

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL TRUSTEE REPORT 2018

for defined benefit members of the Catholic Church Staff Superannuation Plan (CCSSP) South Australia

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Your *Annual Trustee Report* from NGS Super consists of two parts:

Part 1:

Annual Trustee Report to members contains an update on how your super in NGS Super has performed and provides details about general changes that have impacted on your benefits during the year ended 30 June 2018.

This report is available online at www.ngssuper.com.au/annualreport

Part 2:

This **Supplementary Annual Trustee Report** to CCSSP members contains an update on information specific to your section of membership, including how your defined benefits are determined.

Both parts of your *Annual Trustee Report* should be read carefully and kept for future reference.

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This Report has been prepared for defined benefit members of the Catholic Church Staff Superannuation Plan (CCSSP) South Australia.

Please read this report carefully as it contains information about your benefits in NGS Super.

1. Accessing your account online

You can view up-to-date information on your benefits by logging into *Member Online* at www.ngssuper.com.au/MOL

If you require a PIN or assistance with this service, please call us on **1300 133 177**.

2. Changing employers

If you change employers within the Catholic schools sector it is very important that you advise your new employer that you are a CCSSP member. If you or your employer are not making the correct amount of contributions then your benefit may be affected.

3. NGS Super – with you for life

If you resign or retire from your current employer, you will remain with NGS Super. Your benefit will be transferred to an NGS Accumulation account and the Defined Benefit portion will be invested in Cash and Term Deposits. The remaining balance will be invested according to your selected investment option for the accumulation portion of your account.

Your new employer will be able to contribute into your NGS Accumulation account and you will be able to access your benefit once you meet a condition of release.

If you are retiring, you will have the option of opening an NGS *Income* account giving you flexible payment options during your retirement. Please refer to section 5 for details of the maximum amount that you can transfer into the retirement phase of super.

It is important to note that once you leave employment, your benefit will be subject to fluctuations in investment markets. This means you bear the risk that your super benefit could be lower if financial markets drop. You can obtain information on our Accumulation and Income accounts by visiting www.ngssuper.com.au/pds

4. Transition to retirement

A **Transition to Retirement (TTR)** account can provide you with limited access to your retirement funds while you are still working, giving you the opportunity to save tax and boost your super at the same time.

If you are a defined benefit member and you have reached your preservation age, you can transfer your *Additional Account* to an NGS *TTR account* and start a transition to retirement income stream. For more details on TTR please read our *Transition to Retirement Guide* and fact sheet *Transition to Retirement* available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/pds**. Your defined benefit accounts cannot be transferred unless you receive approval from your Employer and the Trustee. Such a transfer will relinquish any future entitlement you have to a defined benefit and should be carefully considered before any such request is made.

It is recommended that you seek professional advice from a licensed financial planner before making this decision. We offer low-cost personal advice through NGS Financial Planning. To make an appointment phone us or complete the *Financial planning enquiry form* on our website at **www.ngssuper.com.au/financial-planning**

How does a Transition to retirement account work?

If you have reached your preservation age (now age 57¹, but moving up to age 60 for those born after 30 June 1964), a Transition to Retirement account can allow you to take an income even though you have not retired.

This works in exactly the same manner as an allocated pension except that:

- investment earnings are taxed
- you cannot access any lump sum withdrawals until you retire, except under restricted conditions
- there are Government rules for the minimum and maximum annual pension payments that can be taken, and
- your payments are drawn down from any non-preserved money (unrestricted or restricted) that you have before any preserved money is used.

For more details and to commence a *Transition to Retirement account* read our *Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)* and *Transition to Retirement Guide* at **www.ngssuper.com.au/pds** and complete the application form.

Financial advice recommendation

Before implementing a transition to retirement strategy, we recommend that you obtain financial advice from a qualified financial planner.

In the first instance, you can call us on **1300 133 177** for access to our complimentary limited personal advice from one of our qualified financial planners over the telephone.

We can also arrange an appointment for a face-to-face consultation with one of our financial planners in any of our locations around Australia. An NGS financial planner is well-qualified to provide retirement and estate planning advice. They recommend strategies rather than products and operate on a fee for service basis only.

¹ If you were born between 1 July 1961 and 30 June 1962 your preservation age will be 57. If you were born after this time, your preservation age will be different. See our fact sheet *Gaining access to your super* available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/PDS** for more details.



5. The \$1.6 million transfer balance cap

A transfer balance cap (currently \$1.6 million) is applied on the amount you can transfer into the retirement phase of super for which you receive tax-free investment earnings, **such as the NGS Income account**. All individuals have their own transfer balance cap.

The transfer balance cap applies to all super you have invested in the retirement phase. Super transferred into the retirement phase prior to 1 July 2017 was assessed on 1 July 2017. Super transferred since then, will be assessed at the time the *Income account* commenced.

The transfer balance cap will be indexed in line with the consumer price index (CPI), rounded down to the nearest \$100,000. If, at any time, you meet or exceed your cap, you will not be entitled to indexation. You can continue to make multiple transfers into the retirement phase as long as you remain below the cap.

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

- transfer the excess amount back into your Accumulation account or take a lump sum payment, and
- pay tax on the notional earnings related to that excess.

If the amount in your retirement phase account grows over time (through investment earnings) to more than \$1.6 million, you won't exceed your cap. If the amount in your retirement phase account goes down over time, you can't 'top it up' if you have already used all of your cap space.

Further details can be found at **www.ato.gov.au**

² The definition of 'combined' income includes concessional contributions and reportable fringe benefits. Where a member's income excluding their concessional contributions is less than \$250,000 and the inclusion of their concessional contributions pushes them over the \$250,000 threshold, the 30% tax rate will only apply to that part of the contributions that is in excess of the threshold. "Concessional contributions" will include "defined benefit contributions".

6. The \$1.6 million total superannuation balance

Your total superannuation balance is calculated at the end of the previous financial year and is relevant when working out your eligibility on contributions for the next financial year for:

- carry-forward concessional contributions
- non-concessional contributions cap and the bring forward of your non-concessional contributions cap
- government co-contributions
- spouse tax offset.

Your total superannuation balance at a particular time for the accumulation phase, is the value of your super interests that are not in the retirement phase. This is the total amount of benefits that would become payable if you voluntarily ceased the interest at that time.

Further details can be found at www.ato.gov.au

7. Maximum contribution limits

There are limits (caps) that apply to the amount of contributions that can be made to superannuation. If you exceed the cap, excess tax is payable on the excess amount.

Concessional (before-tax) contributions include:

- employer contributions
- salary sacrifice contributions
- any personal contributions for which you claim a tax deduction.

Your age and you meeting the work test, may impact your ability to make concessional contributions. See our fact sheet *Opportunities and limits for super contributions* for more details.

Tax rate	Details
Before-tax (concessional)	
• 15% if you earn less than \$250,000 or	You can contribute up to \$25,000 to your super from your before-tax income.
• 30% if you earn more than \$250,000 ² (this is referred to as Division 293 tax – see <i>Tax for high income earners</i> on page 10 of our fact sheet <i>Fees, Costs and Tax</i>).	You will be able to carry-forward unused concessional contributions (see note below).
Excess contributions	If you exceed the limit, you can choose:
(above your cap)	• to withdraw up to 85% of your excess
All excess contributions will include an interest	contributions from your account
charge and will be:	or
 included as taxable income, and taxed at your marginal tax rate (including the Medicare levy) less the 15% tax already paid. 	 leave it in your super account and it will count towards your after-tax contributions cap.

Carry-forward any unused concessional contributions cap

From 1 July 2018, you will be able to 'carry-forward' any unused amount of your concessional contributions cap if you:

- have a Total Superannuation Balance of less than \$500,000 on 30 June of the previous financial year, and
- are eligible to make concessional contributions.

The first year you will be able to access a higher concessional contributions cap (taking advantage of your unused portion for the previous year) is 2019/20. You will be able to access your unused concessional contributions cap on a rolling basis for five years. Amounts carried forward that have not been used after five years will expire.

Please refer to Section 9, Notional Taxed Contributions, for details of how testing against the concessional contribution limit works for defined benefit members.



Non-concessional (after-tax) contributions include:

- personal contributions where you do not claim an income tax deduction
- spouse contributions, and
- any excess concessional contributions unless these are refunded.

Tax rate	Details
After-tax (non-concessional)	
Nil up to your cap	The annual cap is:
	 \$100,000 p.a. provided your Total Super Balance is less than \$1.6m, or \$300,000 over a three-year period using the bring-forward³ rule if you are under age 65 and eligible, or \$Nil where your Total Super Balance as at 30 June the previous year is greater than \$1.6m. An after-tax contribution received will be treated as an excess contribution.
Excess contributions (above your cap) If withdrawn from super: no additional tax on the contribution; and 85% of the associated earnings will also be withdrawn and taxed at your personal rate of tax less a 15% tax offset.	If you exceed the limit you can choose: to withdraw from super or leave it in your super account.
If left in super: taxed at 47% (including medicare levy).	

8. Superannuation Guarantee (SG) and your benefit

Your employer must contribute a minimum of 9.5% of your ordinary time earnings (OTE)⁴ up to the maximum contributions base (\$216,120 for the 2018/19 year) into a complying superannuation fund.

However, because you are a defined benefit member, the employer does not have to actually make these contributions, but instead, the benefit being earned must be at least equivalent to the value of these SG contributions (SG minimum benefit), as determined by the actuary.

The required SG contribution rate is proposed to rise from 9.5% to 12% of OTE by 1 July 2025 as shown in the following table.

Rate (%)
10.0
10.5
11.0
11.5
12.0

As a defined benefit member, your benefits are calculated as shown in section 16 of this report. As mentioned, it is important to note that your benefit must be at least equal to the SG minimum benefit. To ensure you receive at least the SG minimum benefit when you leave NGS Super, we keep a separate record of this benefit.

³ If your Total Super Balance (across all your super funds) at 30 June is \$1.6 million or more, you cannot make any after-tax contributions. If your total super balance is more than \$1.4m and less than \$1.6m, your bring-forward amount is the difference between your balance and \$1.6m.

Ordinary time earnings (OTE) – more information is available from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) at www.ato.gov.au



9. Notional Taxed Contributions (NTC)

Each year all superannuation providers report to the ATO all concessional contributions received during the year. Based on this information as well as information from your income tax return, the ATO will assess if your total concessional and non-concessional contributions are in excess of the maximum limits. Refer to section 7, Maximum contribution limits, for details of the treatment of excess contributions.

You should be aware that it is not NGS Super's responsibility to determine whether or not you have exceeded the contribution limits. You should carefully monitor your concessional contributions to avoid exceeding the limits.

To test against the concessional contribution limit, rather than using the actual employer and salary sacrifice contributions made to your defined benefit during a given financial year, Notional Taxed Contribution (NTC) rates are used.

Your NTC is a concessional contribution, so you need to know how much it is to work out how much you can contribute before the higher tax rates apply.

Your NTC is only in respect of your defined benefit. It does not extend to:

- any employer contributions paid to your Accumulation account; and/or
- any additional voluntary contributions paid from pre-tax salary to your Additional Voluntary Account

as these contributions are outside of the NTC formula.

Your total concessional contributions are the sum of your:

- NTC amount; and
- any additional concessional contributions.

How your NTC is calculated

Your NTC% x your super salary at the start of the financial year.

Less

1.2 x your compulsory contributions, **if paid from after-tax salary** made over the financial year to fund your defined benefit.

Provided you meet certain conditions, the NTC is capped at the maximum concessional contributions limit when reporting to the ATO (except for Division 293 tax purposes⁵).

How to work out your own NTC

To use the above formula you need to know:

You defined benefit	Categories 1, 1BC, 1	C 1D 2 3 /	
membership category			1 (
membership category	This is found on your most recent Member Statement which you can access through Member Online at www.ngssuper. com.au/MOL		
NTC% applicable to your	Categories 1, 1BC, 1	C, 1D: 10.8%	
defined benefit membership	Category 2:	7.2%	
category	Categories 3, 4:	0.0%	
Your super salary	As per your most re The NTC calculation		
	 you took leave without pay you changed benefit categories you became eligible for a late retirement benefit you received a benefit greater than the normal benefits provided, or the benefits in the Plan are changed. 		
	you became eligiblyou received a ben provided, or	e for a late retirem efit greater than th	
Your Member Mandatory contribution rate	you became eligiblyou received a ben provided, or	e for a late retirem efit greater than th	
	you became eligibl you received a ben provided, or the benefits in the l	e for a late retirem efit greater than the Plan are changed.	ne normal benefits
	 you became eligibl you received a ben provided, or the benefits in the l Category	e for a late retirem efit greater than the Plan are changed. Before-tax	ne normal benefits After-tax
	 you became eligibl you received a ben provided, or the benefits in the Category Category 1:	e for a late retiremefit greater than the Plan are changed. Before-tax 6.5%	After-tax 5.5%
	you became eligibl you received a ben provided, or the benefits in the l Category Category 1: Category 1BC:	e for a late retiremelit greater than the Plan are changed. Before-tax 6.5%	After-tax 5.5%
	you became eligibl you received a ben provided, or the benefits in the l Category Category 1: Category 1BC: Category 1C:	e for a late retiremelit greater than the Plan are changed. Before-tax 6.5% 6.5% 5.9%	After-tax 5.5% 5.5% 5.0%
	• you became eligibl • you received a ben provided, or • the benefits in the l Category Category 1: Category 1BC: Category 1C: Category 1D:	e for a late retiremelit greater than the Plan are changed. Before-tax 6.5% 6.5% 5.9%	After-tax 5.5% 5.5% 5.0% 5.0%
Your Member Mandatory contribution rate	you became eligibl you received a ben provided, or the benefits in the l Category Category 1: Category 1BC: Category 1D: Category 2:	e for a late retirement of the property of the	After-tax 5.5% 5.5% 5.0% 5.0% 3.0%

How to calculate your available additional Member voluntary contributions without exceeding the cap

Concessional cap currently \$25,000 – (Employer additional + NTC)

Where Employer additional = Employer Additional (Accumulation) contribution rate x your super salary.

Where NTC = $(NTC\% \times your \text{ super salary}) - (1.2 \times Member Mandatory rate if paid from after-tax salary x your super salary).$

⁵ Members earning a 'combined' income of over \$250,000 p.a. are subject to an additional tax of 15% on concessional contributions. This is referred to as Division 293 tax. The definition of 'combined' income includes concessional contributions and reportable fringe benefits. Where a member's income excluding their concessional contributions is less than \$250,000 and the inclusion of their concessional contributions pushes them over the \$250,000 threshold, the 30% tax rate will only apply to that part of the contributions that is in excess of the threshold.



10. Examples to determine **concessional** (before-tax) contribution limits using NTCs:

Example 1 – Member Mandatory paid from <u>before-tax</u> salary

Laura is age 45. The compulsory contributions which Laura is required to make toward her defined benefit are paid from **before-tax** salary.

Note: this example assumes there are no other concessional contributions being made by the member to another super fund.

Category of membership	1
NTC %	10.8%
Part time percentage	100% (full time)
Super salary at 1 July 2018	\$165,000
Member Mandatory contribution rate (paid from before-tax salary)	6.5%
Employer Additional (Accumulation) contribution rate	3.0%

For the 2018/19 financial year the concessional contribution limit is \$25,000. Any concessional **(before-tax)** contributions made in the year over \$25,000 may be taxed at your marginal tax rate (see section 7 for details).

How to calculate your available additional Member voluntary contributions without exceeding the cap

Concessional cap currently \$25,000 - (Employer additional + NTC)

Employer Additional (Accumulation) contributions: 3.0% x \$165,000	\$4,950
Notional Taxed contributions (NTC): 10.8% x \$165,000 less (1.2 x \$0)	\$17,820
Available additional Member voluntary (before-tax) contributions: \$25,000 – (Employer additional + NTC)	\$2,230

If Laura's salary and the Employer Additional (Accumulation) contributions remain the same during the 2018/19 financial year, then Laura could make additional Member Voluntary (**before-tax**) contributions up to **\$2,230** [\$25,000 – (\$4,950 + \$17,820)] without incurring additional concessional contributions tax.

Laura decides to make voluntary **before-tax** contributions at the rate of 1% of her salary (\$1,650 p.a.). These additional contributions will take Laura's total concessional contributions to \$24,420 p.a. She will review her superannuation during the year to ensure that any change in her circumstances (in particular, any salary increase) does not cause her to exceed her concessional (**before-tax**) contribution limit. Laura puts some notes in her smartphone to remind herself at the time her salary review is due.



Example 2 - Member Mandatory paid from after-tax salary

Andrew is age 52. The compulsory contributions which Andrew is required to make toward his defined benefit are paid from **after-tax** salary.

Note: this example assumes there are no other concessional contributions being made by the member to another super fund.

Category of membership	1
NTC %	10.8%
Part time percentage	100% (full time)
Super salary at 1 July 2018	\$110,000
Member Mandatory contribution rate (paid from after-tax salary)	5.5%
Employer Additional (Accumulation) contribution rate	3.0%

For the 2018/19 financial year the concessional contribution limit is \$25,000. Any concessional (**before-tax**) contributions made in the year over \$25,000 may be taxed at the member's marginal tax rate (see section 7 for details).

How to calculate your available additional Member voluntary contributions without exceeding the cap

Concessional cap currently \$25,000 - (Employer additional + NTC)

Employer Additional (Accumulation) contributions: 3.0% x \$110,000	\$3,300
Notional Taxed contributions: 10.8% x \$110,000 <i>less</i> [1.2 x (5.5% x \$110,000)]	\$4,620
Available additional Member voluntary (before-tax) contributions: \$25,000 – (Employer additional + NTC)	\$17,080

If Andrew's salary and the Employer Additional (Accumulation) contributions remain the same during the 2018/19 financial year, then Andrew could make additional Member Voluntary (**before-tax**) contributions up to **\$17,080** [\$25,000 – (\$3,300 + \$4,620)].

Andrew decides to make additional **before-tax** voluntary contributions at the rate of 5% of his salary (\$5,500 p.a.) which will take his total concessional contributions to \$13,420. The total of Andrew's concessional (**before-tax**) contributions will still be under the \$25,000 limit. He decides to review his super during the year to see if he can afford to make a lump sum contribution from his before-tax salary. Andrew will ensure that these additional payments together with any change in his circumstances (in particular, any salary increase) does not cause him to exceed his concessional (**before-tax**) contribution limit. Andrew puts some notes in his electronic diary to remind himself to review his super at the time his salary review is due.

11. How the Fund works

The CCSSP of NGS Super provides, in the main, benefits based on the accumulation of contributions plus investment earnings. Members of the defined benefit categories (who are required to contribute a percentage of their salary) may also receive the protection of a minimum retirement benefit after age 55. This benefit is based on a multiple of your salary near retirement. The multiple is determined as:

- a percentage (depending on your category of membership), and
- the number of years of your contributory membership.

Benefits paid from the Fund are financed by:

- member contributions
- employer contributions, and
- investment earnings.

Further details are in the following tables:

Defined benefit a			
Member Mandatory account			
Category	Before-tax	After-tax	
Category 1:	6.5%	5.5%	1
Category 1BC:	6.5%	5.5%	
Category 1C:	5.9%	5.0%	
Category 1D:	5.9%	5.0%	
Category 2:	3.5%	3.0%	
Category 3:	1.8%	1.5%	
Category 4:	0%	0%	

Employer Mandatory account

counts

The amount will vary depending on the actuarial advice received by the Trustee.

At least once every three years the Fund Actuary prepares a valuation that states how much your employer is required to contribute in order to ensure sufficient assets are available to pay benefits now and in the future.

Additional accounts (sub account in the NGS Accumulation account with member investment choice ⁷)			
Voluntary accounts			
Employer Additional account	Member Additional account	Rollovers	
• 3% of your salary	Any voluntary contributions you make	Any rollovers in	

- ⁶The Fund Actuary also undertakes a short review quarterly to ensure the financial position of the Fund remains on track between full valuations.
- ⁷ You can choose your own investment option for this sub-account. Refer to section 16 of this report and the *Investment Guide* available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/pds** for more information on investment choice.

As at 30 June 2018 the employer was contributing in line with the actuary's recommendations and the Plan was in a satisfactory financial position.



12. Statement of change in financial position

	2017/18 (\$)	2016/17 (\$)
Net assets transferred at start of period	127,731,470	121,545,244
REVENUE		
Net investment revenue	10,857,335	12,288,245
Member contributions	1,087,418	1,257,166
Employer contributions*	5,473,479	6,019,374
Rollovers and transfers in	2,527,133	1,834,009
Insurance proceeds	392,034	_
TOTAL REVENUE	20,337,399	21,398,794
EXPENDITURE		
Benefits paid	(14,111,813)	(14,022,417)
Insurance policy premiums	(33,778)	(45,674)
Contributions tax & surcharge	(773,632)	(855,748)
Administration costs	(261,350)	(288,729)
TOTAL EXPENSES	(15,180,573)	(15,212,568)
Net revenue after income tax	5,156,826	6,186,226
Net assets at end of period	132,888,296	127,731,470

^{*} Includes salary sacrifice contributions contributed by employers on behalf of members.

This information has been prepared on a cash basis with some accruals and reallocations. That is, it does not allow for any accruals such as outstanding contributions or benefits due as at the start or end of year.

The financial information contained in this report for CCSSP members has not been individually audited, however this information does form part of the full financial statements for NGS Super. The *Annual Trustee Report to members (Part 1)* provides details of the full financial statements for NGS Super (refer to www.ngssuper.com.au/annualreport

You can request a copy of the full audited accounts and the auditor's report by contacting us on 1300 133 177.

13. Investment of assets across the NGS Super investment options

INVESTMENT OPTION	30 June 2018 (\$)	30 June 2017 (\$)
PRE-MIXED OPTIONS		
Diversified (MySuper)	127,783,340	123,220,780
Shares Plus	244,972	216,560
High Growth	265,553	287,942
Indexed Growth	390,608	30,570
Socially Responsible Diversified	122,549	93,894
Balanced	2,566,424	1,702,821
Defensive	671,609	644,571
SECTOR-SPECIFIC OPTIONS		
Australian Shares	418,712	695,743
International Shares	24,725	49,003
Property	126,689	144,555
Diversified Bonds	14,676	15,854
Cash & Term Deposits	258,439	629,177
Total	132,888,296	127,731,470



14. CCSSP (SA) representation – NGS Super Board

NGS Super is governed by a corporate Trustee, NGS Super Pty Limited. The Trustee is responsible for ensuring that the benefits for members of NGS Super, including members of CCSSP are protected. NGS Super is sponsored by the:

- Association of Independent Schools (AIS) NSW and SA
- Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales
- the SA Commission for Catholic Schools; and
- Independent Education Unions (IEU) NSW/ACT, SA and VIC/TAS.

As a sponsoring organisation, the SA Commission for Catholic Schools is responsible for the appointment and replacement of the Trustee Directors who represent it. Georgina Smith is the current representative to the NGS Super Trustee Board.

Members of the CCSSP are also represented by an Employer Liaison Committee, which is responsible for assisting the Trustee with the specific needs of CCSSP employers and members.

15. Fees and charges that apply to your super

The fees and charges of NGS Super are set out in our fact sheet *Fees, Costs and Tax* available online at **www.ngssuper.com.au/pds**

- In addition to these fees, the CCSSP is charged a fee of 0.3% of the defined benefit assets to cover the additional costs of managing a defined benefit fund.
 This fee is deducted from your defined benefit accounts (i.e. Member Mandatory Account, Employer Mandatory Account, Past Fund Account and SG Notional Account)
- Our administration fee of \$65 p.a. will only be deducted if you have Additional Accounts. If you do not have voluntary contributions, rollovers or award super contributions, you will not be charged this fee. If you have more than one Additional Account with us you will only pay one NGS Super administration fee.
- Most CCSSP members also have a flat insurance premium of 1.5% of salary to cover the standard insurance benefit.
- As a defined benefit member you have the option to take out additional voluntary insurance by having an NGS Accumulation account. For more information about your additional insurance options, please call us on 1300 133 177. Please note that any additional insurance you have with your defined benefit account will be limited to a maximum of four times salary.



16. How to calculate your benefits

You can access your super benefits once you have reached your preservation age. More detail can be found in our fact sheet *Gaining Access to Your Super* available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/pds**

Please note that the following details do not constitute a Product Disclosure Statement. For a full description of the method of calculating your benefits, you should refer to your Fund documentation. If you have additional insurance cover in place with NGS Super, you should refer to the documentation you received when you applied for this cover.

In brief, the benefits shown on your Member Statement were calculated as follows:

Member investment choice

If you do not make an investment choice for your Additional Accounts, then the default investment option 'Diversified (MySuper)' will apply. For more information on the investment options available, you should refer to the NGS *Product Disclosure Statement* which is available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/pds**

Your benefits

Benefit type	Benefit payable	
Withdrawal benefit		Your total withdrawal benefit is subject to a minimum of the statutory minimum benefit payable under superannuation guarantee legislation.
Retirement benefit from age 55-75	The sum of your: • Member Mandatory Account • Employer Mandatory Account	However, if the Employer requests and the Trustee agrees, the benefit is subject to a minimum of your: accrued retirement benefit to the date of your retirement, plus the balance of your Additional Accounts8.
Death benefit	Past Fund Account, and Additional Accounts.	Plus: • basic insurance cover of one times annual salary (if applicable) • any voluntary insurance cover you have.
Total and permanent disablement benefit		Plus: - any voluntary insurance cover you have.
Income protection benefit Any income protection benefit payable is for a maximum period of: • five years, or • to age 65, whichever occurs earlier.	If you have Income Protection, your benefit is calculated as: • basic insurance cover of 75% of annual salary • an additional amount of 5.5% in respect of member compulsory super contributions.	

Some useful definitions

Your accrued retirement benefit

Your accrued retirement benefit is calculated as a percentage of your **final average salary** for each year of your membership⁸ in either Category 1 or Category 2.

Your final average salary

Your final average salary is defined as the average of the past five annual salaries at 1 February each year.

For part-time employees, your final average salary will be equal to the average of your past five full time equivalent salaries as at 1 February each year.

⁸ Your period of membership will be reduced by any periods of leave without pay and adjusted for any periods of part-time employment.



17. Have you updated your beneficiary details?

Your Member Statement shows the names of the people you have nominated to receive your super if you die. It's very important to check these details and update them if your circumstances have changed (i.e. if you have had a child or you have married or remarried or you have separated or divorced).

You can change your nomination(s) at any time. If you have a binding nomination you must update it before it expires as binding nominations are currently valid for three years only.

You may choose to have a binding or a non-binding nomination. If you have a binding nomination, the expiry date of the nomination is shown on your *Member Statement* and your *Member Online* account.

Binding nomination

In the event of your death, the Trustee will pay your death benefit according to your instructions where there is a valid binding nomination. To hold a valid binding nomination you must ensure that:

- the nominated person(s) fits the description of 'dependant' or is your Legal Personal Representative(s) at the time of your death. Refer to our fact sheet *Nominate your* beneficiaries available at www.ngssuper.com.au/pds
- the form containing the nomination has been confirmed or amended within three years of the day it was first signed or last confirmed or amended by you
- the nomination is in writing and is signed and dated by you in the presence of two witnesses aged 18 years or over, neither of whom is a nominated beneficiary
- the nomination contains a declaration, signed and dated by the witnesses, stating they were present when you signed the form, and
- the allocation of the death benefit among the nominees is clear and totals 100%.

If you want to make a new binding nomination or update an existing nomination, you will need to complete and return a *Making a binding death benefit nomination form*, available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/forms**. If any item of information is not clear on your form we will seek written confirmation from you.

Non-binding nomination

If you have not made a binding nomination, payment of your death benefit will be made at the discretion of the Trustee. However, the Trustee will take into account any non-binding nominations you have made. The Trustee will also take into consideration the circumstances of all potential beneficiaries. These may include your Estate, your legal or de facto spouse or partner, your children, anyone who has an interdependency relationship with you and anyone who is financially dependent on you. You can nominate different proportions of the benefit for different people.

It is important that you check your nomination is up-to-date and accurately reflects your current circumstances. If you want to make a change, you can update your nomination via the website at any time or complete and return a **Nominating your beneficiaries form** available at **www.ngssuper.com.au/forms**

Are your contact details up-to-date?

To receive updates on your super, remember to let us and your employer know if you change your address.

It's easy to update your details with us, simply login to your online account at **www.ngssuper.com.au/MOL** and change your details. If you don't already have a PIN, you can register for one online. Alternatively, you can call us and we'll do it for you.



How to contact us

Visit our website www.ngssuper.com.au or contact our Customer Service Team or your Customer Relationship Manager. We're here to help you.

NGS Super Customer Service Team

Telephone: 1300 133 177

Phone number for callers outside Australia

+61 3 8687 1818

Fax: (03) 8640 0813

Online: www.ngssuper.com.au/contact-us

Postal address

GPO Box 4303

Melbourne VIC 3001

NGS Financial Planning

To make an appointment phone our Helpline on **1300 133 177** or complete the Financial planning enquiry form on our website at www.ngssuper.com.au/

financial-planning



BEN BASEDOW Customer Relationship Manager, NGS Super

South Australia

bbasedow@ngssuper.com.au



THOMAY GATIS Customer Relationship Manager, NGS Super

tgatis@ngssuper.com.au

South Australia



ELAINE SANTOS Customer Relationship Manager, NGS Super

South Australia

esantos@ngssuper.com.au

Optus Building Level 1, 431-439 King William Street Adelaide SA 5000

Telephone: (08) 8418 2400

Important information

The information provided in this document is general information only and does not take into account your objectives, financial situation or needs. Before making a financial decision, please assess the appropriateness of the information to your individual circumstances and consider seeking professional advice. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

NGS Financial Planning Pty Ltd, ABN 89 134 620 518, is a corporate authorised representative #394909 of Guideway Financial Services Pty Ltd, ABN 46 156 498 538, AFSL #420367 and offers financial planning services on behalf of NGS Super ABN 73 549 180 515.



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> Chant West has given its consent to the inclusion in this Annual Report of the references to Chant West and the inclusion of the logos and ratings provided by Chant West in the form and context in which they are included.

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