Active Super Income streams

Product Disclosure Statement

This statement was prepared on
7 April 2025

This Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) is a summary of significant information about Active Super Income Streams – and should be considered as a guide only. It contains a number of references to other important information (each of which forms part of the PDS). You should consider all of this information before making a decision about Active Super Income Streams. To obtain copies of this PDS and/or the other information referred to in it, please call our Contact Centre on **1300 300 820**.

The information provided in this PDS is general information only and does not take account of your personal financial situation or needs. You should consider whether this information is appropriate to your personal circumstances before acting on it and, if necessary, you should also seek professional financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances. Where tax information is included you should consider obtaining personal taxation advice.

This PDS is up to date at the time it was prepared. Information in this PDS is subject to change from time to time. If a change is made to information in the PDS that is not materially adverse information, we may update the information by notice at **www.activesuper.com.au** and/or inclusion in the next newsletter. You can also call our Contact Centre on **1300 300 820**. A digital copy of the PDS is available at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**. A paper copy of updated information will be given to you without charge on request.

Vision Super Pty Ltd ABN 50 082 924 561, AFSL 225054, RSE Licence L0000239 ('the Trustee' or 'we' or 'us') is the Trustee of the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund ('Vision Super' or 'the Fund') ABN 24 496 637 884, of which Active Super Income Streams is a part. The final authority on any issue relating to the Fund is the Trust Deed governing the Fund, the relevant provisions of the Commonwealth legislation and the relevant insurance policy (if applicable).

As a profit for members fund, we aim to keep member fees low without compromising our investment performance and service.

Contents

Here to help

Telephone

1300 017 589 (8:30am to 6:00pm)

Monday – Friday

(not including Victorian public holidays)

Email

memberservices@visionsuper.com.au

Visit

www.activesuper.com.au

PO Box 18041, Collins Street East, VIC 8003
ABN 50 082 924 561 AFSL 225054
RSE L0000239 USI 24496637884020

1.

About this Product Disclosure Statement

Vision Super is one of Australia's oldest super funds.

We are an industry super fund, that has been supporting workers with super since 1947.

Our focus is improving your returns and keeping your fees and costs low to help you grow your retirement benefits.

Active Super is part of Vision Super.

About Vision Super

Active Super income streams are provided from the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (referred to as 'the Fund') which is a profit for members superannuation fund with a proud heritage of delivering quality services to its members.

We understand that your investment with us reflects the trust you place in our capabilities and reputation. That is why we place members' financial interests first. As a profit for members fund, we try to keep member fees and costs low without compromising our investment performance and service.
As at 1 March 2025, the Fund had nearly $30 billion of assets invested for around 165,000 member accounts throughout Australia.

The Active Super Account based pension (a retirement income stream) and Active Super Transition to retirement (TTR) pension are part of Vision Super. These pension products are collectively referred to as Active Super income streams. This PDS explains the features, benefits, fees and costs, and options of the Active Super income streams.

Governance disclosure

You can find important information, including our Trust Deed at **www.visionsuper.com.au/about/fund-details**.

Information about director and executive remuneration can be found in the Fund's financial statements at **www.visionsuper.com.au/resources/forms-and-publications/#statements**

Fees paid to a financial adviser

You can obtain personal financial advice from a Vision Super Financial Planner (VSFP). VSFPs are authorised representatives of Industry Fund Services Limited (ABN 54 007 016 195, AFSL 232514). You may be charged advice fees on a user pays basis for obtaining personal advice depending on the nature and subject matter of the advice. In summary, advice fees apply where personal advice is provided on an ongoing basis or is more complex advice or relates to products or services outside Vision Super. The advice fees that may apply are set out in a Financial Services Guide available at **www.visionsuper.com.au/financial-services-guide/**

For your convenience, the cost of advice relating to Trustee products (including Active Super's pension products) for which an advice fee is payable may be deducted with your consent directly from your nominated account (including your pension account) where it relates solely to your interest in the Fund.

Further information about advice fees is provided in Section 8 of this PDS. You should also refer to the Statement of Advice (SOA) provided by your VSFP for details of advice fees that are payable. If you are not already a VSFP client, call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**. The Retirement Hotline provides services for no additional charge and can help you decide if you need advice from a VSFP.

The benefits and risks of investing in an Active Super income stream

The Active Super income streams set out in this PDS allow you to utilise your retirement savings in a low-cost and tax-effective environment.

You can choose from a number of investment options that best suit your needs and risk profile. You should be aware that the value of your investment may rise or fall, so we cannot guarantee the repayment of capital or the performance of the Fund or any particular rate of investment return.

If you wish to make a complaint

The Fund has a Complaints Resolution Procedure to deal with complaints by members. We aim to provide you with the best possible service and address any concerns that you may have as quickly as possible. We hope that you never have cause to complain. Please see Section 12 of this PDS for further details on our complaints resolution process, including how to make a complaint. If your complaint relates to a breach of privacy, you can refer it to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, who can be contacted on **1300 363 992** (for further details please see Section 12).

Your Tax File Number (TFN)

Giving your TFN is not compulsory, however if you are under 60 and don't do so, there may be significant taxation or other implications for you (see section 9 of this PDS for more information).

For help and general advice please call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**.

2.

How to establish an Active Super income stream

Your Active Super income stream has been established within Vision Super as a result of the transfer of your income stream from another superannuation fund, under a successor fund arrangement.

A new Active Super income stream cannot be established as this is a closed product however:

> If you hold an existing Active Super TTR pension, the pension may be converted to an Active Super Account based pension (a retirement income stream) automatically on reaching age 65 or on notifying us that you have satisfied another relevant condition of release; and

> If you are an eligible Active Super Retirement Scheme member, you may be able to access some of your scheme benefit as a TTR pension. (Refer to the Retirement Scheme PDS available at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**). The minimum amount needed to establish a TTR pension is $25,000.

3.

About Active Super income streams

An Active Super income stream allows you to invest your superannuation benefits and draw an income stream from an account based pension in certain circumstances including when:

> You retire and take your superannuation benefits in the form of an Account based pension

> You reach age 65 (even if you are working) and take your superannuation benefits in the form of an Account based pension

> You are permanently incapacitated (regardless of age), and take your superannuation benefits in the form of an Account based pension, or

> You have reached your preservation age but are still working and would like to receive your superannuation benefit in the form of a transition to retirement income stream.

Active Super Account based pensions have different features and benefits to Active Super Transition to retirement pensions.

This PDS describes those features and benefits to help you understand your income stream, based on laws applicable as at the date of this PDS.

The table below summarises the main features of each of these types of income stream products. However, it is an indication only. The full details about Active Super income streams are discussed later in this PDS.

	Active Super Account based pension (a retirement income stream)	Active Super Transition to retirement pension
Maximum investment amount	$1.9 million for the 2024/2025 financial year (subject to indexation)	Not applicable
Is the income from Active Super income stream (my income) guaranteed for life?	✗	✗
Is my income payable for a fixed term?	✗	✗
Can I choose the amount of my income payments? (Within limits set under federal legislation)	✓	✓
Can I choose the frequency of my income payments (within limits)?	✓	✓
Does this pension have access to the Funds 'retirement wage' calculation? (refer to page 10 for more details)	✓	✗
Do I have access to lump sum withdrawals (commutations) in cash or by transfer to another fund at any time?	✓ (Minimum withdrawal amounts apply)	Limited. You can commute your pension by transferring your account balance into an accumulation account.
Do I have investment choice?	✓	✓
Do my investments carry a level of risk?	✓	✓
Are my investment earnings tax-free?	✓	✗
Is my income indexed in line with inflation (Consumer Price Index)?	✗	✗
Is the account balance of my income stream assessable under Centrelink's asset test?	✓ Yes – 100%	✓ Yes – 100%
Will my income stream be assessable under Centrelink's income test?*	✓	✓
Does any unused capital pass onto my beneficiaries or legal personal representative?	✓ Yes – As determined by the Trustee unless an effective binding or reversionary nomination has been made.	✓ Yes – As determined by the Trustee unless an effective binding or reversionary nomination has been made.
Do I have an option to make a binding or non-binding death beneficiary nomination?	✓	✓
Can I elect a reversionary beneficiary?	✓ At commencement only	✓ At commencement only
Do the fee capping rules apply for low balance accounts?	✓	✓

* The account balance of an account-based income stream (such as an Active Super income stream) that commenced on/after 1 January 2015 is subject to deeming rules in the same way as deeming rules apply to other financial assets you hold. Where deeming applies to an Account based income stream, a certain amount of income on the income stream is deemed to be earned for income test purposes regardless of the actual income earned on the investment. Go to www.humanservices.gov.au for the deeming rates used to calculate income for income test purposes. Account based income streams held by individuals in receipt of a Government pension prior to 1 January 2015 may continue to be assessed under the income test rules applicable before 1 January 2015 unless there is a change which triggers the application of the normal deeming rules, for example, if existing Account based income streams are aggregated after 1 January 2015 to commence a new income stream or switching income stream providers. When making any decision to commence an income stream using funds from existing income streams, you should consider any social security implications.

Who makes the rules?

As you read this PDS, you will notice a number of rules concerning the amount of income you receive, when you can access your capital, how long your income stream will last, and many other matters. Some of these rules arise from the Fund's Trust Deed, but most rules are stipulated in Commonwealth legislation, and are designed by the Federal Government to support its retirement incomes policy.

In return, the Government provides a number of tax and social security incentives for people to invest in particular products. While you may find some of those rules restrictive, you need to bear in mind that the tax and social security treatment of these products may be more favourable than alternative forms of investment.

Rules stipulated in Commonwealth legislation, as amended from time to time, are the final authority and must be adhered to. This PDS contains a summary only of these rules (it does not set out all the rules). In the event of any inconsistency between the rules and this PDS, the rules prevail.

Starting an income stream?

After 1 March 2025, you will not be able to open a new Active Super income stream (excluding Retirement scheme members who are eligible for a Retirement scheme transition to retirement).

The Fund's investments are unitised, therefore the value of your income stream depends on the number of units you have, and unit prices (calculated, usually, each business day). When we process transactions on your pension account (for example, income stream payments, lump sum withdrawals where permissible and deductions of fees) or perform switches between investment options. (The 'unitised' approach is the most common form of recording the value of member accounts in superannuation funds where there are many investment options to choose from.)

This means, for eligible Retirement Scheme members commencing a TTR Pension, when money is deposited into your Active Super income stream, that money buys a number of units and the value of each unit (in dollars) is known as the unit price. Similarly, when money is withdrawn from your account, the number of units in your account is reduced based on the amount withdrawn and the latest unit price.

Each investment option has a different unit price that can change each business day due to changes in investment markets and their impact on the underlying value of the Fund's assets. The unit price varies depending on whether you hold an Account based pension or Transition to retirement pension. For more information on unit pricing see Section 7.

Note: If you wish to start a wholly new pension from the Fund after 1 March 2025, you can commence a Vision income stream. The features of a Vision Income stream are different (eg different investment options are available). You should consider the Vision Income Stream PDS and Target Market Determination available at **www.visionsuper.com.au** for additional information, before deciding whether to acquire a Vision Income Stream.

For eligible Retirement Scheme members wanting to start a TTR pension, you must be eligible to access your superannuation benefits in this way under Government rules.

If you have reached age 60 (and are less than 65 years of age and have not met some other condition allowing you unrestricted access to your superannuation savings), and you wish to keep working in a full-time, or part-time capacity, you may be able to commence a Transition to retirement pension. This type of pension allows you access to your superannuation in the form of income stream payments to supplement your income. However, the amount of income stream payments you can receive is limited and you will have no access to lump sum withdrawals in the form of cash commutations until you have genuinely retired or met some other condition of release. The circumstances in which an existing TTR pension becomes a retirement phase pension (subject to a transfer balance cap) are explained further below.

There is a maximum limit (called a transfer balance cap) of $1.9 million (for the 2024/25 financial year) that the Government places on the amount of super that can be transferred by an individual (across all funds they participate in) to the tax-free retirement phase. Your limit may be less than this if you have commenced a retirement phase pension prior to the 2023/24 financial year. If you breach your limit, you will personally have to pay additional tax and there may be other consequences. (The standard maximum limit is subject to indexation over time). Refer to Section 9 of this PDS for more information about the transfer balance cap).

Please note that you must be an Australian citizen, New Zealand citizen or permanent resident of Australia to be eligible to start an income stream. If you are a temporary visa holder (except for certain prescribed visas) you cannot start an income stream.

You should note you may nevertheless exceed your personal limit not withstanding the size of your Active Super pension account balance if you have other 'tax-free retirement' phase pensions. We recommend you obtain personal financial advice if you have a significant amount of superannuation savings, taking into account all your personal circumstances, to ensure you are aware of any tax implications of transferring those savings into the 'tax-free retirement' phase.

The trustee reserves the right to reject the issue of an Active Super TTR pension to a Retirement Scheme member in whole or in part for any other reason.

Transition to retirement pension (non-commutable account based pension)

Please note that once you reach age 65 or you notify us that you have retired or meet some other condition giving you unrestricted access to your superannuation benefits, your Transition to retirement pension will be generally treated like an Account based 'tax-free retirement' phase pension.

You will be notified of this change.

If you have acquired your TTR pension as an eligible Active Super Retirement Scheme member, this will not occur. Instead specific rules apply.

In addition to the general rules, members from the Active Super Retirement Scheme who commence a TTR pension must also comply with the following:

> Members cannot commute an unrestricted non-preserved benefit (except in limited circumstances) or roll over any component of their benefit to another superannuation fund while they are still contributory members of the Retirement Scheme.

> Generally a TTR pension can be commuted once the member has met a condition of release.

> Members who meet a condition of release by reaching age 65 may elect to commute from the TTR pension, provided they have also elected to opt out of contributory membership of the Active Super Retirement Scheme.

Making additional investments after commencement

Please be aware that usually once your income stream commences, you cannot make any further contributions or rollovers into your pension account. If you wish to make an additional investment after commencement of your income stream, you will need to either:

> Commence another income stream within the Fund which will run parallel with your existing income stream, or

> Transfer your income stream back to an accumulation account (for example, an accumulation account you already hold in the Fund) to consolidate your funds and then commence a new income stream.

> You cannot commence a new Active Super income stream however you may commence a Vision Super income stream. You should consider the Vision Income Stream PDS and Target Market Determination available at **www.visionsuper.com.au** for additional information, before deciding whether to acquire a Vision Income Stream.

Speak to the Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589** or a licensed financial adviser as contribution restrictions and tax implications may apply.

Selecting your retirement strategy

Generally, you can select your own retirement strategy by choosing the investment option(s) that best suits your personal needs and circumstances.

Choosing your investment option

You can choose your investment option (each with their own investment strategy) or mix of investment options from any of the Active Super income stream investment options.

Once selected, you can make changes at any time. Please see Section 7 for more information on investment options and their varying levels of risk and return.

Confirmation of transactions

We will provide written confirmation of the following transactions, as well as any others required by law:

> Making a change to your investment options

> Making a lump sum withdrawal (where permissible) in cash or by rollover

> Making or changing a binding death beneficiary nomination, and

> Making or revoking a reversionary beneficiary nomination (revoking a reversionary beneficiary can only be done in limited circumstances) – see section 14 of this PDS for more information.

Can I change my mind

You can change your mind about starting a TTR pension from Scheme benefits (where eligible) by letting us know (within a 14 day period) you wish to cancel your application. The 14 day period commences on the earlier of:

> The date on which you receive a welcome letter confirming the establishment of your income stream, or

> The end of the fifth business day after the income stream is opened.

You may not be able to cancel your TTR pension in certain circumstances (for example, if you exercise a right associated with your income stream). The Scheme benefits used to acquire the TTR pension will be refunded to the Scheme.

4.

Active Super Account based pension

Product summary

An Active Super Account based pension is an account based retirement income stream that is designed to:

> Provide a flexible, tax-effective income stream in retirement
> Provide access to member investment choice
> Provide access to capital as needs arise
> Prevent loss of unused capital on death.

You need to be aware that:

> Fees and costs apply, as detailed in Section 8 of this PDS
> Income payments will cease when the account balance is reduced to zero
> Investment returns are not guaranteed, and may be positive or negative
> This product is assessable under the Centrelink Assets and Income Tests.

Please note: After 1 March 2025, the Active Super account based pension will be closed to new applicants. You will retain all the features of this product as summarised in this PDS , unless we advise you of any changes. Following 1 March 2025, members wishing to start a new income stream can access a Vision Super income stream (see the applicable PDS and TMD at **wwwvisionsuper.com.au**).

Please note that you can stop the pension at any time by transferring your account balance in the Account based pension to an accumulation account (with no cashing restrictions) or by transferring your account balance at any time.

How it works

Investment returns are allocated to your account and regular income payments, lump sum withdrawals, fees and costs are deducted, where applicable. Please see Section 8 for further information on fees and other specified costs.

Your account must be invested according to your preferred investment choice. You can change an investment choice from the available range of investment options.

Your Account based pension will continue to be paid until the balance of your account has run out. On your death, any remaining balance can be paid to your dependants and/or your legal personal representative. How long your pension lasts depends on many factors, including:

> The level of pension payments made to you each year
> Any lump sum withdrawals you elect to take
> The investment earnings of your nominated investment option(s)
> The amount you pay in fees and costs.

Please note that a negative investment return can reduce your Account based pension balance. This product may not provide you with a pension for the rest of your life.

If you have any questions about Account based pensions, please call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**.

What income payments will I receive?

Account-based flexible income payments

A minimum pension payment amount must be made to you each financial year based off government rules. In the year you commence the pension, this is based off your opening balance and then applying the relevant percentage factor for your age at that time as shown in the table below. In each subsequent financial year the minimum amount is recalculated on 1 July based off your balance at that time and the relevant percentage factor shown relevant for your age at this time.

You can choose the annual amount of pension payments you receive provided it is equal to or more than the minimum annual payment required. There is no maximum pension payment amount for your Account based pension – you will be able to take up to 100% of your account balance in any year.

Below is the table of percentage factors used to calculate the minimum annual payment amount:

Age	Minimum annual pension % of the account balance
Under 65	4%
65-74	5%
75-79	6%
80-84	7%
85-89	9%
90-94	11%
95 or more	14%

The minimum dollar amount payable is adjusted in the year you start your pension based on the number of days remaining in the year (if you start it on a date other than 1 July) – see below. Lump sum withdrawals (commutations) and rollovers or transfers to another super product or fund do not count towards satisfaction of the minimum payment.

Minimum annual payment amounts are also rounded to the nearest $10 (for example, amounts of $5 are rounded up to the next $10).

Your selected income payment schedule will continue from year to year, unless you request an alteration or your nominated income level for the year is below the minimum amount required. Where necessary, to ensure that your nominated income level is not below the minimum amount required we will increase your payments and notify you accordingly.

What is the 'retirement wage'?

The Vision Super retirement wage is a yearly calculation (annual retirement wage calculation) that is only available to Active Super Account based pension members. This is intended to provide you with an estimate of the level of pension payments (income level) you could elect to receive from your Active Super Account based pension within a specified financial year if your objective is to receive pension payments from Vision Super for the duration of your retirement.

The annual retirement wage calculation is based on:

> Three components of your pension account (your account balance, your age, and your investment option(s)) as at on or near mid June, the previous year

> Certain assumptions including how long your pension is expected to last having regard to the life expectancy of a person with your date of birth. Key assumptions, which may change from year to year, are explained with each annual retirement wage calculation.

Please note that the estimated income level you could elect to receive according to your annual retirement wage calculation will fluctuate from year on year depending on changes to your pension account balance (for example, due to lump sum withdrawals or additional pension payments you request) or how it is invested. If you make changes to your Active Super account-based pension at any time during the financial year, this will impact the amount of your pension payments and the duration of your pension. The Annual Retirement Calculation is provided once each financial year (around July) in your yearly pension payment letter, unless you opt out (see below) or the Trustee determines (for any reason) not to issue the calculation to you. Changes to your pension account after the date of the pension payment letter or a financial year is issued to you will not trigger the issue of another annual retirement wage calculation for that year.

It is not mandatory for you to select the income level in your annual retirement wage calculation as your annual pension amount. You can continue to receive the annual pension amount you have previously nominated or select another amount (subject to Government limits) that meets your needs. Ultimately, the income level you receive is a matter for you (subject to the required Government minimum), depending on your financial situation, objectives, and needs. If you would like assistance with this, you can obtain personal financial advice from a VSFP (visit **www.visionsuper.com.au/retire/financial-advice/** or more information about the advice services available to you as a Vision Super member).

If you do select the income level in your annual retirement wage calculation for a specified financial year, this does not mean your income level will automatically be adjusted to the income level in subsequent annual retirement wage calculations provided to you.

You can also opt-out of receiving an annual retirement wage calculation (using personal information we hold about you) by contacting Vision Super on **1300 300 820** or by email to **memberservices@visionsuper.com.au**

Frequency of income payments

You can select the frequency with which you receive income payments directly from the Fund via your Active Super Account based pension. If you request a payment, it will be treated as an income or pension payment unless you instruct us you are making a lump sum withdrawal (partial commutation).

You can choose to receive payments twice monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, four-monthly, six-monthly or annually.

Twice-monthly payments are paid on the 14th and the 28th of the month. All other payments will be paid on the 28th day of the month. If the 14th or 28th day falls on a weekend or public holiday, your income payment will be processed earlier so that it is accessible by the 14th or 28th.

The payment frequency can be varied anytime. This can be done by logging onto your account via our website and selecting the "Change super income payments" button within the Pension menu. Alternatively, you can provide us with a completed "Form 37VA – Change of payment details form – Active Super income stream". Please call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589** to obtain this form, or download the form from: **www.activesuper.com.au/the-basics/tools-and-resources/forms/**.

Where necessary, to ensure compliance with relevant laws, we may alter the payment frequency (for example, we may make an additional pension payment or suspend a payment) and notify you accordingly.

Manner of income payments

Your regular Account based pension income payments must be paid directly to a personal or joint bank account nominated by you.

If you wish to update your banking details at any time, please complete Form 81VA and return the original form together with certified identification (eg your passport or driver's licence) to:

PO Box 18041
Collins Street East
VIC 8003

You may choose which investment option(s) your pension payments will be deducted from. If you do not make a choice, your pension payments will be deducted proportionately as per your investment choice for your account balance. If your chosen payment option(s) balance is insufficient, payments will be deducted from your other selected option(s).

How does my pension start date affect my payments?

As your pension start date is 1 March 2025 (because you have been transferred into the Fund with effect from that date), the minimum pension payments are apportioned over the number of days remaining in that financial year which may result in a lower minimum payment for the year. For the following years your pension is payable for the full 365 days (366 if it is a leap year).

Please note that if you wish to do so, your entire remaining Account based pension account balance can be withdrawn which means your Account based pension will cease, subject to minimum annual pension payment requirements being satisfied.

Can I withdraw a lump sum?

Lump sums can be withdrawn from your Account based pension at any time by requesting a partial commutation by providing us with a completed Benefit payment instructions form and certified identification. There is no exit fee for partial or full withdrawals (however buy-sell spreads may apply depending on the investment option(s) your account is invested in). The minimum amount you can withdraw as a lump sum from your Account based pension is $500.

Lump sum withdrawals from the Account based pension that are commutations will be subject to tax applicable to lump sums. It is no longer possible for you to elect that regular pension payments from an Account based pension be taxed under taxation arrangements for lump sum withdrawals.

Note: There are some situations in which you may be required by the ATO and/or the Trustee to commute all or part of a retirement pension, to ensure the tax-free status of underlying pension assets is maintained.

5.

Active Super Transition to retirement pension

Product summary

The Active Super Transition to retirement (TTR) pension is a non-commutable account based income stream that is designed to:

> Provide a flexible, tax-effective income stream to supplement your wages as you approach retirement (subject to some restrictions)
> Provide access to member investment choice
> Prevent loss of unused capital on premature death.

Once you turn age 65 or notify us you meet another condition of release that gives you full access to your super, your TTR pension is treated as a Retirement phase account based pension.

You need to be aware that:

> Fees and costs apply, as detailed in Section 8 of this PDS
> Income payments will cease when the account balance is reduced to zero
> Investment returns are not guaranteed and may be positive or negative
> The product is assessable under the Centrelink Assets and Income Tests
> Investment returns are subject to tax at a rate of up to 15%.

Please note: After 1 March 2025, the Active Super account based pension will be closed to new applicants. You will retain all the features of this product as summarised in this PDS , unless we advise you of any changes. Following 1 March 2025, members wishing to start a new income stream can access a Vision Super income stream. (see the applicable PDS and TMD at **wwwvisionsuper.com.au**)

Applying for an Active Super Transition to retirement pension

Eligible Active Super Retirement Scheme members can start a TTR pension, by completing the applicable form obtained from the Contact Centre by calling our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589** for assistance. A minimum investment amount of $25,000 is required to establish a TTR pension.

You must choose an investment option as part of the process of establishing a TTR pension. You will also need to provide proof of your identity.

You can change your mind about starting a TTR pension from Scheme benefits (where eligible) by letting us know (within a 14 day 'cooling off' period) you wish to cancel your application. The 14 day cooling- off period commences on the earlier of:

> The date on which you receive a welcome letter confirming the establishment of your income stream, or
> The end of the fifth business day after the income stream is opened.

You may not be able to cancel your TTR pension in certain circumstances (for example, if you exercise a right associated with your income stream)

A TTR pension can provide you with a regular tax-effective income stream while you are still in the workforce and provides some flexibility in payments, within certain limits. This means that you can use a TTR pension to supplement your wages with regular pension payments from your superannuation. Additional conditions apply to TTR pensions commenced by Active Super Retirement Scheme members as set out in the Active Super Retirement Scheme PDS.

Please note that you can (generally) stop (that is commute) the pension at any time, by transferring your account balance in the TTR pension to an accumulation account (subject to the cashing restrictions normally applicable to such accounts) or by transferring your account balance to another superannuation product at any time. This feature is not available to Retirement Scheme members who have commenced a TTR pension from their Scheme benefits.

How it works

Investment returns are allocated to your account, with regular income payments, lump sum withdrawals (where permissible), and fees and costs being deducted where applicable. Please see Section 8 for further information on fees and other costs.

Your account can be invested according to your preferred investment choice (from the available range of options).

How long your TTR pension lasts depends on many factors, including:

> The level of payments made to you each year
> Any lump sum withdrawals you elect to take (where permissible)
> The investment earnings of your nominated investment options
> The amount you pay in fees and costs.

Please note that a negative investment return can reduce your TTR pension account. If the superannuation savings you have used to establish your TTR pension include any unrestricted non-preserved amounts or restricted non-preserved amounts (that is, amounts other than preserved benefits), your pension payments will firstly be made from any unrestricted non-preserved amounts, then from any restricted non-preserved amounts and finally from the remaining preserved balance of your account. You can cash out any unrestricted non-preserved benefits in your TTR pension at any time, subject to the minimum lump sum withdrawal amount specified below (unless your TTR pension was commenced from benefits you hold as a Retirement Scheme member). However, restricted non-preserved and preserved benefits generally cannot be taken in cash until you meet another condition of release. See Section 10 of this PDS for further information about preservation requirements.

Meeting another condition of release

When you reach age 65 or notify us that you meet another condition of release (for example, you retire) that provides you with full access to your super, your TTR pension will (usually) be treated like an Account based pension (ie additional restrictions applicable to TTR pensions, such as maximum annual payments, cease to apply).

If you have a TTR pension and continue to work, any super contributions generated from employment cannot be added to your TTR pension once it has commenced and must be added to an accumulation account. If you do not have an accumulation account in the Fund, you can apply for one. Contact the Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589** for further information or read the applicable accumulation PDS at **www.visionsuper.com.au/pds**.

What income payments will I receive?

Transition to retirement income stream payments

Depending on your age at the commencement of your pension (1 March 2025 generally unless you are an eligible Retirement Scheme member) or at 1 July thereafter, a minimum amount of income stream payment, equal to your account balance at commencement or at 1 July each year multiplied by the relevant percentage factor set out in government rules (see Table on percentage factors on page 9 of this PDS), is payable to you.

It is important to note, however, that under the rules for a TTR pension, the amount of pension payments in a year is capped at a maximum of 10% of your account balance at commencement of your pension and 1 July each year.

You can choose the annual amount of pension payments you receive provided it is equal to or more than the minimum annual payment required AND no more than the annual maximum. The value of each income payment can be varied at any time, as long as your yearly nominated income level is not below the minimum or above the maximum amounts.

Your selected income payment schedule will continue from year to year, unless you request an alteration or your nominated income level for the year is outside the minimum and maximum limits. Where necessary, we will increase/decrease your payments to ensure that your payment falls within your yearly minimum/maximum limit where required and advise accordingly.

Once you reach age 65 or notify us you meet some other condition of release which allows you to access your super without restriction, no maximum limit will apply and you will be able to withdraw your entire account balance.

The amount payable is adjusted in the year your pension starts (if you start it on a date other than 1 July) – see below. The minimum and maximum payment amounts are rounded to the nearest $10 (for example amounts of $5 are rounded up to the next $10).

Frequency of income payments

You can elect to receive income payments on a twice-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, four-monthly, six-monthly or annual basis. Twice-monthly payments are paid on the 14th and the 28th of the month. All other payments will be paid on the 28th day of the month. If the 14th or 28th day falls on a weekend or public holiday, your income payment will be processed earlier so that it is accessible by the 14th or 28th. You cannot elect that a pension payment be treated as a lump sum withdrawal and taxed in accordance with lump sum taxation rates.

The payment frequency can be varied anytime. This can be done by logging onto your account online and selecting the "Change super income payments" button within the Pension menu. Alternatively, you can provide us with a completed "Form 37VA - Change of payment details form – Active Super income stream". Contact the Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589** for further information or read the applicable accumulation PDS at **www.visionsuper.com.au/pds**.

Where necessary, to ensure compliance with relevant laws, we will vary the payment frequency (for example, we may make an additional pension payment or suspend a payment) and advise accordingly.

Manner of income payments

Payments must be deposited directly to a personal or joint account with a bank or other financial institution within Australia, as nominated by.

You may choose which investment option(s) your pension payments will be deducted from. If you do not make a choice, your pension payments will be deducted proportionately as per your investment choice for your account balance. If your chosen payment option(s) balance is insufficient, payments will be deducted from your other selected option(s).

If you require your banking details to be updated at any time, please complete Form 81VA and return the original form together with certified identification (eg your passport or driver's licence) to:

PO Box 18041
Collins Street East
VIC 8003

How does my pension start date affect my payments?

Where your pension start date is 1 March 2025 (because you have been transferred into the Fund) or a date after 1 July (in the case of Active Super Retirement Scheme members commencing a TTR pension after 1 March 2025), the minimum pension payments are apportioned over the number of days remaining in that financial year resulting in a lower minimum payment for the year. For the following year your pension is payable for the full 365 days (366 days if it is a leap year).

If a TTR pension is commenced on or after 1 June, there is no minimum payment requirement, meaning that you can wait until the next financial year before your payments start.

Can I withdraw a lump sum?

Generally, you cannot make additional withdrawals above the maximum annual pension payments. Generally, you can only make lump sum withdrawals (commutations) from your account in very limited circumstances including:

> To give effect to a payment split in accordance with the family law and superannuation legislation

> To give effect to a release authority under income tax legislation

> Your non-commutable account based pension was purchased with some unrestricted non-preserved benefits and you wish to withdraw some or all of the unrestricted non-preserved benefits as a lump sum. Any withdrawals must first be made from any unrestricted non-preserved monies, then restricted non-preserved, and finally preserved monies.

However lump sums can be paid on your death or you can commute your TTR pension by transferring your balance to an accumulation account or another pension product from the Fund by providing us with a completed benefit payment instructions form and certified identification, subject to the pro rata minimum annual income payments being made from the Pension before the commutation occurs. There is no exit fee applicable for partial or full withdrawals, however buy-sell spreads may apply.
The minimum lump sum amount you can withdraw from your TTR pension is $500. **Note:** Special commutation restrictions apply to Active Super Retirement Scheme members who have started a TTR pension from their scheme benefits. For example, your TTR pension cannot cease until you exit the Retirement Scheme and you cannot commute the TTR pension by transferring to an accumulation account or other pension account. Refer to the Active Super Retirement Scheme PDS located at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**.

Advantages of an Active Super Transition to retirement pension

> You can assist your transition into retirement by enabling you to reduce your working hours, while having your wages supplemented by regular income payments from your TTR pension

> You can change the level of pension payments you receive within the government's set limits

> You can choose how and when you want to be paid

> You can nominate to whom you would prefer your benefits to be paid on your death and the respective proportion

> You can choose from a range of investment options and vary your options to meet your changing needs

> There may be a tax concession available given that investment returns are taxed at up to 15% for TTR pensions which may be lower than your marginal tax rate.

If you have any questions about TTR pensions please call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**.

6.

Risks of investing in super

All investments carry risks, including the investments you make as a Active Super income stream member. Super funds invest in a diverse range of assets, including Australian and overseas shares, private equity, property, bonds, credit, infrastructure and cash which are included in different investment strategies. Each investment strategy has a different risk profile depending on the assets that make up the investment strategy.

Those assets offering the highest long-term returns, such as equities, may also carry the highest level of short-term risk. For further information about investment risks including risks specifically associated with each asset class and the risk profile of each of the Fund's investment options, refer to Section 7 of this PDS.

When investing in super, there are significant risks to consider including:

Equity risk	Investors in shares or stocks take on equity risk with the aim of earning an equity risk premium. The equity risk premium is the extra return that investors require for investing their money in stocks, instead of holding it in a riskless or close to riskless investment.
Inflation and interest rate risk	There is a risk that inflation may exceed the return of your investments. If inflation is higher than your investment returns, this will diminish the real value of your investment. As interest rates change, they can impact investment returns positively or negatively. Often, an increase in interest rates will have a negative impact on investment values and vice versa.
Credit risk	There is a risk that a party in a contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations. This is often also referred to as default/counterparty risk. This risk may result in lost capital and income, disruption to cash flows, and increased collection costs.
Liquidity risk	There is a risk that investments cannot be converted to cash quickly without having an undue negative impact on their prices, which may lead to a delay in meeting member switches or redemptions, or other payment obligations of the Fund, or may result in a loss.
Currency risk	When investing in overseas assets, the value of your investment will fluctuate with the value of the Australian dollar. The approach to currency hedging is tailored for each asset class and depends on the long term risk characteristics of the asset class.
Operational risk	This risk is associated with fraud, human error, systems failures and inadequate procedures and internal management controls which could result in a material loss. This includes the risk of unit pricing errors. This may also include the risk that the valuation system incorrectly calculates a price for a derivative or its equivalent exposure.
Changes to government policy and legislation	Legislative changes may affect your benefit or your ability to access your benefit, such as changes to how super benefits are taxed, the caps (limits) on concessionary taxed contributions that a super fund can accept and the preservation rules. It may also impact the costs of running a superannuation fund.
Climate and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk	The risk that environmental/climate factors will impair the value of your investments, or impact negatively on the cost of living in retirement. The risk that social factors (such as human rights, labour standards, health and safety) may result in litigation against companies, and/or reputational loss, which may impair the value of your investments. The risk that governance factors can result in companies not taking actions in the best interests of investors, which may impair the value of your investments.

The information about risks shown here is general information only and does not consider your objectives, financial situation or needs. It may be worth consulting a professional financial adviser to assist in developing an investment and savings strategy that will help you achieve your retirement goals, taking into account your personal circumstances (including risk tolerance).

7.

How we invest your money

Your investment choice

> You can invest in one or more of our Premixed options, each with asset allocations determined by us. You can also choose our single sector option, Managed cash.
> You can also invest in a combination of premixed options and/or single sector investment option.

We may vary, add or remove investment options occasionally. We will advise you in advance if this happens, where possible.

Investment principles

All superannuation investments carry risk including (but not limited to) investment risk. More information about the risks of investing in super is set out in section 6.

Before you select an investment option/s, you need to:

> Assess your own individual needs and objectives, and
> Work out your own attitude to investing.

The information provided in this section is general. It has been prepared without taking into account your investment objectives, personal circumstances or particular needs.

You should speak to a licensed financial planner who can help you achieve your financial goals within your risk tolerance.

Please note that the value of investments can go up and down. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

There are four important investment fundamentals that you might want to take into account when making your investment selection: risk tolerance, risk versus return, diversification and timeframe to invest.

Risk tolerance

Investment risk refers to the likelihood of negative returns and loss of capital over various time frames. Generally, growth assets such as shares are more volatile and their values may fluctuate widely, particularly over the short-term. Defensive assets, such as fixed interest and cash, are generally less volatile and fluctuate less in value than growth assets.

How much volatility you are prepared to accept will depend on your own attitude to investments, your previous experiences, your investment time frame and your life expectancy (among other things). Your risk tolerance will greatly influence your investment selection and the weightings in growth versus defensive assets (asset allocations). You should consider the summary risk level shown in this PDS for each of our investment options having regard to your risk tolerance.

Risk versus return

Generally, growth assets outperform defensive assets over the long-term, but have a higher degree of risk (likelihood and extent of negative returns). Defensive assets generally provide a lower rate of return, but are generally less risky, and historically less volatile. Further information about balancing risk and returns is outlined later in this PDS.

Diversification

Diversification is a method of reducing investment risk. It means spreading your investments both across and within asset classes. Generally, the principle is that the more you diversify, the more you are able to reduce investment risk. However, it is important to understand that there is a level of risk with all investments and you cannot diversify away market risk (risk that affects the market as a whole).

Our pre-mixed options provide a degree of diversification across asset classes and the underlying investments. By its nature, the single sector option is not diversified across different asset classes.

Timeframe to invest

Superannuation is generally seen as a long-term investment. When you are considering your investment approach, the time frame for investing is an important consideration. Generally, investment options such as the Managed cash option offer more stable returns over short-term time frames. Conversely, riskier investment options (such as the High growth option) tend to be more volatile over such periods and provide higher returns over the long term. Reflecting this, riskier options have longer minimum investment time frames. More information about the principles of investing and the characteristics of the various asset classes can be found on our website, or by calling our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**.

Our approach to Responsible Investment (RI)

For each investment option, we set return and risk objectives, as detailed in this document. We aim to incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into the investment decision-making processes in accordance with our RI Policy **www.activesuper.com.au/invest/ri/our-ri-policy**.

We believe that this approach will help support long-term investment performance and enhance risk management. This applies to all asset classes but tends to have more relevance to the listed equity asset class.

We are currently a signatory and member of a range of industry organisations that promote the consideration of ESG risks. We are a lead and support investor of the Climate Action 100+ initiative (an investor-led initiative to ensure the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters take necessary action on climate change). We vote at meetings of our direct listed equity shareholdings according to our RI Policy **www.activesuper.com.au/invest/ri/our-ri-policy** and our Proxy voting policy **www.activesuper.com.au/proxy-voting**.

Resolutions we vote on include the election of directors, board structure, executive remuneration and incentive plans, as well as resolutions related to ESG considerations. We will not support any resolution if we form the view that it is not in the best financial interests of members.

When searching for new (or reviewing existing) investment managers, our due diligence includes an assessment of how ESG risks are incorporated into the investment process. The investment managers are generally asked to specify the resources they have available to analyse ESG risks, including personnel and their expertise, and engagement with companies and external research services. We may seek to incorporate specific guidelines or constraints in our contracts with our investment managers.

Please refer to our RI policy and the company exclusions page on our website for further details on how we manage our exposure to tobacco and controversial weapons companies at: **www.activesuper.com.au/invest/ri/our-ri-policy** and **www.activesuper.com.au/exclusions/**.

The direct listed equity asset classes are managed with an approach that aims to provide meaningfully less carbon-intensive exposure versus the respective benchmarks (based on data from our ESG service provider* on scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity levels).

Please refer to our RI policy and carbon budget page on our website for further details on how we manage our exposure to fossil fuel companies at: **www.activesuper.com.au/invest/ri/our-ri-policy** and **www.activesuper.com.au/carbon/**.
More information about our approach to ESG is available at: **www.activesuper.com.au/invest/ri/**.

* Details on our ESG service provider is available on our website at **www.activesuper.com.au/invest/esg/our-esg-policy**.

Your strategy

An important part of successful superannuation investing is to set a strategy for your time horizon and regularly monitor investment performance to ensure it is meeting your personal objectives. Before making any decisions about investing your super, you should consider seeking advice from a licensed financial adviser.

Switching

How to make an investment switch?

You can switch between investment options by logging into our website, via the app, or by supplying a valid original Investment choice election form which is available from our website or by calling our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**. You can switch some or all of your account balance by nominating percentages of your account balance.

A valid original request means that the request form is signed and the total investment allocation across the selected investment options adds up to 100%. A duly completed form can be submitted by completing a paper switching form or completing a request online in our secure member portal or in the app.

When can investment switches be made?

For all investment options, investment switching may occur at any time (subject to processing requirements).

Nomination of payment regarding withdrawals

Payments are made by withdrawing or redeeming units in the investment option(s) nominated by you for withdrawals up to the value of your payment amount. If you do not nominate a particular option or during the year the balance of the option you have nominated is insufficient to make the payment as you have instructed, the payment will be made from another investment option applicable to your account as selected by the Trustee.

Types of switching requests that may be made?

Subject to any applicable restrictions, you can switch investment options in relation to some or all of your account balance, future withdrawals or both. When (or after) you make an investment choice which involves investing in more than one investment option, you can also nominate which investment option you would like any withdrawals to be made from.

If you nominate one or more investment options for your future withdrawals, any payments made after the effective date of your election will be deducted from your future pension payment option/s, unless express written instructions specifying otherwise are provided prior to the transactions being processed. Any nomination you make for your future transactions does not apply to all transactions.

For example, administration fees are deducted proportionately across all your account's investments at the time of processing the fee deduction (however this may change if an investment option is frozen).

Please note: where you have your benefit invested in multiple investment options and make a switch to one or more of those options while also leaving one unchanged, there will be small movement of units in the option you made no change to. This occurs as part of the switching process to maintain your percentage allocation in that option at the time of the switch instruction.

Automatic switch upon death notification

Upon receiving notification of a member's death, we will move the deceased's benefit to the Managed Cash investment option where it will remain until the death benefit is paid. The aim of this is to minimise fluctuations in the market and unit prices to reduce the impacts on the member's account balance.

Rebalancing of your investments

If you choose more than one investment option for your pension account, the amount you have invested in each option relative to each other may change over time depending on the investment performance of each option. That is, we do not rebalance your pension account balance so it remains invested in your nominated investment options in the proportions selected by you over time. If you wish to rebalance your investment options, you need to provide us with instructions.

Are there any switching costs?

No switching fees will apply. Buy-sell spreads are currently nil for all Active Super Income streams investment options. These are discussed further in the Unit prices section.

How are investment switches processed?

Investment switches are processed on the basis of the unit prices of the relevant investment options declared on the next business day after the receipt of the switching request, unless there is a delay with processing due to abnormal market conditions or system failures or an investment option is frozen. We will use its best endeavours to declare the unit prices as soon as possible. Further information about unit prices is outlined below.

Frequent switching between investment options and trying to second-guess the market can be risky, particularly for high-risk investment options designed to be held for the long-term.

We recommend that you obtain financial advice before making any decisions about switching between investment options.

You should be aware that the Trustee reserves the right to alter the processing of switching requests either generally or in relation to one or more investment options. For example if the Trustee considers that switching may disadvantage other members or have other adverse implications for the Fund or a particular investment option. This may occur without prior notification to you, or your consent.

Derivatives

Derivatives are investments where investment values are based on one or more underlying physical securities. For instance, the value of a share option is based on the price of the underlying share.

The Fund permits the selective use of derivatives as part of its investment strategy in any of its investment options. Derivatives enable us to gain exposure to or hedge risk by increasing or decreasing exposure to derivative securities without having to buy or sell underlying physical securities.

Unit prices

When you invest with us, your money buys a number of units in each of your nominated investment options. When you withdraw money from an investment option, you sell units.

Any transaction on your account that involves the buying (eg contributions, roll-ins) or selling units (eg withdrawals, deduction of fees and insurance premiums) is usually processed using the latest unit price as described below.

Your account balance is always based on the number of units you hold in each of your nominated investment options, and latest unit price.

The unit price of an investment option will fluctuate to reflect investment earnings (which can be positive and/or negative). The extent to which unit prices fluctuate may depend on the investment option you choose. Movements in unit prices are ultimately reflected in your account balance.

Based on the current level and pattern of member transactions and the current level of transaction costs the buy and sell prices are currently. That is, and buy-sell spreads are nil. If circumstances change, we may need to change buy-sell spreads to ensure we are able to more appropriately recover the transaction costs that result from member transactions (as per the Fees and costs section in this PDS).

Our latest unit prices are usually updated on our website late on the next business day. The publication of unit prices might be delayed as a consequence of abnormal market conditions or system failures or if an investment option is frozen. In such circumstances, we will use our best endeavours to publish unit prices as soon as possible. No unit prices are struck on weekends and Victorian public holidays.

The unit prices are calculated after the reserving margin, and an estimate of investment fees and taxes on investment earnings are taken out. These estimates will be adjusted as information becomes available for the calculation of future prices. For more information on how fees and costs (including transaction costs and buy-sell spreads) affect you, please refer to the Fees and costs section in this PDS.

What happens if we make a mistake when calculating unit prices?

Although we have controls in place to prevent unit pricing errors, occasionally they may occur. We generally follow industry practice if an error is made. Compensation may be paid depending on the circumstances and other relevant factors. For exited members, compensation below $20 will not be paid. The amount of compensation will be determined on a case by case basis and a higher threshold may apply.

Your investment options

You can choose to invest your account balance and/or future contributions in a combination of one or more of the following investment options:

Premixed	Single sector
High growth	Managed cash
Balanced	
Conservative balanced	
Conservative	

Our Premixed options cover a wide range of risk levels and include exposure to multiple asset classes. Each option has return and risk investment objectives, benchmark allocation and indicative ranges, which are described below.

Our Premixed option profiles allow you to understand the investment objectives and strategies behind each portfolio. An explanation of the asset classes in which each option invests appears at the end of this PDS. The risk and return characteristics associated with each asset class are considered in the risk profiles associated with each Premixed option.

The Managed cash option is a single sector option, invested in the cash asset class. The risk and return objectives of the option are outlined in the Single sector option section below.

It should be noted the investment objectives are not forecasts or predictions. The investment strategy of each option has been designed with the aim of achieving the option's investment objective.

It should also be noted that the value of investments can go up and down.

Benchmark allocations and indicative ranges

The charts describing asset allocations set out in this PDS are the long-term, strategic asset allocations for the Premixed options.

Actual asset allocations may vary from the benchmark allocations within indicative ranges depending on market conditions, market outlook and fund cash flows. In particular, we may alter asset allocations within the indicative ranges to help manage investments through changing market conditions, including adverse or abnormal market conditions.

Comparing performance

You can compare the Fund's investment performance against published surveys like the SuperRatings industry survey (available at **www.superratings.com.au**). Investment performance for pension accounts is net of investment costs and taxes. However, if you are comparing our performance with that of other funds, it is important to ensure you take into account the underlying asset allocations, the objectives and the risks of the investment options you are comparing.

Any variation in these factors can result in significant differences in the performance of the investment options you are considering.

Information about investment performance is available from **www.activesuper.com.au**.

Investment objectives

The investment objectives are not forecasts or predictions. They simply represent a benchmark against which the Trustee monitors performance.

The investment objectives for our Premixed investment options reflect the aim to earn investment returns higher than the inflation rate. Inflation is measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), which indicates the average change in prices paid for a particular 'basket' of goods and services.

The investment objective for the Managed cash option is to outperform the Bloomberg Ausbond Bank Bill Index, which is an industry recognised market index relevant to the cash sector.

Strategy

The strategy provided for each option is a guide on how we intend to achieve the option's objective.

Standard Risk Measure

The risk of negative returns is based on a Standard Risk Measure which is based on APRA guidance and allows members to compare investment options that are estimated to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period.

The Standard Risk Measure is not a complete assessment of all forms of investment risk. For instance, it does not state what the size of a negative return, or the potential for a positive return, could be. It is based on a view of the future economic environment which may not be realised. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees and tax on the predicted negative returns.

You should ensure that you are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with your chosen investment option/s and if necessary, you should seek professional financial advice. Neither the Trustee nor any employee or Director of the Trustee guarantee the performance of the Fund's investment options.

Premixed investment options

Key aspects of your investment options are outlined in the sections below.

High growth

Most suitable for

Members seeking strong growth over the longer term, who are comfortable with more volatile investment returns than the Balanced option.

Investment objective

This option aims to outperform (after fees and taxes) the rate of increase in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index by 3.5% per annum over rolling 10-year periods.

Strategy

To invest in a diversified portfolio with the aim of achieving the investment objective. The long-term strategic asset class allocation is shown below, together with the indicative range for the actual allocation for each asset class.

Asset class	Strategic allocation	Indicative range
Australian equities	34%	23 – 43%
International equities	37%	27 – 47%
Private equity	9%	4 – 14%
Growth alternatives	1%	0 – 5%
Infrastructure	3%	0 – 10%
Australian direct property	5%	0 – 10%
International listed property	2%	0 – 10%
Private credit	2%	0 – 5%
Bonds	0%	0 – 10%
Short term fixed interest	3%	0 – 10%
Cash	4%	0 – 10%

Summary risk level

High

Expected frequency of a negative annual return

4 to less than 6 in 20 years

Suggested minimum investment time frame

10 years

Balanced

Most suitable for

Members seeking investment growth over the medium to longer term, who are comfortable with short term fluctuations.

Investment objective

This option aims to outperform (after fees and taxes) the rate of increase in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index by 3.0% per annum over rolling 10-year periods.

Strategy

To invest in a diversified portfolio with the aim of achieving the investment objective. The long-term strategic asset class allocation is shown below, together with the indicative range for the actual allocation for each asset class.

Asset class	Strategic allocation	Indicative range
Australian equities	26%	15 – 35%
International equities	29%	17 – 37%
Private equity	7%	2 – 12%
Growth alternatives	1%	0 – 5%
Infrastructure	5%	0 – 10%
Australian direct property	5%	0 – 10%
International listed property	2%	0 – 10%
Private credit	2%	0 – 5%
Bonds	12%	2 – 22%
Short term fixed interest	8%	5 – 15%
Cash	3%	0 – 10%

Summary risk level

Medium to high

Expected frequency of a negative annual return

3 to less than 4 in 20 years

Suggested minimum investment time frame

7 years

Conservative balanced

Most suitable for

Members seeking some investment growth over the medium term with less volatility than the Balanced option

Investment objective

This option aims to outperform (after fees and taxes) the rate of increase in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index by 2.0% per annum over rolling 10-year periods.

Strategy

To invest in a diversified portfolio with the aim of achieving the investment objective. The long-term strategic asset class allocation is shown below, together with the indicative range for the actual allocation for each asset class.

Asset class	Strategic allocation	Indicative range
Australian equities	19%	8 – 28%
International equities	20%	8 – 28%
Private equity	6%	1 – 11%
Growth alternatives	1%	0 – 5%
Infrastructure	6%	0 – 10%
Australian direct property	5%	0 – 10%
International listed property	2%	0 – 10%
Private credit	3%	0 – 5%
Bonds	21%	11 – 31%
Short term fixed interest	14%	6 – 26%
Cash	3%	0 – 10%

Summary risk level

Medium to high

Expected frequency of a negative annual return

3 to less than 4 in 20 years

Suggested minimum investment time frame

7 years

Conservative

Most suitable for

Members seeking a relatively stable medium-term return with some potential for growth.

Investment objective

This option aims to outperform (after fees and taxes) the rate of increase in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index by 1.5% per annum over rolling 10-year periods.

Strategy

To invest in a diversified portfolio with the aim of achieving the investment objective. The long-term strategic asset class allocation is shown below, together with the indicative range for the actual allocation for each asset class.

Asset class	Strategic allocation	Indicative range
Australian equities	10%	0 – 19%
International equities	10%	0 – 19%
Private equity	2%	0 – 5%
Growth alternatives	2%	0 – 10%
Infrastructure	7%	0 – 10%
Australian direct property	5%	0 – 10%
International listed property	2%	0 – 10%
Private credit	4%	0 – 10%
Bonds	27%	17 – 37%
Short term fixed interest	18%	8 – 28%
Cash	13%	0 – 20%

Summary risk level

Low to medium

Expected frequency of a negative annual return

1 to less than 2 in 20 years

Suggested minimum investment time frame

5 years

Single sector investment option

Managed cash

Most suitable for

Members seeking security and stability over the short term.

Investment objective

This option aims to outperform (after fees and taxes) the Bloomberg Ausbond Bank Bill Index over rolling 10-year periods.

Strategy

To invest in cash, term deposits and money market securities. This option has 100% exposure to the cash asset class.

Summary risk level

Very low

Expected frequency of a negative annual return

Less than 0.5 in 20 years

Suggested minimum investment time frame

3 years

The Managed cash option is changing

Following the merger between Vision Super and Active Super on 1 March 2025, we anticipate progressively reducing the level of credit and term risk associated with the Managed cash option. For example, there will be no allocation to Residential Mortgage Backed Securities once this transition is complete.

Balancing risk and return

Risks

There is a risk that investment returns are not what you expect and may be negative. Levels of investment risk are linked to the asset classes in which you have invested, and many other geographical, environmental, technological, political and economic changes, such as natural disasters, pandemics, war or terrorist acts.

Clearly, there is little you can do about external forces affecting your investments, but you can strongly influence the level of risk through your choice of investment options. As a rule of thumb, growth investments carry a greater risk and are expected to deliver higher returns over the long-term. However, they can also produce negative returns, particularly over the short-term. As such, extended investment periods may be appropriate for investors with significant exposure to riskier asset classes such as equities.

There is also a risk that investments cannot be converted to cash quickly without having an undue negative impact on their prices, which may lead to a delay in meeting member switches or redemptions, or other payment obligations of the Fund, or may result in a loss.

Returns

We present investment earnings as net returns in your Annual Member Statement. This is the return after tax on investment earnings, the reserving margin component of the percentage based administration fee and any investment fees and costs are accounted for. When you compare Active Super's income streams with the income streams or pensions of other funds, you should consider what fees, costs and taxes have been taken out of their stated returns.

The risk and return for premixed and single sector options

For Premixed options, you should consider the relative influence of the predominant asset classes in which they are invested. For example, the risk of the High growth option is primarily influenced by growth assets such as equities.

When you invest in the Managed cash option, you are exposed to the performance associated with the specific risks of the cash asset class.

To help you understand more about asset classes available to you and the risks associated with them, we suggest you read the information on the following pages.

Get more advice

Everyone's tolerance to risk is different and often changes as we progress through life. If you are unfamiliar with the asset classes, the types of investments within each asset class or the behaviour of investment markets and the economic influences on them, you should seek the advice of a licensed financial planner.

A licensed financial planner can assist you in identifying your goals and determine the right balance of risk and return for you in the context of your personal circumstances, goals and risk tolerance.

Additional explanation of asset classes

Key aspects of the Fund's asset classes utilised in the investment options are outlined in the sections below.

Australian equities

Investments in Australian companies (via 'shares' or 'equities') are usually listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The key driver underpinning long term equity returns is the profit of companies, and these profits are either returned to shareholders as dividends or reinvested for growth. The expected return for Australian equities is higher than some other asset classes but the risk is greater.

The Fund receives franking credits from some Australian share investments. These are tax credits available to investors reflecting that some or all of the dividend relates to domestic income that the company has paid Australian tax on.

Risks

Sharemarkets go up and down, but generally trend upward over a period of 10 years or more. The risks associated with equity investments are linked to a complex mix of financial influences including economic trends both here and overseas, interest rate movements, political changes, innovation, inflation and investor confidence.

The long-term upward trend for sharemarkets is due to the growth in the profits of companies. The risk is that individual company investments perform poorly for a number of reasons. That is why your equity investments should diversify across a range of companies and industry sectors.

International equities

These are investments in listed overseas companies (via 'shares' or 'equities'). International equities have, over the long-term, generally offered similar returns to Australian equities.

The Fund receives no franking credits from investments in international equities, but may receive some foreign tax credits.

Risks

The risks outlined for Australian equities also apply substantially to overseas equities, except that offshore investments are also exposed to moves in foreign exchange rates. If you are investing in overseas markets, the Australian dollar value of your investment will decline if the overseas currency (eg US dollar) decreases against the Australian dollar. The opposite is true if the overseas currency increases against the Australian dollar. Exposure to foreign currencies can be beneficial from a diversification perspective, as the Australian dollar tends to fall when equity markets fall and vice versa.

With the aim of managing currency risk, we partially hedge our international equities investments against currency fluctuations.

A large proportion of the international equities portfolio is invested in the developed world's sharemarkets. This portfolio also invests in emerging markets.

Private equity

This asset class involves investing in Australian and international companies that are not listed on stock exchanges. The risk of Private equity is higher than that of listed equities. Strategies may cover the buyout of medium to large companies as well as those that are small and in an earlier stage of development, such as investing in a start-up technology company. Private equity investments often take many years to exit. As they are not listed, such investments are highly illiquid (ie sizeable discounts may be required to sell them quickly). A high proportion of return from private equity investments is expected to come from capital gains compared with income.

Risks

Like listed equities, the long-term trend in private equity prices is generally upwards, but the private equity market can perform poorly, particularly if the economy enters recession. Individual private equity investments can perform poorly because of factors that are specific to that company (eg poor management). Historically, returns on private equity over the long term have been higher than listed equity, but with higher risk.

Growth alternatives

Growth alternatives is an alternative asset class which seeks to generate strong returns over the medium to long term, albeit with higher risk, including the potential loss of capital. For example, strategies that aim to benefit from potential inefficiencies in the domestic power market through trading derivatives.

Risks

The risks associated with Growth alternatives assets are generally high, and can be higher than investments in Australian and international equities. These assets may be less liquid than listed equities and may take many years to liquidate.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure can include both listed and unlisted assets. Currently, the Infrastructure asset class mainly invests in unlisted Infrastructure where the focus is on mature assets with long-term cash flows. This asset class has both growth and defensive characteristics. Good examples of infrastructure assets with some growth potential are toll roads and seaports, that are operating below capacity or can expand. There can also be exposure to some development assets which have growth potential, but also are exposed to development risk.

Infrastructure investments with defensive characteristics might include investments in infrastructure like public transport, communications networks, water companies and electricity distribution networks, which generally benefit from consistent revenue streams, but not the growth potential of other assets. This asset class also has some royalty stream investments which are expected to generate consistent revenue streams. Our infrastructure investments include both Australian and international investments.

Risks

The risk associated with Infrastructure is similar to property and sits between equities and diversified bonds. Infrastructure assets are less liquid than listed equities and diversified bonds.

Australian direct property

This asset class involves investing in unlisted Australian property. This can encompass a wide range of property sectors, including office, retail and industrial properties. Investment is primarily in existing buildings.

Returns from property reflects both rental income and changes in the valuation of the property. We invest directly into property, as well as with other investors in pooled vehicles managed by external fund managers.

Risks

There are risks associated with property investments, which are in many cases linked to economic drivers like tenants' ability to pay/profitability, relative supply and demand balance of buildings, overall economic conditions and interest rates.

Like equities, the long-term trend in property prices is generally upwards, but the market can fall, particularly if the economy enters recession. Historically, returns on property have been higher than bonds over the longer-term, but with higher risk.

International listed property

This asset class involves investing in international property assets which are listed on international stock exchanges. This can encompass a wide range of property sectors, including office, retail and industrial properties, but also include accommodation, data centres, hotels, healthcare and education properties.

Returns from property reflects both rental income and capital growth (increase in the valuation of the property).

Risks

The general risks associated with International listed property are similar to the risks outlined for Australian direct property. An additional risk is the performance of overseas property investments can be materially impacted by the economic performance of the countries in which they reside. Conversely, the international listed property portfolio will tend to have better geographic diversity than the Australian property portfolio as it invests in several countries.

Like equities, the long-term trend in listed property prices is generally upwards, but the market can fall. Historically, returns on property have been higher than bonds over the longer-term, but with higher risk.

Private credit

Investments in this asset class are privately negotiated loans and debt-financing from non-bank lenders to corporates, property companies (including developers) as well as some distressed/special situations lending. The loans are often floating rate. They are not typically traded on public exchanges and are often held to maturity.

As private credit loans are typically illiquid, they will often provide a higher return than loans of a similar credit rating that are more liquid. The long-term returns from private credit will depend on the level of risk of the underlying companies. Generally, the returns would be expected to be broadly similar to listed equities.

Risks

The main risks associated with private credit are credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks tend to be higher when markets are stressed. For example, companies may not be able to fully service their loans if their businesses are not performing well.

Bonds

Bonds are issued by federal, state and local governments and by companies. If you buy a bond it usually entitles you to regular payments of interest over a fixed period plus the return of the loan amount at the end of the period. Our bond investments include both Australian and international bonds and is primarily nominal bonds.

Risks

The main risk for the bonds portfolio is that interest rates rise, resulting in capital losses for the long-term bonds in the portfolio. Another risk is if the price of bond issued by a company falls because of increased risk of default

Short term fixed interest

This asset class typically invests in debt securities that are expected to have a moderate level of credit risk and a lower level than the private credit asset class.

The securities in this asset class typically have a coupon which is based on a floating rate of interest. This means that the return for the asset class can be heavily affected by the cash rate that the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) targets.

Risks

The main risks with short-term fixed interest are credit risk and liquidity risk, although these risks tend to be less for this asset class than for the private credit asset class. Credit and liquidity risks tend to be higher when markets are stressed.

Cash

Cash is the lowest risk as measured by the probability of a negative return of all the asset classes, investments in this asset class include money market securities and bank term deposits. They typically involve a holding period of less than 12 months. The return for the cash asset class is heavily affected by the cash rate that the RBA targets.

Following the merger between Vision Super and Active Super on 1 March 2025, we will progressively reduce the level of credit and term risk within the cash asset class. Following the transition, the risk of the cash asset class is expected to be more closely aligned with most cash sectors of other superannuation funds.

Risks

The risk associated with cash investments are generally minimal in absolute terms, although the return tends to be low. You may wish to preserve capital by allocating some of your super to cash. Cash interest rates may not keep up with the increase in inflation and therefore (in real terms) investors may experience a reduction in their investment.

More on currency

When investing in overseas assets, the value of your investment will fluctuate with the value of the Australian dollar. The approach to currency hedging is tailored for each asset class and depends on the long term risk characteristics of the asset class.

8.

Fees and other costs

This section shows the fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and other costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the superannuation entity as a whole.

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

Taxes are set out in section 9 of this PDS.

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

The Fees and costs summary provides an overview of the fees and other costs that you might incur. Further details for each investment option offered by Active Super income streams are set out under "Additional explanation of fees and costs", on page 27.

Consumer advisory warning

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.*

* Fees and costs for Active Super Income streams are not negotiable.

Fees and costs summary

Active Super income streams		
Type of fee	**Amount**	**How and when paid**
Ongoing annual fees and costs[1]		
Administration fees and costs[2]	0.25% pa of your account balance (made up of 0.25% of your account balance which is capped at $1,050 pa **plus** a reserving margin of 0.00% pa of the investment option's assets). The reserving margin is nil but it could be reintroduced in the future within a range of 0.00% - 0.02% pa.	Deducted from member's accounts at the end of each quarter in arrears, or earlier if a member exits prior to the end of the quarter. The reserving margin (if any) is accrued (usually) daily and deducted from the underlying asset value of the member's account via the unit pricing process.
Investment fees and costs[3,4]	A percentage of each investment option's assets per year, depending on the investment option, ranging from an estimated: 0.05% – 0.61% pa.	Accrues (usually) daily and is deducted from the underlying asset value of the member's account via the unit pricing process.
Transaction costs[3]	A percentage of each option's assets per year, depending on the investment option, ranging from an estimated 0.00% - 0.05% pa.	Deducted from the underlying asset value of the member's account via the unit pricing process, as incurred.
Member activity related fees and costs		
Buy-sell spread	A percentage of the member transaction amounts, depending on the investment option. The buy-sell spread is nil but could be reintroduced in the future.	If any, usually calculated daily and deducted via the unit pricing process.
Switching fee	Nil	Not applicable
Other fees and costs[5]	Various, depending on the personal advice you obtain.	If applicable, personal advice fees are deducted from members' accounts where permitted and agreed.

1. If your account balance for a product offered by the superannuation entity is less than $6,000 at the end of the entity'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 (see Table 1 on page 27 for further details).
2. In some financial years additional administration expenses are incurred, which may be met from the Fund's reserves. See the Additional explanation of fees and costs for further information.
3. The investment fee and costs and the transaction costs shown above are estimates of the amounts that you will incur over the current financial year based on information available at the date of preparation of this PDS.
4. Investment fees and costs includes an estimated amount of between 0.00% and 0.18% for performance fees, depending on the investment options you are invested in (see Table 4 on page 29). The calculation basis for this amount is set out under "Performance fees" on page 29.
5. Refer to Table 1 on page 27 in the Additional explanation of fees and costs for details of advice fees that may apply.

Example of annual fees and costs for a superannuation product

This table gives an example of how the ongoing fees and costs for the Balanced option in this superannuation product (Active Super income streams) can affect your superannuation investment over a one-year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other superannuation products (in particular, income stream products).

Example - Balanced investment option		Balance of $50,000
Administration fees and costs	0.25%	For every $50,000 you have in the superannuation product, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$125** in administration fees and costs[1].
PLUS investment fees and costs	0.56%	**And**, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$280** in investment fees and costs
PLUS transaction costs	0.04%	**And**, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment **$20** 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 **$425*** for the superannuation product.

* Additional fees may apply.

[1] Administration fees and costs are comprised of a % based fee which is $125 for every $50,000 you have in the superannuation product up to a maximum of $1,050.

Cost of product for one year

The cost of product gives a summary calculation about how ongoing annual fees and costs can affect your superannuation investment over a one-year period for all superannuation products and investment options (in this PDS). 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, which is invested in a single investment option. (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.

Account based pension and TTR products			
Premixed options	**Cost of product**	**Single sector option**	**Cost of product**
High growth	$455	**Managed cash**	$150
Balanced	$425		
Conservative balanced	$410		
Conservative	$380		

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Table 1: Explanation of other fees and costs

Fee	Explanation
Activity fees	Vision Super does not charge activity fees. For example, it does not charge fees in respect of the provision of information or additional services rendered in relation to family law matters.
Advice fees	You can obtain personal financial advice which takes into account your objectives, financial situation and needs from a Vision Super Financial Planner (VSFP). VSFPs are employed by the Trustee (or a related entity). These staff members are authorised to give personal advice under an arrangement with Industry Fund Services Pty Ltd (IFS) (AFSL no: 232514). Where you require personal advice, this advice is provided to you under the arrangement with IFS. IFS (and not the Trustee or its related entity) is responsible for any advice given to you under this arrangement. You should consider the IFS FSG if you are considering obtaining personal advice. Certain advice limited to your membership of the Fund that is not subject to ongoing review is called 'intra-fund' advice and includes personal intra-fund advice. Some topics within intra-fund advice are available at no extra cost to you as the cost of intra-fund advice is included in the Fund's administration fees and costs. Advice fees apply on a fee for service (user pays) basis for all other personal financial advice provided by a VSFP in addition to the fees and costs shown in this PDS. Dependant on the personal advice being received, there may be fees payable for a Statement of Advice that contain elements of intra-fund advice. Fees (if applicable) for personal advice received from a VSFP are generally paid directly by you. However, if we are satisfied that the fee is solely for the provision of advice regarding your membership in the Fund, it may be deducted from your account, with your written authorisation. Fees are discussed during your first appointment with the adviser. You will receive an IFS Financial Services Guide on booking a meeting with a VSFP, or on request. You can also call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**, or one of our VSFPs, who will explain the fee structure to you.
Benefit of tax deductions for fees and costs	The Fund is not entitled to claim a deduction for its fees and costs relating to the Active Super income streams except for TTR pensions. As a result, there are no benefits for tax deductions for fees and costs that can be passed on to you unless you have a TTR pension. If you have a TTR pension, we provide a 15% rebate for the administration fees and costs deducted from your pension account.
Fee capping	If fee capping applies at the end of the income year (ie 30 June) because your balance is less than $6,000, certain fees and costs charged to you in relation to administration and investment will be capped at 3% per annum of the balance. Any amounts charged in excess of those caps will be refunded. If you close your pension account during the year, the above fees and costs charged to you will also be capped at 3% per annum if your account balance at exit is below $6,000 (taking into account an adjustment to reflect your period of membership since the previous 1 July). Any excess amounts will be refunded and paid to the entity that received your benefit.
Fee change information	The Trustee can change fees and costs without member consent. Where required by law, you will be given at least 30 days' prior notice of any material increase to fees or charges. Increases in costs will not be notified in advance. Changes to estimated investment fees and costs and estimated transaction costs may occur, without prior notice, where underlying costs of the Fund change. Changes to estimated fees and costs (arising from higher costs) may be updated online at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**. At the date of preparation of this PDS, buy-sell spreads are nil however the Trustee may determine to apply buy-sell spreads in the future. Any change to buy-sell spreads will be available online at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**. At the date of preparation of this PDS, reserving margins are nil. However, the Trustee may determine to apply reserving margins in the future (in the range of 0.00% to 0.02% pa) without prior notice. Any change to the reserving margins will be available online at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**.
Taxation	Taxes apply to superannuation, including tax on investment earnings for Active Super TTR pensions. If you are invested in an investment option that has exposure to Australian shares, tax offsets gained through franking credits are reflected in unit prices of that investment option. Please refer to Section 9 of this PDS for more information.

Investment fees and costs

Investment fees and costs include investment expenses relating to the investment management of the Fund's assets, such as base and performance related fees paid to investment managers and advisers, management fees charged in investment vehicles, asset consulting fees, bank fees, custodian fees and internal the Fund costs related to the management of the Fund's assets. For further information about performance fees, refer to Table 4 on page 29.

Investment fees and costs are taken into account in the calculation of the unit prices for the investment options, and are therefore reflected in the returns allocated to your account through changes in the unit prices

Investment fees and costs are estimates of the costs you will incur over the current financial year (expressed as an annual amount) based on the information available at the date of publication of this PDS..

The actual amount of investment fees and costs that you will incur in the current and subsequent financial year(s) depends on the investment option(s) you are invested in and actual investment fees and costs incurred by the Fund from year to year in relation to the option(s).

Estimated investment fees and costs (including performance fees where applicable) for each investment option are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Estimated investment fees and costs

Premixed options	Investment fees and costs pa(i)
High growth	0.61%
Balanced	0.56%
Conservative balanced	0.53%
Conservative	0.47%
Single sector option	
Managed cash	0.05%

(i) The actual amount of investment fees and costs that you will incur in the current and subsequent financial year(s) depends on the investment option(s) you are invested in and actual investment fees and costs incurred by the Fund from year to year in relation to the option(s).

Transaction costs

Transaction costs include explicit transaction costs such as brokerage, settlement costs or stamp duty, as well as buy-sell spreads charged by our investment managers or in underlying investment vehicles.

Where buy-sell spreads are applied by the Fund, transaction costs incurred by the Fund may be wholly or partly recovered through the buy-sell spread on member transactions. At the time of preparation this PDS, buy-sell spreads do not apply. However, buy-sell spreads may be applied in future.

Any transaction costs that are not recovered through a buy-sell spread are deducted from the underlying assets, and therefore deducted from the unit prices for each Investment option.

Transaction costs are estimates of the costs you will incur over the current financial year (expressed as an annual amount) based on the information available at the date of publication of this PDS.

The actual amount of transaction costs that you will incur in the current and subsequent financial year(s) depends on the investment option(s) you are invested in and actual transaction costs incurred by the Fund from year to year in relation to the option(s).

Estimated transaction costs for each investment option are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Estimated transaction costs

Premixed options	Transaction costs pa(i)
High growth	0.05%
Balanced	0.04%
Conservative balanced	0.04%
Conservative	0.04%
Single sector option	
Managed cash	0.00%

(ii) The actual amount of transaction costs that you will incur in the current and subsequent financial year(s) depends on the investment option(s) you are invested in and actual transaction costs incurred by the Fund from year to year in relation to the option(s).

Performance fees

Some investment managers may be entitled to receive performance fees (in addition to base fees) if they generate strong investment returns above an agreed benchmark. Where applicable, performance fees are paid on the percentage of the performance above the agreed benchmark and will result in higher investment fees and costs.

Performance fees are included in the investment fees and costs set out in Table 2 (page 28), where applicable.

We have estimated performance fees for all investment options based on information available at the date of publication of this PDS. These estimated performance fees are shown in Table 4.

The amount of performance fees paid by the Fund in each year will rise and fall depending on the level of performance the relevant managers generate. The actual amount of performance fees that you will incur in the current and subsequent financial year(s) depends on the investment option(s) you are invested in; and the amount of performance fees accrued in relation to the investment option(s) from year to year

Table 4: Estimated performance fees

Premixed options	Performance fees (average) pa
High growth	0.18%
Balanced	0.15%
Conservative balanced	0.14%
Conservative	0.11%

Single sector	Performance fees (average) pa
Managed cash	0.00%

Buy-sell spreads

The buy-sell spread (where applicable) is the difference between the buy price and sell price of units in each investment option.

As noted above, buy-sell spreads for all investment options are nil at the date of preparation of this PDS. This is based on the level and pattern of member transactions (eg investment switching requests) and the current level of transaction costs incurred by the Fund when Fund assets are purchased or sold.

If circumstances change, we may need to charge buy-sell spreads (via the unit pricing process) to ensure it is able to more appropriately recover the transaction costs resulting from member transactions from the members engaged in those transactions.

Buy-sell spreads may change within this range without prior notice. Buy-sell spreads are reviewed on a regular basis and are available online at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**.

Administration fees and costs

The administration fees and costs charged to members are made up of two components:

> An asset based fee of 0.25% of your account balance capped at $1,050 pa, and

> If charged, a reserving margin ranging from 0.00% to 0.02% which is reflected in the unit price (usually calculated each business day).

At the date of preparation of this PDS, the reserving margin is nil.

The reserving margin is paid into a general reserve. the Trustee is able to draw on this reserve as permitted by relevant law and the Fund's reserving strategies. The general reserve is not used as an investment fluctuation reserve for smoothing investment returns.

If circumstances change, the Fund may need to charge a reserving margin of 0.00% to 0.02% (applicable to all investment options) via the unit pricing process. Reserving margins may change within this range without prior notice. Reserving margins are reviewed on a regular basis and are available online at **www.activesuper.com.au/pds**.

Defined fees

The following definitions are prescribed by law.

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 members' interests in a superannuation entity.

Investment fees and costs

Investment fees and costs are fees and costs that relate 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* 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.

9.

Taxes

The following is a summary of the key tax rules specifically relating to superannuation pensions at the date of preparation of the PDS, assuming we hold your tax file number. These rules are complex and frequently change. For the latest information, including tax thresholds, limits and rates applicable from year to year, visit **www.ato.gov.au/super**. The tax applicable to your superannuation depends on your personal circumstances. For information relating to your personal circumstances, speak to a taxation adviser. If the taxable component of any pension benefit payment or lump sum benefit contains an untaxed element, higher tax may apply.

Any taxes payable by the Trustee to the ATO are deducted from member accounts or investment earnings (as applicable) and remitted to the ATO when due.

Tax on investment earnings

Generally, investment earnings (including capital gains tax) are tax free on assets supporting our Account based pensions (ie our retirement phase pensions).

Investment earnings from the assets supporting a Non-commutable account based pension are taxed up to a maximum rate of 15% regardless of the date the pension commenced. Capital gains tax is generally payable on most assets held by a super fund. Any capital gains on assets that have been held for at least 12 months are generally taxed up to a maximum rate of 10%.

Where the assets of the Fund are invested in Australian and international equities, there may be imputation credits for franked dividends and foreign tax credits that offset the tax payable on the earnings of the Fund.

The 'transfer balance cap' – $1.9 million

The Government places a limit ($1.9 million in the 2024/2025 financial year, subject to indexation over time) on the amount of money that can be transferred to the tax-free retirement phase of super. Your personal transfer balance cap may be lower if you commenced a tax-free retirement pension prior to 1 July 2023 (between $1.6 million and $1.9 million). You can find your personal transfer balance in ATO online services accessible via your MyGov account.

If the amount in your retirement pension account is under your transfer balance cap when you start your retirement pension and grows over time (through investment earnings) to more than your personal transfer balance cap, you won't exceed your cap.

If you exceed your personal transfer balance cap, you may have to:

- Commute the excess from one or more retirement phase income streams (that is, convert a portion of your retirement phase pension into a lump sum)
- Pay tax on the notional earnings related to that excess.

Any notional earnings on the amount above this limit (the excess amount) is subject to tax up to 15% (for the first breach of the limit) or 30% (for subsequent breaches), payable directly by you. The notional earnings are based on a calculation set by legislation. The tax applies while the limit is exceeded, that is, until you commute (withdraw) the excess amount, for example, by transferring the excess amount into an accumulation account (where permissible).

Tax on pension payments (other than pension payments to a reversionary beneficiary)

If you are age 60 and over

- Generally, you pay no tax on superannuation benefits received from this Fund if you are aged 60 or over regardless of whether they are received as a superannuation income stream benefit (that is, as a pension payment) or superannuation lump sum benefit. This means that the payment is not even reportable to the ATO. However, the payment will be reportable for Centrelink purposes.
- If you commence receiving a Active Super income stream before age 60, once you turn 60 you will no longer pay tax on your pension payments.

If you are under age 60

- You may have to pay tax at your marginal tax rate when you receive pension payments from your income stream (referred to as Pay-As-You- Go or PAYG tax). Where PAYG income tax is payable it will be deducted from your income stream payments and paid by the fund to the ATO. We will also send you a PAYG Payment Summary at the end of each year showing the income you need to include in your tax return and the tax that has been withheld under PAYG withholding requirements (if any).
- Your pension payments will generally consist of two components: taxable and tax-free. You are required to draw down proportionally from these two components. The amount that is paid from the taxable component will form part of your assessable income and be taxed at your marginal tax rate (plus Medicare levy). Note: this taxable component must also be included in your income tax return.
- A 15% tax rebate or offset on the taxable amount of your income stream is available in certain circumstances. For instance, if your annual income stream is $20,000 and you have an annual tax-free component of $5,000 then you can receive a tax rebate of 15% of $15,000 which is $2,250. Please note that if you are under your preservation age, the tax offset is not generally applicable (unless your benefit qualifies as a disability benefit; basically, you are permanently incapacitated as defined in Government legislation).
- You cannot elect that pension payments from your pension account be treated as (and taxed in accordance with) lump sum superannuation benefits. Payments from your pension will be taxed as income stream payments, subject to PAYG tax. However, the taxation rates applicable to lump sum payments – see below – may still be relevant in certain circumstances, for example, if you elect to make a partial or whole commutation in cash (where permissible) or the pension account balance is paid as a lump sum to your beneficiary(ies) prior to you reaching age 60. This means, for example, that you cannot elect that a pension payment from an Active Super TTR pension (up to the maximum annual payment limit) is to be treated as a lump sum withdrawal. All payments from the preserved and unrestricted non-preserved monies in an Active Super TTR pension are treated as regular pension payments for tax purposes.

Taxation on lump sum withdrawals (if applicable)

- As with pension payments, your lump sum superannuation benefit (commutation) will generally consist of a taxable component and a tax-free component. There will be no tax payable in respect of the tax-free component of the withdrawal.
- The tax-free component generally includes the former pre-July 1983 component, the undeducted contributions component, the post-June 1994 invalidity component, the concessional component, the capital gains tax (CGT) exempt component and post 1 July 2007 concessional (post-tax) contributions.
- The taxable component includes the post-June 1983 component and the non-qualifying component. If you are aged 60 or over, you pay no tax on benefits you receive.

Below is a summary of the tax treatment of lump sum benefit payments made to you if you are **under age 60** and relates to the 2024/2025 financial year:

Component	Tax treatment 2023/2024
Tax-free	Tax-free
Taxable	**Aged under 60:** whole amount taxed at maximum rate 22.0%^
Taxable	**Aged 60 or more:** Tax free

^ Includes a 2.0% Medicare levy.

Taxation of death benefits

No tax is paid on lump sum death benefits paid to a dependant as defined in the tax legislation. A dependant under taxation legislation is defined as including:

- Your spouse or former spouse (legal, registered or de facto, whether same or different sex)
- A child aged less than 18 (including adopted and step children or the children of your spouse)
- Any other person who at the time of your death is financially dependent on you or you have an interdependency relationship with.

The taxable component of a lump sum paid to a non-dependant is taxed at a maximum rate of 15% (plus Medicare levy).

If a death benefit is paid to your legal personal representative (ie your estate), they will be responsible for withholding the appropriate level of tax for the final beneficiary.

The tax treatment of death benefits paid to a reversionary beneficiary as an income stream depends on the age of the member and their beneficiary at the time of the death claim. For example, where either of the deceased or recipient are 60 or older, the pension will usually be tax-free. The personal circumstances of the reversionary beneficiary may also affect the tax treatment of investment earnings associated with their benefit.

The tax rules applicable to death benefit pension payments are complex and you should obtain taxation and financial advice relevant to your (and your beneficiary's) circumstances if you would like further information about this.

A death benefit cannot be paid as an income stream to non-dependants. Call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589** for details.

Information about providing your tax file number (TFN)

When you start a Active Super income stream you may be asked to provide your TFN if you have not already provided it to the Fund. The Trustee is authorised under legislation to collect, use and disclose your TFN.

However, you are under no obligation to provide your TFN, either now or later, and it is not an offence to not give your TFN. Your TFN is confidential and we will use it only for purposes permitted by law, including:

- To find your superannuation benefits, where other information is insufficient
- To calculate any tax on any superannuation benefit you may be entitled to
- To give your TFN to the ATO, for example, if we are paying unclaimed money
- If you wish to transfer benefits to another complying superannuation fund, or Retirement Savings Account, to provide your TFN to the fund or RSA provider, except where you notify us in writing not to do so.

If you don't provide us with your TFN, you may pay more tax than you need to on benefit payments and it is harder to find different super accounts in your name so that you receive all your super benefits. Accordingly, there are advantages to providing your TFN to us if you have not already done so. If you are not sure whether we have your TFN recorded, please contact us. Alternatively, if you do not have a TFN you should contact the ATO on **13 10 20**.

Tax on terminal illness benefit

If you fulfil the terminal illness requirements contained in the superannuation legislation your benefit will be tax-free.

Social security (Centrelink)

Under Australia's social security system you may be entitled to benefits in addition to your Active Super income stream.

However, there are complex rules governing social security and its interaction with the super system. The amount you receive from Centrelink depends on your income and assets. The income and assets tests are applied each year or when there is a change in your circumstances, and your social security benefits (if any) are calculated based on the information you provide to Centrelink.

We recommend you discuss your own circumstances with one of our financial advisers or Centrelink before making any decisions in relation to an Active Super income stream. More information can be found at **www.humanservices.gov.au**.

10.

Preservation requirements

When you can draw on your super savings

Superannuation is a long-term investment for your retirement. The Commonwealth government has placed restrictions on when you can get access to your superannuation savings.

Generally, your superannuation benefits are preserved and the age at which you can gain access to them is called the preservation age. Your preservation age is linked to your date of birth. If you are age 60 or more, you have reached your preservation age. If you are under age 60, you have not.

If you are an Australian citizen, New Zealand resident or permanent Australian resident, you can access your preserved benefits only if you meet a condition of release including:

> If you permanently retire from gainful employment on or after reaching your preservation age
> When you reach age 65 (retired or not)
> When you cease a gainful employment arrangement on or after age 60, or
> If you become permanently incapacitated as defined in legislation.

A retirement phase account based pension can only be purchased with superannuation monies that are not preserved.

You can also access your preserved benefits on or after you reach your preservation age, if you access the benefits in the form of a transition to retirement income stream. This means a non-commutable account based pension can be acquired with preserved superannuation.

There are other cases (that is, other conditions of release) where you can access all or part of your preserved superannuation (regardless of your age or employment status), for example:

> If you suffer 'severe financial hardship' or are eligible on 'compassionate grounds' (where only some of your superannuation savings may be accessed)
> Receiving a Release Authority that is presented to the Fund in order to release benefits to satisfy an excess contributions tax assessment or
> You are diagnosed with a 'terminal medical condition' (as defined by the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994).

In these situations, you may be able to access some or all of your non-commutable income stream. Your benefits may also consist of non-preserved amounts (if sourced from pre-1 July 1999 benefits), which can be cashed at any time so long as they do not have restrictions attached (referred to as unrestricted non-preserved benefits). Your benefits may also consist of restricted non-preserved benefits, which cannot be cashed because a cashing restriction applies.

If you die, your beneficiaries can access your super – see section 14 of this PDS for more information about how benefits may be paid on death.

For further information about preserved and non-preserved amounts, call our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**.

Depending on your age, how you draw down your pension and other circumstances, tax may apply.

11.

Who looks after Active Super income streams?

The Local Authorities Superannuation Fund ABN 24 496 637 884 (of which Active Super income stream products are a part) was established in 1947 and has been a 'regulated superannuation fund' under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SIS) since 1998. It is also a complying superannuation fund for Superannuation Guarantee and taxation purposes.

The Fund is governed by the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund Trust Deed. This, together with the relevant laws and this PDS, governs our relationship with you and sets out your rights as a member of the Fund. There are also provisions in the Trust Deed that may not necessarily be described in this PDS. These provisions generally relate to our rights, powers and duties as Trustee of the Fund. On reasonable notice, a copy of the current Trust Deed may be inspected during normal business hours at the office of Vision Super. Vision Super reserves the right to charge you for the provision of a copy of this Trust Deed.

Alternatively, a copy of the Trust Deed is available at **www.visionsuper.com.au**.

The Trustee

The Trustee of the Fund is Vision Super Pty Ltd (ABN 50 082 924 561), holder of Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) No. 225054 and RSE Licence L0000239.

Copies of the Member director election rules are available on the Vision Super website: **www.visionsuper.com.au**. Information about our current directors is also available from the website.

The Trustee is responsible for all aspects of the management of the Fund, including governance and risk management, investment management, compliance with superannuation and other relevant law, financial management, member records administration, member communication, and advisory services.

12.

Complaints resolution

We aim to provide you with the best possible service and address any concerns that you may have as quickly as we can. In order to do this, we use the following principles as our guide:

> We will treat all our members with equity and apply sound principles in decision making
> We will consider each case on its merits and pay due care to individual differences and needs
> We will listen and provide an opportunity for you to give additional evidence
> We will be unbiased and impartial in our investigations
> We will ensure an adequately skilled and experienced officer manages your complaint
> We will act in good faith and ensure that no conflict of interest exists
> We will abide by our fiduciary duty to put our members best financial interests first.

We hope that you never have cause to complain, however, if you wish to make a complaint our Internal Dispute Resolution (IDR) process is as follows:

Complaints can be made via:

- Telephone by calling our Contact Centre on **1300 017 589**
- Email: **resolutions@visionsuper.com.au**
- Online form: **www.visionsuper.com.au/complaints**
- or in writing to: The Resolutions Officer, Vision Super,
  PO Box 18041, Collins Street East VIC 8003

Your written complaint should include:

- Your name, address and telephone number
- Your membership number
- A detailed description of the issue/s, and
- Any relevant supporting documentation.

If you have any difficulty writing or formulating your complaint, you can call our Contact Centre on **1300 017 589**.

The IDR process is free of charge.

Australian Financial Complaints Authority

You may also lodge a complaint directly with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA) although AFCA may not deal with a complaint and will likely refer the matter back to us if you have not previously raised the matter with us. AFCA is a fair and independent dispute resolution body established by the government to help resolve financial complaints. AFCA provides a free service to you:

- Online: **www.afca.org.au**
- Email: **info@afca.org.au**
- Phone: **1800 931 678**
- Mail: Australian Financial Complaints Authority
  GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001

Time limits may apply to complaints to AFCA and so you should act promptly or otherwise consult the AFCA website to find out if or when the time limit relevant to your circumstances expires.

Privacy complaints

If your complaint relates to a breach of privacy that is not resolved by our internal complaints process, you can refer it to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, who can be contacted on **1300 363 992**.

13.

Privacy statement

Purpose of collecting personal information from members

The Fund collects personal information from you to:

- Establish and verify your identity
- Assist your employer to meet its superannuation obligations
- Establish your membership in the Fund
- Manage, administer, invest, calculate and pay or transfer your superannuation benefits
- Assess your eligibility for insurance cover and disablement benefits
- Enable the provision of financial planning information advice and services to members
- To manage and resolve complaints made by you
- To conduct research on our services and products
- To provide advice and other financial services to you
- From time to time, we may provide you with marketing material about other financial services, and
- To enable Vision Super to report to government agencies as required by law.

Consequences if information is not provided

If you do not provide information or if the information you provided is incomplete or inaccurate, it may:

- Delay processing or payment of your superannuation benefit
- Affect your eligibility for insurance cover or disablement benefits
- Delay processing of a death or disablement benefit claim
- Result in you paying more tax than might otherwise apply, or
- Prevent Vision Super from being able to contact you.

Access to personal information

You may access personal information that the Fund holds about you. The Trustee will not generally charge a fee if you request information relating to the last 12 months.

However, if you request information that is older than 12 months, a fee may apply. The fee will depend on the extent of your request and may apply whether you are a member or former member.

Any information in relation to disability claims will not be available until the Trustee has reached its decision on the claim. Also, our ability to provide copies of medical and other information will depend on whether we are permitted to do so by law.

Organisations that might receive your information

There are some instances when we will need to provide your personal information to third parties. Examples of these third parties are:

- Employers, auditors, insurers, fund actuary, medical consultants, professional advisers, lawyers, mailing houses, underwriters, medical practitioners, and other external service providers including overseas organisations who are contracted for the purpose of administering and/or providing services to the Fund. If we transfer your personal information, we seek to ensure the recipient of the data has security systems to prevent misuse, loss or unauthorised disclosure in line with Australian laws and standards
- Another superannuation fund that you have nominated as your rollover institution
- External research houses to assist us with service and product research
- Government agencies such as the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), Australian Taxation Office (ATO), Australian Transactions Report Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA)and any other bodies expressly authorised by law, and
- International government agencies where expressly required by law.

Other rights

Under the *Privacy Act 1988*, as a member, you have the right to check and/or update your personal information if it is out of date. The Trustee encourages you to check that the personal information held about you is correct. There are certain legislative restrictions on your ability to amend the personal or health information we hold about you.

You can do this by checking your details on the website or by calling our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**. You should advise the Fund if you think your personal information is incorrect. Other rights that you have as a member include the right to:

- Complain to Vision Super if you believe that Vision Super has improperly used or handled your personal information, and
- Make a formal complaint to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner if you are not satisfied with the way that your complaint has been handled or the outcome.

You can complain to the Fund by writing to:

The Resolutions Officer
Vision Super Pty Ltd
PO Box 18041,
Collins Street East,
VIC 8003

Email: resolutions@visionsuper.com.au

The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner can be contacted on **1300 363 992**.

14.

Other important information

Family law issues

Where couples separate or divorce, their superannuation may be split (either by agreement or court order) as part of a property settlement. To make this possible, the Family Law Act provides that if requested by a member's spouse a superannuation trustee must provide that person with information about the member's superannuation savings. These superannuation splitting arrangements are available to married and de facto couples including same sex couples. For further details please see the Family Law fact sheet available at: **www.visionsuper.com.au/super/publications**.

Payment of death benefits

Generally, when a member dies, the Trustee is responsible for the fair and reasonable distribution of the member's death benefit to their dependants and/or legal personal representative.

Any benefit payable on your death is paid to your dependants and/ or legal personal representative (the executor under your Will or the administrator of your estate if you die without a Will) in such proportions and conditions as determined by the Trustee.

Dependants include:

> Your spouse (legal, registered or de facto, same or different sex)

> Your child (of any age), including adopted and step children or the children of your spouse,

> A person whether related to you or not who, in the opinion of the Trustee, is or was, at any relevant time wholly or partially financially dependent on you at the time of your death, or

> Any other person who, at the time of your death you have an interdependency relationship with. This may include a person who:

  (a) Had a close personal relationship with you, and

  (b) Lived with you in circumstances where:

  (c) One or each of you provided the other with financial support, and

  (d) One or each of you provided the other with domestic support and personal care or,

  (e) Where the conditions contained in paragraph (b) – (d) are not met, either you or the other person (or both of you) suffer from a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability.

If the Trustee is unable to identify a dependant and/or legal personal representative, it may pay or apply the death benefit in any manner permissible by law.

Choosing a beneficiary

In the event of your death, the Fund must pay the remaining balance of your Active Super income stream either:

> In accordance with a valid binding or reversionary nomination of beneficiaries, or

> To your dependants and/or legal personal representative (the executor under your Will or the administrator of your estate if you die without a Will) in such proportions and conditions as determined by the Trustee.

If you would like to choose what happens to your Active Super income stream when you die, you can elect one of the following options:

> Make a 'preferred beneficiary' nomination (also known as a non-binding nomination)

> Make a 'binding' nomination or

> Nominate a reversionary beneficiary.

Preferred beneficiary (non-binding) nominations

Preferred beneficiary nominations (also known as non-binding nominations) allow you to nominate a preferred beneficiary or beneficiaries for the payment of your death benefit as a lump sum. We will consider your preferred nomination and exercise our discretion as to whether to allocate your benefit to the beneficiaries nominated. This preferred nomination is not binding on us. However, it will be an important consideration when we determine how to apportion the benefit payable on your death. You can make a preferred beneficiary nomination by completing Form 8VA contained in this PDS and submitting it to us.

Binding nominations

Binding death beneficiary nominations can provide certainty as to who receives your death benefit as a lump sum when you die (provided the nominated beneficiary(ies) are your dependants and/ or legal personal representatives and other conditions are met). Generally, we must pay your death benefit in accordance with a duly completed binding nomination, that is valid and effective when you die, to your nominated dependants and/or legal personal representative in the proportions you have determined.

To be valid and effective, binding nominations must meet specific legislative requirements and conditions. You can make a binding nomination by completing Form 8VA contained in this PDS and submitting it to us. Further details about these requirements are included on this form.

Please note your binding nomination will lapse or become invalid if it is not updated every three years from the date you signed the form that is submitted to us.

If there are any significant changes to your family or personal circumstances, it is also important that you update your binding nomination by submitting another correctly completed Form 8VA. These changes may include the death of a dependant, the birth of a child or the end of a relationship. It is your responsibility to ensure that you reconfirm or update your binding nomination before this three-year period ends.

You can revoke your binding nomination by notifying us in writing or by submitting a correctly completed Form 8VA and complying with all the requirements for revocation of a nomination on this form. On revoking the binding nomination (without making any new binding nomination) or if it is or becomes invalid or ineffective for any reason, your benefit will generally be paid to your dependants and/ or your legal personal representative in accordance with our discretion. Although it is not binding, an invalid nomination may still be an important consideration for the Trustee when determining the payment of your death benefit.

Reversionary beneficiary nomination

A reversionary beneficiary nomination allows you to elect that the balance of your Active Super income stream continues to be paid in the form of pension payments to your nominated revisionary beneficiary. If you nominate a 'reversionary beneficiary' that nomination is generally binding on us and cannot be revoked, except in limited circumstances such as the death of the reversionary beneficiary or divorce. Once a reversionary nomination has been revoked you will only have the option of nominating a preferred or binding beneficiary. A reversionary beneficiary must be your dependant for superannuation purposes at the time of your nomination and at the time of your death. You can only nominate one person as your reversionary beneficiary. This must be done prior to the commencement of your Active Super income stream and only by duly completing Form 219 (which is contained in this PDS) and submitting it to us. Alternatively, you can request a copy of this form by calling our Retirement Hotline on **1300 017 589**.

Please be aware that if you have nominated a reversionary beneficiary who is a child and you die, the income stream can only be paid if the child:

- Is less than 18 years of age
- Is 18 years old but less than 25 and is financially dependant on you, or
- Has a disability that meets the definition in subsection 8(1) of the Disability Services Act 1986.

It is important to note that once the child is 25 years of age, the balance of your Account based pension or TTR pension account, must generally be paid out as a lump sum (unless the child is permanently disabled). However, if the child does not meet one of the above three criteria, the balance of your Account based pension or TTR pension cannot be paid to that child, and the Trustee will use its discretion when determining who it will pay the balance of your Account based pension or TTR pension to.

When you die

Your nominated reversionary beneficiary will receive the remaining balance of your Account based pension or TTR pension account in the form of regular payments (that is, the income stream will continue to be paid to the nominated reversionary beneficiary). Alternatively, your reversionary beneficiary can request the Fund to commute (cash in as a lump sum) their Account based pension or TTR pension to a lump sum at any time. Death benefits cannot be paid in the form of a pension to non-dependants.

Please note that there are different taxation consequences depending on how death benefits are paid and who receives the benefits. You or your beneficiaries should seek professional taxation advice about this, taking into account any relevant personal circumstances.

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Terrorism Financing (CTF) Act 2006

Under the AML/CTF Act, the trustees of superannuation funds are required to identify, monitor and mitigate the risk that a fund may be used for laundering money or terrorism financing.

Money laundering is the process by which criminals use the financial system to hide the proceeds of crime, by turning 'dirty' money into 'clean' laundered money. Terrorism financing is where legitimate funds are used to finance terrorist activities.

The Trustee's key obligations under the Act will generally include:

- Customer identification and verification
- Additional record keeping and
- Ongoing customer due diligence and reporting (ie suspicious matters and threshold transactions).

To satisfy these obligations, customer identification and verification processes apply. At a minimum, you may be required to provide proof of your identity before:

- Cashing all or part of your benefit
- We make a pension payment
- Commencing or commuting an income stream
- Changing your bank account and
- You transfer/rollover a benefit to Vision Super or another fund.

You may be required to provide us with evidence that verifies your full name, date of birth and residential address. Records of the information will be kept and may be required by law to be disclosed, otherwise the information will be kept confidential.

Bankruptcy and superannuation

In certain circumstances, a trustee in a bankruptcy will be able to access money from a bankrupt individual's superannuation account for the benefit of creditors.

15.

Forms

For an application to join the Retirement Scheme Transition to retirement please call Member Services on **1300 300 820**

FORM 8VA

Beneficiary nomination form

IMPORTANT INFORMATION – PLEASE READ BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

Please note that if you are a defined benefit member, you **cannot nominate beneficiaries** for your defined benefit account, which **must be paid to your estate**.

You can use this form to:

- Make a **binding** beneficiary nomination, which means Vision Super must pay your death benefit in accordance with your wishes (provided the nomination is valid at the time it is made).
- **Revoke** an existing beneficiary nomination.
- Make a **preferred** beneficiary nomination, which means Vision Super will consider your wishes but can exercise its discretion about who to pay your death benefit to and how much each beneficiary receives.

Who can you nominate as a beneficiary?

You can nominate your dependants or your Estate.

You can nominate:

1. Your dependants as per the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*:
   a. Your spouse or partner – whether you are married or not, a partner you live with in a genuine domestic relationship as a couple, including same-sex partners.
   b. Your children, including adopted children and your spouse's/partner's children. If your children are over 18, there may be tax consequences of paying them a death benefit.
   c. A person in an interdependent relationship with you, where you have a close personal relationship with each other, and you live together and provide each other with financial and/or domestic support and personal care. You may also have an interdependent relationship if you satisfy all of the other criteria, but do not live together because of a disability that requires one or both of you to live in a medical facility.
   d. A person who is financially dependant on you.
2. Your estate – Vision Super will deal with the Legal Personal Representative, who is the person appointed to that role by being named as the executor in the Will or if there is no Will, by being appointed administrator of the estate by the Supreme Court.

How to make a binding beneficiary nomination

- Complete sections 1, 2, 3 ,4, 5 and 6 of this form.
- You need two adults over the age of 18 to witness your signature. They must see you sign the form, and then sign the form themselves. They cannot be your beneficiaries.
- You will need to renew your binding nomination every three years from the date you sign it to keep it valid. You may also need to update your beneficiary nomination if your circumstances change – for example, you get married or start living with a partner, have a child, or one of your beneficiaries is no longer dependant on you or dies.
- You must post the original form back to Vision Super – we cannot accept faxed or emailed forms as we need to see the original signatures.

How to make a preferred beneficiary nomination

- Complete sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 of this form.
- Preferred nominations are not binding on Vision Super, but they are an important consideration when Vision Super has to pay your benefit.

How to revoke a beneficiary nomination

You can revoke your beneficiary nomination at any time by completing a new Beneficiary nomination form.

When will a binding nomination be invalid?

A binding nomination will normally become invalid or ineffective when one of the following happens:

- Three years have lapsed from the date the Binding nomination form was signed,
- Any nominated beneficiary dies before you die,
- Any nominated beneficiary is not a dependant at the time of your death. For example, if your spouse is nominated and you are divorced or your de facto relationship ended.

Also the trustee is not required to pay the death benefit in accordance with a valid and effective binding nomination in some circumstances including if:

- The trustee is subject to a court order and doing so would breach the court order, or
- The trustee is aware that the giving of, or failure to amend or revoke a nomination was a breach of a court order.

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FORM 8VA

Beneficiary nomination form

vision super

Binding and preferred beneficiary nominations are explained at **www.visionsuper.com.au/super/beneficiaries/**

1. Personal details

Member number:

Title: ☐ Ms ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Mr ☐ Mx ☐ Other

Surname:

Given name/s:

Date of birth:

Address:

Suburb: State: Postcode:

Contact email address:

Contact phone number: Mobile number:

2. Account details – Please tick all account/s for which this nomination applies:

☐ Active Super Choice ☐ Active Super Account based pension ☐ Active Super Transition to retirement pension

* Please note that if you have nominated a reversionary beneficiary for your Active Super income stream and it is still valid it will override your nomination of a binding or preferred beneficiary.

3. I want to make a:

☐ **Binding** beneficiary nomination (complete sections 4, 5 and 6) **or** ☐ **Preferred** beneficiary nomination (complete sections 4 and 7)

4. Nomination details

Full name

Address

Date of birth / /

Relationship (please tick one)
☐ Spouse
☐ Child
☐ Interdependant relationship
☐ Financial dependant

Benefit %

Full name

Address

Date of birth / /

Relationship (please tick one)
☐ Spouse
☐ Child
☐ Interdependant relationship
☐ Financial dependant

Benefit %

Full name

Address

Date of birth / /

Relationship (please tick one)
☐ Spouse
☐ Child
☐ Interdependant relationship
☐ Financial dependant

Benefit %

Full name

Address

Date of birth / /

Relationship (please tick one)
☐ Spouse
☐ Child
☐ Interdependant relationship
☐ Financial dependant

Benefit %

My Estate Benefit %

Should you wish to nominate additional beneficiaries please add them on a separate piece of paper and attach to this form.

TOTAL = 100%

continued over

Beneficiary nomination form

5. Binding death beneficiary declaration

1. I understand that this nomination is binding and that the Trustee must pay my death benefit to my nominated dependants and/or to my Estate as specified on this form.
2. I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure my nomination remains valid and continues to reflect my wishes.
3. I understand that my nomination will be valid for three years from the date I sign this form.
4. I have read and understood the information on binding nominations in the relevant Product Disclosure Statement.

This information is collected for the sole purpose of managing and paying superannuation benefits and entitlements and will be protected in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988* and Vision Super's privacy policy, which is available on request or on the Vision Super website.

Signature: Date^: **^ Must be the same date as witnesses' signature.**

6. Witness declaration – for Binding nominations only

I hereby declare that I am over the age of 18 years. I am not a beneficiary nominated on this form and I witnessed the member sign the binding nomination form.

Signature of witness 1: Printed name: Date of birth: Date*:

Signature of witness 2: Printed name: Date of birth: Date*:

*** MUST BE THE SAME DATE AS MEMBER'S SIGNATURE OTHERWISE NOMINATION WILL NOT BE VALID.**

7. Preferred beneficiary declaration

I understand that this nomination is not binding on the Trustee and is a preferred beneficiary nomination only.
Death benefits from Vision Super Saver, Vision Personal Plan, Vision Partner Plan, Vision ASU plan and Vision income streams will be paid to, or applied for the benefit of:

- My dependants and/or
- My estate

The Trustee will determine in what proportions (if any) your benefit is paid. Please refer to page 1 for who is considered a dependant.

This information is collected for the sole purpose of managing and paying superannuation benefits and entitlements and will be protected in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988* and Vision Super's privacy policy, which is available on request or on the Vision Super website.

Signature: Date:

FORM 37VA

Change of payment details — Active Super Income Streams

vision super

1. Personal details

Member number:

Title: ☐ Ms ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Mr ☐ Mx ☐ Other

Surname:

Given name/s:

Date of birth:

Address:

Suburb: State: Postcode:

Contact phone number: Mobile No.

2. Pension type (please select appropriate product)

☐ Active Super Account based pension ☐ Active Super Transition to retirement pension

3. Payment frequency (please choose one option only)

How often would you like to receive your pension payments:

☐ Twice-monthly ☐ Monthly ☐ Bi-monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Four-monthly ☐ Half yearly ☐ Annually

If annually, please choose: ☐ 28 June, or

Preferred month (please specify) ____________________

4. Payment level (please choose one option only)

Please indicate your preferred payment level:

☐ Minimum

☐ Maximum (capped at 10% for Active Super Transition to Retirement pension accounts)

☐ Specified amount $ ______________________________ per nominated frequency

5. Declaration by member

1. I authorise for the payment level I have specified above to be deposited to my bank account on the frequency I have elected;
2. I understand that my payment level is subject to the minimum draw down requirement under superannuation law.

Signature

Date

This information is required for the sole purpose of managing and payment of superannuation benefits and entitlements and will be protected in accordance with the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* and Vision Super privacy policies.
Please read our Personal Information Collection Statement at **www.visionsuper.com.au/privacy**

Please forward this completed form to: PO Box 18041, Collins Street East, Melbourne VIC 8003

Contact Centre: 1300 300 820 | memberservices@visionsuper.com.au | www.visionsuper.com.au

Vision Super Pty Ltd ABN 50 082 924 561 AFSL 225054, is the Trustee of the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund ABN 24 496 637 884

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