

Additional Information

Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund

Dated: 24 November 2018

Issuer: Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited ABN 50 055 641 757 AFSL 229757

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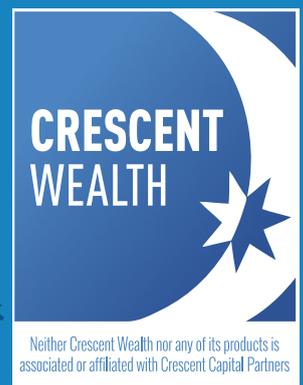
Fund registration number: R1075182

The Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund is issued by the Trustee of the Fund, Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited

Crescent Wealth Funds Management (Aust) Ltd (ABN 32 144 560 172 AFSL No: 365260) is the Fund's promoter.

The information in this document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement of Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund dated: 24 November 2018.

Crescent Wealth has given its consent to statements relating to Crescent Wealth or its managed investment schemes being included in the PDS (and the reference documents) in the form and context in which they are shown. This consent has not been withdrawn before the date of the PDS and this document.



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About this Additional Information Booklet

This additional information booklet contains further information about the Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund. It will help you compare the Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund with other super funds and must be read in conjunction with the Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund PDS. The current PDS and additional information (or reference) documents are available on our website www.crescentwealth.com.au/super or by calling us on 1300 926 626.

Additional Information

- Contributions and Withdrawals
- Fees and Costs
- Taxation

The information contained in this document about the Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund is general in nature and does not take account of any person's financial situation or needs. You are encouraged to seek the advice of a licensed financial adviser should you wish to discuss your personal needs, objectives and financial situation. Please read the PDS and all reference documents in full before deciding if this product is right for you.



1. Contributions and Withdrawals

The following provides an overview of the ways in which you can contribute to and withdraw from the Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund. The contribution information below also includes some information about the taxation of contributions. Further information about tax is provided later in this booklet.

1.1 Contributing

This section outlines the types of contributions you can make to your Fund, eligibility rules for making the contributions and the taxation limits that apply.

Concessional Contributions

Contributions made from your pre-tax income by your employer (for example, compulsory employer or superannuation guarantee contributions and salary sacrifice contributions) are known as concessional contributions and can be a tax-effective way to add to your super.

They are also known as a "before tax" contribution. Contributions you make for which you claim a tax deduction are also known as concessional contributions

Concessional contributions are considered assessable income of the Fund, and are generally subject to tax payable by the Fund at a rate of up to 15%.

If your annual taxable income (including superannuation contributions made by your employer on your behalf) exceeds \$250,000 p.a., your concessional contributions may be taxed at the rate of 30%. Higher tax (payable by the Fund) applies if we don't hold your tax file number.

Contribution Capping

For the 2017-2018 year, the limit for concessional contributions is \$25,000 for all ages. The limit is subject to indexation. From 1 July 2018, you may be able to make 'catch up' concessional contributions where you have not used up your concessional contribution cap in the previous year. Conditions apply. Go to www.ato.gov.au for further information.

Exceeding the concessional cap: Any contribution in excess of the concessional cap will attract additional tax. This excess contribution (if retained in the Fund) will also be considered non-concessional and will count towards the non-concessional contributions cap for the same financial year. For information about the treatment of excess concessional contributions, go to www.ato.gov.au

Non-Concessional Contributions

A Non-Concessional Contribution is a contribution made by you, or on your behalf (for example by your spouse), usually from money that has already been taxed, for which you cannot or have not claimed a tax deduction.

Non-Concessional Contributions are not usually subject to tax payable by the Fund.

There are also caps on the amount of Non-Concessional Contributions that can be made in a financial year:

- The limit for non-concessional contributions for 2018-19 is \$100,000 per annum, equal to four times the concessional contributions cap. This limit is subject to change (if the limit on concessional contributions changes).

However, the non-concessional contribution cap for a year is Nil if your total superannuation balance exceeds \$1.6 million (or the indexed amount of this limit) at the end of the previous financial year.

Further, you may be able to bring forward future allowable non-concessional contributions (up to \$300,000 over 3 years). Conditions apply.

We can only accept member contributions in the Fund if:

- the Fund is holding your TFN;
- you are aged less than 75 years; and
- if you are between 65 and 74, you satisfy a work test where you have been gainfully employed (either employed or self-employed) for at least 40 hours over a consecutive 30 day period during the financial year in which contributions are made.

Member contributions which do not meet these requirements will be returned to you., less applicable fees and charges (where permitted by law)

Age and Employment Contribution Rules

Age of Member in Years	Mandated employer contributions	Voluntary employer contributions	Member Contributions	Eligible spouse contributions
Less than 65	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
65 but less than 70	Accepted without restriction	Accepted provided the person is gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis	Accepted provided the person is gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis, or if they are Downsizer Contributions*	Accepted provided the receiving member's spouse is gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis
70 but less than 75	Accepted without restriction	Accepted provided the person is gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis	Accepted provided the person is gainfully employed on at least a part-time basis, or if they are Downsizer Contributions*	Cannot be accepted
75 or more	Accepted without restriction	Cannot be accepted	Cannot be accepted unless they are Downsizer Contributions*	Cannot be accepted

*Downsizer contributions are contributions from the proceeds of the sale of your family home, which may be contributed to super if certain prescribed conditions are met. Go to www.ato.gov.au for more details.

Contributions Table

The following table sets out the key features of different types of contributions and how you can make them to the Fund. For this purpose, rollovers/transfers into the Fund are referred to as 'contributions'. Rollovers/transfers are not contributions subject to the rules shown on the previous page. There may be taxation benefits for you in making voluntary contributions, depending on your circumstances. See the tax information later in this booklet.

Contribution Type	Features	How
Rollovers and Transfers from other superannuation funds	On or after joining the Fund you may rollover or transfer your superannuation benefits from your other superannuation funds. This may save you multiple administration fees; and also allow you to manage your superannuation more effectively.	To transfer your existing superannuation to the Fund, complete the Request to Transfer Form accompanying the PDS. *Exit fees or other costs may apply in your other fund or may lose benefits (e.g. insurance) if you leave your other fund. Please consider the fees and costs of insurance implications before making a rollover/transfer decision.
Employer contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superannuation Guarantee Contributions • Salary Sacrifice • Award Contributions 	Contributions made by your employer are generally tax deductible by your employer and are therefore treated as concessional contributions within the Fund.	Once you have established an account within the Fund by completing the Application Form, your employer can make Contributions to your account.
Member Deductible Contributions	You can claim a tax deduction for personal contributions you make, provided you meet the ATO's eligibility conditions. The ability to claim a tax deduction is no longer limited to self-employed people. You must tell the Fund if you are intending to claim any of your contributions as deductions. Go to www.ato.gov.au for more details. Member deductible contributions are treated as concessional contributions.	<p>Once you have established an account within the Fund by completing the Application Form, you may contribute by cheque or direct credit.</p> <p>Complete a notice of intention to claim a tax deduction in order to claim a personal tax deduction. The Fund must acknowledge the notice for it to be effective. The Fund may not be able to provide an acknowledgement in certain circumstances.</p>
Voluntary Contributions (other than member deductible contributions)	You or your employer can make additional contributions into your superannuation account at any time.	Once you have established an account within the Fund by completing the Application Form, voluntary contributions can be made to the Fund by cheque or direct credit.
Government Co-Contribution	<p>If your adjusted taxable income is less than \$52,697 for the 2018 - 19 year, you can take advantage of the co-contribution payment from the government. This means, the Government Co-contribution could top up your account balance by up to \$500 per annum.</p> <p>You should visit www.ato.gov.au/super for updated information about the scheme.</p>	In order to receive the co-contribution, you must make a voluntary after tax contribution before 30 June each financial year. Contact the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) on 13 10 20 or visit www.ato.gov.au/super for more information on the Government Co-contribution scheme.
Spouse Contribution	<p>A tax offset of up to \$540 may be available if you make a Non-Concessional contribution on behalf of your spouse. The tax offset allows you to claim an 18% tax offset up to \$540. To be entitled to a tax offset of up to \$540 per year, your spouse's assessable income must be less than \$40,000.</p> <p>Please refer to the Taxation section on page 10 of this document for further information.</p>	Once you have established an account for your spouse within the Fund by completing the Application Form, you can make a contribution to the Fund on behalf of your spouse by cheque or direct credit. Claim the tax offset in your personal income tax return.
Capital Gains Tax (CGT) Contribution	CGT Contributions are created by the proceeds from the sale of eligible small business assets for the purpose of providing superannuation benefits. Conditions apply.	Should you make a CGT Contribution to the Fund it will count towards your non-concessional contributions cap. You should consult with your financial adviser to find out if you are eligible to make a CGT Contribution.

Note: There may be other amounts you may be able to pay into super, for example, Downsizer Contributions (see the previous page) and the proceeds of a qualifying disability settlement. Obtain financial advice for information about all your options.

1.2 Withdrawing

Superannuation is a savings scheme for your retirement and the Australian Government restricts when you can access your super.

This section outlines when you can withdraw from your fund and the rules for accessing your Super when you retire.

When Can You Withdraw From the Fund?

Your superannuation savings also known as superannuation benefits, are classified into three types of benefits: preserved, restricted non-preserved, and unrestricted non-preserved. The classifications determine when your superannuation may be paid to you.

Otherwise, you can withdraw your benefit from the Fund at any time, but it must be paid (rolled over) to another eligible entity, such as a regulated superannuation fund or a retirement savings account.

1.2.1 Preserved

All new contributions and any investment earnings on your superannuation account in the Fund are classified as "preserved."

If you are an Australian or New Zealand citizen or Australian resident, preserved benefits are able to be accessed if one of the following age based conditions of release is satisfied:

- When you reach the age of 65;
- When you cease an employment arrangement on or after age 60;
- When you retire from the workforce on or after your preservation age as detailed in the table below:

Date of birth	Preservation age
Born before 1 July 1960	55
Born between 1 July 1960 - 30 June 1961	56
Born between 1 July 1961 - 30 June 1962	57
Born between 1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963	58
Born between 1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964	59
From 1 July 1964	60

Other circumstances where a condition of release is satisfied:

- permanent incapacity;
- terminal medical condition certified by two registered medical practitioners;
- your benefit is less than \$200 and you have terminated an employment arrangement;
- on your death (benefits are paid to your dependant(s) or legal personal representative);
- on severe financial hardship grounds (subject to certain conditions, government rules and Trustee approval);
- on compassionate grounds as approved by the Department of Human Services (DHS);
- where we receive a voluntary release authority from you to pay tax on your excess concessional contributions;

- where contributions are released for the purchase of a first home (First Home Saver Deposit). Conditions and limits apply. Refer to www.ato.gov.au for details.
- Temporary residents are subject to special rules which include being able to access their super on permanently departing Australia. For more information, see below.

1.2.2 Restricted Non-Preserved

Restricted non-preserved benefits may be accessed if you satisfy one of the conditions of release for preserved benefits. As listed above, where you terminate your employment (resignation, retrenchment, or dismissal prior to retirement) with an employer who had at any time contributed the restricted non-preserved component to a superannuation fund on your behalf, your restricted non-preserved benefit can be accessed at any time.

1.2.3 Unrestricted Non-Preserved

Unrestricted non-preserved benefits are not subject to preservation and can be paid to you at any time without any change in your employment status.

Since 1 July 1999, the value of your non-preserved benefits has been fixed and will only increase if you transfer or rollover non-preserved benefits from another superannuation fund into the Fund. However, negative investment returns, fees and charges may reduce these benefits where there is no preserved component in your account from which these amounts can be deducted.

Temporary Residents

If you are not a citizen of Australia or New Zealand and hold a temporary resident visa in Australia, you may request payment of your benefit when you permanently leave Australia. Such benefit payments are subject to tax. (More information about tax is set out in the Taxation section, see page 10 of this document).

You can make a claim within 6 months after leaving Australia. If you do not claim your benefit within this time, your benefit is required to be transferred in full to the ATO as unclaimed monies. Once your benefit is transferred to the ATO, you are no longer a member of the Fund. You can still claim your benefit after it has been transferred to the ATO, but you must make the application to the ATO.

Benefits transferred to the ATO do not earn any interest or other investment income.

No Compulsory Cashing of Benefits

Regardless of when you become eligible to receive your superannuation benefit, you are permitted to retain all or part of your benefit in your account with the Fund. Any investment earnings to your benefit will continue to be taxed at the applicable rates.

Rollovers or transfers to other superannuation entities

You may rollover all or part of your benefit to another superannuation entity at any time. If you are rolling over to a pension product in another fund, your benefit must have met a condition of release and be unpreserved in order for the transfer to be effected (unless your pension is a "Transition to Retirement" pension). In order to rollover your benefit, simply complete the Request to Transfer Form, available on the Fund's website: www.crescentwealth.com.au/super or by calling Crescent Wealth on 1300 926 626.

Payments under the Family Law Act

The Family Law Act takes account of superannuation entitlements when negotiating settlements resulting from marriage breakdowns and for the splitting of those entitlements between the parties. These provisions are complex, and if you are affected by them, we recommend that you seek independent legal and financial planning advice relevant to your personal situation.

Delays in payment of Benefits

The Investment Options for the Fund have been designed on the basis that the Fund will generally maintain sufficient liquidity within the Fund to enable payment of benefits when they are requested. However, in certain circumstances, including the suspension of unit pricing or withdrawals in underlying investments, the payment or transfer of benefits may be delayed. For further information, refer to the Investment Choice Guide available at www.crescentwealth.com.au

What happens in the event of your death?

Upon receiving verified notice of your death, the Trustee will redeem the units held in your selected Investment Option(s) and hold the resulting balance of your account in a non interest bearing cash account until it is paid to your beneficiaries or legal personal representative, in accordance with or taking into account your death benefit nomination (depending on the type of nomination you make).

Death benefit nominations

Your death benefit nomination can be binding or non-binding.

You can make a binding death benefit nomination by completing the Binding Death Benefit Nomination Form available from Crescent Wealth.

Where you make a valid binding death benefit nomination, the Trustee is usually obliged to pay your death benefit to your nominated beneficiary(s), in the proportions you have nominated, if the nomination is effective at the date of death.

In order to make a valid binding death benefit nomination:

- all your nominated beneficiaries must be your dependants or legal personal representative;
- the total allocation of benefits must equal 100% of your benefit; and
- the form must be signed and dated by you in the presence of two witnesses who are at least 18 years old and who are not nominated beneficiaries on the form. The witnesses must also sign and date the declaration on the form;
- A valid binding death benefit nomination expires 3 years after it is made. It must be renewed or remade at least every 3 years if you wish to keep the binding nomination in place.

An invalid binding nomination will be treated as a non-binding death benefit nomination until such time a valid binding nomination is received. Similarly, if your binding nomination lapses, or is ineffective at the date of death, it will be treated as a non-binding nomination until you make a new nomination.

A valid binding death benefit nomination can be revoked or replaced at any time by the completion of a new Binding Death Benefit Nomination Form.

Alternatively, you can make a non-binding death benefit nomination in favour of any dependants or your legal representative. In this case, the Trustee will take account of your preferences in your nomination but is not obliged to comply with them.

Who is a legal personal representative?

Your legal personal representative is the executor of your will, or the person appointed to administer your estate if you die without a will or your nominated executor is unable or unwilling to act.

Benefits which are paid to your legal personal representative form part of your estate and will be distributed in accordance with your will, if you have one, or in accordance with the law.

Who is a dependant?

Under superannuation law, a dependant is someone who, at the time of your death, is:

- Your spouse (legal or de facto spouse, including a person of the same sex as you); or
- Your child (including step-children and adult children); or
- Any other person who is wholly or partially financially dependent on you at the time of your death; or
- Any other person who is in an "interdependency relationship" with you.

An "interdependency relationship" means:

- You have a close personal relationship with the person; and
- You live together; and
- One or both of you provide the other with financial support; and
- One or both of you provide the other with domestic support and personal care.

Two persons may still qualify as having an interdependency relationship even if you do not live together because one of you is suffering from a disability.

Identification

When you apply to the Fund or request payment of your benefit you may be asked to verify your identity. The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act (AML/CTF Act) imposes an obligation on the Fund regarding proof of identity. Under the Act we are required to obtain and verify your identity before we can process your request to access your benefit. Full details on this requirement and the evidence we require is provided when you make a benefit payment request.

Your Right to Privacy

Your Privacy is important to us; we value your trust in managing your information and investments. We collect information from you, in order to process your application and to administer your account. If you provide us with incomplete or inaccurate information, we may not be able to provide you with the products or services you are seeking.

We may need to disclose your personal information to various third parties including the Trustee's service providers or professional advisers in connection with the operation of the Fund and, for example, if your membership involves a financial adviser. We will disclose the personal information that is necessary to manage or administer your account and benefits, to that third party.

We keep information about clients in the strictest confidence. Your personal information will not be used or disclosed for any other purpose without your consent. You are entitled to know what information we hold about you and to ensure that this information is correct.

In addition, the Trustee will disclose your personal and account details to Crescent Wealth as promoter of the Fund and Super administrator. The promoter may use your details to communicate directly with you about products and services it offers, including in relation to the Fund. By signing or authorising the application form, you consent to the Trustee disclosing your information to Crescent Wealth.

By becoming a member of the Crescent Wealth Super Fund, you agree to the Trustee collecting, using storing and disclosing personal information about you in accordance with this privacy statement or as otherwise permitted or required by law. You are entitled to know what information we hold about you and to ensure that this information is correct. Our privacy policy contains this information and details of how you may complain about a breach of the Australian Privacy Principles. A copy of the Crescent Wealth Privacy Policy is available on our website at www.crescentwealth.com.au/privacypolicy, or you can request a copy by contacting us on 1300 926 626.

2. Fees and other costs

This document 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 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. Taxes are set out in section 3 of this Additional Information Booklet. Insurance fees and other costs relating to insurance are set out in the Insurance Booklet. You should read all the information about fees and other costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

Did you know

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long term returns. For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30 year period (for example, reduce it from \$100 000 to \$80 000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs. You or your employer, as applicable, may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Ask the fund or your financial adviser.

To find out more

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a superannuation calculator to help you check out different fee options.

Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund Fees

Type of fee	Amount	How and when paid
Investment fee	Nil*	N/A
Administration fee	\$98.80 p.a. plus 0.565% p.a.	The fixed dollar fee is deducted on a proportional basis directly from your account at the end of each month in arrears. The 0.565% p.a. is deducted from the investment returns before the daily unit prices are determined and applied to your account.
Buy/sell spread	Nil	N/A
Switching Fee	Nil	N/A
Exit Fee	Nil	N/A
Advice fees ~ Relating to all members investing in a particular investment option.	Nil	N/A The trustee does not charge advice fees. However, you may agree to pay adviser fees you negotiate with your financial adviser.
Other fees and costs Family Law Fee ~	\$110	The Fund charges \$110 to prepare the information that is required to be provided under the Family Law Act 1975. This is a separate charge to you or your spouse that cannot be paid out of your Member account. The charge must be paid by the party requesting the information.
Indirect cost ratio#	Growth 1.39% p.a. Balanced 1.18% p.a. Conservative 0.83% p.a. (estimated amounts)	Deducted outside the Fund before the investment returns from the underlying investments are allocated to the Fund and reflected in daily unit prices applied to your account.

~ See the *Additional explanation of fees and costs* section for more information about the other fees and costs that may apply including the Family Law Fee, fees for personal advice and insurance fees. Insurance fees will also apply if you have insurance cover in the Fund.

This amount is an estimate only and may vary far to year.

* No separate fee, however the investment manager costs are included in the ICR.

Examples of annual fees and costs - Crescent Wealth Fund Super Investment Options

The below tables show how the fees and costs for the different investment options for this superannuation product affect your superannuation investment over a one year period. You should use this table to compare this superannuation product with other superannuation products.

Example: the Crescent Wealth Super Growth Investment Option

BALANCE OF \$50,000

Investment fee	0%	For every \$50,000 you have in the superannuation product, you will be charged \$0 each year
PLUS Administration fee	\$98.80 p.a. plus 0.565% p.a.	And , you will be charged \$98.80 in administration fees regardless of your balance plus \$282.50 per year in administration fees based on a percentage of your balance
PLUS Indirect Costs for the superannuation product	1.39% p.a.	And , indirect costs of \$695 each year will be deducted from your investment
EQUALS Cost of product	If your balance was \$50,000, for the year you will be charged fees of \$1,076.30 for the superannuation product.	

Example: the Crescent Wealth Super Balanced Investment Option

BALANCE OF \$50,000

Investment fee	0%	For every \$50,000 you have in the superannuation product, you will be charged \$0 each year
PLUS Administration fee	\$98.80 p.a. plus 0.565% p.a.	And , you will be charged \$98.80 in administration fees regardless of your balance plus \$282.50 per year in administration fees based on a percentage of your balance
PLUS Indirect Costs for the superannuation product	1.18% p.a.	And , indirect costs of \$590 each year will be deducted from your investment
EQUALS Cost of product	If your balance was \$50,000, for the year you will be charged fees of \$971.30 for the superannuation product.	

Example: the Crescent Wealth Super Conservative Investment Option

BALANCE OF \$50,000

Investment fee	0%	For every \$50,000 you have in the superannuation product, you will be charged \$0 each year
PLUS Administration fee	\$98.80 p.a. plus 0.565% p.a.	And , you will be charged \$98.80 in administration fees regardless of your balance plus \$282.50 per year in administration fees based on a percentage of your balance
PLUS Indirect Costs for the superannuation product	0.83% p.a.	And , indirect costs of \$415 each year will be deducted from your investment
EQUALS Cost of product	If your balance was \$50,000, for the year you will be charged fees of \$796.30 for the superannuation product.	

Note: Additional fees may apply. Buy/sell spreads and exit fees do not apply.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Tax Deduction

The Fund is allowed a tax deduction on certain fees including fees and insurance premiums deducted from your account. To the extent possible, the benefit of this tax deduction is passed onto relevant member accounts and reduces the impact of fees (including premiums) directly deducted from those accounts.

Operational Risk Financial Requirement Reserve

The Fund has an Operational Risk Financial Requirement (ORFR) Reserve to specifically cover potential losses arising from operational risks that may affect the Fund's business operations. An operational risk is the risk of a loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The ORFR may be drawn upon to assist in compensating members of the Fund in the event of an operational risk having materialised.

The Trustee has built up the ORFR within the Fund to a defined target amount. To ensure the ORFR is maintained at the necessary level, an amount is included in the Administration Fee of 0.565% per year (included in unit prices of each investment option) for ongoing funding of the ORFR.

Activity Fees (Family Law fees)

The Fund charges \$110 to prepare the information that is required to be provided under the Family Law Act 1975. This is a separate charge to you or your spouse that cannot be paid out of your Member account. The charge must be paid by the party requesting the information. The Trust Deed does provide for the Trustee to impose fees and charges in relation to a payment flag or a payment split made in relation to a Members benefit, however there is currently only a charge for providing the information.

Advice fees

If you choose to consult a financial adviser about your superannuation, they may charge you adviser service fees as outlined in a Statement of Advice provided to you for personal financial product advice they provide you. The amount of the fee is negotiable and is as agreed between you and adviser.

You can authorise the Trustee (by completing the relevant form available on request) to deduct the agreed fee from your Crescent Wealth Superannuation Fund's account. The Trustee reserves the right to refuse to process the deduction of the fee from your account, without prior notification to you, where it considers necessary or appropriate.

Operational and transactional costs

Transactional and operational costs are costs associated with the buying and selling of underlying investments and are defined (under relevant regulations) to include buy-sell spreads, brokerage, settlement costs (including related custody costs), clearing costs and stamp duty of investment transactions (depending on the nature of the underlying investments or assets) but do not include (in the case of superannuation funds) certain costs associated with over-the-counter derivative financial products and borrowing costs. There are no transactional and operational costs paid out of the Fund's assets, any such costs are incurred outside the Fund.

These costs can be incurred directly by underlying fund managers or as a result of a fund manager investing through a fund into another fund. This is referred to as gaining exposure to underlying assets through an "interposed vehicle".

Examples of costs that are incurred by the underlying investment managers or through interposed vehicles in relation to the buying and selling of assets for our Investment options include brokerage and settlement costs on share trading and buy-sell spreads of or incurred by underlying unitised managed funds. The estimate of transactional and operational costs for each of our Investment Options, based on information provided to us for the year ending 30 June 2018 is included in the published ICRs.

While these costs are an additional cost to the Trustee an investor in the investments utilised in the Crescent Wealth Super Fund Investment Options, they are reflected in the estimated indirect costs for each option (shown above). This means they do not constitute (for members) additional charge to the fees and costs already shown in this Guide

Performance related fees

Crescent Wealth may become entitled to receive a performance related fee where an managed investment scheme in which the Fund invests exceeds its performance benchmark. Charging of the performance fee at the underlying investment level will affect the unit price of the relevant underlying investment and in turn the unit price of each Investment Option in the Fund. Performance related fees are reflected in estimated indirect costs, where applicable, based on the experience of the underlying investments for the 2017/2018 financial year.

Insurance fees

For more information about the cost of insurance cover, refer to the Insurance Booklet available at www.crescentwealth.com.au

Taxation

For more information about taxes applicable to superannuation, refer to the information below.

Changes to fees and costs

Fees may change without your consent, subject to any limits in the Fund's Trust Deed. You will receive at least 30 days' written notice of any increase in fees. You will not receive notice for fluctuations in estimated fees and costs or those subject to automatic indexation.

The Fund's Trust Deed allows for certain other types of fees to be charged including, for example, fees under the Family Law (Superannuation) Regulations 2001. As at the date of this PDS the Trustee has determined not to charge all the fees at the rates provided in the Trust Deed.

Defined Fees

These definitions are prescribed in legislation. Some of these fees aren't applicable to the Fund. Refer to the fees and costs table above, for the Fund's fees and costs.

Type of Fee	Description
Activity Fees	<p>A fee is an activity fee if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the fee relates to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity that are directly related to an activity of the trustee:<ul style="list-style-type: none">that is engaged in at the request, or with the consent, of a member; orthat relates to a member and is required by law; andthose costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an exit fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.
Administration Fees	<p>An administration fee is a fee that relates to the administration or operation of the superannuation entity and includes costs that relate to that administration or operation, other than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">borrowing costs; andindirect costs that are not paid out of the superannuation entity that the trustee has elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by the trustee [OR the trustees] of the entity or in an interposed vehicle or derivative financial product; andcosts that are otherwise charged as an investment fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.
Advice Fees	<p>A fee is an advice fee if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a trustee of the entity; oranother person acting as an employee of, or under an arrangement with, the trustee of the entity; andthose costs are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.
Buy / Sell Spreads	<p>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</p>
Exit Fees	<p>An exit fee is a fee to recover the costs of disposing of all or part of members' interests in the superannuation entity.</p>
Indirect Cost Ratio	<p>The indirect cost ratio (ICR) for an investment option offered by a superannuation entity, is the ratio of the total of the indirect costs for the investment option, to the total average net assets of the superannuation entity attributed to the investment option.</p> <p>Note: A dollar-based fee deducted from a member's account or paid out of the superannuation entity is not an indirect cost.</p>

Type of Fee	Description
Insurance Fees	<p>A fee is an insurance fee if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the fee relates directly to either or both of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. insurance premiums paid by the trustee of a superannuation entity in relation to a member or members of the entity; ii. costs incurred by the trustee of a superannuation entity in relation to the provision of insurance for a member or members of the entity; and b. the fee does not relate to any part of a premium paid or costs incurred in relation to a life policy or a contract of insurance that relates to a benefit to the member that is based on the performance of an investment rather than the realisation of a risk; and c. the premiums and costs to which the fee relates are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, an investment fee, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee or an advice fee.
Investment Fees	<p>An investment fee is a fee that relates to the investment of the assets of a superannuation entity and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. fees in payment for the exercise of care and expertise in the investment of those assets (including performance fees); and b. costs that relate to the investment of assets of the entity, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borrowing costs; and • indirect costs that are not paid out of the superannuation entity that the trustee has elected in writing will be treated as indirect costs and not fees, incurred by the trustee of the entity or in an interposed vehicle or derivative financial product; and • costs that are not otherwise charged as an administration fee, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an exit fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.
Switching Fees	<p>A switching fee, 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.</p>

3. How super is taxed

The information below provides an overview of the tax- effectiveness that super can offer. An understanding of these taxes and how they work may assist you to maximise your benefits. We recommend that you seek professional advice. The information in this section is based on current superannuation and tax laws as at the date of this PDS. Unless otherwise stated, all tax rates and thresholds are those applying for the 2018/2019 financial year and are subject to change by indexation, legislation or otherwise in the future.

Tax on contributions

Refer to section 1 of this booklet for some information about the taxation of contributions.

Spouse Contributions

A contributing spouse is entitled to receive an 18% offset for contributions of up to \$3,000 per annum to a superannuation fund.

The maximum offset of \$540 applies to a contribution of \$3,000 where the spouse's income is below \$37,000 per annum. Where the spouse's assessable income exceeds this amount, the offset will phase out and is no longer available where the spouse's income exceeds \$40,000 per annum. You should contact your financial adviser or the ATO for further information about the spouse tax offset.

Taxation of Earnings

Complying superannuation funds' investment earnings are taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. The amount of tax may be less because of credits, rebates and deductions available to the Fund.

Contribution Type	Age at the date payment is received	Amount subject to tax	Maximum rate of tax ¹
Taxable Components	Under preservation age	Whole amount	20%
	At or above preservation age and under 60	Amount up to \$205,000	Nil
		Amount above \$205,000	15%
	Aged 60 or above	Nil - amount is non-assessable and non-exempt income	N/A

¹ All rates exclude Medicare levy and any other applicable levies.

Death Benefits

If your death benefit is paid as a lump sum to your dependant(s) (as defined in tax legislation) the amount paid is not taxed.

If your death benefit is paid as a lump sum to non- dependant(s) (as defined in tax legislation) the taxed components are taxed at 15% (plus Medicare levy and any other applicable levies) and the untaxed components are taxed at 30% (plus Medicare levy and any other applicable levies). "Non-dependents" under tax legislation generally includes adult children.

Other Taxation Issues

If you have a terminal medical condition that satisfies requirements in tax legislation, the benefit will be tax free.

Income protection benefits are subject to tax at your marginal tax rate.

Temporary residents, who are departing Australia permanently, may receive a Departing Australia Superannuation Payment (DASP). Full information regarding DASP procedures and current taxation rates can be found at ato.gov.au.

Depending on your individual circumstances, any superannuation benefit payment you receive may affect your social security entitlements. You should seek advice from your financial adviser if this may affect you.

Tax File Numbers

You will be asked to quote your tax file number (TFN) on the Application Form for the Fund. You are not obliged to quote your TFN, however there are advantages in providing your TFN, including:

- Concessional contributions may be taxed at the top marginal rate 32% (on top of the usual 15%);
- Your member contributions can be accepted into the Fund.
- It aids the smooth transfer of benefits when you roll over from one fund to another.
- It makes it easier to locate or consolidate your benefits in a fund.
- You will be entitled to concessional rates of tax on your benefits, when you are able to access your super.

Taxation laws on Superannuation may change. Call the Australian Taxation office on 13 10 20 or visit the ATO website at www.ato.gov.au/super or speak to your financial adviser.

Contact Us

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