Maritime Super
OUR FUTURE

Accumulation Basic • Stevedores Division

Membership Supplement

5 October 2021

About this Supplement

The information in this Supplement forms part of the Accumulation Basic Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) dated 5 October 2021.

You should read the important information in the PDS, this Supplement and the other Supplements before you make a decision about Accumulation Basic.

The information provided in this Supplement (together with the PDS and other Supplements) is general information only and doesn't take into account your personal financial situation or needs. You should obtain financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances from a licensed or authorised financial planner.

Other Supplements for this membership category are available by visiting our website at www.maritimesuper.com.au>Resources>Publications>Product Disclosure Statements or by calling Member Services for a hardcopy.

Contents

Issued by Maritime Super Pty Limited (the Trustee)
ABN 43 058 013 773
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Maritime Super (the Fund)
ABN 77 455 663 441
RSE Registration No. R1001747
MySuper Authorisation No. 77455663441220

How Accumulation Basic works

Your benefit in the Accumulation Basic category is an accumulation-style benefit. The building blocks that make up your account balance are:

Going in

Employer contributions
(including the insurance costs met on your behalf)

Salary sacrifice contributions

Member after-tax contributions

Any other contributions
(e.g. Government co-contributions or spouse contributions)

Any amounts rolled in

Net investment returns (if positive)

Going out

Administration fees

Government taxes

Any insurance premiums that you pay

Any withdrawals or transfers

Any Family Law splits

Net investment returns (if negative)

Your account balance

Any insured benefit payable is in addition to your account balance. For more information, read the *Insurance Supplement* for Accumulation Basic available at www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services.

When membership stops

You can remain a member of the Accumulation Basic category while you work for one of Maritime Super's Participating Employers or Full Participating Employers on a casual basis.

Your Accumulation Basic membership may stop when:

- your employer doesn't make any contributions to your account within four months of joining
- no contributions are made for you for a 12-month period (unless your employer confirms in writing that you are on unpaid leave). In this case, we may transfer you to Retained Benefits
- you stop working with your Participating Employer or Full Participating Employer. In this case, we may transfer you to Retained Benefits
- you become a permanent employee of a Full Participating Employer. In this case, we may transfer you to Accumulation Plus
- your employer no longer meets the cost of default insurance. In this case, you will be moved to Accumulation Advantage.

Contributing to your super

When making contributions, be aware of the contribution caps and that limits apply based on your total super balance.

Understanding your contribution options can help you make the most of your super. The following types of contributions and rollovers can be made to your Accumulation Basic account:

Contribution type	Description
Concessional contributions	
Compulsory employer contributions	Your Participating Employer or Full Participating Employer must contribute the amount required to meet their Superannuation Guarantee (SG) obligations, or any greater amount required under your workplace agreement. Your employer also covers the costs associated with your Default Death and Default TPD cover (see *Insurance Supplement* for Accumulation Basic for details).
Voluntary employer contributions	Your employer can make additional regular and irregular voluntary contributions.
Salary sacrifice contributions	You may be able to 'sacrifice' some of your before-tax earnings and have your employer contribute these to your account (rather than being paid to you as salary or wages). Speak with your employer to confirm whether this arrangement is available to you.
Member contributions for which you claim a tax deduction	You can make after-tax contributions and claim a tax deduction if you notify the fund before lodging your tax return and before the end of the financial year following the contributions.
Non-concessional contributions	
Member contributions	You can make after-tax contributions by: ▪ regular payroll deductions from your after-tax employment earnings; or ▪ regular or irregular after-tax payments made directly to Maritime Super.
Other contributions	
Spouse contributions	Your spouse (including an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner) can contribute to your account from their after-tax money and may be eligible for a tax offset in respect of these contributions. See 'Spouse contributions' for details.
Contribution splitting	Each year, your spouse can split certain contributions to your account. You can also split certain contributions in favour of your spouse's super account. See 'Contribution splitting' for details.
Government co-contributions	You may be eligible to receive a co-contribution from the Government if you make a member after-tax contribution. See 'Government co-contribution' for details.
Low income super tax offset contribution	The Government will make a super contribution of up to $500 for low-income earners with an adjusted taxable income of up to $37,000 pa. See 'Low income super tax off set contribution' for details.
Downsizer contribution	If you're aged 65 or older and selling your home to downsize, you may be able to contribute extra into super in addition to existing non-concessional caps - see 'Downsizer contribution'.
Rollovers	
Rollovers	You may be able to roll over all or part of your super into Maritime Super. Before doing so, check with your other fund whether fees may apply and if you lose any benefits (for example, insurance cover).

Maritime Super cannot accept any non-employer contributions if we do not have your tax file number (TFN). If we don't have your TFN, your employer contributions and any salary sacrifice contributions may also be subject to no-TFN tax at the top marginal rate plus Medicare levy in addition to the contributions tax (see 'Consequences of not providing your TFN' on page 12).

Allocating contributions

Contributions are allocated on the day they are received into the Fund. If we are unable to allocate contributions (or other deposits) to your account, we may hold the money in a trust account until we are able to allocate the amount or return it to the contributor. No interest will be paid on amounts while retained in the trust account.

How to contribute and roll over benefits to Maritime Super

Type of contribution	Action
Regular voluntary contributions (before- or after-tax)	**If you work for a Participating Employer or Full Participating Employer** Complete the *Voluntary contributions form* available from www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services and give a copy to your employer. **For all other employers** Ask your payroll office whether you can make voluntary contributions via payroll deduction, and follow their instructions.
Lump sum voluntary contributions*	You have three options for making lump sum voluntary contributions: **BPAY®** (registered to BPAY Pty Ltd ABN 69 079 137 518) Log on to your banking site or call your banking service, then quote the BPAY Biller Code 102012 and your Customer Reference Number (CRN) for the type of contribution you're making - we will notify you of your CRN for personal and spouse contributions in our Welcome letter. To learn more about BPAY, call Member Services on 1800 757 607. **Direct deposit** National Australia Bank Account Name Maritime Super BSB 083-001 Account Number 17-072-2401 Reference Member Number, contribution type and member's surname **Cheque** Send a cheque made payable to Maritime Super to: Maritime Super Locked Bag 2001 QVB Post Office NSW 1230 When making contributions by direct deposit or cheque, you'll need to complete a *Deposit form* available from www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services and return this form to us.
Employer contributions	Your Participating Employer or Full Participating Employer will automatically contribute on your behalf. If you're eligible for Choice of Fund, complete the *Standard Choice form* (you can get a copy from your employer) and give it to your payroll office. If your employer has already nominated Maritime Super as its default fund, you don't need to complete this form. If you have a second employer who doesn't usually contribute to Maritime Super but you would like them to, they need to apply to become a Standard Employer Sponsor or Non-participating Employer. See 'Glossary' on page 19 to learn about the different types of employers.
Rollover from another fund	Complete the *Roll over to Maritime Super form* available from www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services.
Spouse contributions	**To make regular contributions to your account via payroll deduction** Your spouse will need to check whether their employer will permit this. If so, your spouse needs to complete the *Voluntary contributions form* available from www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services and give this form to their employer. **To make an irregular lump sum spouse contribution** Follow the instructions for 'Irregular lump sum voluntary contributions' detailed above.

* If your contribution results from the disposal of qualifying small business assets or a personal injury payment, you will need to advise Maritime Super when contributing - call Member Services to learn more.

Maritime Super will not accept any contributions paid in cash at its offices. Cash contributions can be deposited into our account at any National Australia Bank branch (refer to the 'Direct deposit' instructions in the table above).

Your employer's super obligations

Employers are generally required under SG legislation to contribute 10% (for 2021/22) of an employee's ordinary time earnings (OTE) to super for any month where the employee earns $450 or more. OTE generally means what is earned for your ordinary hours of work (including most over-award payments, most allowances and most paid leave).

Employers are not required to make SG contributions on behalf of certain employees, including employees under age 18 who are working less than 30 hours a week.

In addition to their obligations under SG legislation, your employer may also be required to pay more contributions under an award or workplace agreement.

Maritime Super is MySuper authorised (see 'Glossary') and can accept SG contributions made by employers on behalf of their employees.

Maximum age for contributions

From age 67 to 74, all non-mandated employer contributions (including salary sacrifice) and member after-tax contributions can only be accepted if you:

- have been gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over a 30-day consecutive period during the financial year in which the contributions are made (the work test); or
- you met the work test in the previous financial year and your total super balance is less than $300,000; and
- have completed a *Contribution eligibility declaration*, available from www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services, and returned it to us.

SG contributions and contributions required under an award or workplace agreement can be accepted at any age.

Contributions

There are two types of contributions: concessional and non-concessional contributions.

Concessional contributions

Concessional contributions are generally made from before-tax money and include:

- employer contributions
- salary sacrifice contributions; and
- member after-tax contributions which you have claimed as a tax deduction.

If your employer pays for any fees or insurance premiums on your behalf, these amounts are also regarded as concessional contributions and will count towards your concessional contribution cap.

Non-concessional contributions

Non-concessional contributions are generally made from after-tax income and include:

- regular and irregular member contributions that you make from your after-tax salary (which you have not claimed as a tax deduction)
- contributions made after tax by your spouse and parents
- any excess concessional contributions, unless they have been refunded.

It is up to you to monitor the total amount of contributions made by you or for you to all your super funds in any financial year (see 'Tax on contributions' on page 12). As these rules are complex you may want to seek advice from a financial planner.

Contribution caps

There are limits (caps) on the amount of contributions that can be made to super that can receive concessional tax treatment.

Concessional contributions cap

The concessional contributions cap for 2021/22 is $27,500

The concessional contributions cap applies to all contributions made by you or on your behalf in a financial year to all your super funds. You may also be able to carry forward unused concessional contributions from previous years.

Non-concessional contributions cap

The non-concessional contributions cap for 2021/22 is $110,000 per year or $330,000 under the 'bring forward' rule

The 'bring forward' rule allows you to bring forward two years' worth of contributions and contribute up to three times the current cap over a 3-year period if you are under 67 (some limitations may apply).

If your total super balance is close to the general super balance set annually by the government, you can only make non-concessional contributions to the extent that you do not exceed the general super balance cap. For 2021/22, the general super balance is $1.7 million.

If your total super balance equals or exceeds this cap, any non-concessional contributions will be treated as excess non-concessional contributions.

Treatment of excess contributions

Concessional contributions up to the caps are generally taxed at 15% when paid into your super account. If you exceed your concessional contributions cap, the excess contributions will count towards your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate, with a 15% contributions tax offset, plus an interest charge. To assist in paying the additional tax, you can choose to withdraw (release) part of your excess contributions. Excess contributions not withdrawn will count towards your non-concessional contribution cap. See also Tax on contributions' on page 12.

Non-concessional contributions are generally not taxed when paid into your super account because income tax has already been paid on them. If you exceed the non-concessional contribution cap you will have the opportunity to withdraw the excess contributions and 85% of earnings. The earnings will be included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate, less 15% to offset the tax already paid in the Fund. If you choose not to withdraw the excess amount, you will receive notice of a tax assessment and the amount will be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate.

For the latest information on the concessional contributions cap, visit the ATO's website www.ato.gov.au. You can also call the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) on 13 10 20 to confirm whether you are eligible to receive SG contributions from your employer and whether a particular payment that you receive is included in your OTE. Your payroll office should be able to tell you if your award or workplace agreement includes additional super obligations.

Government co-contribution

If your salary is below $56,112 (for the 2021/22 financial year), you may be eligible for a Government co-contribution.

To be eligible for the maximum co-contribution of $500, you must earn $41,112 or less (for 2021/22) and have contributed at least $1,000 in member after-tax contributions for the year. The co-contribution decreases by 3.333 cents for each dollar of your total income over $41,112 and cuts out at $56,112 for 2021/22.

You are eligible for a co-contribution if you:

- have a total income that is below $56,112* for 2021/22 - your total income includes your assessable income, reportable employer super contributions (see 'Glossary') plus reportable fringe benefits less any allowable business deduction
- have a total super balance (all your accounts) of less than the general total super balance ($1.7 million for the 2021/22 year) at 30 June.
- make a member after-tax contribution during the financial year which does not exceed the non-concessional contributions cap for that year (see 'Contribution caps) and for which you do not claim a tax deduction
- lodge an income tax return for the financial year in which the contribution is made
- are under 71 years of age at the end of the financial year
- earn 10% or more of your total income as an employee or from carrying on a business (or a combination of both); and
- do not hold a temporary visa at any time during the financial year (unless you were at all times a New Zealand citizen or the holder of a prescribed visa).

* The upper and lower income thresholds are indexed each financial year.

Spouse contributions

Your spouse (including an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner) can contribute to your account from their after-tax money if at the time the contributions are made:

- your spouse is under age 67; or
- your spouse is aged between 67 and 74 and has been gainfully employed for at least 40 hours over a 30-day consecutive period during the financial year in which the contribution is made and you have completed a *Work test eligibility declaration* and returned it to us.

Your spouse may be able to claim an 18% tax offset on contributions of up to $3,000 made in a financial year to your account if you are a low-income earner or non-working spouse (including an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner). The maximum offset is $540.

Your spouse is not entitled to this offset in certain circumstances, including:

- if they are living separately and apart from you on a permanent basis
- if they have exceeded the non-concessional contributions cap for that year (see 'Contribution caps')
- if their total super balance at 30 June is equal to or exceeds the general total super balance ($1.7 million for 2021/22).

Contribution splitting

Each year, your spouse can split certain contributions to your account. You can also split certain contributions in favour of your spouse's super account.

A contribution split can be made at any time during the financial year immediately following the financial year in which the contributions were made. However, if you close your account, you can apply to split the contributions made during that financial year.

You may generally split up to 85% of your:

- employer contributions
- salary sacrifice contributions
- member after-tax contributions that you claim as a tax deduction.

The amount split in a financial year will count towards, and must not exceed, your concessional contributions cap (see 'Contribution caps').

Downsizer contribution

If you are aged 65 or older and selling your home (owned for 10 years or more) to downsize, you may be able to contribute up to $300,000 ($600,000 as a couple) into super in addition to existing non-concessional caps.

For more information on this type of contribution and whether it's an appropriate strategy for you, we recommend you speak with one of our financial planners.

Fees and other costs

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and other costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the fund assets of the superannuation entity as a whole. Other fees, such as activity fees, advice fees for personal advice and insurance fees may also be charged, but these will depend on the nature of the activity, advice or insurance chosen by you. Entry fees and exit fees cannot be charged. Taxes, are set out in 'Taxation of super'. Insurance costs are set out in the Insurance Supplement, available at www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services.

You should read all the information about fees and other costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment. The following table outlines the various fees and costs which may apply to your account. In accordance with government regulations, fees and costs are shown gross of tax.

Accumulation Basic		
Type of fee	**Amount**	**How and when paid**
Ongoing annual fees and costs[1]		
Administration fees and costs	Administration fee of $65 pa ($1.25 per week) + 0.22% pa of account balance plus	The $65 pa administration fee is deducted from your account annually in arrears at 30 June or on exiting the Fund. The 0.22% pa administration fee is deducted from your account monthly. This fee is capped for account balances greater than $500,000.
	Operating costs of 0.10% pa[2] of account balances	The additional operating costs of 0.10% pa are paid from the Fund Operating Reserve and are not deducted from your account.
Investment fees and costs[3]	Varies according to your chosen investment option(s), ranges between 0.02% and 0.89%[6]. See 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' for further information + 0.03% pa pooled asset fee[4]	Deducted daily from gross investment earnings before net investment returns are applied to your account. The pooled asset fee is deducted from your account monthly.
Transaction costs[5]	Varies according to your chosen investment option(s), ranges between 0.00% and 0.14%[6]. See 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' for further information	Deducted daily from gross investment earnings before net investment returns are applied to your account. Transaction costs are incurred when assets are bought or sold.
Member activity related fees and costs		
Buy–sell spread	Nil	Not applicable
Switching fee	Nil	Not applicable
Other fees and costs[6]	Nil	See 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' for a description of other fees and costs; such as activity fees, advice fees for personal advice and insurance fees.

[1] If your account balance for a product offered by Maritime Super is less than $6,000 at the end of the income year, certain fees and costs charged to you in relation to the administration and investment are capped at 3% of the account balance. Any amount charged in excess of that cap must be refunded.

[2] The administration cost of 0.10% pa is the estimate of the additional operating costs expected for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 which would not be met by the administration fees charged to member accounts.

[3] Investment fees and costs includes an amount for performance fees - the calculation for this amount is set out under 'Additional information of fees and costs' on the following page.

[4] The pooled asset fee is the fee to invest in the Hostplus Pooled Superannuation Trust ('PST'). It is a small investment fee for the expected benefits of being part of a larger asset pool.

[5] Disclosed transaction costs are an estimate based on transaction costs payable in the previous financial year.

[6] Investment fees and costs are estimated for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Because these estimates are based on the previous financial year's investment performance, fees and costs payable in respect of each future year may be higher or lower.

Cost of product for 1 year

The cost of product gives a summary calculation about how ongoing annual fees and costs can affect your superannuation investment over a 1-year period for all superannuation products and investment options. It is calculated in the manner shown in the 'Example of annual fees and costs'.

The cost of product information assumes a balance of $50,000 at the beginning of the year. Additional fees such as a buy-sell spread may apply - refer to 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' for the relevant superannuation product or investment option.

You should use this figure to help compare superannuation products and investment options.

Investment option	Cost of product
Shares Plus	$735
Balanced	$735
Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) - Balanced	$400
Indexed Balanced	$270
Conservative Balanced	$570
Capital Stable	$505
Australian Shares	$640
International Shares	$575
Cash	$250

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Investment option	Investment fees & costs (excl performance fees)	Performance fee	Transaction costs	Total investment fees and transaction costs*
Shares Plus	0.63%	0.25%	0.11%	1.02%
Balanced	0.61%	0.28%	0.10%	1.02%
Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) - Balanced	0.25%	0.00%	0.07%	0.35%
Indexed Balanced	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.09%
Conservative Balanced	0.43%	0.14%	0.09%	0.69%
Capital Stable	0.35%	0.11%	0.07%	0.56%
Australian Shares	0.48%	0.18%	0.14%	0.83%
International Shares	0.56%	0.01%	0.10%	0.70%
Cash	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%

* Total investment fees and transaction costs includes a 0.03% pa pooled asset fee.

Investment fees

The investment fees and costs are based on the expenses incurred by the PST from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and include performance fees. As a result these figures are indicative only and may change in subsequent years depending on the performance of each option. Note that all fees and costs are inclusive of GST (unless otherwise stated) less any input tax credits as applicable. The Fund passes on any tax deduction on investment costs in the form of higher returns.

Pooled asset fee

The pooled asset fee is the fee to invest in the Hostplus Pooled Superannuation Trust ('PST'). It is a small investment fee for the expected benefits of being part of a larger asset pool.

Performance fee

Performance fees are payable to underlying investment managers if they outperform required performance targets and may change from year to year.

These performance fees are included within the investment fee and are borne by members invested in an investment option before investment earnings are declared and applied to their account. Investment fees can change as a result of changes to the performance fees.

The performance fees are based on a reasonable estimate of average performance fees over 5 years.

Transaction costs

Transactional costs are incurred in the course of investing when assets are bought or sold and are an additional cost to the member. Different transaction costs arise depending on the assets involved. For example, the transaction costs incurred in buying or selling listed securities and derivatives are different to the transaction costs in buying or selling property, and private equity and infrastructure businesses.

Administration fees

The fixed administration fee is deducted from your account annually in arrears at 30 June or on exiting the Fund. If you join after 1 July or exit Maritime Super prior to 30 June, a pro rata amount will be charged to your account.

A percentage administration fee of 0.22% pa will also apply. The percentage administration fee is deducted from your account monthly. This percentage fee is capped for account balances greater than $500,000.

An operating cost of 0.10% is paid out of the Fund Operating Reserve and is not deducted from members' accounts or unit prices.

Adviser service fees

Maritime Financial Services Pty Limited (MFS), the Fund's administrator, has financial planners who can assist you. Your first consultation is free of charge. The cost for providing this service is included as part of the administration fee.

For subsequent consultations, the Maritime Super financial planner will agree a fee-for-service and provide you with a quote of their services. These fees are set out in the Statement of Advice provided to you and cannot be paid from your super account.

Incidental fees

You may be charged a fee if you request additional information that is either time-consuming or difficult to provide. We will let you know the cost if this applies to you.

Insurance premiums

Premiums for any Death & TPD cover and any Income Protection cover that you pay for are deducted annually in advance at the start of the first year and at 1 July of each financial year. If you transfer Default or Basic cover from another membership category which was previously paid for by an employer sponsor, a pro rata amount for the first year will be charged to your account on the day your benefit is transferred.

For more information see the *Insurance Supplement*, available at www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services.

Defined fees

The fees below are common fees that may be charged to superannuation members. The definitions are explanatory only. Maritime Super does not charge members all the listed fees and charges.

Activity fees

A fee is an activity fee if:

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

Administration fees and costs

Administration fees and costs are fees and costs that relate to the administration or operation of the superannuation entity and includes costs incurred by the trustee of the entity that:

a. relate to the administration or operation of the entity; and
b. are not otherwise charged as investment fees and costs, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Advice fees

A fee is an advice fee if:

a. the fee relates directly to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity because of the provision of financial product advice to a member by:
   – a trustee of the fund; or
   – another person acting as an employee of, or under an arrangement with, the trustee of the entity; and
b. those costs are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, a switching fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.

Buy-sell spreads

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

Exit fees

An exit fee is a fee, other than a buy-sell spread, that relates to the disposal of all or part of a member's interest in a superannuation entity.

Investment fees and costs

Investment fees and costs are fees and costs that relate to the investment of the assets of a superannuation entity and includes:

a. fees in payment for the exercise of care and expertise in the investment of those assets (including performance-based fees); and
b. costs incurred by the trustee of the entity that:
   i. relate to the investment of assets of the entity; and
   ii. are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

Switching fees

A switching fee for a MySuper product is a fee to recover the costs of switching all or part of a member's interest in the superannuation entity from one class of beneficial interest in the entity to another.

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

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are costs associated with the sale and purchase of assets of the superannuation entity other than costs that are recovered by the superannuation entity charging buy-sell spreads.

Taxation of super

Super is generally taxed at a lower rate than most other investments, making it a tax-effective way to save for your retirement. Tax may be applied:

- when contributions are made
- on investment earnings (or interest)
- if benefits are paid before retirement at age 60.

Tax on contributions

The tax applied to super contributions depends on the type of contribution being made, the amount of contributions made in the financial year, the total balance of your super accounts, your total amount of income, and whether we have your tax file number (TFN) on record (see 'Consequences of not providing your TFN' on page 12).

The table below shows how the different types of contributions to your super are taxed assuming we have your TFN.

Type of contribution	Tax rate on contributions up to your cap	Tax rate on contributions in excess of your cap
Concessional contributions, including: ▪ employer (SG) contributions ▪ salary sacrifice contributions ▪ member after-tax contributions claimed as a tax deduction	15%* of the gross contribution up to the concessional contributions cap deducted at the time the contribution is credited to your account.	Included as assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate plus an additional charge, less a 15% offset for the contributions tax paid. On receiving an ATO notice of excess concessional contributions, you can elect to have the ATO issue a Release Authority to your super fund of up to 85% of the excess concessional contributions amount to assist in paying the tax.
Non-concessional contributions, including: ▪ regular and irregular member after-tax contributions ▪ spouse contributions	Nil up to the non-concessional contributions cap (or up to 3 times the cap under the bring forward rule) and your total super balance (all your accounts) at 30 June is less than the general total super balance cap.	If you elect to have the ATO issue a Release Authority to your super fund for the excess non-concessional contributions amount, the excess contributions can be withdrawn without penalty, although the associated earnings will be taxed as assessable income at your marginal tax rate. Any excess non-concessional contributions that remain within a super fund (not refunded) will be taxed at the top marginal tax rate (plus Medicare levy).
Government contributions	Nil and no cap applies	Not applicable

* If your adjusted taxable income (see 'Glossary'), including concessional contributions, for a financial year is greater than $250,000, your concessional contributions will be subject to an additional 15% tax, effectively meaning you pay 30% tax on your concessional contributions. If liable, the ATO will issue you with an assessment for the 15% additional tax and a Release Authority. You can pay the amount directly to the ATO and/or you can send the Release Authority to one of your super funds. Payment must be made within 21 days after the notice of assessment is issued to you.

Tax on investment earnings

Investment earnings on super are taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. The actual rate at which the Fund pays tax may be reduced below 15% due to the effect of various tax discounts, credits and offsets.

Tax on investment earnings is deducted from the daily unit prices (or interest rate) before earnings are allocated to your account.

Tax on benefits

If you wish to withdraw all or part of your benefit, the tax you pay will depend on:

- your age at the time of withdrawal
- the tax components of your benefit
- whether we have your TFN
- whether you are an Australian resident
- the circumstances under which your benefit is withdrawn (for example, concessions are afforded to the disabled); and
- whether your benefit is paid as a lump sum or an income stream.

If you are under 60 and qualify for a benefit, call Member Services to request a benefit quotation which will include an estimate of the amount of tax payable before withdrawing benefits. A licensed financial planner can also help you calculate the tax on your benefit.

Tax components

Your benefit may consist of both taxable and tax-free components. All payments will consist of taxable and tax-free components in the same proportion as the components of your total benefit. You cannot elect to withdraw specific components of your benefit.

The tax-free component of your super is generally made up of your non-concessional contributions plus any crystallised tax-free amounts at 30 June 2007. No tax is payable on the tax-free component.

The taxable component is the total of your benefit less the tax-free component. The rate of tax on the taxable component depends on the type of payment as follows:

Lump sum payments

There are different tax rates for lump sum payments depending on your age and the amount as shown below. If you are aged 60 or over, there is no tax payable on your benefit.

Tax on taxable component of lump sum payment

Under preservation age*	Preservation age* to 59	60 years and over
20% plus Medicare levy	Nil on the first $225,000 for 2021/22, subject to indexation Balance taxed at 15% plus Medicare levy	Nil

* Preservation age is 55 (or higher for those born after 30 June 1960 – see ‘Preservation age’ on page 13).

Pension payments

There are different tax rates for pension payments depending on your age as shown below. If you are aged 60 or over, there is no tax payable on your pension payments.

Tax on taxable component of pension payment

Under preservation age*	Preservation age* to 59	60 years and over
Your marginal tax rate plus Medicare levy A 15% tax offset (rebate) may apply if your pension payment is a disability super benefit as defined by legislation	Your marginal tax rate plus Medicare levy A 15% tax offset (rebate) applies	Nil

* Preservation age is 55 (or higher for those born after 30 June 1960 – see ‘Preservation age’ on page 13).

When you start a pension before age 60, we need to know your entitlement and intentions in relation to the tax-free threshold and offsets. You should advise us of your TFN on an ATO *Tax File Number Declaration form*, even if you have previously provided your TFN. The form is available by calling Member Services or by visiting the ATO’s website www.ato.gov.au.

If you are a non-resident for tax purposes, different tax rules will apply. We recommend you speak to a qualified financial planner.

Rollovers between super funds

There is no tax payable if you transfer money from one super fund to another if both funds are based in Australia. The only exception is where the amount transferred contains an untaxed element which may occur when transferring benefits from certain pubic sector super funds.

Terminal illness payments

If your super is released due to terminal illness, there is no tax on payments. See the *Insurance Supplement* for Accumulation Basic for the definition of ‘terminal illness’.

Payments to temporary residents who permanently leave Australia

If you are a foreign national who held a temporary visa and you have left Australia permanently, or you claim back any unclaimed super paid to the ATO on the same basis, higher tax rates will apply to your lump sum benefit payment. A departing Australia superannuation payment (DASP) tax rate of 65% will apply to certain visas.

Payments to permanently incapacitated members

If you are aged 60 years or over and permanently incapacitated+, any lump sum benefit paid to you is tax free.

If you are under age 60 and permanently incapacitated, you may be eligible for an additional tax-free component. Tax at the rates for other lump sum payments will apply to the taxable component.

+ Permanently incapacitated - means that two legally qualified medical practitioners have certified that, because of ill-health, it is unlikely that the person can ever be gainfully employed in a capacity for which he or she is reasonably qualified because of education, experience or training.

Tax on death

If paid as a lump sum

If you die while a Maritime Super member, your death benefit will generally be paid to your dependants or to your legal personal representative for inclusion in your estate (see 'Nominating beneficiaries' on page 15). The tax payable will depend on whether your death benefit is paid to a tax dependant or a non-tax dependant as shown below.

Who paid to?	Tax-free component	Taxable component
Tax dependant	Tax free	Tax free
Non-tax dependant	Tax free	Taxed element: 15% plus Medicare levy Untaxed element^: 30% plus Medicare levy
Estate	Paid tax-free to the estate. The legal personal representative of the estate must withhold tax if the benefit is paid to a non-tax dependant	

^ An untaxed element may be payable where an insured benefit has been provided through the Fund in respect of the deceased member.

A 'tax dependant' includes:

- your spouse or former spouse (including an opposite- or same-sex de facto or former de facto partner)
- your child under the age of 18 (including step-children, adopted children, children of a same-sex relationship, children of an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner, ex-nuptial children, IVF children and children from certain surrogacy arrangements)
- anyone financially dependent on you at the time of your death; and
- anyone with whom you shared an 'interdependency relationship' (see 'Definitions' on page 15) at the time of your death.

A 'non-tax dependant' is a person who is not a tax dependant and includes a child aged 18 or over (unless he/she is financially dependent on you and under 25 years of age

If paid as a pension

The taxation of a death benefit paid as a pension depends on the age of both the deceased member and the benefit recipient as shown below.

Age of deceased member	Age of benefit recipient	Taxable component	Tax-free component
60 and above	Any age	Tax free	Tax free
Below 60	60 and above	Tax free	Tax free
Below 60	Below 60	Marginal income tax rate of the beneficiary plus Medicare levy The beneficiary is entitled to a 15% tax offset on the taxable component	Tax free

Medicare levy

The Medicare levy is 2%.

Other taxation information

Consequences of not providing your TFN

You are not obliged to provide your TFN to us. However, if you do not provide it:

- your concessional contributions will be charged no-TFN tax at 34% in addition to the 15% tax on contributions and certain rollovers
- you will not be able to make any non-employer contributions to your super fund
- it may be more difficult for you to monitor your account or to locate it if you lose track of it;
- you may pay additional tax on your benefit payments.

You may be able to apply to the Trustee for a refund of any no-TFN tax charged if you supply your TFN to Maritime Super within the following three financial years of no-TFN tax being withheld.

Tax on Income Protection benefits

Any Income Protection benefit you receive will be taxed at your marginal income tax rate regardless of your age. Current income tax rates are available on the ATO website www.ato.gov.au.

Spouse tax offset

Your spouse may be able to claim an 18% tax offset on contributions of up to $3,000 made in a financial year to your account if you are a low-income earner or non-working spouse (including an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner). The maximum offset is $540.

The maximum contribution eligible for the tax offset reduces by $1 for each dollar your income, reportable employer super contributions and total reportable fringe benefits exceed $37,000. The offset reduces to zero if those items total $40,000 or more.

Your spouse is not entitled to this offset in certain circumstances, including:

- if they are living separately and apart from you on a permanent basis
- if they have exceeded the non-concessional contributions cap for that year (see 'Contribution caps')
- if their total super balance at 30 June is equal to or exceeds the general total super balance ($1.7 million for 2021/22).

Tax deductions

Members under the age of 75 may be eligible for a tax deduction for after-tax contributions made by them.

Members who wish to claim a tax deduction for after-tax contributions made must notify us of their intention to claim a tax deduction prior to the earliest of:

- the date they lodge their income tax return
- the end of the following financial year
- the date the contribution is withdrawn from the Fund or taken in the form of a pension; and
- the date they lodge an application with the Trustee to split the contributions in favour of their spouse.

Once a notice of intention to claim a tax deduction is lodged, the Fund will issue an acknowledgment which you will need before you can lodge the claim with the ATO. Taxation legislation restricts when the notice can be withdrawn or the amount advised adjusted. Call Member Services for more information or for a copy of the form you will need to complete.

Low income super tax offset contribution

A low income super tax offset (LISTO) contribution is available to low-income earners for concessional contributions made to super. The concession is a 15% offset of the contributions tax paid on concessional contributions for a member with an adjusted taxable income (see 'Glossary') of up to $37,000 (not indexed), with an annual maximum amount payable of $500 (not indexed).

To obtain the maximum $500 LISTO contribution, your employer and before-tax (salary sacrifice) contributions will need to be at least $3,333 for the year.

The ATO determines the amount of the LISTO contribution you are entitled to once it has received your income tax return and your super funds have lodged information about your concessional contributions. Where the ATO has insufficient information to determine whether you qualify for the LISTO contribution, the ATO may estimate the amount of the LISTO contribution payable at the end of the following financial year. The ATO will generally pay the LISTO contribution to the super account where your concessional contributions were made unless you advise otherwise.

For up to date information on the taxation of super, visit the ATO's website at ato.gov.au/super. You might also want to seek advice from a licensed or authorised financial planner.

Accessing your benefits

Super is a long-term investment and the Government has placed restrictions on when you can access your benefit depending on its preservation status. Super benefits are divided into three types:

1. preserved
2. restricted non-preserved; and
3. unrestricted non-preserved.

You can roll over any part of your benefit to another complying super fund. You should check whether you may lose any benefits, such as insurance cover.

Preserved benefits

Your preserved benefits include all contributions made from 1 July 1999 and investment earnings accruing from that date. Preserved benefits must be retained within Maritime Super or transferred to another complying super fund or, if eligible, a KiwiSaver scheme, until you satisfy one or more of the following conditions of release:

- you reach your preservation age (see ‘Preservation age’) and permanently retire (see ‘Permanent retirement’ below) from the workforce
- you finish employment on or after age 60 – even if you go on to another job
- you reach preservation age and purchase a non-commutable income stream with your benefit
- you reach age 65
- you become permanently incapacitated
- you suffer a terminal illness
- you die
- you satisfy criteria for release of your benefit on the grounds of severe financial hardship or for compassionate reasons*
- you finish employment with your employer and your preserved benefit at the time is less than $200
- you were a ‘lost’ member (see ‘Unclaimed super monies’ on page 16) who is ‘found’ and your benefit in the Fund is less than $200; or
- you are a non-resident who held a temporary resident visa that has expired or been cancelled and you have left Australia.

* Government legislation sets out a maximum amount per year that can be paid if you qualify for payment under severe financial hardship or compassionate reasons. Only the ATO can approve the release of benefits on compassionate grounds.

Preservation age

Your preservation age is based on when you were born, as follows:

Date of birth	Preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
1 July 1960 - 30 June 1961	56
1 July 1961 - 30 June 1962	57
1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963	58
1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964	59
on or after 1 July 1964	60

Permanent retirement

‘Permanent retirement’ means you have finished gainful employment and the Trustee is reasonably satisfied that you never again intend to be gainfully employed for ten or more hours a week.

Restricted non-preserved benefits

Restricted non-preserved benefits (which may include certain pre-1 July 1999 contributions and pre-1 July 1999 employer-financed benefits) can be accessed when you finish working for an employer who contributed to Maritime Super for you or when you satisfy a condition of release outlined in the column on the left.

Unrestricted non-preserved benefits

Unrestricted non-preserved benefits can be accessed at any time.

Considering your options

When your benefit becomes available, you may keep your benefit in Maritime Super regardless of your age and irrespective of whether or not you are working.

Your options with Maritime Super include:

- keep your super with us
- use part or all of your benefit to purchase a Maritime Super pension* or other pension product or annuity; or
- receive your benefit as a lump sum.

There are a number of things to consider. Many of the issues are complex and governed by super and tax laws that are subject to change. For this reason, you should consider consulting a licensed or authorised financial planner before you make a decision about your benefit.

If you choose to withdraw or transfer benefits or start a pension, call Member Services for a copy of the form you need to complete. We will only accept withdrawal instructions on one of our forms.

* There is a lifetime cap on how much super can be transferred into a retirement pension such as Maritime Super's Allocated Pension. The general transfer balance cap is set by the government each year. It applies to the combined amount of all your retirement pension accounts and is $1.7 million for 2021/22. You will have a personal transfer balance between $1.6 million and $1.7 million, depending on when you first begin a retirement pension account.

Transferring to a complying super fund

You can roll over any part of your benefit to another Australian complying super fund at any time. You should check whether you may lose any benefits, such as insurance cover. If you want your employer to contribute to your new fund (and you are eligible to nominate a fund for your SG contributions), you will need to separately advise them using the *Standard Choice form* available from your payroll office or the ATO website www.ato.gov.au.

Transferring to a KiwiSaver scheme

If you have permanently emigrated to New Zealand, you may be able to transfer your benefit to a KiwiSaver account. You can apply once you have emigrated to New Zealand by completing the relevant Transfer to a *KiwiSaver scheme form* available at www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services.

Effect of Family Law on your benefit

Under the *Family Law Act*, your benefit may be available as property for division in the event of separation, divorce or a de facto relationship breakdown.

The *Family Law Act* allows separated and divorced couples as well as certain former opposite- and same-sex de facto partners (in States where property division for de facto couples is governed by the *Family Law Act*) to split their super benefits under a financial agreement or as ordered by the Courts. This Act also allows a person to gain access to information about the super interest of a current or former spouse or de facto partner for property settlement purposes.

Where a super interest is split, a new membership will be created for the non-member spouse in our Retained Benefits category (unless the non-member spouse is an existing member of Maritime Super). Any preserved benefit or restricted non-preserved benefit that is split must remain in the super system and is subject to super laws and the preservation rules.

For more details about how this law may affect you, call Member Services. In respect of family law matters, we suggest you seek professional legal advice.

Providing proof of identity

Under law, all new members (and the death benefit recipients of all members) must be identified by Maritime Super before we can pay a benefit, including a pension payment. To ensure that the payment of your benefits is not delayed, identify yourself to the Trustee as soon as possible after joining the Fund. In some cases, we may not be able to transfer a benefit if a member has not identified themselves to the Trustee.

For more information, see the *Providing proof of identity fact sheet* in your Welcome pack that we'll send to you when you join.

Nominating beneficiaries

No one likes to think about what will happen when they die but planning ahead will make it much easier for your family. Your Maritime Super benefit is valuable, so it's important to provide us with clear instructions on who you would like to receive your super and any insurance benefits when you're gone.

Maritime Super lets you specify how you wish your death benefit to be paid by making a beneficiary nomination. You can choose from two types of nominations that best suit your needs:

1. binding nomination
2. non-binding nomination

Binding nomination

A binding nomination allows you to determine, with some certainty, who receives your death benefit. Provided your nomination is valid at the time of your death, the Trustee is required by law to pay your death benefit as nominated by you and in the proportions you have specified.

If your nomination is not valid at the time of your death, it will be treated as a non-binding nomination (see 'Non-binding nomination' at right).

For your binding nomination to be valid:

- the people nominated must be your 'dependants' (see 'Definitions' on the right) or your 'legal personal representative' (see 'Definitions') both at the time of nomination and at the time of your death
- the total proportions nominated must equal 100%
- the nomination form must be signed and dated by you in the presence of two witnesses, each of whom is 18 or over and not nominated to receive your benefit
- each of the witnesses must complete and sign the nomination form
- the nomination must not have expired (it is effective for up to three years from the date it was signed by you)
- you do not marry, divorce, start or end an opposite- or same-sex de facto relationship after the date of signing the nomination; and
- the nomination has not since been revoked or amended by you.

Maritime Super will confirm receipt of your binding nomination in writing.

However, the Trustee may be unable to pay a death benefit in accordance with a binding nomination if the Trustee is:

- subject to a court order (such as a Family Court order) preventing payment of the benefit; or
- aware you were subject to a court order that prohibited or restricted you from giving a binding nomination or required you to amend or revoke such a nomination.

To make a binding nomination

Complete and return a *Binding beneficiary nomination form*, available at www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services.

It is important to update your nomination every three years and when your circumstances change. Maritime Super will confirm your nomination on your Annual Statement but ultimately the responsibility to update your nomination lies with you.

Non-binding nomination

A non-binding nomination identifies your preferred beneficiaries for payment of your death benefit. Your nomination is not binding on the Trustee and will be used as a guide in distributing your benefits. This means that the Trustee will decide who receives your death benefit, taking into consideration your nominated dependants as well as your personal circumstances known at the time of your death.

To make a non-binding nomination

Complete and return a *Non-binding beneficiary nomination form*, available at www.maritimesuper.com.au or by calling Member Services. You can also make or update your nomination online.

No nomination

If you don't make a nomination, the Trustee will decide who will receive your death benefit. Normally, this would be one or more of your dependants or the legal personal representative for your estate. If the Trustee is unable to locate any of your dependants or any legal personal representative after making reasonable enquiries, the Trustee may pay your death benefit to another suitable individual as it determines.

How is the death benefit paid?

If your death benefit is paid to your dependants, it may be paid as a lump sum or, depending on the amount, as a pension or a combination of both.

Most benefit recipients must take the benefit as a lump sum.

A pension can only be paid to a child aged 18 years or over if the child is financially dependent on you and not yet 25 or if the child suffers a disability (as defined by legislation). Once the child reaches age 25, the pension must stop and the benefit must be commuted and paid as a lump sum, unless the child suffers a disability.

Definitions

Dependant - under super law, a 'dependant' is:

- your spouse (including an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner)
- your children (including children over 18, step-children, adopted children, ex-nuptial children, children of a same-sex relationship, children of an opposite- or same-sex de facto partner, IVF children and children born under certain surrogacy arrangements)
- anyone financially dependent on you at the time of your death; and
- anyone with whom you share an 'interdependency relationship' at the time of your death (see definition below).

Legal personal representative - your 'legal personal representative' means the executor of your will or the administrator of your estate (where you have left no will).

Interdependency relationship - refers to a close personal relationship between two people who live together where one or both of them provides the other with financial support, domestic support and personal care (unless they are prevented from doing so because one or both of them suffer from a physical, intellectual, psychiatric or other disability).

Unclaimed super monies

Maritime Super is required to pay unclaimed super benefits to the ATO.

We will classify your benefits as unclaimed super monies if:

- you have reached age 65
- we have not received a contribution or rollover to your account in the last two years; and
- after five years we have been unable to contact you despite reasonable efforts to do so.

We will also classify your benefits on your death as unclaimed monies if:

- we have not received a contribution or rollover to your account in the last two years; and
- we are unable to ensure that your death benefit is received by the person who is entitled to receive the benefit after making reasonable efforts and after a reasonable period of time has passed.

In some instances, the benefits of former temporary residents who have left Australia and those of the non-member spouse under a Family Law payment split will also be classified as unclaimed monies and paid to the ATO.

We will also pay lost members' accounts under $6,000 and insoluble lost member accounts (accounts that have been inactive for 12 months where we hold insufficient details to confirm the account owner) to the ATO. Call Member Services to find out more.

If you wish to claim benefits that have become unclaimed super monies, visit the ATO's website at www.ato.gov.au/super or call them on 13 10 20.

You need to apply to the relevant state or territory body to claim any of your benefits that became unclaimed super monies before 1 July 2007. If you were a member of the Stevedoring Employees Retirement Fund (SERF), you need to apply to the NSW Office of State Revenue.

Inactive low balance account

If we have not received contributions into your account for at least 16 months and your balance is less than $6,000, we will transfer this to the ATO unless in that time you have:

- made an investment choice or switch
- changed your insurance
- made binding death benefit nomination; or
- told the ATO you do not want the balance transferred.

The ATO will endeavor to match your super with your active account.

Making enquiries or complaints

If you have an enquiry, please contact Member Services.

We hope you don't have any complaints but if you do, please contact us. A phone call to one of our Member Services staff is usually enough to sort out most matters. Clearly state the problem and how you would like it resolved. Your call may be recorded so there will be a record of the conversation for future reference.

If you feel we did not resolve your concerns over the phone or you are not satisfied with our response, you can make a formal complaint by phone or by email or letter, setting out the details of your complaint and sending it to the Complaints Officer at:

Maritime Super
Locked Bag 2001
QVB Post Office NSW 1230

Phone: 1800 757 607
Email: info@maritimesuper.com.au

The Complaints Officer will ensure that your complaint is dealt with fairly and promptly. You can expect to receive an acknowledgement of your complaint within a week and a decision within 45 days. Some complaints may take a little longer to resolve, for example, a complaint in relation to a death benefit claim. We are required to deal with all complaints within 90 days.

What if I'm not satisfied?

If an issue has not been resolved to your satisfaction, or we have taken longer than 90 days to resolve your complaint, you can lodge a complaint with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA).

AFCA provides fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers.

You can contact AFCA at:

AFCA
GPO Box 3
Melbourne VIC 3001

Phone: 1800 931 678

Website: www.afca.org.au

Email: info@afca.org.au

Glossary

Adjusted taxable income – is net of deductible child maintenance expenditure and includes your taxable income, adjusted fringe benefits, target foreign income, any net investment loss, tax-free pensions and benefits plus reportable employer.

Full Participating Employer – an employer that has applied and been accepted by the Trustee as a Full Participating Employer of the Stevedores division of the Fund. Member Services can advise you if your employer is a Full Participating Employer.

General transfer balance cap – this limits the total amount of super that be transferred into retirement phase. The annual cap is indexed periodically and impacts the calculation of your Personal transfer balance cap. The general transfer balance cap for 2021/22 is $1.7 million.

Group Employer – refers to a Participating Employer who provides Basic Income Protection benefits as an employer funded benefit for employees (subject to acceptance by the Insurer).

Inactive account – an account is inactive if we have not received any contributions into it for a period of time.

Medicare levy – is the levy expressed as a percentage of taxable income that is paid by most Australians to help pay for the public health system.

MySuper – is a Government reform to provide low cost and simple super products for employers to choose as their default fund for SG contributions. Each MySuper product has a standard set of simple product features which allow members to compare fees, investments and insurance.

Non-participating Employer – refers to an employer who contributes to Maritime Super in respect of employees under an arrangement between the employee and the employer (where that employer has not entered into an agreement with the Trustee to contribute to the Fund). A Non-participating Employer must register with the Trustee before contributing to the Fund. Non-participating Employers do not agree to participate in the Fund nor be bound by the rules of the Fund.

Participating Employer – is an employer who has applied and been accepted by the Trustee as a Participating Employer of the Fund and has agreed to participate in the Fund and be bound by the rules of the Fund. This category of employer is generally limited to employers operating in the maritime industry.

Personal transfer balance cap – this is the maximum amount you can transfer into a super pension (but excludes Maritime Super's WISP in accumulation phase). Each member will have a different cap depending on the value of the general transfer balance cap when they first commence a superannuation pension and how much they transfer into retirement phase. It does not take into account subsequent growth or loss. Exceeding the cap will have tax consequences.

Reportable employer super contributions – are salary sacrifice and other employer contributions that the member can influence (i.e. the amount of the contribution or whether it is made before or after tax), relevant to eligibility for certain tax and social security concessions and benefits. Salary sacrifice contributions made to Maritime Super will generally count as reportable employer super contributions.

SG contributions – refers to the employer contributions required under the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*.

Standard Employer Sponsor – means an employer who has entered into an agreement with the Trustee to make contributions to the Fund on behalf of one or more employees. They can nominate employees for membership in Accumulation Advantage.

Total super balance – this is the total of your superannuation accounts, including pensions, across all your superannuation providers calculated each year at 30 June. It impacts your eligibility for make certain types of contributions. For example, where making non-concessional contributions that will take your total super balance in excess of the general transfer balance cap, these contributions will be treated as excess contributions. You can find out your total super balance by logging in to your MyGov account.

Trustee – the separate company called Maritime Super Pty Limited (ABN 43 058 013 773, AFSL No. 348197, RSE Licence No. L0000932) that has overall responsibility for the management and operation of the Fund.

Maritime Super
OUR FUTURE

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