Member Guide

WealthO2 Super Simplifier

Super & Pension Member Guide

Issued by Diversa Trustees Limited as the Trustee of the DIY Master Plan (Division) 26 September 2018

RSE Registration No R1070743 ABN 46 074 281 314.

OUR CONTACT DETAILS ARE:

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This Member Guide provides additional detail on the terms and features relating to the accumulation and pension accounts available from WealthO2 Super Simplifier (Super Simplifier). The terms and features described in this Guide apply to each account you hold in Super Simplifier, unless specified otherwise.

FEES AND COSTS DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The information in this Guide forms part of the PDS dated 26 September 2018. You should read this Guide and the PDS before making a decision to invest in this product. The PDS can be obtained from www.supersimplifier.com.au or by contacting the Member Administrator on 1800 455 666.

The information contained in this document is general information only and should not be taken as advice or a recommendation to invest in the Plan. It does not take into account your particular objectives, your financial situation or needs. You should consider obtaining professional advice tailored to your personal circumstances before making an investment decision.

All parties named in the PDS and this Guide have consented to being named in the form and context in which they have been named and have not withdrawn their consent. Any statements in the PDS or this Guide that are attributable to or based on statements made by another person have been included with the consent of that person, whose consent has not been withdrawn. Should you require any information about the services or issues covered in the PDS or this Guide, or require any clarification, you should contact the Administrator on 1800 455 666.

Several websites contain information of the Plan referred to in the PDS as "Plan Websites".

Web Address	Hosted by	Information Held
www.supersimplifier.com.au	MDA Operator	Plan information, online access, APL, PDS and Member Guide
www.diymaster.com.au	DIY Master	Admin. & forms
www.diversa.com.au/trustee	Diversa	Legal & Regulatory

SECTION 1 - HOW SUPER WORKS CONTRIBUTIONS

This section contains a summary of the contribution rules applicable to accumulation accounts in superannuation funds. When contributing to a superannuation fund, you should also consider any taxation implications. For more information about taxation, see Section 7 of this Guide for details.

WealthO2 Super Simplifier (Super Simplifier) is not a MySuper registered product. As such it cannot be named as an employer default fund nor accept members nominated by an employer. Super Simplifier does not have any default investment options and members must make an investment choice (for more information about investment choice, see Section 4 of this Guide for details) as a condition of being accepted as a member of Super Simplifier.

Who can contribute?

If you are accepted as a member of Super Simplifier, contributions can be made to an accumulation account by you or your employer either regularly or by occasional lump sums. Amounts can also be transferred from other regulated superannuation or rollover funds. Contributions may be made in specie at the discretion of the Trustee, that is, by way of a transfer of an asset or investment to your Account. In specie contributions are subject to the contribution rules and tax rates applicable to contributions.

In addition, contributions may be made by you on behalf of your spouse to qualify for the spouse rebate. If you wish to make contributions for your spouse, your spouse must complete a separate membership application to open an accumulation account in Super Simplifier. Your spouse may include your husband or wife or a person recognised as a spouse under relevant government legislation. It may include a de-facto spouse of the same or opposite sex.

You cannot make further contributions to a pension account once the pension has been commenced.

Contribution Rules

Superannuation legislation prescribes the contributions that can be accepted by the Trustee, depending on your age and (in some circumstances) your work status.

We can accept a wide range of contributions, including the following:

Member contributions

If you are under age 65, we may accept member contributions from you. If you are aged 65 to 74, we may accept all member contributions provided that you have worked at least 40 hours in not more than 30 consecutive days in the financial year in which the contributions are made.

Note: We cannot accept member contributions if we do not hold your Tax File Number (TFN) or if a single contribution exceeds your 'non-concessional contributions' limit (described in Section 7 of this Guide).

Employer contributions

Employer contributions are generally paid as required by your employer's industrial arrangement or Superannuation Guarantee (SG) legislation. You may agree with your employer that they contribute sums in excess of these obligations including via a salary sacrifice arrangement (if your employer allows) which involves contributions being made from your before-tax salary. You should note that salary sacrifice contributions may be treated as income for various Government programs (for example, the Government co-contribution, spouse contributions rebate and personal contribution deductions).

If you are aged under age 65, we may accept any employer contributions made for you. If you are aged 65 or more, we may accept all mandated employer contributions (that is, a contribution that is compulsory because it is required by law or an employment award or other prescribed arrangement). If you are aged 65 to 74, we may accept voluntary employer contributions provided that you have worked at least 40 hours in not more than 30 consecutive days in the financial year in which the contributions are made.

Note: Limits apply to the amount of taxable contributions (including employer contributions) you can make without incurring additional tax (see Section 7 of this Guide for details). Contributions can generally be accepted by the Trustee in circumstances outlined in the table below.

Employer Contributions

Age Group	Superannuation Guarantee	Award	Voluntary	Member Contributions
Under age 65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age 65 - 69	Yes	Yes	Only if you have worked at least 40 hours in not more than 30 consecutive days in the financial year.	Only if you have worked at least 40 hours in not more than 30 consecutive days in the financial year.
Age 70 - 74	Yes	Yes	Only if you have worked at least 40 hours in not more than 30 consecutive days in the financial year.	Only if you have worked at least 40 hours in not more than 30 consecutive days in the financial year and the contributions are made for you personally.
Age 75 and over	Yes	Yes	No	No

If contributions are received by the Trustee in contravention of the contribution rules in superannuation legislation, they must generally be returned in the timeframe and manner stipulated by law (adjustments for investment fluctuations and reasonable costs can be made).

ROLLOVERS, TRANSFERS OR OTHER PAYMENTS INTO SUPER SIMPLIFIER

You can also pay superannuation benefits from another superannuation fund into Super Simplifier. Other payments may also be made, for example, disability settlement amounts, foreign sourced superannuation and the proceeds from the sale of a small business. We recommend you seek advice from your Financial Adviser regarding these contributions.

Rollovers or transfers may be paid into Super Simplifier in specie at the discretion of the Trustee, that is, by way of a transfer of an asset or investment from another superannuation fund to the relevant Member's account in Super Simplifier.

GOVERNMENT CO-CONTRIBUTIONS

The Government Co-contribution is a contribution made by the Federal Government to the superannuation account of eligible low and middle-income earners. To qualify for the Government Co-contribution in respect of contributions you make, you must satisfy certain requirements. Among other things, you must have an 'assessable income', 'reportable fringe benefits' and 'reportable employer superannuation contributions' (eligible income) below a certain amount each year and make personal contributions out of your taxable income (this does not include contributions which are made by way of salary sacrifice, SG (compulsory) or spouse contributions). The Government Co-contribution is also available to self-employed persons provided certain eligibility criterion is met.

The Government Co-contribution payable is subject to a maximum amount each year and reduces as your eligible income increases. For more detailed information about the eligibility criteria, income thresholds and maximum Government Co-contribution, refer to www.ato.gov.au.

You should be aware that the Trustee may be required to pay back monies which have been attributed to persons who are or who become disentitled to those amounts.

LOW INCOME SUPERANNUATION TAX OFFSET (LISTO)

The LISTO provides a super contribution tax payment of up to $500 (not indexed) annually for low income earners. The payment amount will be equivalent to 15% of concessional contributions (including employer contributions) made by or for individuals with an adjusted taxable income that does not exceed $37,000. For further information including information about the eligibility criteria for the LISTO, refer to www.ato.gov.au.

RESTRICTIONS ON WHEN YOU CAN ACCESS YOUR BENEFITS

Superannuation is a long-term investment. The Government has placed restrictions on when you can access your superannuation as a lump sum or via an income stream. In general, Members cannot access their benefits until they have reached age 65 or have reached their Preservation Age and have permanently retired from the workforce.

Married couples separating or divorcing can divide their superannuation benefits by agreement or by court order. This extends to de-facto couples (including same-sex couples) eligible under family law legislation. You should consult a legal adviser about the splitting of superannuation benefits on marriage breakdown or breakdown of other relationships.

Preservation

Preservation is a legislative term that means that you must keep your superannuation benefits in a superannuation or rollover fund until your permanent retirement from the workforce after attaining your Preservation Age or you satisfy some other condition of release (see below).

Preserved benefits cannot be paid to a Member but benefits can be transferred to another fund (refer to the Portability of Benefits section below).

The Preservation Age is being gradually extended to age 60, as set out in the following table:

Date of Birth	Preservation Age
Before 01/07/1960	55
01/07/1960 - 30/06/1961	56
01/07/1961 - 30/06/1962	57
01/07/1962 - 30/06/1963	58
From 01/071964	60

Under current legislation, if you are a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident of Australia or Australian citizen , preserved benefits can be released if one of the following conditions is met:

- you cease employment with an employer sponsor and your account balance is less than $200
- you leave employment after age 60
- you turn age 65
- you reach your Preservation Age and take your benefit as a
- non-commutable income stream (often referred to as a 'transition to retirement' pension)
- you permanently retire from the workforce after attaining your Preservation Age
- you die
- you become permanently incapacitated
- you experience severe financial hardship, or
- on compassionate grounds acceptable to the Department of Human Services.

Temporary residents can only access preserved benefits in more limited circumstances (for example, death or permanent incapacity). Temporary residents may also have the option of taking their superannuation benefits with them when their visa has expired and they have permanently departed Australia. In some circumstances, the superannuation of temporary residents may be treated as unclaimed money and must be transferred by the Trustee to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Preserved benefits can also be released upon presentation of an ATO Release Authority to the Trustee in respect of excess contribution tax (see Section 6 of this Guide for more details).

Release of Superannuation due to Terminal Illness

You can access your super early if you are diagnosed with a terminal medical condition. You must provide two medical practitioner certificates (including a specialist in the particular field) that you are likely to die within 24 months from the date of the certification to gain unrestricted tax-free access to your superannuation balance. It should be noted that the terminal illness definitions in the insurance policy may not align with the SIS regulations for a condition of release.

PORTABILITY OF BENEFITS

You can transfer your benefits to another regulated fund at any time (sometimes referred to as 'portability').

Upon receipt of all necessary information, the transfer of benefits will be made as soon as practicable, within the timeframe required by law. The Trustee may refuse your request if:

- a similar request has been met in the last 12 months;
- you are requesting a partial transfer or rollover and after transferring the money your account would remain open and your interest in Super Simplifier would be less than $5,000; or
- the receiving fund will not accept the transfer.

Requests to rollover benefits to another superannuation fund must be in writing and proof of identity requirements may apply. Additional information may be required in the case of a request to transfer benefits to a self-managed superannuation fund.

If you request to rollover your account to another fund, the Trustee must be satisfied that you have received or know that you can request all the information you reasonably need to understand the impact of your request on your benefits. For example, insurance benefits will cease. There may be other consequences depending on the nature of your investments. Transferring your pension account to another fund may be subject to restrictions, for example, in the case of a Term Allocated Pension. If you require any further information prior to making a rollover request, contact the Member Administrator. For advice that has regard to your personal circumstances including your investments, contact your Financial Adviser.

SECTION 2 INVESTING IN A PENSION

This section contains a summary of the rules and other considerations applicable to commencing a pension. It explains the types of pension products that available from Super Simplifier, subject to pension standards in Government legislation, which will prevail in the event of any inconsistency between the information in this Guide and the legislation. Further information about pension payments is contained in Section 3 of this Guide.

A superannuation pension allows you to receive some or all of your superannuation benefits as an income stream, rather than a lump sum payment. A superannuation pension is provided through a separate account in Super Simplifier (pension account).

We offer three types of superannuation pensions:

- a standard Account Based Pension;
- Transition to Retirement Pension; and
- Term Allocated Pension.

A **Standard Account Based Pension**. Standard Account Based Pensions are highly flexible. You can select the frequency of your pension payments as well as the size of the pension payments you wish to receive, above a required minimum amount.

An Account Based Pension taken out under the **Transition to Retirement** rules (**Transition to Retirement Pension**). These pensions are also flexible but are subject to some additional restrictions. You can select the frequency of your pension payments as well as the size of the pension payments you wish to receive provided they meet required minimum and maximum limits.

Standard Account Based Pensions and Transition to Retirement Pensions are referred to as Account Based Pensions in this Guide.

If you already have a **Term Allocated Pension** in another superannuation product or fund, a Term Allocated Pension, which provides you with the ability to choose the term you wish to receive your benefits (Note this option is only available for rollovers of existing Term Allocated Pensions into Super Simplifier.)

You can apply for a single pension or more than one pension depending on your individual needs and circumstances. You can also receive a pension while continuing a separate accumulation account providing you satisfy the minimum Cash Account balance requirements (described in section 5).

ACCOUNT BASED PENSIONS

An Account Based Pension is a regular income stream for your retirement. The payment amount you receive and the frequency of payment is based on your selection (subject to Government limits depending on whether a standard Account Based Pension or Transition to Retirement Pension is acquired). Members transferring funds from an accumulation account to an Account Based Pension account, may have existing investments held in their accumulation account transferred to their Account Based pension account Portfolio without triggering any capital gains tax liability.

Minimum investment

The minimum initial investment to establish an Account Based Pension account per member is $50,000, subject to variation at the Trustee's discretion.

Eligibility to commence an Account Based Pension

To begin a standard Account Based Pension you must be at or over your Preservation Age and satisfy a condition of release. Refer to the Restrictions on When You Can Access your Benefit in Section 1 of this Guide for more information about the Preservation Age and conditions of release.

It is also a condition of commencing a pension that you supply your TFN.

TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A Transition to Retirement Pension is a **non-commutable Account Based Pension** which provides a regular periodic payment of income from your superannuation. Generally, you cannot receive any amount from your Transition to Retirement Pension balance as a lump sum payment.

You may start a Transition to Retirement Pension if you have reached your Preservation Age but have not yet fully retired from the workforce.

The conditions surrounding a Transition to Retirement Pension are the same as those for a standard Account Based Pension taken out upon retirement, with the exception of the following additional conditions:

- a maximum of 10% of your account balance can be taken as pension payments in any one year, regardless of age. Where you start your pension part-way through the year, the 10 per cent maximum is pro-rated according to the number of days until 30 June of the next year;
- you are unable to make any partial or lump sum withdrawals from the pension (commutations) until you satisfy a 'condition of release', such as fully retiring: and
- Transition to Retirement Pensions are subject to the same tax treatment as Accumulation Accounts
- Once you retire, or satisfy a condition of release, your pension will continue and become a standard Account Based Pension. The additional restrictions outlined above will no longer apply.
- There are other limited circumstances in which a Transition to Retirement Pension may be commuted including:
    - in order to transfer your pension account balance back into your accumulation account in Super Simplifier; and
    - to rollover your benefit into the accumulation or pension section of another complying superannuation fund or other acceptable retirement savings product; or on death.

TERM ALLOCATED PENSION - IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Specified term

A Term Allocated Pension must have a specified term. The term of the pension is the number of years that your pension will be paid. In the case of a Term Allocated Pension it is based on your life expectancy or age at the time you purchase the pension, with an ability to extend the timeframe if you nominate your spouse (which may include a defacto spouse of the same or opposite sex) as a reversionary beneficiary (and your spouse is younger than you).

You may choose the term for your Term Allocated Pension (in complete years) from the options described below:

- your life expectancy
- your life expectancy as if you were up to 5 years younger on the commencement date of the pension
- a period that is not less than your life expectancy and not more than the greater of:
- your life expectancy as if you were up to 5 years younger; and
- the period of years that is the difference between age 100 and your age on the commencement date of the pension)
- your reversionary beneficiary's (that is, your spouse's) life
- expectancy
- your reversionary beneficiary's (that is, your spouse's) life
- expectancy as though he or she were up to five years younger. This will extend the length of the term of your pension but will obviously reduce the amount of each of your pension payments
- a period that is not less than your reversionary beneficiary's (that is, your spouse's) life expectancy and not more than the greater of:
- your spouse's life expectancy as though he or she were up to five years younger; and
- the period of years that is the difference between age 100 and your spouse's age on the commencement date of the pension.

Importantly, once your Term Allocated Pension has commenced, you cannot change the term of your pension.

To determine the appropriate term applicable to your circumstances and the implications of this decision, you should contact your Financial Adviser.

The calculation of the term (and annual income payments) for a Term Allocated Pension is based on life expectancy factors in a Life Expectancy table issued by the government. The Life Expectancy table is available by contacting your Financial Adviser.

MONEY, YOU CAN USE TO BEGIN YOUR PENSION

In the case of an Account Based Pension, you can begin a pension utilising an accumulation account balance already held within Super Simplifier, or you can roll over benefits from another superannuation fund or other sources permitted by the relevant law. In the case of a Term Allocated Pension, you can only begin the pension utilising a rollover of an existing Term Allocated Pension from another superannuation product or fund.

Other amounts such as certain disablement amounts on settlement of a disability claim (outside of superannuation), proceeds from the sale of a small business and superannuation sourced from a foreign superannuation fund, can also be paid into superannuation for the purpose of commencing an Account Based Pension.

The acceptance of other amounts from these other sources may be subject to contribution rules applicable to superannuation funds and give rise to different taxation implications (depending on your personal circumstances). A summary of contribution rules is shown in Section 1 of this Guide. If you are going to receive any of these amounts or are considering payment of them into superannuation, we recommend you obtain advice from your Financial Adviser.

You cannot add additional money to your Account Based Pension once it has begun. As such, you may need to consolidate your various superannuation account balances, or other eligible amounts you receive, into a single Account Based Pension account prior to commencing receipt of pension payments. Alternatively, you may commence more than one Account Based Pension using separate superannuation entitlements.

As a result of anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing (AML/CTF) requirements in government legislation, you may be required to provide proof of identity prior to establishing your pension (called "customer identification and verification" requirements). These requirements may also be applied by the Trustee from time to time in relation to the administration of your superannuation benefits as required or considered appropriate under the Government's legislation. You will be notified of any requirements when applicable.

Under the AML/CTF laws the Trustee is required to provide yearly compliance reports to AUSTRAC and notify AUSTRAC of suspicious transactions. This may involve the provision of personal information about you to AUSTRAC.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS & SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Centrelink usually applies two tests for the purposes of assessing an individual's eligibility to receive the Government's 'old-age pension', being an assets test and an income test.

For the assets test, 100% of the purchase price (the amount of money you utilised to commence your pension) of an Account Based Pension will be assessable. For the income test, the asset will be assessable as a financial investment subject to deeming.

Special rules apply to Term Allocated Pensions. Usually, your investment in a Term Allocated Pension will be considered an asset for social security purposes and the income received from your pension will also be assessable, less any deductible amount, against the income test. Any previously applicable asset test exemption may not apply.

For more information about the social security implications of receiving a pension from Super Simplifier go to www.centrelink.gov.au or contact their Financial Information Service (FIS) on 13 23 00 or consult your Financial Adviser. We recommend you seek advice from your Financial Adviser about transferring an existing Term Allocated Pension into Super Simplifier because the social security implications may be significant.

SECTION 3 - BENEFITS OF INVESTING WITH SUPER SIMPLIFIER

TYPE OF BENEFITS

Subject to Government payment restrictions, the following benefits are payable from an accumulation account in Super Simplifier:

- a retirement benefit - on retiring on or after your Preservation Age while a Member of Super Simplifier (see Section 1 of this Guide for details on Preservation Age). The retirement benefit is the balance of your account at the time you retire;
- a death benefit - on death while a Member of Super Simplifier. The death benefit is your account balance plus any insurance benefit payable and will be distributed among your dependents or your legal personal representative as determined by the Trustee having regard to any nomination you have made (see below for information about nominating beneficiaries);
- a permanent incapacity benefit - if you become permanently incapacitated as defined in superannuation legislation while a member of Super Simplifier. The permanent incapacity benefit is your account balance plus any insurance benefit payable.

Benefits may also be released, in cash, in other circumstances as permitted by superannuation legislation (example, financial hardship).

A Member's benefit is calculated as the accumulated value of the Member's account, plus any amount paid to the Trustee by the Insurer in respect of insurance benefits. The payment of all benefits is subject to the Trust Deed and, where relevant, the terms and conditions of the insurance policy. Benefits can only be paid to a Member where permitted under superannuation legislation. Acceptance of a claim by the Insurer does not automatically mean that the amount can be paid to the Member by the Trustee. Insurance benefits cease in certain circumstances including if there are insufficient monies in a Member's account to meet insurance premiums. See Section 8 of this Guide for more information about when insurance benefits are payable.

The value (or amount) of a Member's account balance (or benefit)

is based on the following (where applicable):

- contributions received
- transfers/rollovers received
- investment returns
- insurance benefit premiums paid
- government charges or taxes paid or payable; and
- fees or costs paid or payable.

The Trustee may adjust the benefits of a Member to the extent permitted by the relevant law and Trust Deed (for example, adjustments arising from the application of the taxation laws).

PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

Benefits may be paid as a lump sum or pension, by opening a pension account in Super Simplifier (see Section 2 of this Guide for more information about commencing a pension in Super Simplifier). The payment of benefits in the form of a pension is subject to rules in superannuation legislation, which are summarised below.

Any payment in relation to any superannuation interest you have in Super Simplifier must be made on a proportionate basis from your taxable and exempt (tax-free) components. If you have both an accumulation account and pension account, the pension account is treated as a separate interest for this purpose. For more information about the taxable and exempt components, see Section 7 of this Guide.

The Trustee is required to carry out proof of identity procedures before paying a lump sum benefit to a Member in cash or commencing to pay a pension. The requirements arise under the Government's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing legislation. If any further information is required from you to enable a benefit to be made, you will be notified.

Lump sum benefits (including lump sum death benefits from a pension account) may be paid in specie at the discretion of the Trustee, that is, by way of a transfer of underlying assets to the relevant Member.

Lump sum death benefits (including lump sum death benefits from a pension account) may be paid to a Member's dependent(s) and/or the Member's legal personal representative as determined by the Trustee:

- having regard to the Member's wishes (if the Member has made a non-binding nomination of beneficiaries), or
- in accordance with the Member's wishes (if the Member has made a valid binding nomination).

HOW YOUR PENSION PAYMENTS ARE CALCULATED

Account Based Pensions

Each financial year, you are able to select the pension amount that you will receive for that upcoming year. The amount you receive must be equal to or above a legislated, prescribed minimum level, based upon your age (a maximum limit also applies to Transition to Retirement Pensions).

The minimum annual pension payment percentages of your pension account balance are as follows:

Age*	Annual payment amount (%)
Under 65	4.00
65 - 74	5.00
75 - 79	6.00
80 - 84	7.00
85 - 89	9.00
90 - 94	11.00
95 +	14.00

"Your age at the commencement of your pension, or at each 1 July thereafter.

If your pension does not commence on 1 July, the pension percentage is applied proportionately for the number of remaining days in the financial year, in order to determine the minimum pension amount. The Administrator will calculate and advise you of your minimum pension amounts (and maximum pension amounts, where applicable) each year, from which you can elect the amount you would like to receive.

Transition to Retirement members can elect the amount of their pension amount subject to a maximum of 10% of their account balance in any one year, regardless of age. Where you start your pension part-way through the year, the 10 per cent maximum is pro-rated according to the number of days until 30 June of the next year.

Transfers to another superannuation fund do not count towards meeting the minimum pension payment requirements.

Term Allocated Pensions

Pension payments from a Term Allocated Pension must satisfy the following rules:

- payments are a fixed amount, which must be paid to you at least annually (but can also be paid to you monthly, quarterly or semi-annually). A rollover of monies from your account to another superannuation fund or product does not count when assessing whether the minimum pension payment requirement has been met;
- your annual payment is calculated according to a schedule of payment factors (this table is available by contacting the Member Administrator). The pension payment is calculated by dividing your account balance on 1 July each year (or on the pension commencement date) by the payment factor for the remaining term of your pension (rounded up or down in accordance with legislative requirements). You can choose an income amount between 90% and 110% of this calculated amount. From time to time, the income amount allowed by law may change. For more information about this please contact the Member Administrator.

Term Allocated Pension payments are also subject to the prescribed annual minimum amount applicable to Account Based Pensions (see above).

By the end of the term of your pension there should be no money left in your account. In order to achieve this, your annual pension payment is calculated on 1 July each year based on the balance of your investment and the remaining term.

Source of pension payments

Your pension payments will be deducted from your Investment Options and the investments rebalanced on the basis of your investment profile to ensure that there is sufficient cash to make your pension payments

Changing the pension amount you are paid

For Account Based Pensions, you can change the payment amount or, in the case of a pension other than a Transition to Retirement Pension, apply to take out a lump sum payment (commute) at any other time. Any variation in your regular pension payment will be presumed to be an irregular pension payment unless you otherwise elect.

You cannot select to change the amount paid to you through a Term Allocated Pension, except where permitted by relevant regulations, having regard to set limits (mentioned above). The amount paid is calculated based on your account balance and the relevant payment factor on 1 July each year.

The amount of your Term Allocated Pension payment will not change during that financial year. Investment earnings during that year will be accounted for when your Term Allocated Pension payment is recalculated at the next 1 July.

If your Financial Adviser does not ask us to alter your annual pension amount (where permissible), then your payment will be the same as for the previous financial year, unless we have to adjust your payment to remain within your income range for that year.

Different taxation consequences may apply depending on whether your payment is a pension payment or (where permissible) a partial commutation. The Trustee may also adjust the pension payments of a Member to the extent permitted by the relevant law and Trust Deed (for example, to meet pension rules in superannuation legislation, where instructions are not received from your Financial Adviser).

Frequency of pension payments

Generally, you must receive at least one pension payment per financial year. If, however, you begin a pension after 1 June in any financial year, you can defer the beginning of your pension payments until the next financial year. You may specify the frequency at which you receive your pension payments at any time during the life of your pension to be paid monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly. You can change the frequency at any time.

WITHDRAWING FROM YOUR PENSION

As a standard Account Based Pension is purchased with unrestricted and non-preserved superannuation benefits, you can withdraw your pension in full as a lump sum (i.e. commute your pension) or you can take a portion of your account balance, underlying the pension, as a partial lump sum (i.e. a partial commutation) at any time, subject to any redemption requirements or consequences (as outlined in Section 5 of this Guide). As a Transition to Retirement Pension is usually purchased with preserved superannuation benefits, you will be unable to commute the pension (in whole or in part) until you retire or meet other circumstances prescribed in the relevant law.

You cannot make commutations (i.e. lump sum cash withdrawals) from a Term Allocation Pension (except in very limited circumstances).

For Transition to Retirement Pensions and Term Allocated Pensions, the limited circumstances in which you may be able to access your benefits other than when your pension payments are made include:

- to give effect to a payment split under family law; or
- to purchase another complying income stream; or
- upon your death, or where you have selected the reversionary option for your Term Allocated Pension, upon the death of both yourself and your reversionary pension beneficiary.

Any lump sum commutation (where permissible) must be withdrawn proportionately from the exempt and taxable components of your pension (see the Section 7 of this Guide for more information). You cannot nominate from which component a lump sum payment is withdrawn.

There is no minimum value or limit on how many partial commutations you may request. However, your pension will not operate for any guaranteed period. It will last only as long as your account balance lasts. As such, it is your responsibility to monitor your pension assets to appropriately fund your retirement.

Superannuation legislation requires that in any year in which all or any part of a pension is commuted, a pro-rata payment amount of the minimum payment for that year must be paid except in certain limited circumstances, for example, if the commutation arises due to death of the pensioner or to give effect to an entitlement of a non-Member spouse under a family law payment split.

Full or partial withdrawals from your pension may be subject to tax at lump sum rates, based upon the components of the taxable component of your pension account balance, the minimum pension income received, and your age at the date of payment. See Section 7 of this Guide for information about lump sum tax rates.

Lump sum benefits may be paid in specie at the discretion of the Trustee, that is, by way of a transfer of underlying assets to the relevant Member.

You should discuss your intention to commute with your Financial Adviser because it may have taxation and social security implications for you.

DEATH BENEFIT NOMINATIONS

You can choose how the Trustee pays a lump sum death benefit in the event of your death while a Member. You may nominate a dependent, a legal representative or a combination of both. You can either make a binding nomination or a nonbinding nomination for an account (accumulation or pension). Alternatively, Pension members can nominate a continuation of pension payments from their pension account to a reversionary beneficiary, instead of a lump sum death benefit.

If you do not make any nomination in respect of an account, the death benefit will be paid to your estate. You will be treated as not having made a binding nomination if you have made an invalid binding nomination. An invalid binding nomination will not be treated as a non-binding nomination.

If you wish to make a nomination and have more than one account in Super Simplifier, please note that a separate nomination must be made for each account e.g. if you have an accumulation and pension account you must make a nomination for each account.

Binding Nomination

If you make a binding nomination, you instruct the Trustee as to whom you want your benefit to be paid in the event of your death. Provided your nomination is valid, it cannot be overridden by the Trustee. The nomination is valid for three years from the date on which it is signed. You must renew or confirm your nomination within this three-year period for it to remain valid. If any beneficiary nominated is no longer your dependent (see below) or legal personal representative at the date of death, they will not be entitled to receive a share of your benefit and their share may be paid to the remaining nominees based on their proportional entitlement to your benefit.

If the binding nomination is or becomes invalid, it will have no effect (it will not be treated as a non-binding nomination).

Non-binding nomination

If you make a non-binding nomination, the Trustee has the discretion to determine who should receive the death benefit. The Trustee may consider your nomination but is not bound to follow it. The Trustee has the discretion to pay to any of your dependents or to your legal personal representative(s) or a combination of both.

It is important to note that:

- a non-binding nomination will not override a current, valid binding nomination, and
- if you have a current binding nomination you must revoke it before a non-binding nomination can be considered.

To nominate a beneficiary on a binding or non-binding basis, please complete the Nomination of Beneficiaries Form available from www.diymaster.com.au or the Member Administrator on 1800 455 666.

Meaning of 'dependent'

For the purpose of nominating a beneficiary, a dependent includes a spouse, child (of any age) including child of a spouse, any person financially dependent on you at the time of your death and any person with whom you had an interdependency relationship as permitted by the Trust Deed and superannuation legislation.

In determining whether two people have an interdependency relationship, the Trustee must consider factors stipulated in the superannuation legislation. If you would like further information about this, contact the Member Administrator.

Your nomination may have tax implications for the taxation of death benefits (see the Section 7 of this Guide for details).

REVERSIONARY PENSION NOMINATION

Pension members can nominate their spouse or other dependent as a reversionary beneficiary to continue to receive their pension in the event of their death. The reversionary beneficiary must be a dependent at the date of your death A pension can only continue to be paid to a child (upon a Member's death) if, at the date of death the child is:

aged under 18;

aged 18 - 24 and is financially dependent on the Member; or

aged 18 or more and permanently disabled.

When a child reaches age 25, the pension must be converted into a lump sum benefit unless the child is permanently disabled.

A pension cannot be paid to a non-dependent.

Unless otherwise required by law, pension payments will continue to be received by your nominated reversionary beneficiary after your death.

Where your reversionary beneficiary does not wish to continue to receive the benefit in the form of a pension, they can elect to receive the benefit as a lump sum.

As different taxation and social security implications may arise depending on who you nominate as a reversionary beneficiary, we recommend you consult your Financial Adviser about nominating a reversionary beneficiary. This is particularly important if you are transferring a Term Allocated Pension from another superannuation product or fund to Super Simplifier, where you have previously based the term of your Term Allocated Pension on your spouse's life expectancy.

For Term Allocated Pensions, nomination of your spouse as a reversionary beneficiary may affect the term of your pension and amount of pension payments. Nomination of a reversionary beneficiary (or change of reversionary beneficiary) for a Term Allocated Pension should be considered having regard to social security and taxation considerations applicable to your personal circumstances.

PAYMENT OF UNCLAIMED MONIES TO THE ATO

Under Federal Government (Unclaimed Money) legislation, there are a number of circumstances in which superannuation must be paid to the Australian Taxation Office as unclaimed money including inactive benefits of an uncontactable member who has reached age 65 and certain benefits of 'lost members'.

The following accounts of 'lost' members must be paid to the Australian Taxation Office as unclaimed money:

- account balances of less than $6,000 (or such other threshold determined by the Government from time to time); or
- accounts which have been inactive for a period of 12 months and there are insufficient records to ever identify the owner of the account.

A former temporary resident's superannuation benefit must also be paid to the Australian Taxation Office as unclaimed money where it has been at least six months since they have departed Australia and their visa has lapsed and the Australian Taxation Office issues a notice to the Fund requesting the benefit be paid to the Australian Taxation Office.

If this happens, you have a right, under the Government's legislation, to claim your super money directly from the Australian Taxation Office (subject to the applicable tax rates).

Further information about unclaimed money can be obtained from the Australian Taxation Office website (www.ato.gov.au).

THE ROLE OF YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISER

You can only invest in Super Simplifier through a Financial Adviser Your Financial Adviser is integral to the operation and maintenance of any account and investments you hold in Super Simplifier. Your Financial Adviser will help you understand your financial position; identify your goals and financial issues; and help you choose investment options that best suit you and your circumstances. Your Financial Adviser can also help you understand and implement your chosen insurance options including individual insurance. When you retire or transition to retirement, your Financial Adviser can assist you to determine which pension and retirement strategy may suit your circumstances. Pensions, in particular, Term Allocated Pensions, are complex and should be considered in light of all your personal circumstances having regard to any tax and social security considerations applicable to you.

When you invest in Super Simplifier, you agree to appoint your Financial Adviser as your agent for the purposes of operating your account and providing instructions in relation to your account to the Trustee (or service providers appointed by the Trustee).

You further authorise your Financial Adviser to have access to your account details and to transact on your account. This means that the Trustee and its service providers can accept and act on such instructions given by your Financial Adviser without requiring your signature, additional proof, instructions or further confirmation from you. The Trustee is entitled to rely on the instructions of your Financial Adviser as if they were your instructions, unless there is reason to believe that the person providing the instructions is not your Financial Adviser.

The Trustee will continue to act upon any instructions from your Financial Adviser until it receives written cancellation of the appointment from you. In the event you cancel the appointment of your Financial Adviser and do not appoint another Financial Adviser acceptable to the Trustee, you may be asked to transfer your benefit to another complying superannuation fund. If you fail to comply with that request within 30 days of it being dated, the Trustee may transfer you to an Eligible Rollover Fund. You will be notified prior to your account being transferred to any Eligible Rollover Fund nominated by the Trustee.

You and your Financial Adviser release, discharge and indemnify the Trustee and all of the Trustee's successors and assigns from and against all losses, actions, liabilities, claims, demands and proceedings arising from your appointment of an Financial Adviser and all acts, matters and things done or purported to be done by an Financial Adviser even if not actually authorised by you and neither you or any person claiming through you will have any claim or right against the Trustee or any of the Trustee's successors and assigns in relation to any act, matter or thing done or purported to be done by your Financial Adviser or any person purporting to be your Financial Adviser provided that the Trustee or its service providers have no reasonable reason to believe that the person purporting to be your Financial Adviser is not your Financial Adviser.

AUTHORISED FINANCIAL ADVISER INSTRUCTIONS

The transactions for which this authority applies are:

- Investment of the initial contribution or investment amount into an account;
- Switching between investments in Super Simplifier;
- Changing a regular contribution amount;
- Starting or stopping a regular contribution amount;
- Changing a regular withdrawal amount (where withdrawal is
- permissible under superannuation legislation);
- Starting or stopping a regular withdrawal amount (where withdrawal is permissible under superannuation legislation);
- Updating changes in member personal details including
- change of address and bank accounts; and
- Arranging insurance under an individual insurance policy (subject to Trustee approval).

Refer to the application forms accompanying the PDS for further information about the terms and conditions applicable to your appointment of a Financial Adviser.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT

Any instructions for an account in Super Simplifier must usually be in writing.

Electronic instructions - Facsimile/email

For your convenience, you may use facsimile transmission (fax) or email to provide instructions for your account.

There are a number of forms to enable you to provide us with various instructions relating to your investments and membership in Super Simplifier. In some cases, these instructions must be provided using a designated form or in some other written form. Some instructions may also be accepted over the telephone. The following terms and conditions apply to the receipt of instructions.

Use of telephone, fax or other electronic communication

The Trustee and relevant service providers have procedures in place to reduce the risk of fraud but cannot guarantee that someone trying to impersonate you will not contact us about your account in Super Simplifier and change your personal details or make a withdrawal. The Trustee may dispute liability for any losses which happen because it has acted on phone, fax or other written instructions (including email instructions) that you have not authorised but which appear to have been authorised by you. In sending any electronic instruction, you release the Trustee and Super Simplifier's service providers from, and indemnify them against, all losses and liabilities arising as a result of processing an instruction that includes your Member Account number and a signature that is apparently your signature.

Information received by phone, fax or other electronic means

If the details that the Trustee or its service providers receives in a fax, over the phone or by other electronic means (including via email) do not match the details that it has previously received, then it may not proceed with the request.

The Trustee or service provider will not process a request if the instructions it receives are incomplete or appear to contain errors. This is to ensure that the transaction it performs is exactly what you were requesting.

If a dispute arises over what information the Trustee or service provider have received by fax, it will not accept a transmission report from your machine as evidence that it has received the fax. This is because, although your fax machine may have confirmed the fax was sent, the Trustee or service provider may not have received the complete fax at our end.

Apart from these terms and conditions, the Trustee and service providers may have other requirements for receiving information from you from time to time. You will be notified if this affects you or your request.

PRIVACY

In this section, 'we' means Diversa Trustees Limited ABN 49 006 421 638 ('the Trustee') and DIY Master Pty Ltd ABN 41 123 035 245 ('the Member Administrator').

Why do we collect your personal information?

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

- Administer products and services and manage our relationship with you, including to establish and maintain member records, and provide regular statements, reports and communications;
- Provide products and services to you;
- Process transactions, applications, claims, requests and queries in relation to our products and services;
- Identify you in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering & Counter Terrorism Financing Act and to protect against fraud;
- Let you know about other products or services that we may offer or that Super Simplifier's promoter may offer; and
- Comply with applicable laws and regulations.

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

Who do we disclose your personal information to?

We may disclose your personal information to third parties including:

- Outsourced service providers including an administrator or promoter of Super Simplifier;
- Mail houses and printing companies;
- Specialist service providers, such as actuaries, auditors and lawyers;
- Custodians, brokers and IDPS-like products;
- Insurance providers;
- Your financial adviser, your attorney appointed under a power of attorney, or your appointed representative;
- Other consultants; and

- Government authorities as required or desirable in administering and conducting the business of Super Simplifier, including in complying with relevant regulatory or legal requirements. It is possible that this may also include a Government authority that is overseas.

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

Are we likely to disclose your personal information to a recipient who is overseas?

In some circumstances, your personal information may be disclosed to our service providers or other third parties in jurisdictions overseas including United Kingdom.

Privacy Policies

The Privacy Policies of the Trustee and the Member Administrator set out how you can access and correct information we hold about you, how you can complain about a breach of your privacy rights and how your complaint will be handled. The Trustee's privacy policy can be found at (www.diversa.com.au/trustee). The Member Administrator's privacy policy can be found at www.diymaster.com.au.

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

- Privacy Officer, Diversa Trustees Limited, GPO Box 3001, Melbourne VIC 3001. Email: trustees@diversa.com.au
- Privacy Officer, DIY Master Pty Ltd, P O Box 7540 GCMC QLD 9726 Email privacy@diymaster.com.au

SECTION 4 - RISKS OF SUPER

Refer to Section 5 for definitions which may be relevant to the descriptions of risks below.

INVESTMENT RISKS

There are many risk factors (outlined below) that can impact the performance of an investment. The major risks that you should be aware of when investing through Super Simplifier include but are not limited to the risks outlined below. The relevance of these risks will depend on the investments selected (for example, currency risk will be a greater consideration for an investment in international shares) and your personal circumstances. You should consult your Financial Adviser for information about risks that has regard to your objectives, financial situation and needs. For example, your attitude to risk may be different depending on whether you are nearing or in retirement and have a pension account.

Also consider the product disclosure statement or other disclosure document for any investment you may be considering including product disclosures for approved Managed Funds, available from your Financial Adviser or the www.supersimplifier.com.au.

Commodity Price

A portfolio may hold investments the price of which is significantly determined by the price of commodities. Commodity prices can fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Falls in commodity prices may lead to loss in value of the investment.

Concentration Risk

The fewer the number of holdings in a portfolio the higher the concentration risk. With a more concentrated portfolio there is a greater risk that poor performance by one or a group of investments can significantly affect the performance of the whole portfolio.

Conversion Risk

Hybrid or other convertible securities that convert into ordinary shares may not be readily converted into an equivalent value of cash.

Counterparty Risk

Certain investments rely on counterparties such as brokers, lenders, issuers and clearing exchanges and these parties may be unable to meet their obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security is unable to satisfy its obligation under the terms attaching to the security. These obligations include payment of interest or a dividend or payment or the repayment on maturity. A decline in credit quality of the issuer of a security could result in a capital loss being incurred on those securities.

Currency risk

Where a portfolio holds, international investments priced in a foreign currency, movements in the Australian dollar against that foreign currency may negatively impact on its value. Currency risk may be managed through use of hedging techniques. You should refer to the relevant product disclosure statement applicable to an investment to determine whether this risk is managed through use of hedging techniques.

Derivative risk

Where a specific investment derives its value from another security through the use of futures, options, swaps and other derivatives, there is a risk that the value of the derivative fails to move in line with the underlying asset and the potential illiquidity of the derivative.

Economic risk

A downturn in the general economic conditions in Australia or globally may adversely affect the performance of an investment portfolio.

Emerging market risk

Emerging markets are financial markets in countries with developing economies. The financial markets in these countries are immature compared to those of the world's major financial centres. These markets may provide potentially high returns but are subject to high risk including market, regulatory, liquidity and credit risk.

ETF risk

An investment in an Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) may carry a default risk, also known as a credit or counterparty risk, which may emanate from a default or inability of another party to meet financial commitments e.g. if an investor buys a corporate bond ETF and a fund component files for bankruptcy the investor may incur losses because the ETF may lose value or become worthless.

Industry risk

Industry risk is the risk that a particular industry may perform poorly. This can mean that the assets held in those industries may fall in value.

Inflation risk

The increasing price of goods and services may exceed the rate at which your investment grows, thereby reducing the value of your investment in real terms.

Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates will affect the value of interest bearing securities and shares in some companies. Rises in interest rates may lead to loss in capital value and falls in interest rates may lead to rises in value.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when investments are made in securities which are traded on an infrequent basis. If an investment is exposed to less liquid securities, it may be difficult to dispose of the security at a fair price, at particular times. Other types of investments (for example, managed funds) may also become illiquid. If an investment becomes illiquid or subject to restrictions for any reason, the Trustee reserves the right to take whatever steps it considers necessary in relation to that investment including delaying the payment of benefits.

Manager risk

Underlying investment managers may not anticipate market movements or execute investment strategies effectively. Changes in staff may also have an impact on the performance of an investment such as a Managed Fund.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk associated with being exposed to a particular investment market, such as the Australian share market or income securities market. Current and anticipated economic conditions, political events, general movements in the Australian and international stock markets, investor sentiment, interest rates and exchange rates are all factors that may influence (positively or negatively) the value of securities and their investment returns.

Regulatory risk

This is the risk that a government or regulator may introduce regulatory or tax changes that affect the value of securities in which Super Simplifier invests. Super Simplifier may be affected by changes in legislation or government policy in Australia or in other countries.

Specific security risk

An individual company's shares and interest-bearing securities may change as a result of factors such as changes in management, market sentiment or company/industry specific events.

Implementation risk

Trades and transactions may not always occur exactly as planned because of external factors, e.g. as a result of markets being closed, illiquidity, a trade or transaction being subsequently cancelled or disputed or failures in external transaction systems or processes.

OTHER RISKS

Third party risk

Super Simplifier uses information and services provided by third party service providers. Procedures are in place to address risks associated with outsourcing, such as having comprehensive service agreements with the service providers. If a service provider advises of an error, it is corrected and if material, it will generally be communicated to you.

Systems and technology risk

Super Simplifier relies on the integrity and reliability of the portfolio trading and administration systems used to manage your account. To minimise potential risks, established systems operated by experienced system providers are used. The system providers must have back-up arrangements and Business Continuity Divisions.

In the event that the systems fail, there may be delays in processing transactions or in accessing your investment capital and investment returns may differ from those that would have been achieved.

WHAT IS YOUR INVESTMENT RISK PROFILE?

The key to managing risk is to be comfortable with the highs and lows your investments may experience over a defined period of time.

Generally, you trade off higher returns for investment security. The higher the potential return, the greater the risk of loss over the short term. Historically, growth assets such as shares and property have generated higher returns than investments in cash or bonds over the longer term. However, these assets are also more volatile, and as a result, carry more risk.

Risk means different things to different people. Even the simplest investment has inherent risk. Finding the balance between the amount of risk you are prepared to take with the return you want (your 'risk profile') is the challenge all investors face.

Each of the investment options available in Super Simplifier carry different investment risks depending on the nature of the underlying investments (including asset classes invested in and underlying fund managers or investments used).

A Risk profile' or Risk level' (including the Risk Band, Risk label and the likelihood of a negative return over a specified period) is shown for Super Simplifier's investment options in section 5 of this

Guide based on the Standard Risk Measure. The higher the Risk Band number, the higher the risk. The Risk label summarises the level of risk (e.g. Low, medium or high).

The Standard Risk Measure is based on industry guidance to allow members to compare investment options that are expected to deliver a similar number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period.

The Standard Risk Measure is not a complete assessment of all forms of investment risk, for instance it does not detail what the size of a negative return could be or the potential for a positive return to be less than a member may require to meet their objectives. Further, it does not take into account the impact of administration fees and tax on the likelihood of a negative return.

Members should still ensure they are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with their chosen investment option/s.

The Standard Risk Measure is grouped into the following bands:

Risk	Risk Label	Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period
1	Very Low	Less than 0.5
2	Low	0.5 to less than 1
3	Low to medium	1 to less than 2
4	Medium	2 to less than 3
5	Medium to high	3 to less than 4
6	High	4 to less than 6
7	Very high	6 or Greater

When making any decision about investing in Super Simplifier, including selecting or changing your investments, you should consult your Financial Adviser for advice about how these risks may affect you having regard to your personal circumstances.

Your investment is not guaranteed and the value of your investment can rise or fall. The PDS sets out other general risks when investing.

SECTION 5 - HOW WE INVEST YOUR MONEY

INVESTMENT CHOICE

You and your Financial Adviser can select the investments that make up your Portfolio for any account you hold in the Plan.

Subject to any applicable investment limits (refer to the Investment Limits table below), the investment portfolio for an account in the Plan may include:

- Securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange including:
- Listed Australian shares
- Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)
- Exchange Traded Commodities (ETCs)
- Hybrid Securities and Bonds
- Listed Investment Companies (LICs)
- Real Estate Investment trusts (REITs)
- Managed funds registered by ASIC (including Hedge funds and cash management trusts)
- Deposits lodged with an Australian Deposit-Taking Institution (Term Deposits and At Call securities) accessed via Australian Money Market
- Investments can only be made in Managed Funds that have been approved by the Trustee and are available on uXchange. A Managed Fund may include any registered managed investment scheme. A list of the Managed Funds approved by the Trustee be obtained from an Approved List available from the www.supersimplifier.com.au or on request by phoning the Administrator on 1800 455 666. The Trustee may approve additional Managed Funds on application from your Financial Adviser. Any requests for Trustee approval of a Managed Fund should be directed to the Administrator. The Approved List is subject to change. The Trustee may determine that other types of investments must also be approved (and shown on the Approved List). If this occurs, information about this will be included in the Approved List.
- Investments can only be made in Managed Portfolios that have been approved by the Trustee. Managed Portfolios approved by the Trustee can be obtained from an Approved List available from the www.supersimplifier.com.au or on request by phoning the Administrator on 1800 455 666.

CASH MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

To facilitate the settlement of ASX, Term Deposit and at Call and Managed Fund trades, members will automatically have a Cash Management Account (CMA') established and linked to their Share, AMM and uXchange account.

All transactions other than contributions and tax will be allocated or deducted from your CMA.

PROVIDING INVESTMENT INSTRUCTIONS TO US THROUGH YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISER

Please refer to Section 3 of this Guide for information about the role of your Financial Adviser and specifically about the authority to give instructions on your account.

The transactions for which this authority applies are:

- Investment of the initial contribution or investment amount into an account;
- Switching between investment holdings in the Plan including purchasing and selling investments;
- Changing a regular contribution amount;
- Starting or stopping a regular contribution amount;
- Changing a regular withdrawal amount (where withdrawal is permissible under superannuation legislation);
- Starting or stopping a regular withdrawal amount (where withdrawal is permissible under superannuation legislation);

Changing the weightings of securities held;

- Updating changes in member personal details including change of address and bank accounts;
- Making elections on dividend or distribution re-investment and corporate actions where applicable; and
- Arranging insurance under an individual insurance policy (subject to Trustee approval).

Refer to the Application Form accompanying the PDS for further information about the terms and conditions applicable to your appointment of a Financial Adviser.

DEFINITIONS

To help you understand some key descriptions and characteristics of the investments available to you, it is important to understand what the various terms mean.

CPI means a Consumer Price Index that measures changes in the price level of consumer goods and services purchased by households over time. The annual change in CPI is used as a measure of inflation.

Diversified Fund means an investment fund that contains a wide array of securities to reduce the amount of risk in the fund. Actively maintaining diversification prevents events that affect one sector from affecting an entire portfolio making large losses less likely.

Emerging Markets are financial markets in countries with developing economies. The financial markets in these countries are immature compared to those of the world's major financial centres.

Externally Managed Investment Options are managed funds. Each of these accounts are opened in the name of the Trustee with You as the designation/representative.

Growth Assets means those assets whose prices are determined by their value as assessed by market trading and may be based on factors such as ability to outperform inflation or capability of growth in earnings. Growth assets include Australian listed shares, International securities (hedged and unhedged), alternative assets (such as commodities, venture capital and infrastructure) and property securities.

Hedged means an investment position intended to offset potential losses that may be incurred by a companion investment. It may be constructed from many types of financial instruments (e.g. insurance, futures contracts).

Income Assets means those assets whose value is based on a steady stream of predictable income, with repayment of the capital invested after a specified period. The price of the asset is often determined by both income stream and the current level of interest rates. Income assets include term deposits, government bonds, corporate bonds, International fixed interest (hedged or unhedged) and other debt-based instruments.

Portfolio is a notional portfolio of assets compiled from the types of investments available via the Plan and from the Approved List for each account you have in the Plan. The portfolio is constructed by you and your Financial Adviser.

For an explanation of other terms used in this Guide, contact your Financial Adviser.

CONSTRUCTION YOUR INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Once your Application Form has been processed and your account established, your Financial Adviser can issue instructions on your behalf in relation to your investments.

Your account will be established with your own broker, Cash Management, uXchange and Australian Money Market accounts.

Selecting investments that suit you

Your Financial Adviser will assist you to choose the assets or investments for your Portfolio for an account.

Your Financial Adviser will also be able to provide you with additional disclosure information for any investment which you may be considering (where applicable) and research information on specific investments you wish to include in your Portfolio (subject to the Investment Holding Limits shown later in this Guide). Your Financial Adviser has responsibility for ensuring all Investment Holding Limits are adhered to.

The Plan does not offer tailored (or 'model') portfolios but your Financial Adviser may assist you to develop such a portfolio, details of which will be disclosed in their Statement of Advice to you. The Plan accepts investment instructions from your Financial Adviser to implement your investment portfolio subject to such portfolios containing investments of the approved type and subject to applicable Investment Holding Limits.

Any such services are provided by your Financial Adviser in his/her own right and not on behalf of the Trustee.

When you transfer funds from an accumulation account to a pension account, any investment instructions which applied to your accumulation account will continue to apply to the pension account until investment instructions specifically relating to the pension account are received.

The Trustee does not in any way endorse, warrant or accept responsibility for any services provided by your Financial Adviser.

Your investment returns after relevant fees, costs and taxes will reflect as far as practicable the performance of your Portfolio.

Cash holding

Any amounts you invest in your account are subject to maintaining a minimum cash holding in Your CMA of 2% of the total value of your account balance, or $2,000, whichever is the greater. This applies to each account you hold in the Plan.

Interest is calculated on the daily balance and paid monthly at rate determined by Macquarie Bank. Your Financial Adviser can inform you of the rate applicable from time to time.

Although investment earnings and fees and costs are calculated taking into account the investments in which you are invested (that is, investment income, fees and expenses are attributed to the investment to which they relate), income and fees are transacted via the cash holding.

Your Financial Adviser will provide investment instructions for cash holdings above the required minimum holding, however you may select to invest a greater amount in the Cash Account before progressively investing in other investments.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & OBJECTIVES

The Plan's overarching investment philosophy is to provide members with choice and give them the flexibility to have greater control over the way their superannuation is invested. The Plan offers members a wide variety of choice in investments which, working with their Adviser, they can use to create a tailored investment strategy that matches a member's risk profile and retirement objectives. The Trustee focuses on the risk and return objectives of the Plan by monitoring the approved investments and holding limits. It does not monitor the tailored investment strategy that you have developed working with your Financial Adviser. Your investment risk and return objectives should be monitored by you in conjunction with your Financial Adviser.

The range of investments that are available from the Plan, from which you and your Financial Adviser can construct a Portfolio to suit your circumstances, can be categorised into the following broad investment options:

- Externally managed funds (including growth managed
- funds, cash managed funds and fixed interest managed fund options)
- ASX listed securities including Exchange Traded Funds
- (ETFs), Exchange Traded Commodities (ETCs), Hybrid Securities, Bonds and Listed Investment Companies (LICs)
- Term Deposits.
- Managed Portfolios

Where the Trustee offers an externally managed investment option the Trustee will, as part of its due diligence process, assess the reasonableness of the asset allocation targets and ranges, risk return objectives etc. in achieving the statement investment objectives of the investment. Following a successful due diligence process, the Trustee will adopt the existing investment objectives and strategy of that investment option if they are acceptable.

Any investment is subject to relevant forms being processed and cleared funds becoming available.

The investment objective shown for each investment option is not a promise or guarantee of any particular benefit. Refer to section 4 of this Guide for further explanation of risks.

The Trustee retains the right to make changes to these investment options and available investments (within these options) at any time including by adding new options or investment choices or discontinuing any options or investment choices (subject to approved investment types, the Approved List and Investment Holding Limits).

Further information about each of the investment options is detailed in the tables below:

ASX Listed Securities	
Suitability	For members seeking a combination of income and growth over the longer term.
Investment Objectives	The objective of this strategy is to provide members with a combination of income and growth over the longer term which can be accessed through assets listed on the ASX. The return objective of this strategy will be the All Ordinaries Index (XAO) which represents the 500 largest companies listed on the ASX.
Asset Allocations	ASX Listed Securities 100% (subject to Investment Holding Limits)
Minimum suggested investment time frame	6 - 7 years
Risk Level	Very High (Risk Band 7)
Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period	6 or Greater
Growth Managed Funds	
Suitability	For members seeking a combination of income and growth over the longer term managed by a specialist investment manager.
Investment Objectives	The objective of this strategy is to provide members with a combination of income and growth over the longer term which can be accessed through managed funds listed on the Approved List. The return objective of this strategy will be to outperform the specific index for the type of managed fund as detailed in the individual managed fund's product disclosure statement.
Suitability	For members seeking to park their funds in the short term while deciding an investment strategy.
Investment Objectives	The objective of this strategy is to provide members with a secure income over the short term which can be accessed through managed funds listed on the Approved List. The return objective of this strategy will be to outperform the specific index for the type of managed fund as detailed in the individual managed fund's product disclosure statement.
Asset Allocations	Growth Assets 80% to 98% Income assets 2% to 20%
Minimum suggested investment time frame	5 years
Risk Level	Medium to High (Risk Band 5)
Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period	Less than 4
Cash Managed Funds	

Suitability	For members seeking to park their funds in the short term while deciding an investment strategy.
Investment Objectives	The objective of this strategy is to provide members with a secure income over the short term which can be accessed through managed funds listed on the Approved List. The return objective of this strategy will be to outperform the specific index for the type of managed fund as detailed in the individual managed fund's product disclosure statement
Asset Allocations	Cash & Interest bearing securities
Minimum suggested investment time frame	Less than 1 year
Risk Level	Very Low (Risk Bank 1)
Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period	0.5
Fixed Interest Managed Funds	
Suitability	For members seeking a moderate-income stream while maintaining capital value over the medium term.
Investment Objectives	The objective of this strategy is to provide members with a moderate income over the medium term which can be accessed through managed funds listed on the Approved List. The return objective of this strategy will be to outperform the specific index for the type of managed fund as detailed in the individual managed fund's product disclosure statement.
Asset Allocations	Australian & Global interest-bearing securities.
Minimum suggested investment time frame	3 to 4 years
Risk Level	Ranges from Low (Risk Band 2) to Medium (Risk Band 4) depending on the underlying managed fund. Refer to the Approved List and individual managed fund's product disclosure statement for more information about risks.
Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period	Ranges from 2 (for Risk Band 2) to less than 3 (for Risk Band 4)
Term Deposits	
Suitability	For members seeking a secure income stream with preservation of capital.
Investment Objectives	The objective of this strategy is to provide members with a secure income over a selected term. The return objective of this strategy will be to outperform the RBA cash rate.
Asset Allocations	Term Deposits issued by regulated Australian Deposit-Taking Institutions
Minimum suggested investment time frame	Less than 1 year (or term of the TD)
Risk Level	Very Low (Risk Band 1)
Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period	0.5

Additional important investment disclosures

The approved investments types and investments shown in the Approved List may have a product disclosure statement (or other disclosure document) that describes the investment or product. Your Financial Adviser must give you and you must read a copy of this documentation for each investment in which you invest (whether it be a new or additional investment).

If the underlying financial product or investment requires a product disclosure statement in accordance with the Corporations Act, the Trustee must be satisfied that you have received and/or know where to obtain the product disclosure statement prior to the Trustee making investments in accordance with your selection of the product or investment (for example, a Managed Fund). This applies to your initial investment as well as any subsequent monies received for investment in the product. Your Financial Adviser should also provide you with information or disclosure documents relating to financial products or investments which are not on the Approved List or do not require a product disclosure statement.

You should read the product disclosures for specific products or investments when making any decisions. However, bear in mind that it may contain information that is not relevant to you because there are differences between investing in a financial product or investment directly (in your own name) and investing in the financial product or investment through the Plan.

Key differences include:

- You will not receive communications from the responsible entity, manager or issuer of the product or investment.
- You do not have the right to call, attend or vote at meetings of investors in relation to a particular investment or fund.
- Superannuation investments are subject to different (concessional) tax treatment.

- If you invested directly you might not be entitled to any wholesale discounts or rebates in respect of investment related fees and costs that the Trustee may be able to negotiate.
- The investment or product may not be open to direct investment from you.
- If you invested directly you may have the benefit of a "cooling off" period which enables you to change your mind about your investment during a short period after the investment is made. The Trustee is not entitled to any "cooling off period" because it is a wholesale investor.
- If you invested directly, any queries or complaints would be handled by the enquiries and complaints handling mechanism of the product or fund. As an investor in the Plan, any queries or complaints must be handled by the Trustee's enquiries and complaints handling mechanism, even if they relate to the underlying investment.

Your Financial Adviser can explain these differences to you.

Disclosure documents for investments or products may change from time to time. For this reason, you may not always have the most current product disclosure information relating to a financial product or investment at the time that the Trustee invests further money for you or implements your investment switching request. You can obtain the most recent Product Disclosure Statement through your Financial Adviser or from www.diymaster.com.au.

The Trustee reserves the right to refuse or delay the investment of further monies or a switching request for whatever reason, including the occurrence of a materially adverse change or materially adverse significant event affecting the information in a product disclosure statement for a product or investment available from the Plan. Where the Trustee considers that such a refusal or delay is appropriate or necessary, the Trustee accepts no liability for any losses incurred by a Member.

If a materially adverse change or materially adverse significant event occurs which affects the information in the product disclosure statement and we continue to invest monies received for a Member on or after the change or event is notified to us, we will notify you about your options as soon as practicable after the change or event occurs. Other changes affecting information in a product disclosure statement may be available from your Financial Adviser or through such other means as the Trustee considers appropriate.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS

Generally, we consider a managed investment to be illiquid if it cannot be converted to cash in less than 30 days. A managed investment may also be illiquid if converting it to cash within 30 days would have a significant adverse impact on the value of the investment.

You may invest in an illiquid managed investment or a managed investment may become illiquid after you invest. It may be illiquid, for example, because:

- the investment manager has imposed withdrawal restrictions
- on the investment, or
- the investment is subject to market liquidity constraints.

A term deposit may be considered illiquid by Trustee if the 31- day notice period is provided and your request to transfer your benefit cannot be completed within 30 days.

Ordinarily the Trustee must transfer or rollover your benefits within 30 days of receiving all prescribed relevant information (including all information that is necessary to process your request). However, if you hold an investment option(s) with terms greater than 30 days that are (or become) illiquid or suspended, it may take longer than 30 days to transfer your full benefits.

It may take 30 days or longer from the time the Trustee receives all relevant information to finalise a withdrawal request involving illiquid or suspended investments.

INVESTMENT HOLDING LIMITS

The Trustee imposes certain limits on the amount that an account's Portfolio may be invested in listed securities, listed investment companies, exchange traded funds, hybrid securities, hedge funds and Term Deposits. The limits relate to both a Single Security or Investment and Aggregate Holdings. These limits help to keep your investment Portfolio diversified. If at any time the value of your account's holdings in a particular investment exceed the Investment Holding Limit, you will not be permitted to purchase any further holdings in that investment until such time as the value of your holdings, as a percentage of your account, moves below the Investment Holding Limit.

	Investment Limits	
Security Class	**Single Security/Investment Limits**	**Aggregate Holdings Limit**
Ordinary shares listed on S&P/ASX 300 Index	A maximum of 20% of a Member's account balance can be invested in a single listed security holding within the S&P/ASX 300 Index.	100%
Ordinary shares listed outside S&P/ASX 300 Index and within the S&P/ASX All Ordinaries Index	A maximum of 10% of a Member's account balance can be invested in a single listed security holding outside of the S&P/ASX 300 Index and within the S&P/ASX All Ordinaries Index.	A maximum of 40% of a Member's account balance can be invested in all listed security holdings outside of the S&P/ASX 300 Index.
Exchange Trade Funds (ETF) (excluding any Alternative ETF's) *	A maximum of 100% of a Member's account balance can be invested in a single highly diversified or broadly based EFT. An example of this is an ETF covering the S&P/ASX 200 or 300 Index. Other ETF's which are not highly diversified are more likely to be approved with lower Holding Limits commensurate with their specific characteristics and risks. This is assessed on a case by case basis.	100%
Managed Funds	Based on the type of Managed Fund the Holding limit will range from 20% to 100% of the Member's account balance.	100%
Alternative ETFs (including commodity-based investments) (listed on the S&P/ASX)	A maximum of 25% of a Member's account balance can be invested in an Alternative ETF	25%
Listed Income Securities (Fixed Interest) - (including Bonds, Floating Rate Notes, Convertible Notes and Hybrid Securities)	A maximum of 20% of a Member's account balance can be invested in a single listed Australian interest rate security that is issued by a company listed on the ASX and is a constituent of the S&P/ASX All Ordinaries Index. Lower amounts may apply for these types of securities if not issued by a company listed in the S&P/All Ordinaries Index.	100%
Listed investment companies (listed on the S&P/ASX)	A maximum of 20% of a Member's account balance can be invested in a single Listed Investment Company.	100%
Alternative Funds including Hedge funds registered with ASIC	A maximum of 25% of a Member's account balance can be invested.	25%
Term Deposits	A maximum of 90% of a Member's account balance can be invested in a single Term Deposits (relevant illiquid investment disclosure is required to be included in the PDS).	90%

*Denotes Permissible Investments requiring Trustee Approval.

Managed Funds (including Hedge funds) must be on the Trustee's Approved List and may also be subject to Investment Holding Limits as determined from time to time taking into consideration liquidity, diversity and risk.

Any investments or assets acquired by or on behalf of the Trustee in accordance with the Approved List or the above limits does not, in any way, constitute endorsement of the investment as being appropriate to a Member's personal situation, objectives or needs. The limits and Approved List are designed to ensure that investments are in accordance with obligations imposed on superannuation trustees under superannuation legislation. The Trustee reserves the right to change the Investment Holding Limits and Approved List from time to time. Changes to limits or Approved List may result in an investment or asset no longer being appropriate for your Portfolio and the redemption of that investment (you will be advised of this in advance if it affects investments held by you where necessary or appropriate).

Corporate actions elections

Generally, where a corporate action is announced, the Trustee will, where possible, give you the option to participate in the corporate action. The Trustee is not, however, required to seek your instructions or approval. Where the Trustee allows investors to participate in a corporate action, notification will be provided to your Financial Adviser outlining the options for participation. If no instructions are received for your account prior to the specified cut-off date, the Trustee's default approach, which is to take no action, will apply.

Your Financial Adviser is responsible for providing instructions to the Administrator on your behalf. If a corporate action requires payment from your account (for example, in relation to a share purchase plan), the Cash Account included in your account will be debited prior to lodgement with the registry. If you do not have sufficient cash in the Cash Account at the time of processing, no action will be taken for that corporate action.

Switching investments

You can switch investments at any time by having your Financial Adviser issue instructions to the Administrator through the sale and repurchase of investments. You should consult your Financial Adviser to assist you with changing any investments or assets in your Portfolio.

There will be no switching fee for switching investments. However, transactional or operational costs may apply, associated with the purchase and/or disposal of investments or assets. For more information about fees and costs, see Section 6.

Valuing your investment portfolio

Your investment portfolio (which forms the basis for determining your account balance) is calculated as the sum of the value of your investments together with your cash holding via your Cash Account. The value of your investments is based on information from third parties including prices provided by the fund managers and the ASX, the number of Managed Fund units and ASX-Listed Securities held, and any Term Deposits held (as applicable to your account). Prices are generally updated daily (however there may be times when updated prices cannot be provided). The income on Term Deposits is not recognised until payment is received.

Calculating investment returns

The annual return for each Member is equal to the gross income generated by the underlying assets or investments of your account (including Cash Account) less any relevant fees, costs and taxes during each financial year. For more information about the fees and costs, see Section 6 of this Guide.

Dividends, distributions and interest earnings are credited to the relevant Cash Account on the day that they are received.

Any income, relevant fees, costs and taxes are used to update account balances for Members who leave the Plan or close an account during the financial year.

If a Term Deposit is terminated prior to its maturity date or 'term', an interest rate adjustment may apply.

The tax benefit for any un-recouped CGT losses will not be paid to Members who leave the Plan or close an account (including closure of an accumulation account on transfer to a pension account). Any subsequent recovery of these CGT losses will be applied to the Plan expenses in the year of the recoupment.

Allocation and redemption of investments

The allocation (acquisition) and redemption of investments may depend on unit pricing or other processing arrangements applicable to underlying investments. For example, investments in Managed Funds which are priced weekly may result in a delay in applications and redemptions until the next unit price is struck. For more detailed information about the unit pricing or other processing arrangements applicable to underlying investments, contact your Financial Adviser or refer to the product disclosure document for the underlying investment available from your Financial Adviser.

Switches or withdrawal transactions will be processed after the redemption of the underlying investments and based on the realised earnings (less relevant fees, costs and taxes) as soon as possible after the date the Administrator receives the completed documentation.

The Trustee reserves the right to delay the payment of benefits (in respect of switches or withdrawal payments) until sufficient redemption monies are available. The Trustee will make reasonable endeavors to process payment requests within any timeframes stipulated under the law.

Labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations

The Trustee does not have regard to labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations when investing in, retaining or realising investments.

Use of financial derivatives

Derivatives are financial contracts such as futures, swaps and options. The Trustee does not enter into any derivative contracts on its own account. However, external managers may use derivative instruments and hedging procedures to protect the investment from adverse movements in the investment markets, but not for "gearing" the investment ("gearing" is a measure of borrowing against assets or borrowing to fund investments).

INVESTMENT DISCLAIMER

Neither the Trustee, its service providers and/or any underlying investment managers or product issuers or any other company associated with the management or promotion of the Plan guarantees the capital or performance of any investments accessible from the Plan or your Portfolio.

Also, please note that:

- An account in the Plan is subject to investment and other risks. This could involve delays in repayment, loss of income or capital invested, and
- the Trustee may amend the terms and conditions of the Plan subject to its ability to do so under the governing rules and superannuation law.

SECTION 6 - FEES AND COSTS

This Guide shows fees and other costs that you may be charged in relation to an account in Super Simplifier. These fees and costs may be deducted from your account balance, from the returns on your investment or from the assets as a whole. The fees deducted from an accumulation account may be less because of the impact of any tax deductions that are passed on to relevant members.

For more information about Taxation, see Section 7 of this Guide and for insurance costs see Section 8 of this Guide.

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

Fees and costs for investments are explained below in this Guide. All fees quoted are inclusive of GST.

<table>
<tr><th>Type of Fee</th><th>Amount</th><th>How and when paid</th></tr>
<tr><td>Investment Fee</td><td>Nil</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administration Fee</td><td>A tiered percentage fee based on the total balance of your account as detailed below:<table><tr><td>Tier of account balance</td><td>Fee rate</td></tr><tr><td>First $500,000</td><td>0.385%</td></tr><tr><td>Amount over $500,000</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table>Plus
Expense recovery estimated at 0.03%</td><td>The Plan Administration Fee is calculated daily on your total account balance and deducted from your account monthly in arrears. The Plan Administration Fee (in total) will appear on your cash transaction report as Administration Fees. When an expense recovery amount arises, it is deducted from your account at the time of the recovery</td></tr>
<tr><td>Switching Fee</td><td>Nil</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Buy/Sell Spreads</td><td>Nil</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exit Fee</td><td>$55</td><td>Deducted from member assets at time of exiting the Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>Advice Fees relating to all members investing in a particular option</td><td>Nil
There are no Advice Fees applicable to all members in an investment option.</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Fees and Costs*</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Indirect Cost Ratio (Investment Funds)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Taken into account in the managed fund's unit price (when unit prices are calculated).</td></tr>
</table>

* Important: other fees and costs may apply depending on how you invest, including the costs of any underlying investments (indirect costs) that are included in the Investment Option in which you invest, buy-sell spreads for underlying managed funds, activity fees, advice fees relating to adviser services provided to you and insurance fees. For information about other fees and costs refer to 'Additional Explanation of Fees and Costs' in Section 6 of the Member Guide. Any amount you agree with your Financial Adviser as an adviser service fee is an additional cost in addition to the above fees and costs. All fees quoted are inclusive of GST. Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) (with the exception of adviser service fees) are not refunded but will be applied to the Operational Risk Reserve (ORR) for the Super Simplifier Division of the DIY Master Plan.

DEFINED FEES

Activity fees

A fee is an activity fee if:

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

Administration fees

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

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

Advice fees

A fee is an advice fee if:

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

Buy-sell spreads

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

Exit fees

An exit fee is a fee to recover the costs of disposing of all or part of members' interests in the superannuation entity

Indirect cost ratio

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

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

Investment fees

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

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

Switching fees

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

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OF FEES & COSTS

Investment Fees

Investment Fees also referred to as Portfolio Management fees. The portfolio management fee (in total) will appear on your cash transaction report as a Portfolio Management Fee.

The Portfolio Management Fee is calculated on the daily average investment portfolio balance invested in each Investment Option and deducted from your account monthly in arrears.

Administration fees

The administration fees will appear on your cash transaction report as an Administration Fee.

The Administration Fee is calculated on the daily average account balance and deducted from your account monthly in arrears. The Administration Fees also include an estimated amount of 0.03% in respect of cost recovery for certain expenses. Government Charges and Statutory Levies, including the APRA annual levy, raised by any government or authority on the assets of Super Simplifier, will be included in the expense recovery. If the fees and costs shown in this Guide are insufficient to meet the actual

expenses in relation to Super Simplifier, any shortfall may be included in the expense recovery pursuant to the Trustee's right to be indemnified from Super Simplifier assets for expenses or liabilities.

Fees and costs relating to underlying Investments

Fees and costs for underlying investments that you access through the Fund, for example managed funds, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), Exchange Traded Products (ETPs), Listed Investment Companies (LICs) also apply.

These fees and costs beyond those shown in the table above may apply when you choose to invest in a managed fund, ETF, ETP, LIC and when these investments are held as part of a managed portfolio.

Given the number of investment options available, and the fact that they change from time to time, the investment

costs for each underlying investment are not included in this document. More details are available in the relevant

disclosure document for each underlying investment option and can be obtained from your Financial adviser. These fees and costs may be subject to change as determined by the relevant fund manager.

Fees and costs in relation to underlying investments accessible through the Fund are in addition to the fees and costs described in this Part II of the PDS and are set out in the relevant product disclosure statement or disclosure documents (where relevant) for those investments. It is important that you consider these fees and discuss them with your Financial Adviser before making any investment decisions which reflect the different price between buying and selling units disclosed by some investment managers. The buy/sell spreads for managed funds vary and will be taken into account in the unit price of the underlying managed fund at the time of the buy or sell.

Buy-sell spreads (managed funds accessible through the Fund only)

The Trustee does not charge a fee in the form of buy/sell spreads to recover transaction costs incurred by the Trustee in relation to the sale and purchase of assets of the Fund. However, buy/sell spreads may apply to investments in managed funds that are accessible through the Fund, Buy/sell spreads are an additional cost to the investor. You should refer to the relevant managed fund product disclosure statement available from your Financial Adviser for more information.

Insurance Fee

A fee is an insurance fee if:

- the fee relates directly to either or both of the following:
- insurance premiums paid by the trustee, or the trustees, of a superannuation entity in relation to a member or members of the entity;
- costs incurred by the trustee, or the trustees, of a superannuation entity in relation to the provision of insurance for a member or members of the entity; and
- the fee does not relate to any part of a premium paid or cost incurred in relation to a life policy or a contract of insurance that relates to a benefit to the member that is based on the performance of an investment rather than the realisation of a risk; and
- the premiums and costs to which the fee relates are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee or an advice fee.

PERFORMANCE FEES

Certain managed funds (including hedge funds) will charge performance-based fees when investment returns generated by the fund exceed a specific benchmark or certain specified criteria. The amount of the performance fees that may apply in future is not known as this depends on the actual performance achieved by the investments and the methodology used to calculate performance fees.

ADVISER FEES

The following adviser fees may be paid by the Trustee on your direction and with your consent

Type of Adviser Fee	Amount	How and when paid
Establishment fee (initial and ongoing contributions and rollovers)	You may agree with your adviser to pay an initial contribution fee, an ongoing contribution fee or a combination of the two. The fee may be a fixed dollar amount or a percentage of your contributions or account assets subject to the total not exceeding 4.4% of your account assets. For Pension members it may be a fixed dollar amount or a percentage of the amount you invest in the Pension (initial investment amount) or account assets.	Contribution fees are deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio when the contribution is received and paid to your adviser at the end of that month. For the purposes of the contribution fee the contribution includes cash contributions, in species transfers, as well as amounts rolled into the Fund or amounts transferred from an accumulation account to a pension account. The fee is payable to your adviser monthly in arrears and will appear on your cash transaction report as a Financial Adviser Contribution Fee
Ongoing Adviser Fee	You may agree with your adviser to pay an ongoing fee to be paid for ongoing financial services provided to you in relation to Super Simplifier. The fee may be a fixed dollar amount or a percentage of your total account subject to the total fee not exceeding 2.2% per annum of your account assets.	The ongoing advice fee is calculated on your daily average account balance and deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio monthly in arrears. The fee is payable to your adviser monthly in arrears and will appear on your cash transaction report as a Financial Adviser Service Fee.
Adviser brokerage	Where permitted by law brokerage can be charged by your adviser when your investment portfolio is invested into ASX listed securities. The amount payable is as agreed between you and your adviser.	Brokerage is added to the purchase cost and deducted from the sales proceeds of the investment at the time of settlement.
Transaction fees	Transaction fees can be charged by your advisers when your investment portfolio is invested into ASX listed securities or other assets. The amount payable is as agreed between you and your adviser	Transaction fee is added to the purchase cost and deducted from the sales proceeds of the investment at the time of settlement.
Portfolio Management Fee	You may agree with your adviser to pay a Portfolio Management Fee for the investment services provided to you in relation to Super Simplifier. The fee may be a fixed dollar amount or a percentage of your total account subject to the total fee not exceeding 1.65% per annum of your account assets.	The Portfolio Management Fee is calculated on your daily average account balance and deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio monthly in arrears. The fee is payable to your adviser monthly in arrears and will appear on your cash transaction report as a Portfolio Management Fee.

The following transaction fees/charges may apply in the management of your investment portfolio.

Activity type	Transaction method	Fee amount	How and when paid
Transacting in managed funds	Direct buy-sell trades	0.11% or $55.00 whichever is the lower	Transaction fees are added to the purchase cost and deducted from the sales proceeds of the investment at the time of settlement.
	In specie transfers	Up to $27.50 per transfer for each in specie transfers out of Super Simplifier. Up to $27.50 per transfer for each in specie investment transferred into Super Simplifier.	Transaction fees are deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio at the time of settlement.
Transacting in listed securities	Direct buy-sell trades	Brokerage of up to 0.11% or $16.50 whichever is the higher.	Transaction fees are added to the purchase cost and deducted from the sales proceeds of the investment at the time of settlement.
	In specie transfers	Up to $27.50 per transfer for each in species transfers out of Super Simplifier. Up to $27.50 per transfer for each in specie investment transfer into Super Simplifier.	Transaction fees are deducted from your cash account at the time of settlement.
Family law fees	Form 6 request	$110.00 per request	Payable by the person requesting the Form 6 at the time of the request.
	Payment flag	$55.00 per flag	Deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio at the time of the request.
	Account splitting	$55.00 per split	Deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio at the time of the split.
	Procedural Fairness	Assessed at each request and based on complexity of the matter.	Deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio at the time of the request.

An insurance administration fee applies of 5.5% of premium subject to a maximum of $275.00. The fee applies on set up and renewal of policies. The fee is deducted from your cash holding of your investment portfolio at the time of payment of the insurance premium.

Each of the fee definitions set out in this section may be found at www.diymaster.com.au.

Changes To Fees Or Costs

The Trustee may, without prior written notice to members, increase any dollar-based fees (family law related fees and transaction costs) each year on 1 July by the annual increase (if any, and measured as at the end of the month of February

in the previous financial year) in average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons (AWOTE) Private Sector as published by the Australian Statistician. If the movement in AWOTE is negative, the charge from the previous year shall remain unchanged.

Notification of any material increases in fees or costs shown in this Guide (other than government charges) will generally be provided to you at least 30 days in advance (where required under the law). Any estimated fees may vary from time to time (depending on actual expenses incurred).

Please note that the Trustee reserves the right to change the amount of fees without member consent.

TAX

The above fees and costs are inclusive of GST where applicable. Any tax deductions available to Super Simplifier in respect of insurance premiums, fees and costs deducted directly from accounts are credited to accumulation accounts, where relevant. Pension accounts do not receive the benefit of any tax deduction, because they are not subject to tax. The benefit of any tax deductions relating to indirect fees and costs are credited to the provision held for expense recoveries and are used to offset expenses. The above fees and costs do not include the impact of tax deductions on accumulation accounts.

For more information about other taxes applicable to superannuation, see Section 7 of this Guide.

OPERATIONAL RISK RESERVE (ORR)

The Trustee is required to maintain an Operational Risk Reserve (ORR) to specifically cover potential losses arising from operational risks that may affect the Funds' business operations. An operational risk is the risk of a loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The ORR may be drawn upon to assist in compensating members or the Fund in the event of an operational risk occurring.

The ORR will be will be maintained in line with the Plan's ORR Plan, however if there are insufficient funds to maintain the ORR, additional funds may be allocated from the expense reserve or from additional one-off fee deductions from member's accounts or via trustee capital.

SECTION 7 - HOW SUPER IS TAXED

This taxation summary does not have regard to your personal circumstances.

We recommend you seek appropriately qualified advice about how these rules impact you.

Further information, including information about Government changes that may occur from time to time, is available from www.ato.gov.au.

TAX ON ROLLOVERS /TRANSFERS INTO SUPER SIMPLIFIER

Generally, amounts transferred from within the superannuation system are not subject to tax unless the amount contains an untaxed element. For example, amounts transferred from certain public-sector schemes may contain an untaxed element. The income tax liability on any untaxed element will be recognised on joining the Plan and deducted from your account when payable to the Australian Taxation Office.

For the tax treatment of other amounts transferred into the Plan (e.g. proceeds from the sale of a small business, permanent disability settlement amounts), we recommend you consult your Financial Adviser.

TAX ON INVESTMENT INCOME

The investment income of complying superannuation funds is taxed at a maximum rate of 15% p.a., which is lower than the marginal tax rate of most individuals. This rate can be reduced by a fund through available tax deductions, capital gains tax related offsets and other tax offsets such as franked dividends. The investment income on the assets supporting an account-based pension are tax-free.

Income in a Transition to Retirement pension that is not in retirement phase is taxable at a maximum rate of 15%.

TAX ON CONTRIBUTIONS

There are two types of contributions that can be made to the Plan:

- Non-concessional contributions. This includes personal after-tax contributions and are not taxed in your super fund; and
- Concessional contributions. This includes employer contributions, including salary sacrifice contributions, and any personal contributions for which a tax deduction is claimed. These contributions are subject to 15% contribution tax.

There are limits that apply to non-concessional and concessional contributions. Concessional contributions are generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. A higher rate of tax may apply if contributions in excess of the contribution limits are made, the Trustee does not hold your TFN or the concessional contributions are made in respect of an individual whose 'income' for this purpose exceeds $250,000. Income for this purpose includes taxable income and concessional superannuation contributions up to the concessional contributions limit. If your income is above $250,000, the additional tax (15%, in addition to the rate of 15% that ordinarily applies to a fund) will be levied on you personally by the ATO but can be sourced from a superannuation fund (i.e. similarly to tax on excess concessional contributions).

Concessional Contributions

- Subject to any rebate of contributions tax for low income earners and higher contributions tax for high income earners, the concessional tax rate of 15% ordinarily applies to concessional contributions (for example, employer contributions, deductible Member contributions) up to the concessional contributions limit applicable to a person for a financial year.
- The concessional contributions limit for 2018/2019 is $25,000 subject to indexation in line with Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings.
- From 1 July 2018, individuals with superannuation balances of less than $500,000 will be able to access their unused concessional contribution cap space to make additional concessional (before-tax) contributions. Individuals will be able to access their unused concessional contribution cap space on a rolling basis for a period of 5 years. Amounts carried forward that have not been used after 5 years will expire. Only unused amounts accrued from 1 July 2018 can be carried forward. Individuals will be able to use their accrued unused concessional contribution cap space to make catch-up concessional contributions from 1 July 2019.
- Contributions in excess of the applicable limit will ordinarily incur additional tax at the member's marginal tax rate (less a 15% tax offset) plus a charge payable personally by the individual Member. The Member may choose to release up to 85% of their excess concessional contributions which would be paid by us to the ATO after receiving a release authority. The contributions (if retained in the fund) will also count towards the amount of a Member's non-concessional contributions. Refer to the ATO's website or speak to your Financial Adviser or your taxation adviser if you have excess concessional contributions, to determine what options are available to you.

The concessional contribution limits apply across all superannuation funds to which concessional contributions are made for an individual.

Non-Concessional Contributions

- From 1 July 2017 the annual non-concessional (post-tax) contributions cap is $100,000 and individuals with a balance of more than $1.6 million are no longer eligible to make non-concessional contributions. Individuals under age 65 will be eligible to bring forward 3 years of non-concessional contributions.
- This cap will be indexed so it is always four times the cap on concessional contributions.
- Contributions in excess of these limits will incur tax at the rate of 47% payable directly by the individual (this amount must be released from a superannuation fund upon presentation of a release authority issued by the ATO).
- Government Co-contributions, personal contributions made from certain proceeds from the disposal of qualifying small business assets (subject to a lifetime limit which varies from year to year) and personal contributions from proceeds from certain payments for personal injury resulting in permanent disablement (made within 90 days of receiving the payment) are not counted towards the non-concessional contributions

limit. Spouse contributions count towards the receiving spouse's non-concessional contributions limit.

Note: Special rules apply to other amounts that may be paid into a superannuation fund. For example, a lifetime limit of $1.48 million (for the 2018/2019 year but subject to indexation in future years) is applicable to the proceeds from the disposal of qualifying small business assets. For the tax treatment of other amounts transferred into the Division, we recommend you consult your Financial Adviser.

CONTRIBUTIONS - TAX DEDUCTIONS & OFFSETS

In certain circumstances, you or your employer may be able to claim a tax deduction or offset on contributions that are made. The following is an outline of these circumstances:

- From 1 July 2017, most people under age 75 can claim can claim a tax deduction for personal contributions (including those aged 65 to 74 who meet the work test).
- (Employer contributions (including salary sacrifice contributions) for a Member are generally tax deductible provided criteria in tax legislation is met, however the limit on concessional contributions will affect the amount of tax payable on such contributions. For more information, go to www.ato.gov.au.
- if you contribute on behalf of a low income or non-working spouse, you may be able to claim an 18% tax rebate for contributions up to $3,000. The $3,000 contribution limit reduces by $1 for each $1 that your spouse's assessable annual income (plus reportable fringe benefits and reportable employer superannuation contributions) exceeds $37,000. There is no offset available where your spouse's assessable income (plus reportable fringe benefits and reportable employer superannuation contributions) exceeds $40,000. For more information go to www.ato.gov.au

TAX ON LUMP SUM PAYMENTS TO A MEMBER

Lump sum benefits paid from superannuation funds to a member (referred to as ordinary lump sum superannuation benefit) are taxed at concessional rates (different tax treatment applies to lump sum death benefits). How the tax is calculated depends on the components of the benefit and your age. It should be noted that taxation of benefit payments may be deferred by rolling the benefit into a complying superannuation fund, approved deposit fund or pension.

There will be no tax payable on most superannuation benefits if paid from a taxed source to a Member aged 60 or more (whether paid as a lump sum or pension). Different rules apply to untaxed sources (for example, certain untaxed sources commonly paid by public sector funds for the Commonwealth, State and Territory Departments and insured benefits, where the premium has been claimed as a tax deduction, would not be paid from a taxed source and may incur a higher rate of tax).

Tax is payable on superannuation benefits paid to Members aged under 60, based on the following components:

Tax-Free Component

This is made up of non-concessional contributions made from 1 July 2007 and other amounts transferred into the Plan which contain a tax-free component. No tax is payable on the tax-free component.

Taxable Component

This is made up of the total superannuation benefit, less any tax-free component. The taxable component will be taxed at 20% (plus applicable levies) if paid to a person under their Preservation Age or 15% (plus applicable levies) on any amount over a specified threshold which varies from year to year ($205,000 in the 2018/2019 financial year) if paid to a person from Preservation Age to age 59 (amounts under the threshold will be tax free). The threshold applicable from year to year can be found at www.ato.gov.au. Higher tax may apply if a Member's TFN is not held.

Special arrangements apply to benefits paid in the event of a terminal illness condition. These benefits are tax free provided criteria in tax legislation are met. Special arrangements also apply to lump sum death benefits (see below).

TAX ON PENSION PAYMENTS TO A MEMBER

As for lump sum benefits, your pension is divided into two components, a taxable component and a tax-free component.

Each pension payment you receive from a pension interest in a superannuation fund will be proportionately split between the taxable and tax-free component of your benefit, based upon this proportion at the time you acquired the pension.

The taxation of pension payments will depend upon your age at the time you receive the pension payment.

When you are age 60 or over

If you are age 60 or over, no tax is payable in relation to the pension payments you receive. In addition, you do not need to include your pension income in your tax return, as your pension does not count towards your assessable income for tax purposes.

When you are under age 60

No tax is payable on the tax-free component, regardless of your age. If you have reached your Preservation Age or over (and are less than 60), the taxable component within each pension payment will be taxed at your marginal rate, plus the applicable levies, however, it will be subject to a 15% tax rebate at the time you lodge your tax return. The tax rebate is also available if you are permanently disabled (regardless of age).

If you are aged less than your relevant Preservation Age, the taxable component of each pension payment will be taxed at your marginal tax rate, plus the applicable levies. In this instance, however, no tax rebate is usually available.

The full amount of the pension payments received should be included in your tax return.

TAX ON DEATH BENEFITS

Death benefits are generally paid to the deceased Member's dependents. For taxation purposes, a dependent is defined to include a person who:

- Is the spouse of the deceased (including a qualifying defacto spouse of the same or opposite sex),
- Is a child under the age of 18 years of the deceased or their spouse,
- Has an 'interdependency relationship' with the deceased, or
- Is any other person who is financially dependent on the deceased at the date of death.

A lump sum benefit paid in the event of death to a dependent is tax-free. Lump sum payments to non-dependents will generally be taxed at up to 15% (plus applicable levies). However, payments made to non-dependents of Defence Force personnel, Australian Protective Service officers and federal or state or territory police killed in the line of duty will also be tax free.

Where a death benefit is received by the legal personal representative of a deceased estate, tax is determined according to who is intended to benefit from the estate.

If a dependent receives a death benefit as a pension, the tax paid depends upon the age of the deceased and the recipient as follows:

- where the deceased was age 60 or over at the time of death, the pension payments will be received by the dependent tax free. The pension payments do not need to be included in the recipient's tax return.
- where the deceased was under age 60 at the time of death, the pension payments will be taxed depending on the recipient's age. Once the recipient turns 60, the payments will become tax free. Under the age of 60, the pension payments will need to be included in the recipient's tax return and will be taxed at their marginal tax rate (less a 15% tax offset).

If a reversionary beneficiary decides to cease their income stream after the later of:

- 6 months of the death of a Member; or
- 3 months after the grant of probate of the deceased Member's estate;

the resulting lump sum will be taxed as an ordinary lump sum superannuation benefit (rather than as a death benefit lump sum).

Note: If a death benefit consists of an untaxed element, an additional amount of tax will apply.

From 1 July 2017, Anti Detriment payments will no longer be allowed.

DEPARTING AUSTRALIA SUPERANNUATION PAYMENTS

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

Full information regarding DASP procedures and current taxation rates can be found at www.ato.gov.au

INCOME PROTECTION BENEFITS

Income protection insurance benefits are paid as taxable income and, like salary and wages, attract pay-as-you-go tax at your marginal tax rate. The tax is deducted and remitted to the ATO before the benefit is paid. Higher tax applies if the Plan does not hold your TFN.

First Home Super Saver Scheme

From 1 July 2017, individuals can make voluntary contributions into superannuation of up to $15,000 per year with a cap of $30,000 for the purpose of saving for the purchase of a first home.

If concessional, the contributions will be taxed at 15%. The contributions together with deemed earnings can be withdrawn for use as a deposit after 1 July 2018.

Contributions under this scheme are subject to the concessional and non-concessional contribution caps.

The withdrawal of concessional contributions and associated deemed earnings will be taxed at marginal tax rates less a 30% tax offset. Non-concessional withdrawals will not be taxed.

Home Downsizing

From 1 July 2018 people aged 65 and older will be able to make a non-concessional contribution of up to $300,000 to superannuation after selling their principal place of residence providing it has been owned for more than 10 years. This is in addition to any other contributions they are eligible to make and regardless of their superannuation balance.

Both members of a couple will be eligible so that a couple will be able to contribute up to $600,000.

INDIVIDUAL TAX FILE NUMBER (TFN) NOTIFICATION

Under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SIS), the Trustee is authorised to collect your TFN, which will only be used for lawful purposes.

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

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

- The Trustee will be able to accept all types of contributions to an accumulation account
- The tax on contributions to your accumulation account will not increase
- Other than the tax that may ordinarily apply, no additional tax will be deducted when you start drawing down your superannuation benefits, and

It will make it much easier to trace different superannuation accounts in your name so that you receive all your superannuation benefits when you retire.

Note: Under Government legislation the Trustee is not permitted to accept member voluntary contributions if it does not hold the Member's TFN. The Trustee can accept concessional contributions, but they may be subject to a higher rate of tax. The Trustee has decided that provision of your TFN is a condition of membership of this Division. We cannot compel you to provide your TFN, however without it you cannot join the Plan.

SECTION 8 - INSURANCE IN YOUR SUPER

Super Simplifier includes the availability of insurance cover for Death, Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) and/or Income Protection insurance benefits for members with an accumulation account. Insurance cover is only available via an individual insurance policy (owned by the Trustee, subject to Trustee approval). Insurance cover is only available on application to the relevant insurance company.

A condition of approval is that the retail insurer must enter into an agreement with the Trustee to enable it to meet its obligations. The policy definitions must meet the SIS regulated conditions of release and the Insurers must comply with the Trustee's service standards for delivery of insurance products. Payment of any insured benefits obtained via this Division is subject to the relevant policies, Super Simplifier's Trust Deed and superannuation legislation.

INSURANCE THROUGH RETAIL INSURERS

New individual insurance policy owned by the Trustee

To obtain insurance cover under an individual insurance policy, you must complete the Individual Insurance Policy selection form. Insurance cover under an individual insurance policy will commence only after the relevant insurer has accepted your application (which will be facilitated by your Financial Adviser), the Trustee has accepted the policy in its name and insurance premiums are paid. A copy of the policy will be provided to you by your Financial Adviser.

A service fee of 5.5% of the insurance premium (capped at $275.00 including any GST net of reduced input tax credits) is payable to the Administrator in relation to the process for establishing the policy; and annually for as long as the policy is maintained for a member. This fee is deducted from your Cash Account once the policy is established and annually thereafter. Your Financial Adviser may receive a fee from the insurer in respect of the issue of the individual insurance policy, which will vary depending on the policy. Your Financial Adviser will provide you with information about this.

The Trustee must be satisfied that you have received and/ or know where to obtain the product disclosure statement for an approved insurance product. However, bear in mind that there are differences between acquiring insurance under an individual insurance policy via Super Simplifier and acquiring insurance under an individual insurance policy directly. These differences include:

- For insurance cover obtained via Super Simplifier, the Trustee of Super Simplifier is the owner of the individual insurance policy. For insurance cover under an individual insurance policy issued directly to you, you are the owner of the policy.
- Insurance cover obtained via Super Simplifier is subject to rules in superannuation legislation that govern the type of insurance benefits that can be provided via a superannuation fund. These rules do not apply to individual insurance policies issued directly to you. The product disclosure statements for individual insurance policies available to you via Super Simplifier may contain further information about insurance features that cannot form part of a policy issued through Super Simplifier, otherwise speak to your Financial Adviser for more information about this.
- Insurance cover obtained via Super Simplifier is paid for from your accumulation account in Super Simplifier. You cannot pay for the insurance cover directly. Hence why it is important to ensure your account in Super Simplifier always has sufficient money to meet the cost of your insurance cover.
- Insurance premiums associated with death and TPD insurance cover obtained via Super Simplifier may be eligible for tax deductions that are not accessible when you take out insurance cover under an individual insurance policy. Super Simplifier, not you, can claim tax deductions for insurance premiums. To the extent that a member's insurance costs are tax deductible, the benefits of any tax deduction will be passed onto the member.
- When you apply for insurance cover under an individual insurance policy directly, a 'cooling off period' applies during which you can change your mind about acquiring the relevant policy. A 'cooling off period' does not apply when you obtain cover via Super Simplifier under an individual insurance policy.
- If you have a complaint relating to your insurance cover under an individual insurance policy obtained via Super Simplifier, it is dealt with through Super Simplifier's complaint handling system (not the insurer's complaints handling mechanism).

For more information about the differences, speak to your Financial Adviser.

PAYMENT OF BENEFITS BY THE TRUSTEE

In the event that a Death or TPD benefit becomes payable, the amount of your insured benefit is payable in addition to any other accrued entitlements you have in Super Simplifier. The Insurer pays the insured benefit to the Trustee. The insured benefit will be paid to you by the Trustee if you satisfy a condition of release (see Section 1 of this Guide for details).

When deciding on the payment of the Death benefits, the Trustee will or may take into consideration any nomination of beneficiaries made in writing by you. For more information about nominating a beneficiary and payment of benefits on death, see Section 3 of this Guide.

In relation to a TPD benefit, if the Trustee is of the opinion that you are incapable of managing your financial affairs, the benefit may be paid to your legal personal representative.

INSURANCE PREMIUM DETAILS

The Administrator deducts insurance premiums annually in advance from your accumulation account for payment to the Insurer.

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE

If a claim for benefits is admitted by the Trustee, the benefit payment will be made in accordance with the Trust Deed and relevant superannuation laws.

The Trustee, despite being the owner of the Policy, does not guarantee the payment of an insured benefit or the performance of the Insurer.

SECTION 9 - OPENING AN ACCOUNT COOLING OFF PERIOD

If you apply to open an account in Super Simplifier (accumulation or pension) by completing the relevant application form accompanying the PDS, you have 14 days (from the earlier of the date that we confirm the transaction by which you acquire an account, and 5 days after the account is issued to you) to ensure that the product meets your needs. This is known as the cooling off period. If a request is made to the Administrator within this time, you may cancel your account.

You cannot exercise your cooling off rights if you have exercised any other rights or powers you have in respect of your new account in Super Simplifier.

If you decide to cancel your account, any refunds are subject to preservation rules and payment standards (including commutation restrictions applicable to Term Allocated Pensions) in relevant legislation.

The amount transferred will be adjusted for any increases or decreases in the value of the investments you may have selected as well as any tax payable on any increase or any reasonable administration and taxation expenses. The transferred benefit will retain the same preservation status.

COMPLAINTS RESOLUTION

The Trustee has an established procedure for dealing with inquiries and complaints. Under these arrangements, you may enquire or complain about the operation or management of Super Simplifier as it relates to you and have your enquiry or complaint dealt within 90 days of receipt. Written complaints should be addressed to the Complaints Officer at PO Box 7540 GCMC QLD 9726.

If you are not satisfied with the Trustee's handling of your complaint or its decision or the complaint is not dealt within 90 days, you may contact the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal (SCT). The SCT is an independent body set up by the Federal Government to assist members or beneficiaries to resolve certain types of complaints with trustees. The contact details for the SCT are:

Superannuation Complaints Tribunal (SCT)
Level 7, 120 Collins Street Melbourne Vic 3000
Locked Bag 3060 Melbourne Vic 3001

Contact

Phone: 1300 884 114
Fax: 03 8635 5588
Email: info@sct.gov.au

The SCT may be able to assist you to resolve your complaint, but only if you are not satisfied with the response received from the Trustee. If the SCT accepts your complaint it will attempt to resolve the matter through conciliation, which involves assisting you and the Trustee to a mutual agreement. If conciliation is unsuccessful, the complaint is referred to the SCT for a determination that is binding on all parties.

If you lodge your complaint on or after 1 November 2018, you can lodge it with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA). AFCA will be the new external dispute resolution scheme for the financial services industry. When it starts on 1 November 2018, AFCA will replace the SCT.

From 1 November 2018 you can contact AFCA at the following:

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