Pre-retirement pensions

How the investment options are invested

Investment option	High Growth	Growth	Balanced
SAA and Allowable ranges	**SAA / Allowable range** Australian Shares: 34.0% / 19-49% International Shares: 45.0% / 30-60% Alternatives: 3.0% / 0-18% Infrastructure: 9.0% / 0-24% Property: 6.0% / 0-21% Fixed income: 2.0% / 0-17% Cash: 1.0% / 0-16%	**SAA / Allowable range** Australian Shares: 29.0% / 14-44% International Shares: 36.0% / 21-51% Alternatives: 3.0% / 0-18% Infrastructure: 9.0% / 0-24% Property: 6.0% / 0-21% Fixed income: 15.0% / 0-30% Cash: 2.0% / 0-17%	**SAA / Allowable range** Australian Shares: 24.0% / 9-39% International Shares: 32.0% / 17-47% Alternatives: 3.0% / 0-18% Infrastructure: 9.0% / 0-24% Property: 6.0% / 0-21% Fixed income: 21.0% / 6-36% Cash: 5.0% / 0-20%
Description	Invests primarily in shares, that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with a small allocation to defensive assets such as bonds and cash.	Invests primarily in shares, that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with some allocation to infrastructure, alternatives and defensive assets such as bonds and cash.	Balanced aims to provide a balance of risk and return. It invests mainly in shares and fixed income, with a small allocation to property, infrastructure and other alternatives. 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 objectives	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.	Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 3% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.
Risk profile[1]	**Risk level – high.** Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 4 to less than 6.[2] 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.[2] 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.[2] Minimum time to invest – at least four years.

[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**

[2] These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.

Moderate

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	18.0%	3-33%
International Shares	22.0%	7-37%
Alternatives	3.0%	0-18%
Infrastructure	9.0%	0-24%
Property	6.0%	0-21%
Fixed income	32.0%	17-47%
Cash	10.0%	0-25%

Moderate invests in a mix of defensive assets such as enhanced cash and fixed income and growth assets like shares and property, with a small exposure to alternative investments and infrastructure.

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 2.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period

Risk level – medium to high.

Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 3 to less than 4.[2]

Minimum time to invest – at least three years.

Indexed Defensive

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	16.0%	1-31%
International Shares	24.0%	0-30%
Alternatives	0%	0%
Infrastructure	0%	0%
Property	0%	0%
Fixed income	36.0%	21-51%
Cash	24.0%	9-39%

Indexed Defensive is a low-cost 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.

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 1.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.

Risk level – medium to high.

Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 3 to less than 4.[2]

Minimum time to invest – at least three years.

Defensive

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	11.0%	0-26%
International Shares	14.0%	0-24%
Alternatives	0%	0%
Infrastructure	8.0%	0-23%
Property	6.0%	0-21%
Fixed income	46.0%	31-61%
Cash	15.0%	0-30%

Defensive invests primarily in 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.

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 1.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.

Risk level – medium.

Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 2 to less than 3.[2]

Minimum time to invest – at least three years.

Secure

	SAA
Australian Shares	10.0%
Cash	90.0%

Secure aims to provide a 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'.

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 – very low.

Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – less than 0.5.[2]

Minimum time to invest – at least two years.

Pre-retirement 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 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[1]	**Risk level – very high.** Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 6 or greater.[2] Minimum time to invest – at least five years.	**Risk level – very high.** Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 6 or greater.[2] Minimum time to invest – at least five years.

[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**

[2] 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. It invests 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 superannuation taxes, to track the return of an investment compounding at the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) Cash Rate.
Risk level – high. Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 4 to less than 6.[2] Minimum time to invest – at least five years.	**Risk level – low to medium.** Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period – 1 to less than 2.[2] 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.[2] Minimum time to invest – Cash is a short-term investment.