## **Account-based pensions**

How the investment options are invested

| Investment               | High Growth   |                       |  | Growth   |   |  | Balanced   |                       |                 |  |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| option                   |   |                       |  |  |   |  |  |                       |                 |  |
| SAA and<br>Allowable     |   | SAA                   | Allowable range  |  | SAA   | Allowable range  |  | SAA                   | Allowable range |  |
| ranges                   | Australian Shares   | 34.0%                 | 19-49%   | Australian Shares  | 29.0%   | 14-44%   | Australian Shares  | 24.0%                 | 9-39%           |  |
|                          | International Shares  | 45.0%                 | 30-60%   | International Shares   | 36.0%   | 21-51%   | International Shares   | 32.0%                 | 17-47%          |  |
|                          | Alternatives  | 3.0%                  | 0-19%  | Alternatives   | 3.0%  | 0-18%  | Alternatives   | 3.0%                  | 0-18%           |  |
|                          | Infrastructure  | 9.0%                  | 0-24%  | Infrastructure   | 9.0%  | 0-24%  | Infrastructure   | 9.0%                  | 0-24%           |  |
|                          | Property  | 6.0%                  | 0-20%  | Property   | 6.0%  | 0-21%  | Property   | 6.0%                  | 0-21%           |  |
|                          | Fixed income  | 2.0%                  | 0-17%  | Fixed income   | 15.0%   | 0-30%  | Fixed income   | 21.0%                 | 6-36%           |  |
|                          | Cash  | 1.0%                  | 0-16%  | Cash   | 2.0%  | 0-17%  | Cash   | 5.0%                  | 0-20%           |  |
|                          | to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with a small allocation to defensive assets such as bonds and cash.   |                       | to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with some allocation to infrastructure, alternatives (such as private equity) and defensive assets such as bonds and cash. |  |   | of risk and return. It invests mainly in shares and fixed income, with a small allocation to property, infrastructure and other alternatives (such as private equity). Shares are a growth asset that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk. Fixed income is a defensive asset that reduces some short-term risk, but provides lower long-term returns. |  |                       |                 |  |
| Investment<br>objectives | Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 4.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period. |                       | Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 4% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.                  |  | Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 3.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period. |  |  |                       |                 |  |
| Risk profile¹            | Risk level – high<br>Estimated annua<br>over any 20 year<br>than 6. <sup>2</sup><br>Minimum time to<br>five years.                                      | al negati<br>period - | - 4 to less  | Risk level – high<br>Estimated annua<br>over any 20 year<br>than 6. <sup>2</sup><br>Minimum time to<br>five years. | al negati<br>period -   | - 4 to less  | Risk level – high<br>Estimated annua<br>over any 20 year<br>than 6. <sup>2</sup><br>Minimum time to<br>four years. | al negati<br>period - | - 4 to less     |  |

## 1 About the Standard Risk Measure

We've measured risk using the super industry's Standard Risk Measure so you can compare investment options between different funds. The Standard Risk Measure describes risk based on the number of negative annual returns expected over any 20 year period. It's calculated using a simulated model that takes into account factors that may affect returns. This isn't a complete assessment of investment risk, as it doesn't show the size of negative returns, whether you'll meet your investment objective or the impact of fees and taxes on your returns. You need to be comfortable with the risk and potential losses of your chosen investment options. For more information about the Standard Risk Measure, the Trustee's risk assessment methodology and other types of investment risk, visit the investment section of our website **teamsuper.com/resources** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.

| Moderate  | Indexed Defensive  | Defensive  | Secure   |
|---|--|--|--|
| SAA Allowable<br>range  | SAA Allowable<br>range   | SAA Allowable<br>range   | SAA  Australian  |
| Australian 18.0% 3-33% Shares   | Australian 16.0% 1-31% Shares  | Australian 11.0% 0-26% Shares  | Shares 10.0%  Cash 90.0%   |
| International Shares 22.0% 7-37%  | International Shares 24.0% 9-39%   | International Shares 14.0% 0-29%   | GaSII 90.0 %   |
| Alternatives 3.0% 0-18%   | Alternatives 0% 0%   | Alternatives 0% 0%   |  |
| Infrastructure 9.0% 0-24%   | Infrastructure 0% 0%   | Infrastructure 8.0% 0-23%  |  |
| Property 6.0% 0-21%   | Property 0% 0%   | Property 6.0% 0-21%  |  |
| Fixed income 32.0% 17-47%   | Fixed income 36.0% 21-51%  | Fixed income 46.0% 31-61%  |  |
| Cash 10.0% 0-25%  | Cash 24.0% 9-39%   | Cash 15.0% 0-30%   |  |
| defensive assets such as enhanced cash and fixed income and growth assets like shares and property, with a small exposure to alternative investments (such as private equity) and infrastructure. | passively invested option with the majority of its defensive assets in fixed income and cash. The growth assets include Australian and International Shares. Defensive assets generally have lower short-term risk, but provide lower long-term returns. Growth assets aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk. | defensive assets, such as enhanced cash and fixed income, that aim to provide lower short-term risk, with some allocation to growth assets like shares and infrastructure. | low-risk investment. It invests predominantly in cash (a defensive asset class), with a small allocation to Australian shares. Defensive assets have lower short-term risk, but provide low long-term returns. It's possible Secure could generate a negative return, particularly over the short-term, as outlined below under the 'Standard Risk Measure'. |
| Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 3.0% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period  | Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 2% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.  | Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 2.0% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.                    | Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return of a composite benchmark comprising 90% RBA Cash Rate and 10% S&P / ASX 200 Accumulation index (Net Total Return).   |
| Risk level – medium to high.  | Risk level – medium to high.   | Risk level – low to medium.  | Risk level – very low.   |
| Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 3 to less than 4.2  | Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 3 to less than 4.2   | Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 1 to less than 2.2   | Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – less than 0.5.2  |
| Minimum time to invest – at least three years.  | Minimum time to invest – at least three years.   | Minimum time to invest – at least three years.   | Minimum time to invest – at least two years.   |

## **Account-based pensions**

How the investment options are invested

| Investment option         | Australian Shares   | International Shares   |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Description               | Shares are a growth asset and tend to earn the highest return in the long term and have the highest probability of negative returns in the short term. Australian Shares provide access to companies listed on Australia's stock exchange as well as the potential for franked dividends. | Shares are a growth asset and tend to earn the highest return in the long term and have the highest probability of negative returns in the short term. International Shares offer diversification benefits when compared to investing solely in Australian shares by providing access to new markets and a wider range of companies.  The return from the International Shares investment option is affected by movements in the value of international currencies. This is also known as being 'unhedged'. A rise in value of the Australian dollar will have a negative impact on performance, while a fall in value will have a positive impact on performance. |
| Investment<br>objectives  | Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return on the S&P / ASX 200 Accumulation Index (Net Total Return).   | Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return on the MSCI World ex-Australia Index (Unhedged, Net Total Return).   |
| Risk profile <sup>1</sup> | Risk level – high. Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 4 to less than 6. <sup>2</sup> Minimum time to invest – at least five years.   | Risk level – high. Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 4 to less than 6. <sup>2</sup> Minimum time to invest – at least five years.  |

## 1 About the Standard Risk Measure

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.

| Property   | Bonds   | Cash   |
|--|---|--|
| Property invests in listed property vehicles which own industrial, commercial, retail, central business district and other real estate assets in Australia.  Property is a growth asset that generally provides high long term returns. Property provides returns through both rental income and capital growth and allows investors to diversify a growth asset portfolio. Super funds tend to invest in commercial, industrial and retail property, such as office blocks, warehouses, shopping centres and factories. | Bonds are a defensive asset. Historically bonds tend to provide higher returns and are more volatile than cash, but have lower returns and are less volatile than property and shares. Bonds have historically been a good way to offset the risk of investing in growth assets, as prices tend to move in opposite directions. | Money in the Cash investment option is held with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ABN 11 005 357 522 (ANZ). When you invest in this option, your funds are pooled with those of other members and placed in an at-call account with ANZ. While our agreement with ANZ remains current, we won't withdraw from this account unless you choose to withdraw or switch your funds from this option. |
| Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return of the S&P / ASX 300 A REIT Index.   | Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return on the Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index.   | Before investment fees and relevant<br>superannuation taxes, to track the<br>return of an investment compounding<br>at the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA)<br>Cash Rate.   |
| Risk level – very high. Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 6 or greater. <sup>2</sup> Minimum time to invest – at least five years.   | Risk level – medium.  Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 2 to less than 3. <sup>2</sup> Minimum time to invest – at least one year.  | Risk level – very low. Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – less than 0.5. <sup>2</sup> Minimum time to invest – Cash is a short-term investment.   |