

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL REPORT 2019

for defined benefit members of the Cuesuper Superannuation
Defined Benefits Plan (Cuesuper: CUE)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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

Part 1:

Annual 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 2019.

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

Part 2:

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

Both parts of your *Annual 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 Cuesuper Superannuation Defined Benefits Plan (Cuesuper: CUE).

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 ngssuper.com.au/MOL

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

2. NGS Super – with you for life

If you resign or retire from your current employer, you will remain with NGS Super. Your benefit will transfer to an NGS *Accumulation account* and will be invested in our Cash and Term Deposits investment option.

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 4 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 ngssuper.com.au/pds

3. 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 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 tailored advice through NGS Financial Planning. To make an appointment phone us or complete the **Financial planning enquiry form** on our website at ngssuper.com.au/financial-planning

How does a **Transition to retirement account** work?

If you have reached your preservation age (now age 58¹, but moving up to age 60 for those born after 30 June 1964), a *TTR 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 *TTR account* read our **Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)** and **Transition to Retirement Guide** at 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 1962 and 30 June 1963 your preservation age will be 58. If you were born after this time, your preservation age will be different. See our fact sheet **Gaining access to your super** available at ngssuper.com.au/PDS for more details.

4. The 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.

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 ato.gov.au. You can find out your transfer balance cap (if applicable) when you log in to my.gov.au and go to the Australian Taxation Office service.

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'.

5. The 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 in 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 ato.gov.au. You can find out your total superannuation balance when you log in to my.gov.au and go to the Australian Taxation Office service.

6. 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, extra tax is payable on the excess amount.

Your age and you meeting the work test (or work test exemption), may impact your ability to make contributions. See our fact sheet [Opportunities and limits for super contributions](#) for more details.

Concessional (before-tax) contributions include:

- any employer contributions paid to your *Accumulation account*
- any additional contributions paid from pre-tax salary to your Additional (voluntary) account
- any personal contributions for which you claim a tax deduction
- notional taxed contributions (as a member of a defined benefit fund) – see further details in section 8.

Tax rate	Details
Before-tax (concessional)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% if you earn less than \$250,000 or 30% if you earn more than \$250,000² (this is referred to as Division 293 tax – see <i>Tax for high income earners</i> in our fact sheet Fees, Costs and Tax). 	<p>You can contribute up to \$25,000 to your super from your before-tax income.</p> <p>You may be able to carry-forward unused concessional contributions from 2018/19 onwards (see note below).</p>
<p>Excess contributions (above your cap)</p> <p>All excess contributions will include an interest charge and will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> included as taxable income, and taxed at your marginal tax rate (including the Medicare levy) less the 15% tax already paid. 	<p>If you exceed the limit, you can choose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to withdraw up to 85% of your excess contributions from your account <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 can '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 8, 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	<p>The annual cap is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$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 you exceed the limit you can choose:
If withdrawn from super:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to withdraw from super <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leave it in your super account.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 left in super	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ taxed at 47% (including medicare levy).

7. 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 (\$221,080 for the 2019/20 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.

Year (commencing 1 July)	Rate (%)
2021	10.0
2022	10.5
2023	11.0
2024	11.5
2025	12.0

As a defined benefit member, your benefits are calculated as shown in section 11 of this report. As mentioned, your benefit must be at least equal to the SG minimum benefit, which is determined in accordance with a certificate produced by the actuary. To ensure you receive at least the SG minimum benefit when you leave NGS Super, we keep a separate record of this benefit. For most members, the benefit available under the Plan is significantly higher than the SG minimum.

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.

⁴ Ordinary time earnings (OTE) – more information is available from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) at ato.gov.au

8. 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 6, Maximum contribution limits, for details of the treatment of excess contributions.

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:

NTC calculation details	
NTC% applicable to your defined benefit membership category	Category – CUE 13.2%
Your super salary as per your most recent Member Statement	This salary should be reduced for any periods of part-time work during the year (if any). The NTC calculation may not apply to you if, during the year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> you ceased service 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.
Your Member Mandatory contribution rate	If paid from before-tax salary 5.9% If paid from after-tax salary 5.0%
Employer Additional contribution rate	1.5%

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

Your concessional cap – (Employer additional + NTC)

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

Where NTC = (NTC% x your super salary) – (1.2 x Member Mandatory rate if paid from after-tax salary x your super salary).

⁵ Members earning a 'combined' income (see footnote 2) 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.

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

Example 1 – Member Mandatory paid from before-tax salary

Laura is age 45 with a total superannuation balance at 30 June 2019 of less than \$500,000. 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	CUE
NTC %	13.2%
Part time percentage	100% (full time)
Super salary at 1 July 2019	\$100,000
Member Mandatory contribution rate (paid from before-tax salary)	5.9%
Employer Additional (Accumulation) contribution rate	1.5%
Concessional cap	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$25,000 for members with a total superannuation balance (as defined in section 5) at 30 June 2019 over \$500,000 ▪ \$25,000 plus 2018/19 unused cap (where applicable) for members with a balance at 30 June 2019 under \$500,000. 	

For the 2018/19 financial year, Laura’s concessional contributions totalled \$20,000 (leaving an unused cap of \$5,000).

As her account balance was less than \$500,000 at 30 June 2019, her concessional contribution limit for 2019/20 is therefore \$30,000 (\$25,000 cap plus \$5,000 unused cap from 2018/19).

If Laura’s total superannuation balance was in excess of \$500,000, or if she had used her total total cap in 2018/19, she would not be eligible to add any ‘unused cap’ and would have a cap for 2019/20 of \$25,000. See section 6 for more details on caps.

Calculation of Laura’s available additional Member voluntary contributions without exceeding her cap

Concessional cap – (Employer additional + NTC)

30 June 2019 Total Superannuation Balance	<\$500,000
Unused concessional cap from 2018/19	\$5,000
Employer Additional contributions: 1.5% x \$100,000	\$1,500
Notional Taxed contributions (NTC): 13.2% x \$100,000 less (1.2 x \$0)	\$13,200
Employer additional + NTC: \$1,500 + \$13,200	\$14,700
Available additional Member voluntary (before-tax) contributions: \$25,000 – (Employer additional + NTC) + unused cap \$25,000 – \$14,700 + \$5,000	\$15,300

If Laura’s salary and the Employer Additional contributions remain unchanged during the 2019/20 financial year, then Laura could make additional Member Voluntary (**before-tax**) contributions up to **\$15,300** without incurring additional concessional contributions tax.

Laura decides to contact her payroll department to start paying **before-tax** voluntary contributions. Laura nominates 1% of her salary as this will allow her to top-up her super savings by \$1,000 p.a. These additional contributions will take Laura’s total concessional contributions to \$15,700 p.a. She makes a note in her smartphone to remind herself to review her super during the year to ensure that any change in her circumstances (in particular, any salary increase or super on allowances or bonuses) do not cause her to exceed her concessional (**before-tax**) contribution limit.

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	CUE
NTC %	13.2%
Part time percentage	100% (full time)
Super salary at 1 July 2019	\$80,000
Member Mandatory contribution rate (paid from after-tax salary)	5.0%
Employer Additional (Accumulation) contribution rate	1.5%
Concessional cap	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$25,000 for members with a total superannuation balance (as defined in section 5) at 30 June 2019 over \$500,000 ▪ \$25,000 plus 2018/19 unused cap (where applicable) for members with a balance at 30 June 2019 under \$500,000. 	

For the 2018/19 financial year, Andrew's concessional contributions totalled \$15,000 (leaving an unused cap of \$10,000).

As his account balance was less than \$500,000 at 30 June 2019, his concessional contribution limit for 2019/20 is therefore \$35,000 (\$25,000 cap plus \$10,000 unused cap from 2018/19).

If Andrew's total superannuation balance was in excess of \$500,000, or if he had used his total total cap in 2018/19, he would not be eligible to add any 'unused cap' and would have a cap for 2019/20 of \$25,000. See section 6 for more details on caps.

Calculation of Andrew's available additional Member voluntary contributions without exceeding his cap

Concessional cap – (Employer additional + NTC)

30 June 2019 Total Superannuation Balance	<\$500,000
Unused concessional cap from 2018/19	\$10,000
Employer Additional contributions: 1.5% x \$80,000	\$1,200
Notional Taxed contributions: 13.2% x \$80,000 less [1.2 x (5.0% x \$80,000)]	\$5,760
Employer additional + NTC: \$1,200 + \$5,760	\$6,960
Available additional Member voluntary (before-tax) contributions: \$25,000 – (Employer additional + NTC) + unused cap \$25,000 – \$6,960 + \$10,000	\$28,040

If Andrew's salary and the Employer Additional contributions remain unchanged during the 2019/20 financial year, then Andrew could make additional Member Voluntary (**before-tax**) contributions up to **\$28,040**.

Andrew decides to contact his payroll department to start paying **before-tax** voluntary contributions. Andrew nominates 10% of his salary as this will allow him to top-up his super by \$8,000 p.a. Andrew is aware he can contribute more, however he is mindful as to what he can afford. Andrew decides he will review his super during the year to see if he can afford to increase his additional contributions or perhaps contribute his bonus from his before-tax salary. He will need to ensure that any change in his circumstances (in particular, any salary increase or super on allowances or bonuses) 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 when his salary review is due.

10. How the Fund works

The benefits payable depend on when and why you leave NGS Super. Your benefit may be based on the accumulation of contributions plus investment earnings or a defined benefit based on a multiple of your salaries near the time of leaving service or a combination of both. 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 achieved in the Diversified (MySuper) investment option.

Further details can be found in the tables following:

Defined benefit accounts		
Member Mandatory account	Employer Mandatory account	Employer account
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.9% from your before-tax salary, or ▪ 5% from your after-tax salary. 	8% of your salary. The amount will vary depending on the actuarial advice received by the Trustee.	Nil

Additional (Voluntary) accounts ⁶ (sub account)	
Member Additional Account	Employer Additional account
Any voluntary contributions you make and rollovers received.	Up to age 65: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.5% of your salary, plus ▪ 9.5% of any allowances or bonuses.

⁶ Defined benefit members cannot choose their own investment option. This sub-account is invested in the Diversified (MySuper) investment option – please refer to the the **Investment Guide** available at ngssuper.com.au/pds for more information on the Diversified (MySuper) investment option.

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. The Fund Actuary also undertakes a short review quarterly to ensure the financial position of the Fund remains on track between full valuations.

As at 30 June 2019, the Fund Actuary reported that the Cuesuper (Schedule 1B) sub-group was in an unsatisfactory financial position. The employer has subsequently rectified this position through additional employer contributions since 30 June 2019.

11. How to calculate your benefits

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, including the NGS Super *Transfer Guide* dated 1 April 2011. The *Transfer Guide* provides details of the terms and conditions of your death and disablement benefits.

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* are calculated as follows (please refer table on page 9).

Your benefits

Benefit type	Benefit payable
Before age 55 (Withdrawal benefit)	<p>(i) Where not eligible for a benefit under (ii) below</p> <p>The greater of:</p> <p>a) the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ your Member Mandatory account ▪ your Employer Mandatory account ▪ your Employer account; and <p>b) 2.3 times your Member Mandatory account.</p> <p>(ii) Where due to injury or ill-health; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ you are not eligible for a Total and Permanent Disablement benefit, and ▪ subject to satisfactory medical evidence <p>your benefit will be subject to a minimum of your accrued defined benefit reduced by 2% for each complete year (and pro-rated for each additional complete month) to age 55.</p>
Age 55-65 (Retirement benefit)	<p>The greater of:</p> <p>a) the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ your Member Mandatory account ▪ your Employer Mandatory account ▪ your Employer account; or <p>b) your accrued defined benefit.</p> <p>Your accrued defined benefit is determined as your accrued retirement benefit multiple based on your years and months of membership, to the date of your early retirement multiplied by your final average salary. Your benefit will be adjusted for any period of part-time service.</p>
Death and Total & Permanent Disablement (TPD) benefit	<p>The greater of:</p> <p>a) the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ your Member Mandatory account ▪ your Employer Mandatory account ▪ your Employer account ▪ 16% for each complete year (and pro-rated for each additional month) of membership from date of death/TPD to age 65 multiplied by your salary; or <p>b) your projected defined benefit at age 65.</p> <p>Your projected defined benefit is determined as your accrued retirement benefit multiple based on your years and months of membership to age 65, multiplied by your final average salary. Your projected defined benefit will be adjusted for any period of part-time service.</p>
Age 65+ (Retirement benefit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At age 65, your benefit will be calculated in the same way as it is calculated for your retirement benefit from age 55–65 (as above). ▪ After age 65, this benefit will accrue with investment returns only.
Income protection benefit (if under age 65)	<p>Any income protection benefit payable has a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ waiting period before payment commences: 60 days ▪ benefit payment period: up to age 65. <p>Payments will cease on return to work or when a TPD benefit is paid.</p> <p>If you have Income Protection, your benefit is calculated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ up to 75% of your monthly pre-disability income (subject to any maximum limits that apply). <p>The monthly benefit you receive will be based on your pre-disability income and whether you are receiving income from other sources.</p> <p>Member contributions to your NGS Accumulation account cease while this benefit is being paid.</p>

Plus your

- Member Additional account
- Employer Additional account
- Rollover/Transfer In account

Less your

- Surcharge account

Some useful definitions

Your accrued retirement benefit multiple

16% for each year of membership on or after 1 April 2011 (transfer date) plus your transfer accrued multiple at 1 April 2011. Membership is measured in years and complete months.

Your final average salary

Your final average salary is based on the highest average salary paid in any 36 consecutive months in the ten years immediately prior to the date you leave the service of your Employer. For Death/TPD benefits, final average salary is calculated assuming that your salary at the date of death/TPD remained unchanged to age 65.

12. Statement of change in financial position

	2018/19 (\$)	2017/18 (\$)
Net assets at start of period	5,744,912[^]	6,023,701
REVENUE		
Net investment revenue	332,722	462,614
Member contributions	444	10,544
Employer contributions*	124,434	201,999
Rollovers and transfers in	–	–
Insurance proceeds	–	–
TOTAL REVENUE	457,600	675,157
EXPENDITURE		
Benefits paid	(2,105,248)	(863,926)
Insurance policy premiums	(17,332)	(27,518)
Contributions tax & surcharge	(16,083)	(26,499)
Administration costs	(44,206)	(148,003)
TOTAL EXPENSES	(2,182,869)	(1,065,946)
Net revenue after income tax	(1,725,269)	(390,789)
Net assets at end of period	4,019,643	5,632,912

* Includes award contributions and salary sacrifice contributions contributed by employers on behalf of members.

[^] Includes additional assets of \$112,000 transferred from the Fund's unallocated surplus as at 1 July 2018.

This information has been prepared on a cash basis with some allowance for reallocations. 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 Cuesuper members has not been individually audited, however this information does form part of the full financial statements for NGS Super. The [Annual Report to members \(Part 1\)](#) provides details of the full financial statements for NGS Super (refer to 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. 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 ngssuper.com.au/pds

What happens to your benefit when you cease employment

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 ngssuper.com.au/PDS

When you cease employment, your defined benefit will be calculated up to and including the date you ceased employment and transferred to an NGS *Accumulation* account. At this time, your account will be invested in our Cash and Term Deposit investment option until your benefit is paid to you, transferred to an NGS *Income* account to start a pension, transferred to another complying superannuation fund or you choose an alternative investment option.

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.

14. 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 (e.g. if you have had a child or you have married or remarried or you have separated or divorced).

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

You may update, confirm, amend or revoke your nomination at any time by completing a **Death benefit nomination form**.

Binding (lapsing or non-lapsing) 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.

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.

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 **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.

CONTACT DETAILS

Contact us

You can contact us at:
ngssuper.com.au/contact-us
or call us on **1300 133 177**
between 8.00am and 8.00pm
(AEST or AEDT), Monday to Friday.

Phone number for callers outside
Australia **+61 3 8687 1818**

Fax: **(03) 9245 5827**

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 **ngssuper.com.au/
financial-planning**

Your Customer Relationship Manager



JAMES PERRY
Customer Relationship Manager

E jperry@ngssuper.com.au

M 0418 439 481

Trustee Office:

Level 4, 14 Martin Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Postal address
PO Box 21236 World Square
Sydney NSW 2002
Telephone: (02) 9273 7900

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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