	274,000
45	254,000	254,000
46	233,000	233,000
47	218,000	218,000
48	202,000	202,000
49	191,000	191,000
50	174,000	174,000
51	157,000	157,000
52	142,000	142,000
53	127,000	127,000
54	111,000	111,000
55	96,000	96,000
56	83,000	83,000
57	70,000	70,000
58	56,000	56,000
59	47,000	47,000
60	41,000	41,000
61	32,000	32,000
62	27,000	27,000
63	22,000	22,000
64	17,000	17,000
65	12,000	12,000
66	10,000	0
67	10,000	0
68	8,000	0
69	7,000	0
70	5,000	0

Voluntary insurance

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.

Family matters

Subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions of the MLC Master Policy, members of your family who join MLC MasterKey Business Super may also apply for voluntary:

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

Eligible family members include your spouse, de facto spouse, parents, brothers, sisters and children.

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 12

The types of insurance available

Death insurance

The intention of Death insurance is to help the dependants of someone who has passed away.

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 64 (or 69 depending on the arrangements selected by your Employer).

Your insurance can continue up to age 70 depending on the arrangements selected by your Employer.

When won't a benefit be paid?

If you have Voluntary 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.

The types of insurance available

Death and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance

The intention of TPD insurance cover is to pay you a lump sum if you become totally and permanently disabled and you're unable to ever work again due to Illness or Injury.

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 have Voluntary insurance, 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 64 (or 69 depending on the arrangements selected by your Employer).

Most insurance formulas will reduce your TPD insurance as you get older. If your insurance formula doesn't, we'll reduce it by equal amounts each year on your birthday from age 61, 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.

Generally, TPD insurance ceases at age 65 and Death insurance can continue up to age 70.

Your insurance may end earlier depending on the arrangements selected by your Employer.

When won't a benefit be paid?

If you have Voluntary insurance, 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 and 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 provided premiums continue to be paid and no more than 16 months has elapsed since your last contribution or rollover into your account (or you have provided us with your written election to retain your cover). You can also apply to extend this period by giving us at least 60 days notice before your leave ends.
✓	Interim Accident Insurance (while the Insurer assesses your application for Voluntary insurance)	If you have an accident while the Insurer assesses your application for Voluntary insurance, 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 33.
✓	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 at mlc.com.au . (Conditions apply)
✓	Increases without medical evidence	<p>From ages 15 to 64 you can apply to increase your Death and TPD insurance without further medical evidence, when you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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 at mlc.com.au</p> <p>You must also apply within 90 days of the event occurring. You can only use this feature once in any 12 month period, and up to three times in total.</p>

The types of insurance available

Income Protection insurance

The intention of Income Protection insurance cover is to provide you with ongoing income and financial support, should you become temporarily unable to work due to an Illness or Injury. It can help to give peace of mind knowing you have income to help pay your expenses while you focus on your health and recovery.

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.

If you become eligible for automatic Income Protection insurance, your cover will be limited to a 90-day waiting period and a two year benefit period. There may be exceptions where your Employer has made special arrangements with us about meeting the cost of your cover—in those instances, a different waiting period and/or benefit period may apply to your automatic Income Protection insurance.

If you want a different waiting period and/or benefit period, you can apply for that cover by completing an **Increase your cover** form available online at mlc.com.au

You may need to provide medical and employment information as part of your application and premiums may be more expensive.

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 while you're Totally Disabled and unable to work or Partially Disabled and working with a reduced income. This is paid into your super account, or another complying super fund of your choice, 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 in:

- Permanent Full Time Employment
- Permanent Part Time Employment, or
- Fixed-term Contract Employment

for 15 hours or more per week and be between ages 15 and 64.

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

- not Employed
- Employed for less than 15 hours a week
- Employed in Casual Employment, or
- Employed in Seasonal or Contract Employment.

If your occupation is classified as Special Risk, you'll be limited to a 90-day waiting period and a two year benefit period. Special Risk occupations are defined in the **Occupational ratings guide for insurance**, which is available at mlc.com.au/occupation

When will benefits be reduced?

Benefits will be reduced by income you're entitled to from other sources so that your total benefit does not exceed 75% of your Monthly Income, 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 (regardless of whether you are sane or insane)
- 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.

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.

The types of insurance available

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

Features of Income Protection insurance	
✓ Choice of waiting period and benefit period	<p>You can 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.</p> <p>You can apply for a benefit period of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two years • five years, or • to age 65. <p>Benefit payments stop at the end of the benefit period you have chosen.</p> <p>If you're Employed in Fixed-term Contract Employment and choose the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two or five-year benefit period, the benefit period will expire on the earlier of your nominated benefit period or your contract end date. • 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. <p>Your cover will end no later than the maximum insurable age of 65.</p>
✓ Interim Accident Insurance (while the Insurer assesses your application for Voluntary insurance)	<p>If you have an accident while the Insurer assesses your application for Voluntary insurance, 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.</p> <p>Conditions apply—see the Interim Accident Insurance available on page 33.</p>
✓ Return to work during the waiting period	<p>You can return to work during the waiting period, for up to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • five days if your waiting period is not more than 30 days, or • ten days if your waiting period is more than 30 days. <p>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 working 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.</p>
✓ Salary-linked insurance increases	<p>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.</p>
✓ Superannuation Contribution Benefit	<p>You can apply for a Superannuation Contribution Benefit of up to 15% of your Monthly Income (subject to the maximum monthly benefit limit). The sum of the Superannuation Contribution Benefit and the Monthly benefit cannot exceed the maximum monthly benefit limit. The Superannuation Contribution Benefit will be paid into your super account or another complying superannuation fund of your choice.</p>
✓ CPI-linked benefits	<p>If you receive benefits for 12 consecutive months, they'll be increased by the lesser of; CPI, or 5%, during each subsequent period. This does not apply for the two-year benefit period.</p>
✓ Rehabilitation expenses benefit	<p>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.</p>
✓ Partial benefit (or partial disability)	<p>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.</p>
✓ Recurring disability	<p>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.</p>
✓ Waiver of premiums	<p>While you receive monthly benefits, you don't pay any Income Protection insurance premiums.</p>
✓ Insurance consolidation	<p>You can apply to consolidate your insurance from your other providers. To do this, you can access the Consolidate your insurance form available at mlc.com.au (Conditions apply)</p>
✓ Leave of absence/parental leave	<p>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.</p>

The types of insurance available

Features of Income Protection insurance		
✓	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 at mlc.com.au. You can contact us or your plan adviser to find out what the additional premiums will be.

Cancelling or reducing cover

You can change, cancel or reduce your insurance at any time by contacting us. A reduction or cancellation will be effective from the date your request is received, and the associated premiums will no longer be deducted from your superannuation account.

If your insurance is cancelled, you won't be able to claim for an Illness or Injury for an event that occurs after the cancellation date. However, you'll still be able to make a claim for events that happen before your cover was cancelled. The Insurer will assess any claim you make, and the Trustee will let you know if it's been accepted or declined.

If you're replacing this cover with alternative cover, you should make sure your replacement cover is in place before you cancel this cover.

Before cancelling your cover, consider speaking with your financial adviser. If your insurance is cancelled and you then reapply for cover, you may need to provide information related to your medical history, employment and pastimes and be accepted by the Insurer.

The type and amount of insurance cover that's right for you depends on your personal, family and financial circumstances—as well as your income and lifestyle. To decide which options are best for you, your financial adviser can help, or you can call us for more information.

IMPORTANT!

When you apply for any insurance cover, you should take reasonable care not to make any misrepresentations. Failure to do so may significantly impact your ability to claim on any cover granted. For example, the Insurer may be able to cancel the cover and treat it as if it never existed, or vary the amount of the cover, premium payable, expiry date, or other terms of the cover. A misrepresentation can be a false answer, an answer that is only partially true, or an answer which does not fairly reflect the truth. If you apply and your application is accepted before 5 October 2021, you have a duty to tell the Insurer anything that you know, or could reasonably be expected to know, which may affect its decision to insure you and on what terms. Further details are set out in the paperwork that is provided as part of the application process.

Your claims 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 MLC MasterKey Business Super (including MLC MasterKey Personal Super).

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 existing insurance you have with another provider, you need to make sure your insurance is right for you. Please wait for us to confirm that you're insured before you cancel any existing insurance arrangements.

Insurance

– the details

When your insurance will end

Your insurance will end on the earliest of the following:

- the date you're no longer eligible for insurance
- if you don't have enough funds in your account to cover the cost of insurance, 30 days after the premium due date
- the date you transfer your total account balance to another provider (even though you're still Employed with your Employer)
- the day after you've been on leave of absence for more than 24 months (unless otherwise approved by the Insurer)
- the day before you start working with the armed services of any country, except for the Australian Defence Force Reserves not deployed overseas
- the day you reach the maximum insurable age
- the date a Death or TPD benefit is paid
- for Death and TPD cover, the date a Terminal Illness or Interim Accident benefit is paid which is not less than your Death cover
- the date your account is closed
- you make a fraudulent claim
- you cancel your insurance
- at the end of the period for which your premiums have been paid if your super account hasn't received a contribution or rollover for a continuous period of 16 months, and you have not provided us the **Choose to Keep My Insurance**

Cover form

- the date your Employer ceases to pay the full premium for cover and you are under age 25 and/or your account balance is under \$6,000 and you have not completed a **Choose if you want insurance cover in super form**
- for Income Protection insurance, the day your account is transferred to MLC MasterKey Personal Super and you do not elect to reinstate your Income Protection insurance, or
- for Income Protection insurance with either the two-year or five-year benefit period, the date the Insurer pays you 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.

Reinstating 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, or your Employer has stopped paying your cover, 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. Reinstatement of cover may require you to pay unpaid premiums from your account. Should your account balance be insufficient to cover any unpaid premiums, we'll provide you an opportunity to make contributions to your account to top up the balance if you wish.

If your insurance has ended for any other reason, you can apply for insurance cover, subject to the approval of the Insurer.

Keeping your insurance when you leave your Employer

Once your Employer tells us you're no longer their Employee, we'll transfer your super account, and any family members' super account, to MLC MasterKey Personal Super. If you have insurance cover when you leave your Employer, you can generally keep your insurance cover in your MLC MasterKey Personal Super account if you are under age 65.

If you do not have insurance when your account is transferred to MLC MasterKey Personal Super, you can apply for voluntary cover by logging in to your account online, or completing the insurance application available at mlc.com.au

Death and TPD insurance from your employer plan

Subject to meeting the eligibility requirements, we'll transfer the exact amount of Death and TPD cover that you hold at the time we transfer your super to MLC MasterKey Personal Super.

If you're 40 or older, from your next birthday, any Death and TPD cover you have in MLC MasterKey Personal Super will reduce each year by 5%.

Once your Death cover is reduced to \$20,000 in MLC MasterKey Personal Super, we'll keep it at that amount until your cover ceases, but you can always apply to change or cancel your cover, if that's what you'd like to do. If your Death cover is already less than \$20,000 when you transfer to MLC MasterKey Personal Super, it will remain fixed until it ceases, or you apply to change it. There is no minimum TPD cover amount.

Once you reach age 61, any TPD cover you have in MLC MasterKey Personal Super will reduce each year on your birthday by equal amounts, until it ends at age 65.

Your Death and TPD cover won't reduce each year if you apply to:

- fix your cover by completing the **Fix your Death and Total and Permanent Disablement cover form** available at mlc.com.au/fixyourcover
- change your cover by logging in to your account online, or completing the insurance application available at mlc.com.au
- consolidate your insurance from your other providers by completing the **Consolidate your insurance form** available at mlc.com.au

Income Protection insurance from your employer plan

Any Income Protection insurance you have will be cancelled the day we transfer your super to MLC MasterKey Personal Super.

You can apply to reinstate your Income Protection insurance cover if you complete the form at mlc.com.au/reinstateIP within 60 days of transferring to MLC MasterKey Personal Super.

If you reinstate your Income Protection insurance cover, it's important to note:

- The cost of your insurance will generally be different in MLC MasterKey Personal Super (it's usually higher than what it is in MLC MasterKey Business Super)
- The cost of your insurance is deducted from your super account
- Your sum insured will not change according to your salary as it may have in MLC MasterKey Business Super. It's important that you regularly review your Income Protection sum insured to ensure it is aligned with your salary. You may be paying premiums for higher cover than you're eligible to claim, and
- The default 90-day waiting period and two year benefit period will apply in MLC MasterKey Personal Super, unless you applied and were accepted for a different waiting period and/or benefit period in MLC MasterKey Business Super. In that case, your waiting period and/or benefit period will stay the same upon reinstatement.

If the Income Protection reinstatement form isn't returned within 60 days of transferring to MLC MasterKey Personal Super, you'll need to complete a new insurance application form and may need to provide medical and employment information as part of your application.

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.

Keeping your insurance when you leave your Employer

You can continue your insurance cover under a personal policy with the Insurer if you leave the Fund

If you cease Employment and transfer your super from MLC MasterKey Business 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 through a retail insurance policy held directly with the Insurer.

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

Cost of insurance

How are premiums calculated and deducted?

We calculate premiums based on the type and amount of insurance you have and things like your age, gender, and usually Occupation (but not always) - the premium you pay will usually change if you leave your Employer. Also, if you have Income Protection insurance, the premium you pay will include an amount to cover the cost of stamp duty, in addition to the premium rates shown in this guide.

Premiums are deducted monthly from the account balance in your investment options other than the MySuper investment option. If you have no balance in those investment options, or your balance in those investment options is insufficient to cover the premiums, the premiums (or remainder of premiums) are deducted from your MySuper balance.

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.

We'll start deducting premiums for your cover based on the details we have for you. Please let us know if any of the details shown on your **Welcome Kit** or **Your Insurance Summary** are incorrect or need updating, as this could impact the type and cost of your insurance - you could be paying a higher premium than necessary.

Insurance fee

An insurance fee may apply to your account. This fee is charged by us for the cost of administering insurance including underwriting, policy renewal, and claims processing.

Where this fee applies, it's collected when your insurance premiums are deducted, so you won't see it as a separate transaction. If applicable, the fee is calculated at a rate of up to 8% of your premium (up to a maximum of \$300 pa ^{inc GST} or on a pro rata basis if less than a full financial year). Any amount charged in excess of \$25 per month will be refunded automatically to your super account. If any additional refunds are required, they will be made at the end of the financial year or on exit.

The premium rates shown in this **Insurance Guide** are not inclusive of the insurance fee charged by us.

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 at **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.

Important

If we don't know your occupation, you'll be classified as Light blue collar and the factor listed in the table for that classification will apply to your premium rates. If we're not informed of your gender, you'll be charged male rates for Death and TPD insurance and female rates for Income Protection insurance.

To update your details, please contact us.

Cost of insurance

MLC MasterKey Business Super (Standard) insurance premium rates

The insurance premium rates shown below generally apply when you join MLC MasterKey Business Super, as well as when any Family members join the Fund. The MLC MasterKey Business Super (standard) insurance premium rates are also available at mlc.com.au/mkbs/insurancerates

If you belong to a large Employer plan, you will generally be charged a tailored insurance premium rate. If tailored premium rates apply to your insurance, we'll provide these to you in your **Welcome Kit**.

Death and TPD

Depending on your occupation, you'll need to multiply the factor in the table below to the rates shown. For more information please refer to the **Occupation Rating Guide for Insurance** at mlc.com.au/occupation

To update your occupation, please contact us or your Employer.

Occupation classification	Death	TPD
Professional	0.90	0.85
White collar	1.00	1.00
Light Blue collar	1.20	1.37
Blue collar	1.35	1.60
Heavy Blue collar	1.98	2.85
Special Risk	1.98	4.23

Annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)				
Age next birthday	Male		Female	
	Death	TPD	Death	TPD
16	0.42	0.14	0.19	0.05
17	0.54	0.14	0.20	0.05
18	0.65	0.14	0.22	0.05
19	0.73	0.14	0.25	0.05
20	0.79	0.14	0.27	0.05
21	0.83	0.14	0.28	0.05
22	0.86	0.14	0.27	0.05
23	0.88	0.14	0.26	0.05
24	0.88	0.15	0.25	0.06
25	0.87	0.18	0.23	0.06
26	0.79	0.19	0.23	0.08
27	0.76	0.21	0.25	0.11
28	0.75	0.23	0.26	0.12
29	0.74	0.26	0.26	0.13
30	0.73	0.28	0.27	0.15
31	0.72	0.30	0.27	0.19
32	0.72	0.34	0.27	0.21
33	0.70	0.36	0.28	0.26
34	0.70	0.41	0.32	0.28
35	0.72	0.46	0.35	0.32
36	0.72	0.52	0.38	0.35
37	0.72	0.57	0.41	0.40
38	0.73	0.65	0.46	0.43
39	0.79	0.70	0.49	0.49
40	0.84	0.77	0.53	0.55
41	0.91	0.86	0.57	0.62
42	0.99	0.94	0.62	0.69
43	1.04	1.02	0.67	0.77
44	1.16	1.15	0.69	0.90
45	1.29	1.29	0.74	1.03
46	1.43	1.45	0.79	1.18
47	1.58	1.64	0.82	1.37
48	1.75	1.84	0.88	1.56
49	1.88	2.10	0.94	1.76
50	2.01	2.39	1.00	1.96
51	2.16	2.72	1.08	2.18
52	2.31	3.11	1.17	2.43
53	2.49	3.53	1.26	2.71
54	2.66	3.99	1.35	2.97
55	2.85	4.50	1.44	3.26
56	3.05	5.09	1.54	3.58
57	3.27	5.74	1.64	3.91
58	3.50	6.47	1.76	4.28
59	3.85	6.99	1.86	4.53
60	4.25	7.54	2.01	4.81
61	4.66	8.14	2.11	5.10
62	5.10	8.77	2.25	5.40
63	5.59	9.47	2.39	5.72
64	6.05	10.46	2.55	6.18
65	6.55	11.57	2.70	6.69
66	7.18	13.44	2.90	7.62
67	7.86	15.60	3.12	8.64
68	8.61	18.08	3.37	9.78
69	9.58	20.91	3.65	11.04
70	10.66	24.14	3.96	12.44

Cost of insurance

Income Protection

Depending on your occupation, you'll need to multiply the factor in the table below to the rates shown. For more information please refer to the **Occupation Rating Guide for Insurance** at mlc.com.au/occupation

To update your occupation, please contact us or your Employer.

Occupation classification	Benefit Period 2 yrs or 5 yrs
Professional	0.90
White collar	1.00
Light Blue collar	1.40
Blue collar	1.58
Heavy Blue collar	2.18
Special Risk	5.35*

*Income Protection cover is limited to a 90-day waiting period and a two year benefit period for members classified as Special Risk.

Premium rates for Males with a benefit period of two years or five years

Income Protection (IP) annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)							
Age next birthday	Benefit Period						
	2 years			5 years			
	Waiting Period						
	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day
16	1.28	1.03	0.63	1.45	1.18	0.72	0.52
17	1.30	1.03	0.64	1.46	1.18	0.72	0.53
18	1.30	1.03	0.64	1.46	1.18	0.72	0.53
19	1.31	1.05	0.65	1.47	1.20	0.72	0.54
20	1.31	1.05	0.66	1.48	1.20	0.73	0.54
21	1.33	1.06	0.66	1.50	1.22	0.75	0.54
22	1.34	1.06	0.66	1.53	1.25	0.76	0.56
23	1.34	1.06	0.66	1.55	1.28	0.77	0.57
24	1.34	1.08	0.67	1.58	1.30	0.79	0.58
25	1.37	1.08	0.68	1.61	1.33	0.79	0.60
26	1.40	1.12	0.69	1.64	1.35	0.81	0.60
27	1.44	1.15	0.72	1.68	1.40	0.82	0.62
28	1.49	1.18	0.75	1.74	1.43	0.84	0.63
29	1.53	1.22	0.77	1.80	1.49	0.86	0.66
30	1.58	1.28	0.79	1.87	1.54	0.89	0.69
31	1.64	1.31	0.82	1.93	1.59	0.91	0.69
32	1.70	1.37	0.85	2.01	1.67	0.95	0.75
33	1.77	1.42	0.89	2.10	1.76	1.00	0.78
34	1.85	1.47	0.93	2.22	1.85	1.03	0.82
35	1.93	1.54	0.96	2.33	1.94	1.09	0.86
36	2.01	1.61	1.00	2.46	2.05	1.15	0.91
37	2.10	1.68	1.06	2.59	2.16	1.21	0.97
38	2.21	1.77	1.10	2.75	2.31	1.29	1.04
39	2.34	1.87	1.17	2.93	2.46	1.37	1.12
40	2.44	1.95	1.21	3.10	2.60	1.46	1.19
41	2.59	2.07	1.30	3.31	2.80	1.57	1.31
42	2.75	2.19	1.37	3.54	2.99	1.69	1.41
43	2.90	2.32	1.46	3.79	3.20	1.83	1.54
44	3.08	2.47	1.55	4.06	3.45	1.98	1.67
45	3.28	2.62	1.64	4.35	3.71	2.15	1.84
46	3.49	2.80	1.75	4.67	3.99	2.35	2.01
47	3.73	2.98	1.86	5.03	4.31	2.56	2.22
48	3.97	3.17	1.98	5.41	4.64	2.81	2.45
49	4.22	3.38	2.10	5.81	5.01	3.06	2.68
50	4.49	3.59	2.25	6.25	5.39	3.36	2.97
51	4.79	3.82	2.40	6.73	5.83	3.69	3.30
52	5.10	4.08	2.56	7.26	6.30	4.06	3.64
53	5.44	4.36	2.72	8.02	7.01	4.61	4.15
54	5.83	4.66	2.92	8.89	7.81	5.24	4.77
55	6.24	4.99	3.11	9.85	8.72	5.98	5.47
56	6.67	5.35	3.35	10.95	9.76	6.85	6.30
57	7.16	5.75	3.59	12.21	10.95	7.88	7.28
58	7.72	6.17	3.85	13.61	12.33	9.11	8.47
59	8.31	6.64	4.15	15.27	13.96	10.64	9.93
60	8.96	7.16	4.48	14.56	13.02	9.76	8.60
61	9.67	7.74	4.84	13.87	12.15	8.93	7.60
62	10.46	8.36	5.23	13.60	11.31	8.54	6.70
63	12.67	9.94	7.77	13.34	10.46	8.16	5.78
64	7.43	5.68	4.32	7.83	5.98	4.55	2.90
65	2.19	1.43	0.88	2.32	1.50	0.92	0.02

Cost of insurance

Premium rates for Females with a benefit period of two years or five years

Income Protection (IP) annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)							
Age next birthday	Benefit Period						
	2 years			5 years			
	Waiting Period						
	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day
16	2.47	1.98	1.23	2.81	2.29	1.40	1.02
17	2.50	1.99	1.23	2.83	2.30	1.40	1.02
18	2.50	2.01	1.25	2.84	2.31	1.41	1.02
19	2.52	2.03	1.27	2.85	2.33	1.42	1.03
20	2.54	2.03	1.27	2.87	2.34	1.43	1.03
21	2.55	2.05	1.28	2.91	2.37	1.45	1.05
22	2.58	2.06	1.29	2.97	2.42	1.46	1.08
23	2.59	2.07	1.29	3.01	2.47	1.49	1.10
24	2.59	2.10	1.31	3.06	2.50	1.50	1.13
25	2.63	2.10	1.32	3.11	2.55	1.52	1.15
26	2.70	2.15	1.36	3.18	2.61	1.55	1.16
27	2.80	2.22	1.40	3.28	2.69	1.58	1.20
28	2.87	2.31	1.45	3.38	2.78	1.62	1.23
29	2.97	2.38	1.49	3.49	2.87	1.66	1.27
30	3.09	2.47	1.53	3.62	2.99	1.72	1.33
31	3.16	2.53	1.58	3.75	3.09	1.77	1.36
32	3.31	2.63	1.64	3.90	3.24	1.84	1.43
33	3.43	2.76	1.71	4.09	3.40	1.93	1.49
34	3.57	2.85	1.80	4.30	3.57	2.01	1.58
35	3.75	2.98	1.86	4.51	3.76	2.11	1.66
36	3.90	3.13	1.96	4.77	3.97	2.22	1.77
37	4.09	3.28	2.05	5.03	4.22	2.36	1.89
38	4.29	3.43	2.14	5.33	4.46	2.49	2.02
39	4.52	3.62	2.27	5.67	4.77	2.66	2.15
40	4.74	3.79	2.37	6.01	5.06	2.84	2.32
41	5.02	4.01	2.50	6.42	5.42	3.05	2.53
42	5.32	4.25	2.65	6.85	5.80	3.28	2.74
43	5.63	4.50	2.81	7.35	6.23	3.54	2.99
44	5.97	4.79	2.99	7.87	6.70	3.84	3.25
45	6.36	5.09	3.17	8.44	7.20	4.17	3.56
46	6.77	5.42	3.39	9.07	7.75	4.54	3.90
47	7.22	5.78	3.60	9.75	8.34	4.97	4.31
48	7.71	6.15	3.84	10.49	9.01	5.44	4.76
49	8.16	6.54	4.09	11.27	9.71	5.94	5.22
50	8.71	6.96	4.36	12.11	10.45	6.50	5.76
51	9.28	7.42	4.65	13.05	11.30	7.14	6.38
52	9.89	7.91	4.95	14.07	12.23	7.87	7.07
53	10.55	8.44	5.29	15.56	13.60	8.93	8.07
54	11.30	9.04	5.65	17.23	15.15	10.15	9.24
55	12.08	9.69	6.05	19.11	16.90	11.60	10.60
56	12.96	10.38	6.48	21.25	18.92	13.29	12.22
57	13.90	11.13	6.96	23.67	21.23	15.29	14.13
58	14.97	11.96	7.47	26.42	23.91	17.69	16.42
59	16.12	12.89	8.05	29.62	27.09	20.64	19.27
60	17.36	13.90	8.70	28.24	25.25	18.92	16.69
61	18.75	15.00	9.39	26.90	23.57	17.31	14.75
62	20.29	16.22	10.13	26.39	21.93	16.57	12.98
63	24.58	19.27	15.04	25.88	20.29	15.84	11.21
64	14.41	11.02	8.38	15.18	11.60	8.81	5.62
65	4.25	2.78	1.70	4.47	2.91	1.79	0.04

Cost of insurance

Depending on your occupation, you'll need to multiply the factor in the table below to the rates shown. For more information please refer to the **Occupation Rating Guide for Insurance** at mlc.com.au/occupation

To update your occupation, please contact us or your Employer.

Occupation classification	Benefit Period to age 65
Professional	0.90
White collar	1.00
Light Blue collar	1.40
Blue collar	1.58
Heavy Blue collar	2.18
Special Risk	Not applicable

Premium rates for Males and Females with a benefit period to age 65

Income Protection (IP) annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)								
Age next birthday	Male to age 65				Female to age 65			
	Waiting Period							
	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day
16	3.85	3.13	2.30	1.97	7.46	6.07	5.12	4.42
17	3.85	3.13	2.30	1.97	7.46	6.07	5.12	4.42
18	3.85	3.13	2.30	1.97	7.46	6.07	5.12	4.42
19	3.85	3.13	2.30	1.97	7.46	6.07	5.12	4.42
20	3.85	3.13	2.30	1.97	7.46	6.07	5.12	4.42
21	4.02	3.30	2.39	2.07	7.80	6.40	5.35	4.65
22	4.22	3.47	2.48	2.16	8.15	6.74	5.55	4.83
23	4.40	3.65	2.59	2.28	8.52	7.09	5.79	5.08
24	4.61	3.84	2.71	2.38	8.93	7.43	6.06	5.32
25	4.83	4.04	2.82	2.49	9.37	7.84	6.30	5.58
26	4.85	4.09	2.75	2.46	9.41	7.94	6.16	5.49
27	4.92	4.17	2.71	2.43	9.54	8.09	6.06	5.43
28	5.03	4.28	2.68	2.43	9.77	8.31	6.00	5.43
29	5.18	4.43	2.71	2.44	10.06	8.61	6.06	5.45
30	5.39	4.61	2.75	2.48	10.45	8.96	6.14	5.55
31	5.63	4.85	2.82	2.56	10.94	9.41	6.30	5.73
32	5.93	5.10	2.93	2.66	11.50	9.91	6.53	5.96
33	6.27	5.41	3.05	2.80	12.12	10.50	6.83	6.24
34	6.65	5.77	3.24	2.96	12.91	11.18	7.26	6.62
35	7.09	6.15	3.46	3.17	13.75	11.95	7.74	7.09
36	7.56	6.59	3.73	3.42	14.68	12.78	8.33	7.66
37	8.10	7.06	4.01	3.70	15.72	13.70	8.98	8.30
38	8.68	7.58	4.38	4.06	16.83	14.72	9.81	9.07
39	9.32	8.15	4.79	4.43	18.07	15.83	10.72	9.91
40	9.99	8.78	5.26	4.89	19.38	17.00	11.78	10.92
41	10.74	9.42	5.80	5.38	20.81	18.28	12.98	12.04
42	11.51	10.12	6.40	5.95	22.32	19.65	14.33	13.32
43	12.34	10.87	7.07	6.57	23.93	21.09	15.84	14.72
44	13.23	11.66	7.75	7.21	25.66	22.61	17.17	15.96
45	14.16	12.49	8.46	7.87	27.45	24.23	18.57	17.27
46	15.12	13.36	9.22	8.57	29.32	25.90	20.04	18.65
47	16.13	14.27	10.02	9.34	31.29	27.68	21.62	20.13
48	17.18	15.19	10.87	10.12	33.31	29.46	23.27	21.66
49	18.24	16.15	11.76	10.97	35.38	31.30	24.96	23.27
50	19.33	17.11	12.70	11.85	37.49	33.19	26.72	24.92
51	20.40	18.05	13.66	12.74	39.59	35.04	28.50	26.60
52	21.48	18.99	14.63	13.66	41.65	36.84	30.29	28.27
53	23.87	21.09	16.53	15.45	46.30	40.93	34.02	31.77
54	26.29	23.22	18.52	17.32	51.00	45.05	37.82	35.34
55	28.68	25.28	20.55	19.22	55.65	49.04	41.70	38.97
56	30.98	27.23	22.56	21.12	60.07	52.83	45.43	42.48
57	32.98	28.92	24.41	22.85	63.99	56.12	48.87	45.71
58	34.59	30.20	26.01	24.36	67.11	58.57	51.73	48.43
59	35.56	30.85	27.18	25.44	68.98	59.85	53.68	50.26
60	35.59	30.58	27.62	25.88	69.04	59.32	54.22	50.78
61	34.24	29.01	26.97	25.29	66.41	56.27	52.64	49.34
62	30.98	25.60	24.79	23.24	60.11	49.65	48.09	45.08
63	24.91	19.53	17.57	12.54	48.35	37.89	35.40	24.39
64	14.63	11.18	8.93	3.76	28.35	21.68	18.84	7.34
65	4.32	2.81	2.22	0.05	8.37	5.45	4.99	0.11

Cost of insurance

MLC MasterKey Personal Super insurance premium rates

When your account, or your family member's account, is transferred to MLC MasterKey Personal Super, the premium rates shown below will apply. The MLC MasterKey Personal Super insurance premium rates are also available at mlc.com.au/mkbs/insurancerates

Death and TPD

Depending on your occupation, you'll need to multiply the factor in the table below to the rates shown. For more information please refer to the **Occupation Rating Guide for Insurance** at mlc.com.au/occupation

To update your occupation, please contact us.

Occupation classification	Death	TPD
Professional	0.90	0.85
White collar	1.00	1.00
Light Blue collar	1.20	1.37
Blue collar	1.35	1.60
Heavy Blue collar	1.98	2.85
Special Risk	1.98	4.23

Annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)				
Age next birthday	Male		Female	
	Death	TPD	Death	TPD
16	0.55	0.18	0.24	0.06
17	0.70	0.18	0.26	0.06
18	0.84	0.18	0.29	0.06
19	0.95	0.18	0.32	0.06
20	1.02	0.18	0.35	0.06
21	1.08	0.18	0.37	0.06
22	1.12	0.18	0.35	0.06
23	1.15	0.18	0.34	0.06
24	1.15	0.20	0.32	0.08
25	1.13	0.23	0.31	0.08
26	1.02	0.24	0.31	0.11
27	0.99	0.28	0.32	0.14
28	0.98	0.31	0.34	0.15
29	0.96	0.34	0.34	0.17
30	0.95	0.37	0.35	0.20
31	0.93	0.40	0.35	0.24
32	0.93	0.44	0.35	0.28
33	0.92	0.47	0.37	0.34
34	0.92	0.53	0.41	0.37
35	0.93	0.60	0.46	0.41
36	0.93	0.67	0.49	0.46
37	0.93	0.75	0.53	0.52
38	0.95	0.84	0.60	0.57
39	1.02	0.92	0.64	0.64
40	1.10	1.01	0.69	0.72
41	1.19	1.12	0.75	0.81
42	1.28	1.22	0.81	0.90
43	1.36	1.33	0.87	1.01
44	1.51	1.50	0.90	1.18
45	1.68	1.68	0.96	1.34
46	1.86	1.89	1.02	1.54
47	2.06	2.14	1.07	1.79
48	2.28	2.40	1.15	2.03
49	2.44	2.73	1.22	2.29
50	2.61	3.12	1.30	2.55
51	2.81	3.54	1.41	2.84
52	3.01	4.05	1.53	3.16
53	3.24	4.60	1.63	3.53
54	3.47	5.19	1.76	3.87
55	3.71	5.87	1.88	4.25
56	3.97	6.63	2.00	4.66
57	4.26	7.47	2.14	5.09
58	4.55	8.43	2.29	5.58
59	5.01	9.11	2.43	5.90
60	5.53	9.82	2.61	6.26
61	6.07	10.60	2.75	6.65
62	6.65	11.43	2.93	7.03
63	7.29	12.33	3.12	7.46
64	7.88	13.63	3.32	8.05
65	8.53	15.06	3.51	8.71
66	9.35	17.51	3.77	9.93
67	10.24	20.32	4.06	11.26
68	11.21	23.54	4.38	12.74
69	12.48	27.24	4.75	14.38
70	13.89	31.44	5.16	16.21

Cost of insurance

Income protection

Depending on your occupation, you'll need to multiply the factor in the table below to the rates shown. For more information please refer to the **Occupation Rating Guide for Insurance** at mlc.com.au/occupation

To update your occupation, please contact us.

Occupation classification	Benefit Period 2 yrs or 5 yrs
Professional	0.90
White collar	1.00
Light Blue collar	1.40
Blue collar	1.58
Heavy Blue collar	2.18
Special Risk	5.35*

*Income Protection cover is limited to a 90-day waiting period and a two year benefit period for members classified as Special Risk.

Premium rates for Males with a benefit period of two years or five years

Income Protection (IP) annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)							
Age next birthday	Benefit Period						
	2 years			5 years			
	Waiting Period						
	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day
16	1.24	1.00	0.62	1.41	1.15	0.71	0.51
17	1.26	1.00	0.63	1.42	1.15	0.71	0.52
18	1.26	1.00	0.63	1.42	1.15	0.71	0.52
19	1.27	1.02	0.64	1.43	1.17	0.71	0.53
20	1.27	1.02	0.65	1.44	1.17	0.72	0.53
21	1.29	1.03	0.65	1.46	1.19	0.73	0.53
22	1.30	1.03	0.65	1.49	1.21	0.74	0.55
23	1.30	1.03	0.65	1.51	1.24	0.75	0.56
24	1.30	1.05	0.66	1.54	1.26	0.77	0.57
25	1.33	1.05	0.67	1.57	1.29	0.77	0.59
26	1.36	1.09	0.68	1.60	1.31	0.78	0.59
27	1.40	1.12	0.71	1.64	1.36	0.79	0.61
28	1.45	1.15	0.73	1.69	1.39	0.81	0.62
29	1.49	1.19	0.75	1.75	1.45	0.83	0.65
30	1.54	1.24	0.77	1.82	1.50	0.86	0.68
31	1.60	1.27	0.79	1.88	1.55	0.88	0.68
32	1.66	1.33	0.82	1.96	1.63	0.92	0.73
33	1.72	1.38	0.86	2.05	1.71	0.97	0.76
34	1.80	1.43	0.90	2.17	1.80	1.00	0.79
35	1.88	1.50	0.93	2.27	1.89	1.06	0.83
36	1.96	1.57	0.97	2.39	2.00	1.12	0.88
37	2.05	1.64	1.03	2.52	2.11	1.18	0.94
38	2.16	1.72	1.07	2.67	2.25	1.25	1.01
39	2.28	1.82	1.14	2.85	2.39	1.33	1.09
40	2.37	1.90	1.18	3.02	2.53	1.42	1.16
41	2.52	2.02	1.26	3.22	2.72	1.53	1.27
42	2.67	2.14	1.33	3.45	2.91	1.65	1.37
43	2.82	2.26	1.42	3.69	3.12	1.78	1.50
44	3.00	2.40	1.51	3.95	3.36	1.93	1.63
45	3.19	2.55	1.60	4.23	3.62	2.10	1.79
46	3.40	2.72	1.70	4.55	3.89	2.29	1.96
47	3.63	2.90	1.81	4.90	4.19	2.49	2.17
48	3.87	3.09	1.93	5.27	4.52	2.73	2.38
49	4.10	3.29	2.05	5.65	4.88	2.98	2.61
50	4.37	3.50	2.19	6.08	5.25	3.27	2.89
51	4.66	3.72	2.33	6.55	5.67	3.60	3.21
52	4.97	3.97	2.49	7.06	6.13	3.95	3.55
53	5.30	4.24	2.65	7.81	6.83	4.49	4.04
54	5.67	4.54	2.84	8.65	7.60	5.10	4.64
55	6.07	4.86	3.03	9.59	8.49	5.82	5.33
56	6.50	5.21	3.26	10.66	9.50	6.67	6.13
57	6.98	5.59	3.50	11.88	10.66	7.67	7.08
58	7.51	6.01	3.75	13.25	12.00	8.87	8.25
59	8.09	6.47	4.04	14.86	13.59	10.36	9.67
60	8.72	6.98	4.36	14.18	12.68	9.50	8.38
61	9.41	7.53	4.71	13.50	11.82	8.69	7.40
62	10.18	8.14	5.09	13.24	11.01	8.32	6.52
63	12.33	9.68	7.56	12.99	10.18	7.95	5.62
64	7.23	5.53	4.20	7.62	5.82	4.43	2.82
65	2.14	1.39	0.85	2.26	1.46	0.89	0.02

Cost of insurance

Premium rates for Females with a benefit period of two years or five years

Income Protection (IP) annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)							
Age next birthday	Benefit Period						
	2 years			5 years			
	Waiting Period						
	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day
16	2.40	1.93	1.20	2.73	2.23	1.36	0.99
17	2.43	1.94	1.20	2.75	2.24	1.36	0.99
18	2.43	1.96	1.21	2.76	2.25	1.37	0.99
19	2.45	1.98	1.23	2.77	2.27	1.38	1.00
20	2.47	1.98	1.23	2.79	2.28	1.39	1.00
21	2.48	2.00	1.24	2.83	2.31	1.41	1.02
22	2.51	2.01	1.25	2.89	2.35	1.42	1.05
23	2.52	2.02	1.25	2.93	2.40	1.45	1.07
24	2.52	2.05	1.27	2.98	2.43	1.46	1.10
25	2.56	2.05	1.28	3.03	2.48	1.48	1.12
26	2.63	2.10	1.32	3.10	2.54	1.51	1.13
27	2.72	2.17	1.36	3.19	2.62	1.54	1.17
28	2.79	2.25	1.41	3.29	2.70	1.58	1.20
29	2.89	2.32	1.45	3.40	2.79	1.62	1.23
30	3.01	2.40	1.49	3.53	2.91	1.68	1.29
31	3.08	2.46	1.54	3.65	3.01	1.72	1.32
32	3.22	2.56	1.60	3.80	3.15	1.79	1.39
33	3.34	2.68	1.67	3.98	3.31	1.88	1.45
34	3.48	2.77	1.75	4.18	3.48	1.96	1.54
35	3.65	2.90	1.81	4.39	3.66	2.06	1.62
36	3.80	3.05	1.91	4.64	3.87	2.17	1.72
37	3.98	3.19	2.00	4.90	4.10	2.30	1.84
38	4.17	3.34	2.09	5.19	4.34	2.42	1.97
39	4.40	3.53	2.21	5.52	4.64	2.59	2.10
40	4.61	3.69	2.31	5.85	4.93	2.76	2.26
41	4.89	3.90	2.43	6.25	5.28	2.97	2.46
42	5.18	4.13	2.58	6.67	5.64	3.19	2.66
43	5.48	4.38	2.73	7.15	6.06	3.45	2.91
44	5.81	4.66	2.91	7.66	6.52	3.74	3.16
45	6.19	4.96	3.09	8.22	7.00	4.06	3.47
46	6.59	5.28	3.30	8.83	7.54	4.42	3.80
47	7.02	5.62	3.51	9.49	8.12	4.84	4.19
48	7.50	5.99	3.74	10.21	8.77	5.30	4.63
49	7.95	6.37	3.98	10.97	9.45	5.78	5.08
50	8.48	6.78	4.24	11.79	10.17	6.33	5.60
51	9.03	7.22	4.53	12.71	11.00	6.96	6.21
52	9.63	7.70	4.82	13.70	11.90	7.66	6.89
53	10.27	8.22	5.15	15.15	13.24	8.69	7.86
54	11.00	8.80	5.50	16.77	14.75	9.89	8.99
55	11.76	9.43	5.89	18.60	16.45	11.30	10.32
56	12.62	10.10	6.31	20.69	18.42	12.94	11.89
57	13.53	10.84	6.78	23.04	20.67	14.88	13.75
58	14.58	11.65	7.27	25.72	23.28	17.22	15.99
59	15.69	12.55	7.84	28.83	26.37	20.09	18.76
60	16.90	13.53	8.47	27.49	24.58	18.42	16.25
61	18.25	14.61	9.14	26.19	22.94	16.85	14.36
62	19.75	15.79	9.87	25.69	21.35	16.14	12.64
63	23.93	18.76	14.65	25.20	19.75	15.42	10.91
64	14.03	10.73	8.16	14.77	11.30	8.57	5.47
65	4.13	2.70	1.66	4.35	2.83	1.74	0.04

Cost of insurance

Depending on your occupation, you'll need to multiply the factor in the table below to the rates shown. For more information please refer to the **Occupation Rating Guide for Insurance** at mlc.com.au/occupation

To update your occupation, please contact us.

Occupation classification	Benefit Period to age 65
Professional	0.90
White collar	1.00
Light Blue collar	1.40
Blue collar	1.58
Heavy Blue collar	2.18
Special Risk	Not applicable

Premium rates for Males and Females with a benefit period to age 65

Income Protection (IP) annual cost per \$1,000 sum insured (\$)								
Age next birthday	Male to age 65				Female to age 65			
	Waiting Period							
	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	180 Day
16	3.75	3.05	2.24	1.92	7.26	5.91	4.99	4.30
17	3.75	3.05	2.24	1.92	7.26	5.91	4.99	4.30
18	3.75	3.05	2.24	1.92	7.26	5.91	4.99	4.30
19	3.75	3.05	2.24	1.92	7.26	5.91	4.99	4.30
20	3.75	3.05	2.24	1.92	7.26	5.91	4.99	4.30
21	3.91	3.21	2.33	2.02	7.59	6.23	5.21	4.53
22	4.10	3.38	2.41	2.11	7.94	6.56	5.41	4.70
23	4.28	3.56	2.52	2.22	8.30	6.91	5.63	4.95
24	4.49	3.74	2.64	2.32	8.69	7.23	5.90	5.18
25	4.70	3.93	2.74	2.42	9.12	7.63	6.13	5.44
26	4.72	3.98	2.67	2.39	9.16	7.73	6.00	5.35
27	4.79	4.06	2.64	2.36	9.29	7.88	5.90	5.29
28	4.90	4.16	2.61	2.36	9.51	8.09	5.84	5.29
29	5.05	4.31	2.64	2.37	9.80	8.39	5.90	5.31
30	5.25	4.49	2.67	2.41	10.17	8.72	5.98	5.41
31	5.48	4.72	2.74	2.49	10.65	9.16	6.13	5.57
32	5.77	4.97	2.85	2.59	11.20	9.65	6.36	5.80
33	6.10	5.27	2.97	2.72	11.80	10.22	6.65	6.07
34	6.48	5.61	3.15	2.88	12.57	10.88	7.06	6.45
35	6.91	5.99	3.37	3.09	13.38	11.64	7.53	6.91
36	7.36	6.42	3.63	3.33	14.29	12.44	8.11	7.46
37	7.89	6.88	3.90	3.61	15.30	13.33	8.74	8.08
38	8.45	7.38	4.26	3.95	16.38	14.33	9.55	8.83
39	9.07	7.94	4.66	4.31	17.60	15.41	10.43	9.65
40	9.73	8.55	5.12	4.76	18.87	16.55	11.47	10.63
41	10.45	9.17	5.64	5.24	20.26	17.80	12.64	11.72
42	11.21	9.86	6.23	5.79	21.73	19.13	13.95	12.97
43	12.01	10.58	6.89	6.40	23.30	20.53	15.42	14.33
44	12.88	11.35	7.54	7.01	24.98	22.01	16.71	15.54
45	13.78	12.16	8.24	7.66	26.73	23.59	18.08	16.81
46	14.72	13.01	8.97	8.35	28.55	25.22	19.51	18.15
47	15.70	13.89	9.76	9.09	30.46	26.95	21.04	19.59
48	16.72	14.78	10.58	9.86	32.43	28.69	22.65	21.08
49	17.76	15.72	11.45	10.68	34.45	30.47	24.30	22.65
50	18.82	16.65	12.36	11.54	36.50	32.31	26.01	24.26
51	19.86	17.58	13.29	12.40	38.54	34.11	27.74	25.89
52	20.92	18.49	14.24	13.29	40.55	35.87	29.49	27.52
53	23.24	20.53	16.10	15.04	45.08	39.84	33.12	30.93
54	25.60	22.60	18.03	16.86	49.65	43.86	36.82	34.41
55	27.92	24.61	20.01	18.71	54.18	47.74	40.60	37.94
56	30.16	26.51	21.96	20.56	58.48	51.43	44.23	41.35
57	32.10	28.16	23.77	22.25	62.30	54.64	47.57	44.50
58	33.67	29.40	25.33	23.72	65.34	57.02	50.37	47.15
59	34.62	30.04	26.46	24.77	67.16	58.27	52.26	48.94
60	34.65	29.77	26.89	25.20	67.22	57.75	52.79	49.44
61	33.34	28.24	26.26	24.62	64.65	54.78	51.25	48.03
62	30.16	24.92	24.13	22.62	58.52	48.34	46.82	43.89
63	24.25	19.02	17.11	12.21	47.07	36.89	34.47	23.75
64	14.24	10.88	8.69	3.66	27.60	21.10	18.34	7.14
65	4.20	2.73	2.17	0.05	8.15	5.31	4.86	0.11

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 the Any Occupation definition - see the table on page 31

- means the first day of the six consecutive month period where you were absent from your Occupation solely through Injury or Illness.

For the Everyday Work Activities definition - see the table on page 31

- means the first day of the six consecutive month period that the Insured Member is completely unable to perform at least two Everyday Work Activities solely through Injury or Illness.

For the Domestic Activities definition - see the table on page 31

- 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 or Seasonal or Contract 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're 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.

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 annual leave, sick leave, superannuation and other benefits normally associated with Permanent Full-time Employment.

Definitions

Casual Employment

Means you're 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.

Seasonal or Contract Employment

Means you're not in Fixed Term Contract Employment but are Employed or contracted:

- in your own name
- in your business name, or
- through an agency,

to complete a specific job and without guarantee of continuity of employment, irrespective of the hours worked or the period of employment.

Employer

An employer who has chosen MLC MasterKey Business Super as the default fund for its employees and who has nominated that its employees be provided with cover under the MLC Master Policy.

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 and Other Relevant Evidence

Means, but is not limited to, medical vocational or other expert evidence regarding:

- a. any treatment, detoxification or drug or alcohol program, rehabilitation, retraining, re-skilling or voluntary work you have undertaken, or which it would be reasonable for you to undertake, taking into account the medical condition, and skills and knowledge you have acquired by education, training and experience; and
- b. the likelihood you would be able to engage in or work on a full-time or part-time basis if you undertook such reasonable treatment, detoxification or drug or alcohol program, rehabilitation, retraining, re-skilling or voluntary work.

Medical Practitioner or Doctor

- a. If the claimed condition is a psychological condition, means a person who is legally qualified and registered as a practising psychiatrist by the relevant medical registration boards and/or the Specialist Recognition Advisory Committee coordinated through the Australian Health Insurance Commission, or
- b. Otherwise, means a medical practitioner(s) legally qualified and registered to practice in Australia with specialisation in the relevant medical condition(s)

But shall not include:

- a. chiropractors, physiotherapists, psychologists or alternative health providers
- b. you
- c. your spouse or partner in a de facto relationship, parent, child, sibling or close family relative
- d. your business partner, associate, employer or employee, or
- e. a fellow shareholder or unit holder of yours, in a company or trust that is not a publicly listed company or trust.

Member Commencement Date

Means the later of:

- the date you joined your employer, or
- the date your employer became a MLC MasterKey Business Super Employer.

Definitions

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
- commission or bonuses generated by your personal efforts unless approved by the Insurer on a case by case basis, or
- employer superannuation contributions.

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, jointly or separately, 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.

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.

Definitions

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	
If you...	TPD means...
have worked in paid Employment at any time in the 13 month period immediately preceding the Date of Claim	<p>(a) Total and permanent disability – unable to do a suited occupation ever again (Any Occupation) definition:</p> <p>You:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> have been absent from your Occupation solely through Injury or Illness for a period of six consecutive months, and have, with respect to that Injury or Illness: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> undertaken all reasonable treatment (which may include rehabilitation, drug or alcohol programs or detoxification), and attended for that treatment at intervals and frequencies as recommended by a Doctor or Medical Practitioner, and are incapacitated to such an extent that, in the Insurer's opinion, based on Medical and Other Relevant Evidence you were, as 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 are reasonably suited by education, training or experience.
have not worked in any paid Employment in the 13 month period immediately preceding the Date of Claim	<p>(b) Total and permanent disability – unable to do basic activities associated with work ever again and unlikely to do a suited occupation ever again (Everyday Work Activities) definition:</p> <p>You:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> have, solely through Injury or Illness, been completely unable to perform at least two Everyday Work Activities by yourself, even if using appropriate aids, for a period of six consecutive months are, solely through Injury or Illness, at the end of the initial period six consecutive months, taking into account Medical and Other Relevant Evidence, unable ever to engage in or work for reward in any occupation for which you are reasonably suited by education, training or experience, and have, with respect to that Injury or Illness: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> undertaken all reasonable treatment (which may include rehabilitation, drug or alcohol programs or detoxification), and attended for that treatment at intervals and frequencies as recommended by a Doctor or Medical Practitioner. <p>For the purposes of this definition, Everyday Work Activities means the following six activities as described:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Moving and Travel – the ability to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> plan and execute travel and be able to move more than 200m without stopping; or bend, kneel or squat to pick something up from the floor and straighten up again, and get in and out of a standard sedan car. Communicating – when engaging with family, friends or other members of the community, the ability to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> hear and speak with sufficient clarity to be able to hold a conversation in a quiet room in your first language; or understand a simple message given in your first language and relay that message to another person. Vision – the visual acuity to read ordinary newsprint and pass the standard eyesight test for a car licence. Lifting – the ability to lift a 5 kilogram weight with either or both hands from bench/table height, carry it over a 5 metre distance and place it back down at bench/table height. Using the hands – the ability to use the hands or fingers to handle small objects with precision and success. Comprehension and concentration – the ability to understand, follow, and carry out instructions, or effectively maintain concentration and routinely complete tasks without excessive rest breaks.

Definitions

TPD definitions continued	
<p>have not worked in any paid Employment in the 13 month period immediately preceding the Date of Claim continued</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>(c) Total and permanent disability – unable to do domestic activities ever again and unlikely to do a suited occupation ever again (Domestic Activities) definition:</p> <p>You:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. have been incapacitated from performing any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities solely through Injury or Illness for a period of six consecutive months, and b. have with respect to that Injury or Illness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. undertaken all reasonable treatment (which may include rehabilitation, drug or alcohol programs or detoxification), and ii. attended for that treatment at intervals and frequencies as recommended by a Doctor or Medical Practitioner; and c. are incapacitated to such an extent that, in the Insurer's opinion, based on Medical and Other Relevant Evidence, you are, at the end of the six-month period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. completely unable to perform any Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities, and ii. unlikely to ever engage in or work for reward in any occupation for which you are reasonably suited by education, training or experience. <p>For the purposes of this definition, Normal Physical Domestic Household Activities means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 for Voluntary insurance is being considered.

When does Interim Accident insurance start?

For new Voluntary insurance (including family member insurance), Interim Accident insurance starts the date we receive a properly completed application, provided we've received contributions into your account.

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.

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 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 insurance for Income Protection insurance
- when we let you know your application or increase has or hasn't been accepted
- when you withdraw your application, or
- your super account hasn't received a contribution or rollover for a period of 16 months, and you have not provided us the **Choose to Keep My Insurance Cover form**.



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

Postal address

PO Box 200
North Sydney NSW 2059

Registered office

Ground Floor, MLC Building
105–153 Miller Street
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MLC MasterKey Business Super

Claims Guide

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NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited
ABN 80 008 515 633 AFSL 236465

The Fund
MLC Super Fund
ABN 70 732 426 024



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The information in this document forms part of the **Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)** dated 1 October 2021

Together with the **Insurance Guide, Investment Menu** and **Fee Brochure**, these documents should be considered before making a final decision. They are available when you log on to **mlc.com.au**

This document has been prepared on behalf of NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited, ABN 80 008 515 633, AFSL 236465 (NULIS) as Trustee of the MLC Super Fund, ABN 70 732 426 024 (the Fund). NULIS is part of the group of companies comprising IOOF Holdings Ltd ABN 49 100 103 722 and its related bodies corporate (IOOF Group).

The information in this document is general in nature and doesn't take into account your objectives, financial situation or individual needs. Before acting on any of this information you should consider whether it is appropriate for you. You should consider obtaining financial advice before making any decisions based on this information.

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

This offer is made in Australia in accordance with Australian laws.

Subject to super law, the final authority on any issue relating to your account is the Fund's Trust Deed, and the relevant insurance policy, which govern your rights and obligations as a member. Insurance is offered to members under insurance policies issued to the Trustee by the Insurer.

The insurance cover provided is subject to the terms and conditions contained in the insurance policies issued to the Trustee by the Insurer. The terms and conditions of the policies prevail over any inconsistent information in the **Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)**, the **Insurance Guide** or this **Claims Guide**. The insurance information provided in the **PDS**, the **Insurance Guide** and this **Claims Guide** is based on the policies issued by the Insurer and information provided by the Insurer about the operation of the policies. **Insurance benefits will only become payable if the Insurer accepts the relevant claim.** For an approved insurance claim with a lump sum insured benefit (e.g. terminal illness or TPD benefit), the benefit amount can then be paid by the Insurer to the Trustee. Any benefit can only be paid to you when you meet a condition of release under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993. That benefit amount along with your superannuation account balance can then be paid to you by the Trustee. For an approved insurance claim with another type of insured benefit (e.g. income type payment), these payments may be made to you directly by the Insurer on behalf of the Trustee.

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

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

Support when you need it most

This **Claims Guide** will help you understand the process required to finalise your claim as simply and quickly as possible so it can be assessed by the Insurer.

Our **Claims Philosophy** is to:

- communicate the process clearly
- treat our claimants, members and their beneficiaries with the utmost respect and empathy at all times
- pursue claims with the Insurer on the member's behalf that we consider both reasonable and have reasonable prospect of success, and
- make prompt payments on successful claims.

We adopt a professional, compassionate and positive approach to claims management and actively seek to keep members at the heart of everything we do. We acknowledge that each claim is unique and must be dealt with on its own merits and we're committed to being easy to deal with and providing outcomes to our members in a timely manner.

Managing your claim

Your claim is unique. That's why we'll take care to assess your personal situation on its own merits. When your claim is lodged with the Insurer, you'll be appointed a **dedicated claims assessor** to guide you through the entire claims process. If you need help with the claims process, understanding what's required of you, completing claim forms or providing requested claim information, we'll work with you and the Insurer to find a solution.

You can appoint a representative to act on your behalf during the claims process.

We understand that making a claim can often be a challenging time.

Our **Claims Philosophy** sets out our overall approach to managing claims in a respectful and empathic way for each unique claim made by our members.

Be assured, if you're experiencing any personal or financial difficulties during this time, we'll take that into account in our dealings with you.

Important information and definitions

Role of the Trustee

As the Trustee, we have a duty to act in the best interests of all our members. We'll do this by providing insurance arrangements that aim to help support you and your beneficiaries at a time when it is needed most.

Once you've supplied your complete claims pack, we'll do everything reasonable to pursue your claim with the Insurer so that it's processed efficiently and fairly.

Role of the Insurer

The role of the Insurer is to provide us with insurance policies that support the insurance arrangements, and to assess, manage and pay claims covered by those policies.

We'll work with the Insurer to make sure that all genuine claims are paid as quickly as possible.

The insurance policy

You'll find specific details about the terms and conditions of the insurance arrangement in the **Insurance Policy** document.

If you'd like a copy of the **Insurance Policy**, please call us on **132 652**.

Do you have cover under other insurance policies?

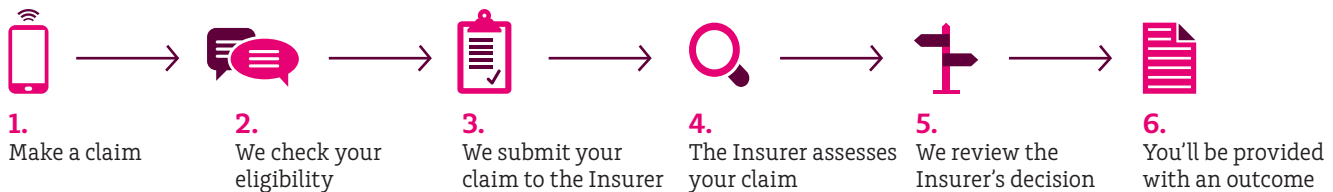
It's important to check what other insurance policies you hold, particularly if you have more than one super account. If you have multiple insurance policies, you might be paying premiums for policies you don't need.

What's next?

In the following pages of this guide, you'll find claims process information for specific insurance types to help you understand what's required to make a claim and what's involved at each step of the claims management process.

Our claims process

Our insurance claims process typically has six key steps, and there are roles for us, the Insurer and you.



Step 1: Make a claim

To make a claim, simply call us on **132 652**, we'll explain our claims process.

Step 2: We'll ask you some questions

We'll ask you some initial questions to make sure we send you the right claims pack.

If you need help with the claims process, understanding what's required of you, completing claim forms or providing requested claim information, we'll work with you and the Insurer to find a solution.

Remember, it's important to provide complete and correct details in your claims pack. If you've already submitted a claims pack that may contain incorrect details, please contact us straight away.

Step 3: We submit your claim to the Insurer

When we receive your completed claims pack, we'll:

- acknowledge receipt of your claim
- check if it contains all the required information, and
- conduct another assessment of your eligibility to claim.

If we need more information or we believe you aren't eligible to claim, we'll contact you. When we have all the information needed and we're satisfied you're eligible to claim, we'll direct your claims pack to the Insurer.

Step 4: The Insurer assesses your claim

The Insurer will start assessing your claim when they receive your claims pack and a **dedicated claims assessor** will be appointed to manage your claim. The Insurer may need more information to finalise the claim. We or the Insurer will let you know if that's the case.

You'll receive updates throughout the claims process. Of course, you can contact your claims assessor at any time if you have questions.

Step 5: We review the Insurer's decision

Once the Insurer has made a decision about your claim, they will refer the decision to us for review.

Step 6: You'll be provided with an outcome

Once we're satisfied with the Insurer's decision, we'll confirm the outcome of your claim in writing.

Resolving complaints

If you have a complaint regarding your claim please call us on **1800 512 333**. If you'd prefer to put your complaint in writing, you can email us at **complaints@mlc.com.au** or send a letter to GPO Box 4341, Melbourne VIC 3001. We'll conduct a review and provide you with a response in writing.

If you're not satisfied with our resolution, or we haven't responded to you in 45 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 at any time by 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).

To view our complaints management policy, visit mlc.com.au/complaint

Why does it take so long?

It's important your claim is assessed correctly. In order for us to do that, we'll work with the Insurer to review all the relevant information. This includes information from you, your doctor, medical specialists and your employer. This can take a while – sometimes even months – but we'll make sure we keep you updated.

Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance

When would I make a claim?

Generally, you must have stopped work for a set period of time before you can lodge a TPD claim. This is known as the waiting period. You'll find details on the waiting period in the **Insurance Guide**.

How will my claim be assessed?

You may be eligible for a TPD benefit if the Insurer is satisfied that, due to an illness or injury, you:

- have ceased work, and
- satisfy a TPD definition.

Depending on your employment before your disablement, different TPD definitions may apply to you. Your claim will be assessed differently depending on whether you have been working or not. To find out which TPD definition applies to you, refer to the **Insurance Guide**.

The Insurer will assess your capacity to work under the definitions that apply to you, based on your ability to perform any reasonably suitable occupation relating to your education, training or experience – not just the occupation you hold when you become injured or ill.

When reviewing your claim and determining whether you're unable to work, the Insurer may consider your level of education, any further study, qualifications and certifications you've obtained, as well as skills and abilities you've acquired through paid and unpaid work, as well as hobbies or interests.

How do I make a claim?

To make a TPD claim, call us on **132 652**. We'll ask you a few questions to make sure we send you the correct claims pack to complete.

Frequently asked questions

What forms need be completed?

You, your doctors and your employer will need to complete some of the following forms:

- Claim form (Completed by you)
- Tax File Number (TFN) Declaration (Completed by you)
- Two Treating Doctors' Reports (Completed by your treating doctors), and
- Employer Statement (Completed by your employer). If your employer is unable or unwilling to provide this, we may request additional information from you about your employment in order to assess your claim.

Do I still pay premiums when I'm accepted for a TPD claim?

No. Any premiums deducted from the date of your disablement will be refunded to your super account.

What are the payment options if my TPD claim is approved?

Approved TPD claims will be paid into the MLC Cash Fund in your super account. You can choose to switch part, or all, of the proceeds into a different investment option within the fund.

You can also apply for the proceeds to be released to you in the following ways:

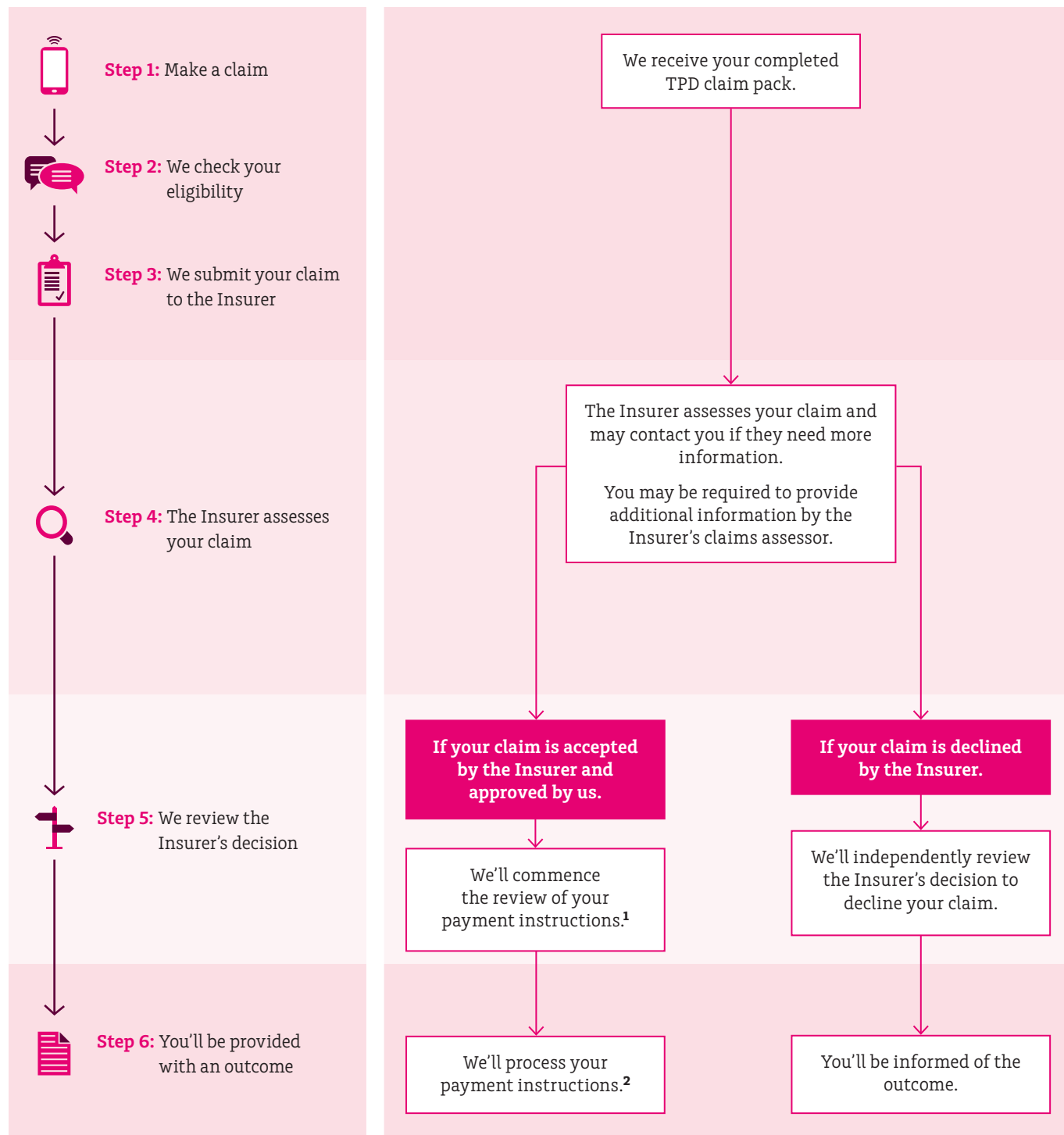
- as a lump sum
- as a pension, and
- to another complying super/pension account, via a rollover.

We recommend that you seek financial advice in relation to the payment of benefits.

What do I do if I want to make a Terminal Illness claim instead of a TPD claim?

Refer to page 11 for how to make a Terminal Illness claim.

Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) claims process



¹ A benefit can only be paid when a condition of release under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 is met

² For an approved insurance claim with a lump sum insured benefit (e.g. TPD benefit) the benefit amount will be paid by the Insurer to the Trustee. That benefit amount along with your superannuation account balance can then be paid to you by the Trustee. The Insurer is not part of the IOOF Group.

Income Protection (IP) cover

When would I make a claim?

You may start an IP claim if you're temporarily unable to work due to an illness or injury.

How will my claim be assessed?

You may be eligible to claim for an IP benefit if the Insurer is satisfied that, due to illness or injury:

- you met a period of total disability where you weren't engaged in any occupation, whether paid or unpaid
- you're unable to perform at least one of the important duties in your job, and
- you're in the care of a medical professional related to your illness or injury, and following regular and continuous advice from them, and
- you've not returned to the full hours and duties of your previous occupation.

To find out which IP definition applies to you, refer to the **Insurance Guide**.

How do I make a claim?

To start an IP claim, call us on **132 652**. We'll ask you a few questions to make sure we send you the correct claims pack to complete.

Frequently asked questions

How long do I have to wait before I can lodge a claim?

You can lodge a claim immediately.

What forms need to be completed?

You, your doctors and employer will need to complete some of the following forms we'll send you:

- Claim form (Completed by you)
- Tax File Number (TFN) Declaration (Completed by you)
- Two Treating Doctors' Reports (Completed by your treating doctors), and
- Employer Statement (Completed by your employer).

When will I receive my first payment?

In order for payments to commence, your claim needs to have been approved, and you need to have been absent from work for your nominated waiting period (30, 60, 90 or 180 days). You can check your waiting period online or on your annual statement. Payments are monthly and in arrears.

How long is my benefit paid for?

Depending on the terms of the policy, your benefit will be paid for a maximum of two or five years, or up to age 65 (for the time you continue to meet the relevant definition). You can check your chosen benefit period on your annual statement. Payment of this benefit will start to accrue from the first day after your waiting period has expired.

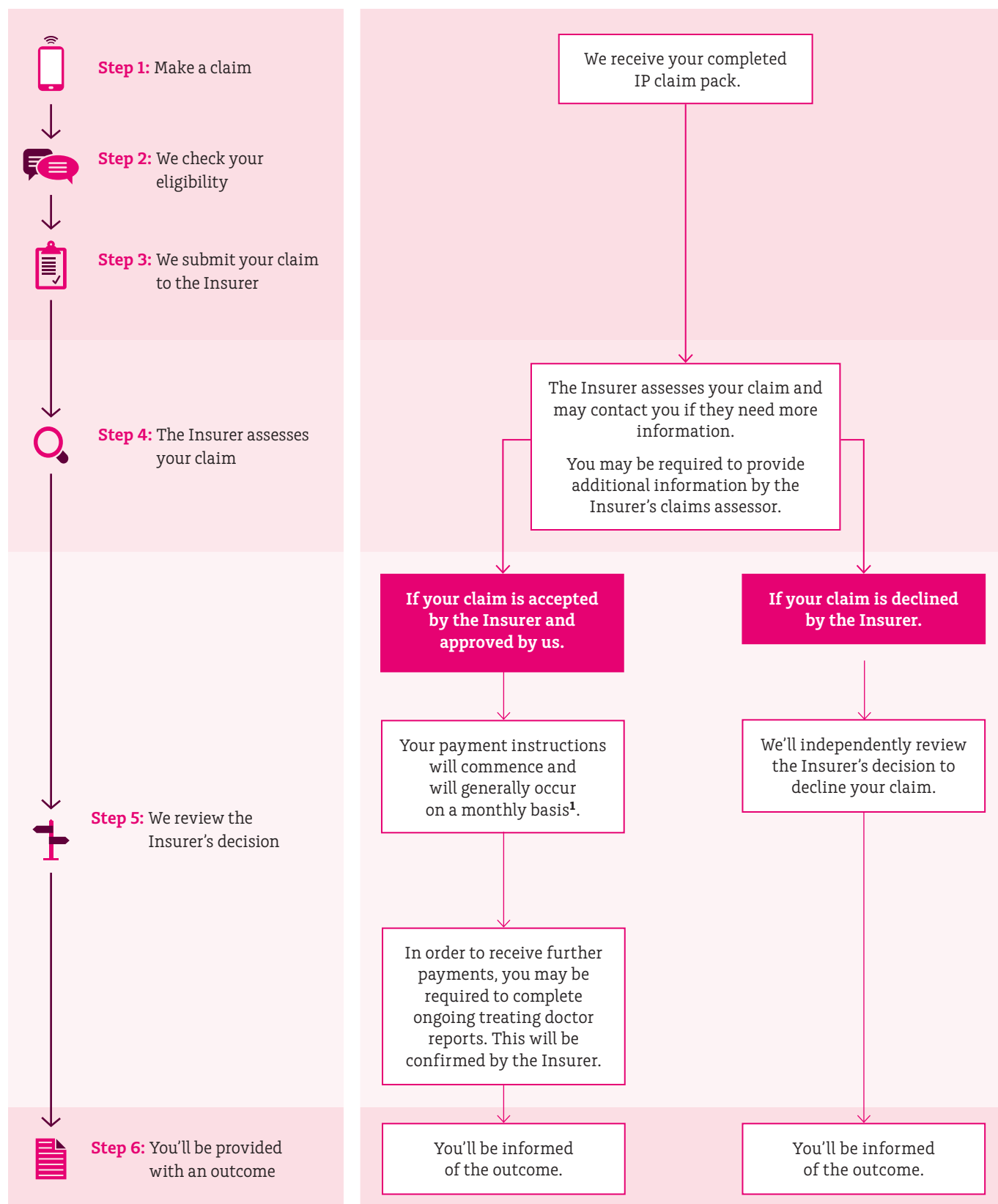
Will my premiums stop when I am on a claim?

Yes. Your IP premiums will be waived by the Insurer and we won't charge your super account.

Can I claim on multiple policies?

It's important to check what other insurance policies you hold. For IP cover, you can generally only claim on one policy. For example, your payments might be reduced by other disability income you may be receiving. If you have multiple policies, you might be paying premiums for policies you don't require-or you're not eligible to claim on.

The Income Protection (IP) claims process



¹ A benefit can only be paid when a condition of release under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 is met. For an approved insurance claim with an income type payment, these payments may be made to you directly by the Insurer on behalf of the Trustee. The Insurer is not part of the IOOF Group.

Death insurance

When should a claim be made?

A claim for a Death benefit should be made as soon as possible.

How is a claim made?

To make a Death claim, call us on **132 652**. We'll ask a few questions in order to provide a correct claims pack to complete.

Death benefit payments

The law and the Fund's Trust Deed set out who is eligible to receive a Death benefit from a super fund. Generally, death benefits can only be paid from a superannuation fund to the deceased's:

- dependant(s), and/or
- legal personal representative.

If we've made reasonable enquiries and haven't found either a dependant or legal personal representative of the deceased, only then can payment be made to another person.

In addition to the deceased's super account balance, there may also be Death insurance attached to the account.

Types of nominations

Binding Nomination: Where we've accepted a binding beneficiary nomination from a member and that nomination remains valid at the date of the member's death, it must be followed. Once a binding nomination has been validated, the claim will be finalised as soon as practicable.

Non-Binding Nomination: You can make a non-binding nomination, which states the proportion of your account balance you would like paid to your nominated beneficiaries or legal personal representative. We decide how to distribute your death benefit, taking into consideration your preferred beneficiaries, the Trust Deed, relevant law and your personal circumstances at the time of your death.

No Nomination: It isn't compulsory to nominate a beneficiary to receive your death benefit. If you don't make a nomination and you die, we decide how to distribute your death benefit,

taking into consideration the Trust Deed, relevant law and your personal circumstances at the time of your death.

In the case of non-binding or no nomination:

- We'll make reasonable enquiries to identify all potential beneficiaries and will generally advise all parties of our determination in writing. This notification will also outline how objections to the decision can be submitted and the applicable timeframes.

- If an objection is received by us, the information will be reviewed and further information may be requested. We can either re-affirm or rescind their original decision which will then be communicated to all parties. If we re-affirm their decision and you are not satisfied, or we have not responded to your objection within 90 days after the expiry of the 28 calendar day objection period, any complaints in relation to our decision can be directed to AFCA. No payment will be made until the AFCA process is finalised. (See 'Resolving complaints' on **page 4** for more information).

Frequently asked questions

What happens to the deceased's account when the fund is notified of their death?

The deceased's super balance will be switched to the MLC Cash Fund investment option from the day we're notified of their death to protect their assets while the Death benefit claim is being assessed.

What forms need to be completed?

Interested parties need to complete the following forms:

- Potential Beneficiary Statutory Declaration (Completed by interested parties)
- Proof of Identity form (Completed by interested parties), and
- Medical Authority (Completed by next of kin).

Does anything else need to be provided with the forms?

Yes. A certified copy of the deceased's death certificate must be provided with the forms as well as proof of their age. A certified copy of their Will, Grant of Probate or a Grant of Letters of Administration of the deceased's Estate may also be required.

What is a Grant of Probate or Grant of Letters of Administration?

This is a legal order issued by the Court which enables an executor or administrator (**Legal Personal Representative**) to deal with a deceased person's assets.

Who is a dependant?

A dependant is generally defined as:

- a spouse, including de facto and same-sex spouse
- a child, including adult children, adopted children, or children of the person's spouse
- any person with whom the deceased had an interdependent relationship, or
- any person who is wholly or partially financially dependent on the deceased.

What are the payment options if the Death claim is approved?

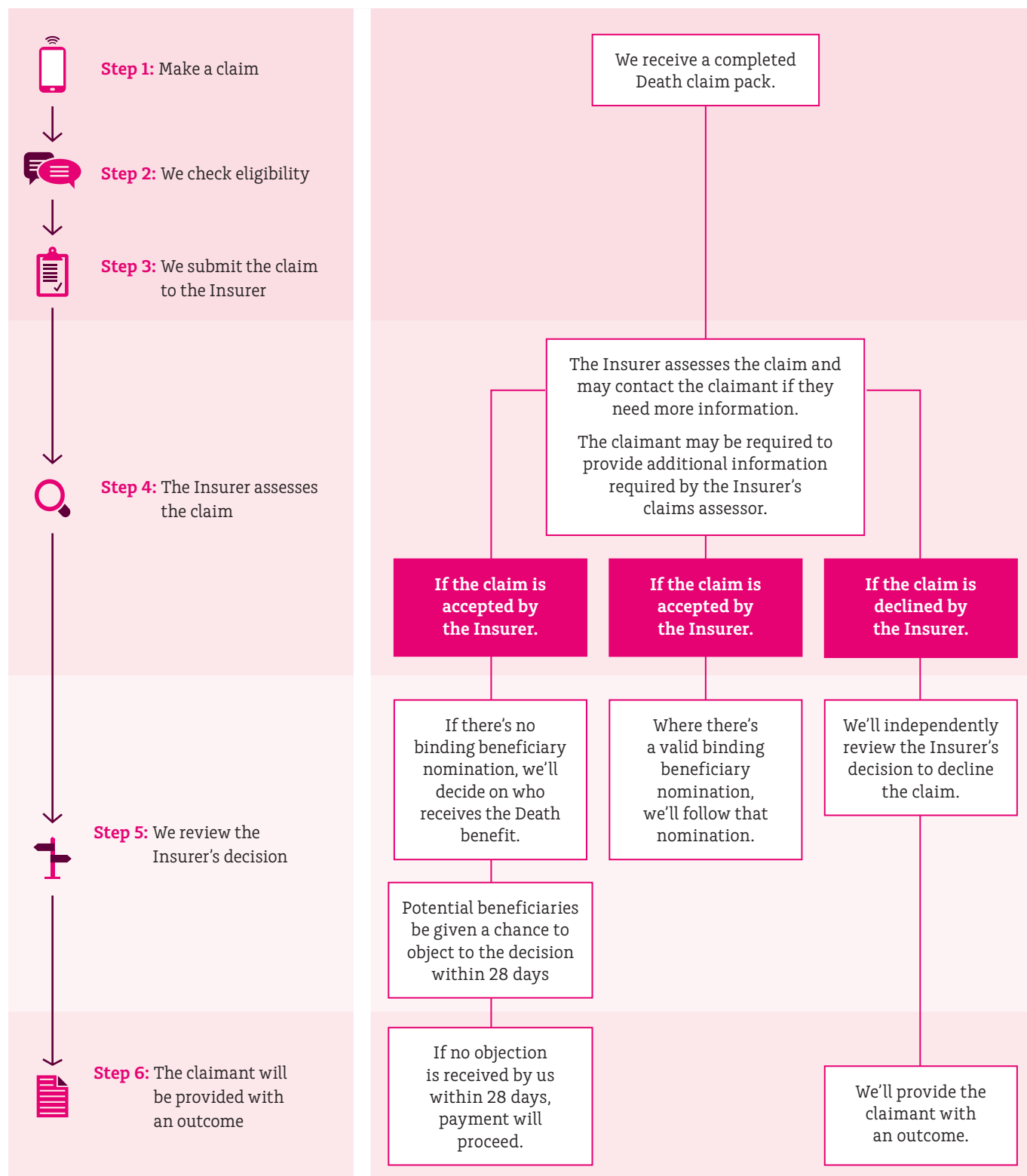
Approved Death claims can be paid:

- as a lump sum, or
- as a pension (if applicable).

We recommend that financial advice be sought in relation to the payment of benefits.

Death claims process

The process outlined below generally applies to Death claims with insurance.



A death benefit can only be paid when the member has met a condition of release under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993. For an approved insurance claim with a lump sum insured benefit (e.g. a death benefit), the benefit amount will be paid by the Insurer to the Trustee. That benefit amount along with the superannuation account balance will then be paid by the Trustee. The Insurer is not part of the IOOF Group.

Terminal Illness

When would I make a claim?

You may make a claim for a Terminal Illness benefit if you have been diagnosed with a terminal illness.

How will my claim be assessed?

You may be eligible to make a Terminal Illness claim if two doctors, one of whom is a specialist in the field of your illness or injury, certify that your life expectancy is reduced to less than 12 or 24 months (depending on the insurance policy which applies to you).

See the relevant **Insurance Guide** for more information.

How do I make a claim?

To make a Terminal Illness claim, call us on **132 652**.

We'll ask you a few questions to make sure we send you the correct claims pack to complete.

Frequently asked questions

How long do I have to wait before I can lodge a Terminal Illness claim?

There's no waiting period to lodge a Terminal Illness claim, once you've been diagnosed by two doctors.

What forms need be completed?

You and your doctors will need to complete certain forms, including:

- Claim form (Completed by you), and
- Proof of identity form (Completed by you).

You'll also need to obtain the following documents to attach to your claim submission:

- Treating Doctor's Report (Completed by your treating doctor), and
- Treating Doctor's Report (Completed by your treating specialist in the field of your illness or injury).

Do I still pay premiums when I'm accepted for a Terminal Illness claim?

No. Any premiums deducted from the date your claim is accepted will be refunded to your super account.

Do I have to repay my Terminal Illness benefit if I live longer than 12 or 24 months?

No. You won't have to repay your Terminal Illness benefit if you live longer than 12 or 24 months.

What are the payment options if my Terminal Illness claim is approved?

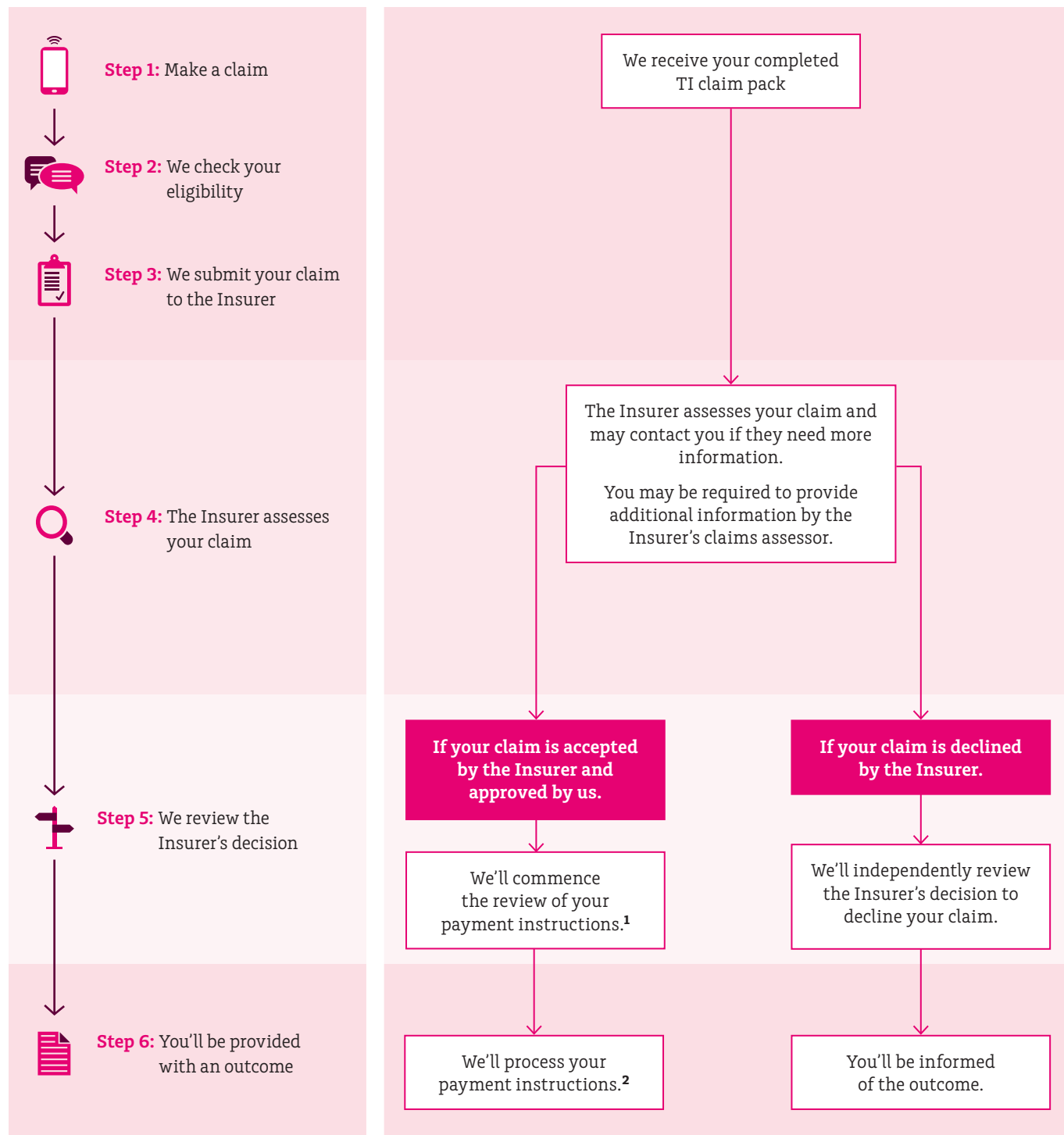
Approved Terminal Illness claims will be paid into the MLC Cash Fund in your super account. You can choose to switch part, or all, of the proceeds into a different investment option within the fund.

You can also apply for the proceeds to be released to you in the following ways:

- as a lump sum
- as a pension, or
- to another complying super/pension account, via a rollover.

We recommend that you seek financial advice in relation to the payment of benefits.

Terminal Illness (TI) claims process



¹ A benefit can only be paid when a condition of release under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 is met

² For an approved insurance claim with a lump sum insured benefit (e.g. Terminal Illness benefit) the benefit amount will be paid by the Insurer to the Trustee. That benefit amount along with your superannuation account balance will then be paid to you by the Trustee. The Insurer is not part of the IOOF Group.

Your notes

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Your notes

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**For more information visit
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anywhere in Australia
on 132 652 or contact your
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